

THE EUROPEAN NETWORK AGAINST RACISM (ENAR) AS NGO AGAINST ISLAMOPHOBIA IN FRANCE

Radendy Ahmad ILMISANI¹, Mansur JUNED²

^{1,2} Jakarta Veterans National Development University, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Mansur Juned

Email: mansurjuned@upnvj.ac.id

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Abstract:

This research will explain the relationship between the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) and Islamophobia in France. The increasing Muslim population in France over the years, driven by globalization and immigration, is a significant aspect to consider. While their freedoms should be preserved, the challenging reality in France is the difficulty in upholding these rights due to Islamophobia within the majority of the French population and institutional racism (with France Laïcité) that diminishes their chances of obtaining their rights. Therefore, employing a case study data collection technique, this study will explore how ENAR, as a Non-Governmental Organization, takes action to address this issue through projects such as "Muslim Women, Forgotten Women?" collaborations with like-minded NGOs and partnerships with European Union, a key decision-maker. Through analyzing these projects, the author aims to examine ENAR's efforts in combating Islamophobia in Europe and to understand why ENAR may be less effective in addressing Islamophobia, specifically in France. With this, the Author brings the question, "Has the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) been successful in preventing and eliminating Islamophobia in France?"

Keywords: Islamophobia, France, ENAR

INTRODUCTION

Islamophobia in the international community occurs when citizens feel uneasy about Muslim immigrants, which stems from fundamentalist rejection and religiosity (Helbling & Traunmüller, 2020). It happens for several reasons, such as fear of Islam and hatred of Islam. This fear and hatred is due to several things done by people wearing Islamic robes, such as acts of terrorism in America, known as the 9/11 incident. Apart from that, there were also acts of terrorist bombings in Madrid on March 11, 2004, and the existence of terrorist organizations wearing Islamic robes, such as ISIS, in Indonesia. There were also suicide bombings on churches in Surabaya in 2018. With these acts of terrorism, citizens of the world are starting to worry about the existence of the Islamic religion, which is committing much terrorism. It is making the view of Islam in the world increasingly worse and resulting in hatred and also fear of Islam.

With the explanation above, the author sees that this case of Islamophobia is critical to discuss, especially in international relations (Maarif et al., 2010). Because it is not only in one country, but cases such as suicide bombings and other acts of terrorism that cause Islamophobia occur in various countries. In other words, by eliminating cases of Islamophobia in the world, the number of crimes and terrorism will decrease because, with the disappearance of Islamophobia, there will be a reduction in the number of Muslims who cannot adapt. In this way, by increasing the sense of security of Muslims in their new place, the probability of them carrying out radical actions will decrease.

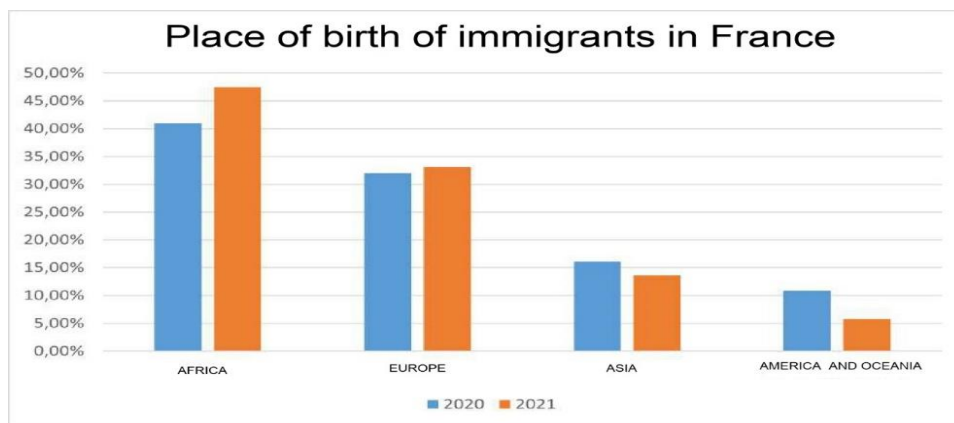
In his research, the author will look at Islamophobia in countries like France, where cases of Islamophobia are substantial. With the cases committed by President Macron and also other cases



