

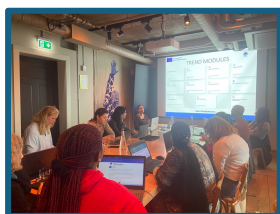
ENEU



Empowerneurship for the Newcomers in Europe

Project n° 2021-1-NO01-KA220-ADU-000033809

We are thrilled to provide an update on our project's latest progress and an analysis summary of the training event that took place in Oslo, Norway, on September 3rd and 4th. The event included partners and trainers from Austria, Italy, Greece, and Norway.

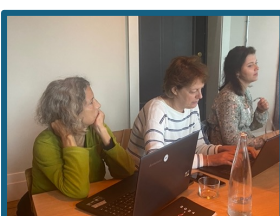


Key themes from the group activities during the event: The analysis of the different training contexts for migrants highlights key common themes despite variations in local circumstances in each project partner country. In general, preparing migrants for the labour market and entrepreneurial integration requires a tailored approach focused on creating safe learning environments, individual empowerment, and flexibility in training methods.