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of Islamophobia, France is the correct country to be an example of a country in cases of Islamophobia. Suppose we want to see what Islamophobia has been carried out in France. In that case, we can see that on April 11, 2011, the French government called for the removal of the symbol of the Islamic religion, namely the veil, which is sometimes done by force by carrying out a campaign that women are not allowed to wear the veil. If women are found wearing the veil, the woman will be given a fine of 150 euros or forced to take lessons on French Citizenship. At this time, France is in the politics of secularism, where secularism itself is a country that separates politics and religion, so there is no mixture of religion in politics in France. With this secularism, the space for Muslims in France to move is increasingly narrowed due to regulations regarding religion.

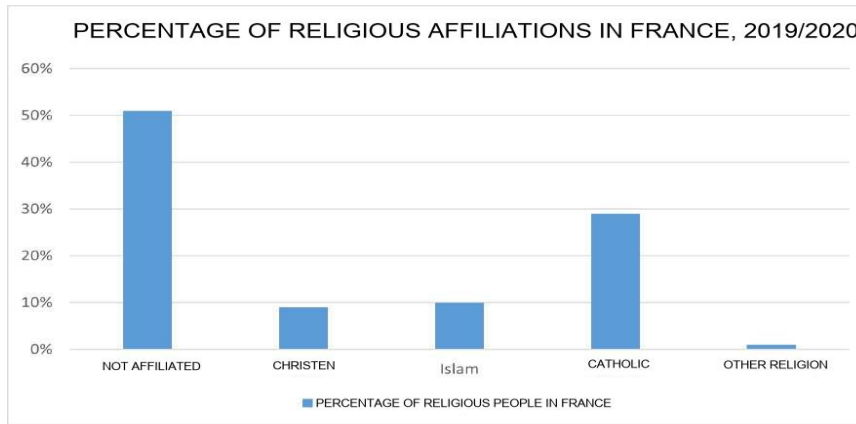
The emergence of secularism started a debate urged by the Muslim community there, which involved scientists from various disciplines, such as law, sociology, etc in this debate. It was because many immigrants from the North African region increased the Muslim community in France. This debate continues to heat up today because of differences and disagreements. If we look at the data below, there will be quite a few immigrants in 2021 in France:



Source: insee.fr

Figure 1.

If we look at the graph above, there is an increase in immigrants in 2020 and 2021 in immigrants born in Africa, of which those born in Morocco were 9.5%, increasing to 12%, Algeria in 2020 7.1%, increasing to 12.7%, born in Tunisia 4.5% are in the same percentage. Also, in Turkey, in 2021, 3.6% of immigrants will be coming to France. North African countries and also Turkey are countries that have a Muslim majority.



Source: insee.fr

Figure 2.

The graph shows Islam as France's second-largest religion in 2019/2020. Suppose we connect this with the previous paragraph, which states an increase in immigration from countries with a Muslim majority. In that case, the increase in Muslims in France will be even more significant from 2020 to 2021. Therefore, the debate on French Secularism will continue to this day.

The author chose ENAR as an international organization in this research because the author wanted to see how ENAR, as an NGO in Europe, would overcome Islamophobia in France. Apart from that, ENAR does not only focus on Islamophobia but also focuses on other cases of racism; this is very interesting because ENAR will try to overcome Islamophobia in the way it deals with other racism. Therefore, with this Islamophobia, we will see the efforts of the European Network Against Racism (ENAR) as an anti-racism organization in Europe. Stopping Islamophobia will reduce the level of terrorism in France because one of the causes of terrorism disguised as Islam is discomfort in their new environment.

METHODS

ENAR's role as an independent variable where ENAR is not a variable that other variables and Islamophobia cannot influence as a dependent variable because we will see how ENAR can influence Islamophobia in President Macron's leadership in France with the terrorist tragedies in France. It has created fear and also caused racism to occur among Muslims in the world, and this is the driving object of this article. The author uses descriptive research by analyzing data using case studies (qualitative). Here, the author will describe the situation in this research accurately and systematically. In this type of research, the author also focuses on solving problems in problem formulation by describing the event in an original, factual, and authentic way.

Qualitative data collection techniques are carried out by collecting data regarding the problem being researched in detail, factually and comprehensively. According to Creswell, we can use several qualitative research methods, such as phenomenological, grounded theory, ethnography, case study and narrative research. The author uses Creswell's theory (case study) to collect data. In this research, the author in the data source, the primary data used comes from the official website of the European Network Against Racism (ENAR), which is necessary to get the primary source directly from ENAR in getting data about ENAR's role in overcoming Islamophobia in France. In addition, primary data will be collected through interviews with ENAR. In secondary data, the author here takes data from cyberspace, where the data is relevant and reliable to complete the data needed by the author in this research. Apart from that, this data will also serve as a comparison and



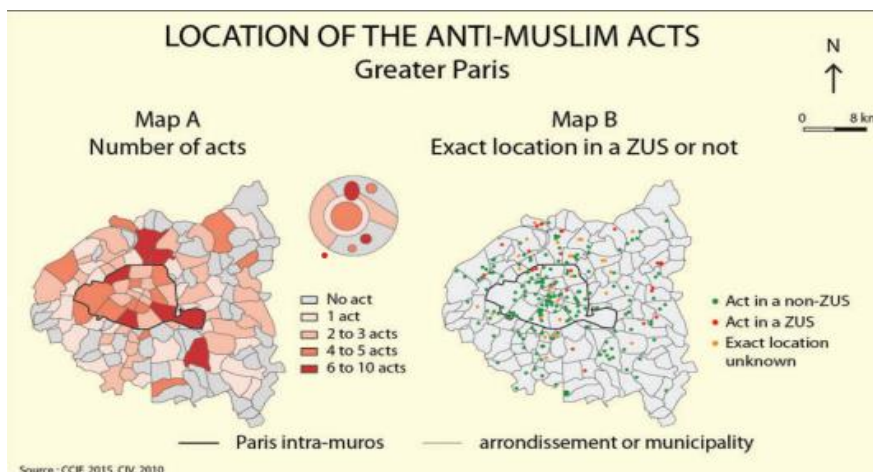
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complement primary data regarding ENAR's role in overcoming Islamophobia in France, which is the main topic of this research.

With qualitative data written in Lisa's words, this analysis technique collects various kinds of data until the research reaches a saturation point. The saturation point referred to here is the consistent finding of answers to the questions asked in previous data collection. If you find consistency in the answers to these questions, then the data collection will be stopped. The flow of this analysis technique is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing and verification.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

To see the level of Islamophobia in France, we can look at the level of Islamophobia in the French capital, Paris.



Source: Najib, Kawtar. (2020). Spaces of Islamophobia and spaces of inequality in Greater Paris. Newcastle University.

Figure 3.

If we look at the map above explains that Islamophobic behavior often occurs in several areas in Paris, but this is mainly done in urban areas that are not problematic (non-ZUS). ZUS itself is Zones Urbaines Sensibles or what is usually called "troubled urban areas." The level of Islamophobia in Non-ZUS is high because, in the ZUS area, the majority of Muslims are high; this is because the area is a small area with a Muslim majority (Najib, 2021). To see more details on this problem, see the following table.

Table 1.

REGIONS	TOTAL AREA	TOTAL OF KNOWN	REGIONS NON-ZUS	REGIONS ZUS
PARIS	84	75	70	5
HAUTS-DE-SEINE	44	39	36	3
SEINE-SAINT-DENIS	53	42	29	13
VAL-DE-MARNE	48	43	39	4
TOTAL	229	199	174	25

Source: Najib, Kawtar. (2020). Spaces of Islamophobia and spaces of inequality in Greater Paris. Newcastle University.

This table shows that most anti-Muslim incidents do not occur in areas designated as ZUS, with only 11% of such acts occurring in ZUS areas in 2015. Although the department of Seine-Saint-



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Denis has a high level of violence in ZUS areas, it almost rivals Non-ZUS areas. It shows that while Islamophobic incidents can occur in poor and degraded areas, they are not unique to these areas. On the contrary, this is happening in various regions, showing broader social problems. The mass distribution of anti-Muslim actions highlights the social inequality between Muslims that occurs in both ZUS and non-ZUS areas in Paris (Najib, 2021).

With this data, we know that France or the country's capital, Paris, has a relatively high level of Islamophobia wherever Muslims live. It is what causes discomfort among Muslims in their new environment, which causes another problem, namely the joining of Muslims who do not have a strong faith in Radical groups. Apart from that, it shows that their actions include the Islamization of Europe, which creates a sense of fear of Islam and increases the level of Islamophobia.

The policies of the French Government, Islamophobia perpetrated by the majority population in France is also increasing from year to year, which can be seen from data from the Council for Social Advocating Justice for All. The level of Islamophobia in France increased in 2020, where the level of violence against the Islamic community increased. Up 53% from the previous year, and the rate of attacks on mosques in France increased by 35% (ICNA CSJ, 2023). According to them, Islamophobia occurred because of colonialism in the North of Africa, which increased Islamic immigrants entering France; apart from that, institutional Islamophobia resulted in Muslims in France not having jobs and becoming poor.

With this, ENAR, as an NGO, must play the role of an autonomous actor, advocate, and state policy monitor. As an autonomous actor, ENAR, as an anti-racism NGO, monitors countries in Europe, especially France. We will also see how ENAR carries out its collaborative efforts to maintain anti-racism in Europe and France. ENAR, as an organization, aims to form a network and connect NGOs locally and nationally throughout Europe. By establishing these networks and relationships, ENAR can gather its voices to bring about long-term change at both European and national levels. ENAR has also gathered around 150 NGOs here who work together to fight racism everywhere, especially in Europe. With this, ENAR gains the strength to gain a platform of expertise and also gain the voice of victims of racism and discrimination throughout Europe.

The first partnership is a collaboration between ENAR and FEMYSO can be seen on March 5, 2015, when FEMYSO held the Women in Politics – Networking Event, which was held on February 24, 2015. At this event, 10 Turkish women and ten women from the European Union gathered for 4 days to undertake a study visit in Brussels. This study visit aims to share knowledge and experience between Turkish civil organizations and the European Union regarding women's political participation in politics, policy-making and also in carrying out advocacy.

Here, ENAR explains that 80% of victims of Islamophobia are Muslim women. It shows that French stereotypes against Muslim women prohibit the use of the hijab in work, leading to citizenship. Apart from that, Muslim women in France also experience discrimination, which causes Muslim women not to want to think about how to get to work because they know that they will not be accepted at work because they wear their hijab (Forum of European Muslim Youth and Student Organisations, 2015).

The Muslim Youth Act Up project aims to increase the percentage of Muslim youth and young women participating in European elections in 2019. FEMYSO created a toolkit for Muslim youth and students in the European Union to guide them about the European Parliament, the Election, and why they must vote and organize a roundtable in Brussels. With this statement, they were given a toolkit to give them insight into European political institutions and processes to hold European Parliament Members accountable for problems in Europe. Here, young Muslim men and women published 12 films that received thousands of views and engagements as part of a social media



campaign. They organized several grassroots mobilization events across Europe, including Cologne, Limoges, Poland, Mannheim, and Vienna. It is one way for them to carry out campaigns.

The second partnership is with IHRC; IHRC and ENAR collaborated by creating an event called the Counter-Islamophobia toolkit, which was held on December 3, 2018, and included other organizations such as FEMYSO, CCIF, CJL, Frantz Fanon Foundation, Parti des Indigenes de la Republique, OIC and European Commission, was also present at the launch of the toolkit. This toolkit reviews the dominant anti-Muslim narrative and compares counter-narratives in eight European Union member states: France, Germany, Belgium, Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal, Greece and the UK. The toolkit in France was launched first, and toolkits for other countries will be launched soon. This report from the toolkit will identify and explain narratives, arguments, strategies and actions that can directly combat Islamophobia by establishing best practice guidelines to counter this form of racism. In addition, this report calls on policymakers, governments and educational institutions to play an active role in addressing this problem and strengthening legal procedures regarding this issue (Islamic et al., 2019).

The third partnership is with Alliances Citoyennes En France (AC). AC is an organization that was formed on 4 December 2012. It gathered 280 people who talked about their experiences of injustice and became the foundation for forming AC. This organization aims to organize the civil power of the society concerned and build a more just and democratic society. According to them, there is injustice and inequality due to societal gaps. Therefore, AC gathers people who have differences to come together and become firm (ALLIANCES CITOYENNES EN FRANCE, 2018).

On their official website, there is a Muslim Women's Association where Muslim women experience a lot of criminal behavior and injustice. Therefore, they do not have access to work, sports, training, and health. Therefore, AC here organizes against Muslim women who experience injustice and discrimination. It was done to gather, demand, take action, negotiate, and wrest change from each institution. It would make France a society of tolerance where they would have the same rights as everyone else and feel part of others.

If we look at these collaborations, we can see that ENAR has collaborated extensively to overcome Islamophobia in Europe. It can be seen in how ENAR collaborates with FEMYSO. Here, ENAR collaborates by providing lessons to Muslim women and the majority of women so that they can exchange ideas. It is essential to overcome misunderstandings and confusion between indigenous communities and communities with other customs. With an education like this, ENAR can provide new insight into society. Apart from that, the Muslim Youth Act Up, ENAR also educates Muslim youth about how important it is for every community to participate in elections because this will influence how the country will move. It is essential to overcome Islamophobia in a country because a country's policy that overly restricts the movement of Muslims is a form of Islamophobia that has elements of institutional racism.

In collaborating with IHRC here, ENAR proves that they supervise countries where, in this toolkit, ENAR provides input and suggestions to a country. It shows that ENAR has carried out its role as an autonomous actor. Here also, ENAR and IHRC give their warning to France, which is the need to remove propaganda carried out by the French government that links Muslims with Terrorism. It is supported by other warnings such as encouragement to display positive views in the French media, increase the involvement of Muslim Women, reduce restraint against Islam in France, and also admits that the Government has discriminated against Muslims by committing to overcoming Islamophobia in France.

In ENAR's collaboration with Alliances Citoyennes En France (AC), we can see that ENAR helped to represent a voice at the conference to overcome Islamophobia in France. Apart from that,



ENAR also received assistance in collecting Muslim women who experienced discrimination in France, which will help ENAR collect data on overcoming Islamophobia, especially on the issue of Islamophobia against Muslim women in France. With this, ENAR can also work together to advocate. It is because we can see that AC here organized Muslim groups in France and succeeded in advocating to allow Muslim women to wear closed clothing in swimming pools. With this continued collaboration, ENAR can collaborate to overcome other Islamophobia problems in France, which can help reduce Islamophobic policies in France.

By looking at the following collaborations, we can see that ENAR can fulfill its role as an Autonomous Actor to overcome Islamophobia. Apart from that, ENAR is also monitoring France here by providing advice and helping them to overcome Islamophobia. It is one way for them to carry out advocacy. Apart from that, providing education to the public about Muslims will increase public awareness about Muslims and the problems they face. With this, the author can see their success in carrying out their role as NGOs, namely as Autonomous actors.

In carrying out its subsequent role as an NGO, we need to look at ENAR's advocacy in overcoming Islamophobia in France. This advocacy is carried out to increase ENAR's capacity to express its interests in a broader public area. By doing this, ENAR can influence public policies to overcome Islamophobia in France. In advocacy ENAR Here ENAR carries out its advocacy publicly, which is done by giving its opinion and showing its goal as an anti-racist organization to overcome Islamophobia in France. This advocacy can be done directly or through approaches via social media or other things that the public can see. Here, ENAR carries out its advocacy through mass media, namely radio, by explaining its opinion regarding Islamophobia. It needs to be done to create awareness among the public so that it can reduce Islamophobia in France. Here, the ENAR representative, namely Emmanuel Achiri (Policy and Advocacy Advisor on Policing and Migration), was invited to discuss issues in structural racism and police violence following the death of Nahel M. The discussion was held on 7 July 2023.

Other than the approach through social media, ENAR provides FAQs through its website, which is on its main page regarding Islamophobia. In these FAQs, ENAR provides answers to questions commonly asked by people around the world. In this case, there are many answers to many things that are still questions for all people in the world, such as who is a Muslim? What is the relationship between Muslims and terrorism? Is Islam a radical religion? What is Islamophobia? How to stop radicalism? ENAR answers all of these in the FAQs they publish briefly and clearly. ENAR also provides valid data here to answer all questions, which is very helpful in providing clear answers. Apart from that, this FAQs also provides the source from which the answers were taken, where the community will be able to validate the answers provided by ENAR with this source. These FAQs are placed in the main section of their website to explain Islamophobia (European Network Against Racism, 2015).

ENAR also advocates through the European Commission; here, ENAR and the European Commission help each other to overcome the problem of Islamophobia in Europe. It will speed up ENAR's efforts to overcome Islamophobia by providing opinions from NGOs to the European Commission, and ENAR can also carry out its advocacy directly to the European Commission. ENAR needs to overcome Islamophobia because ENAR can speak directly to a regional organization, which plays a vital role in policy formation in European countries. For example, On December 3, 2018, ENAR held a conference directly with the European Commission to overcome Islamophobia. This conference discussed the current challenges for decision-makers in understanding Islamophobia itself, where the European Union realized that there was a threat to the issue of the principle of equality and fundamental rights. This talk emphasizes the importance of



overcoming Islamophobia. This is because Islamophobia is increasingly being used as a political discourse and is also influencing legal and policy developments in several European Union member countries.

ENAR is also giving support to the new position holder in the new EU anti-muslim hatred coordinator, after a one-and-a-half-year vacancy in the position of Anti-Muslim Hatred Coordinator in the European Union, Marion Lalisce, whom The European Commission appointed on January 1, 2023. The European Union here hopes that with Lalisce occupying the position of Anti-Muslim Hatred Coordinator, the European Union will fight hatred towards Muslims. Apart from that, the European Union also hopes that there will be strong cooperation with member countries, European institutions, civil society and academics to strengthen the response to anti-Muslim hate policies in Europe (European Network Against Racism, 2023).

Here, the author looks at ENAR from his opinion, directly or indirectly expressing several critical aspects of Islamophobia. It can be seen from ENAR's statement regarding its hope that with the new position of Anti-Muslim Hatred Coordinator, the European Union can fight this hatred in all areas such as in areas of life such as education, employment, and the social sector. It shows that there is discrimination that occurs, which makes it difficult for Muslim communities to gain access to areas of life. Therefore, ENAR believes that the European Union needs to collect data so that we can monitor and address all cases of anti-Muslim hatred and discrimination.

ENAR also states that the statement is regarding the European Commission's decision to increase Anti-Racism Coordinators and a statement of equal attention to all forms of racism. The communication between ENAR and the European Commission on 6 December 2023 was very challenging because of the increasing impact of hatred in Europe and other countries accompanying it. The European Commission is here seeking to increase its efforts to combat hatred and racism, especially those related to antisemitism and anti-Muslims.

ENAR, in its comments, read, "...We expect the European Commission to deploy a more holistic approach and challenge Member States while removing any doubt that hierarchies of discrimination exist when combatting hate, racism, and discrimination and instead truly set us on a path to deliver on Europe's credo: United in Diversity." Here, ENAR has played its role in advocacy and pushing for autonomy. Here, ENAR urges that the European Commission needs to take a holistic approach, opposing member countries and also eliminating doubts about the hierarchy of discrimination in fighting hatred, racism and discrimination.

ENAR in Advocacy has succeeded in providing its opinions to the public and government at the European Commission. It was an achievement where their voices were heard directly by the European Commission. It can be seen in the second sub-chapter, where they took direct involvement at the Conference, where they emphasized that the government and society must remove harmful stereotypes towards the Muslim Ummah. Apart from that, the European Commission also needs to understand the importance of overcoming Islamophobia. Apart from that, ENAR can also provide a statement to the European Commission in which they emphasize the need to take a holistic approach, oppose member countries, and remove doubts about the hierarchy of discrimination in fighting hatred, racism and discrimination. Apart from that, ENAR's closeness to the Anti-Muslim Hatred Coordinator will provide the opportunity to advocate directly to the European Commission.

Even though the things above will help ENAR's sustainability in carrying out its advocacy with the European Commission, the author sees that ENAR needs to do its advocacy more publicly. It may be refuted because ENAR has done advocacy through social media. However, the author has not seen how ENAR carries out advocacy by taking it to the field, especially in France. It is essential to influence policies in the country by showing the French government and French society that



Islamophobia is not genuine and needs to be eliminated. Therefore, according to the author, ENAR needs more public advocacy. However, they are good at expressing their opinions publicly through social media.

The last role of an NGO is to carry out assessments of a country. The assessment in question is how ENAR can see state policies and how a country moves in overcoming Islamophobia or in seeing Islamophobia in its own country. With this, ENAR can control state power by challenging state autonomy at the national and local levels to promote democratic ideals in various global contexts.

In the first case, we must see ENAR's Project, Muslim Woman Forgotten Woman; here, ENAR gives its opinion by providing suggestions and criticism so that the country can overcome Islamophobia. Muslim Women, Forgotten Women? Itself is an ENAR project formed on 26 May 2016 to document the disproportionate impact of Islamophobia on women and develop an alliance between anti-racism movements and feminists to address intersectional discrimination affecting Muslim women. This project also occurs in 8 countries, namely Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom (European Network Against Racism, 2016).

This project directly identifies the problem of Muslim women in Europe who experience disproportionate discrimination. Apart from that, ENAR provides recommendations that need to be made to overcome this problem. It was given to France and 7 other countries that were part of this project, such as Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. With this, large European countries can see what influences this problem and what causes it. Apart from that, these countries will be assisted by ENAR by providing recommendations to overcome this.

ENAR also makes a joint statement on the protection of CSOs in France; here, ENAR made a statement directly to the French Government to show where ENAR stands and how they verbally express their voice or opinion on this issue. We can also provide recommendations, feedback, and suggestions in the statement to get better results. Here, ENAR gives its statement on policy issues regarding the French problem of shrinking the space for CSOs to move (European Network Against Racism, 2021).

ENAR also rejected the dissolution of the Collectif Contre L'Islamophobia En France (CCIF) in France. ENAR urges the French government to honor its human rights and freedoms commitment. ENAR also warned political leaders against using inflammatory rhetoric, which incites hatred and intolerance, rather than strengthening social cohesion and inclusion. Here, the author sees that ENAR, as an NGO, has fulfilled their role as an autonomous actor. We can see that ENAR, as an NGO, is paying attention to the condition of Islamophobia in France, where, in this case, CCIF was threatened with disbandment because it was considered to be one of the NGOs that have ties to terrorists. ENAR's support for CCIF is based on their same goal of fighting for the freedom of Muslim communities against Islamophobia. With this common goal, ENAR supports CCIF in remaining standing (European Network Against Racism, 2020).

Considering this, ENAR can say they have monitored state policy. It can be seen in Muslim Women, Forgotten Women? where ENAR has done several things, such as criticizing and also providing suggestions regarding the problem of Islamophobia in France. They did this by providing the warnings they gave after carrying out their analysis of Muslim women in France.

Apart from that, their joint statement to pressure the French government to stop restricting the movement of CSOs in France is also a form of their supervision of policies in France. ENAR's support for CCIF is also an appreciation for ENAR, which opposes the French government's policy so that the French government does not disband one of the anti-Islamophobia NGOs in France. Even though



these things do not affect the French government, ENAR is vehemently opposed to the French government eradicating institutional racism towards Muslims in France. Apart from that, ENAR is also hesitant to carry out this opposition, which shows that ENAR has played its role in monitoring policy. It is one of ENAR's achievements, where ENAR continues to oppose Islamophobic behavior in France.

CONCLUSION

ENAR has taken various steps to overcome Islamophobia, such as collaborating, advocating, and monitoring policies in a country. The authors ENAR have carried out their role as an NGO here. It can be seen from them as autonomous actors, where ENAR, in collaboration with FEMYSO through Muslim Youth Act Up ENAR, can educate young Muslim men and women to choose good leaders for the future. Apart from that, with their collaboration with IHRC, they can monitor state policies that they will advocate for that country. Apart from that, by collaborating with AC, where AC is an advocacy organization gathering oppressed people in France, they will help ENAR overcome Islamophobia in France by supporting the advocacy that AC is holding to overthrow policies that have elements of Institutional Racism.

Apart from that, ENAR is quite good at carrying out public advocacy, where they are present on radio broadcasts that talk about Islamophobia. It will help ENAR in giving their voice regarding Islamophobia to the broader community; apart from that, it also encourages Muslims who experience Islamophobic behavior. ENAR is also here to provide FAQs regarding Islamophobia on the main Islamophobia page on their website, which will provide new insight to the broader community and experts interested in Islamophobia. Therefore, this is very important because it will provide a new view of Islam to the broader community and will also help to improve people's perception of Islam.

In carrying out advocacy, they do not advocate directly to a government in the country, which makes the author think that they could have done better in carrying out advocacy. However, ENAR is here to carry out its advocacy by giving its opinion to the European Commission, one of the organizations that have greatly influenced the policies of its member countries, one of which is France. Therefore, their advocacy with the European Commission here will influence the policies of a European Commission member country. However, even with the existence of the European Commission, many of France's policies, which contain elements of Islamophobia, are still standing and being created in new forms. Therefore, here, the author sees that ENAR needs to put more pressure and also coordinate more regarding Islamophobia in France. Apart from that, the author here also sees that ENAR needs to support it and even needs to step in directly to oppose the policies of the French Government, which have elements of Islamophobia.

In monitoring state policy here, the author sees that ENAR has been able to focus on Islamophobia in France. It can be seen from the Muslim Women brand project, Forgotten Women? It is one example that they see that the French government's policies are wrong. It can be seen as them providing their criticism and also input for the French government to see how ENAR can overcome Islamophobia in France. However, this project was carried out in 2016 when Macron became the leader of France in 2017, which shows that their focus was on the government before Macron. Experts still use their criticisms and suggestions on this project to analyze Islamophobia to this day. We can look at the books by Fauzia Mahr and Tania Nadeem and discuss the prevention, recognition, and treatment of Islamophobia. By taking this reference, it proves that this project has



influenced experts to analyze and also prevent and even stop Islamophobia to this day. However, ENAR here monitors state policies in their Join Statement and rejects the dissolution of CCIF. Here, ENAR opposes French policies, especially Macron's, which significantly reduce the movement of Muslims, especially Muslim NGOs and CSOs who gather to prevent and seek to eliminate Islamophobia in France.

According to the author, ENAR has played its role as an NGO in overcoming Islamophobia. The author here sees that ENAR has their focus on Islamophobia towards Islamophobia in general, government and also Islamophobia towards women. It can be seen in Women In Politics, Muslim Women Forgotten Woman? and their collaboration with Alliances Citoyennes En France (AC), which is part of their focus on Islamophobia against women. Apart from that, we can see support for ENAR's rejection of the dissolution of CCIF, the Join Statement regarding Islamic CSOs in Paris, and their collaboration with IHRC, which looks at policies in a country. Apart from that, ENAR also carries out its advocacy at the European Conference and provides FAQs to overcome Islamophobia in general. With this, ENAR has done its duty to make its efforts to prevent Islamophobia even though Islamophobia in the French government is still high.

However, the author sees that ENAR is lacking in overcoming Islamophobia in France. This can be seen because ENAR focuses on France and throughout Europe. Therefore, ENAR cannot provide detailed solutions or criticism for preventing Islamophobia in France. It is also what makes ENAR unable to pressure the French government or Macron not to re-enact policies that have elements of Islamophobia and institutional racism.

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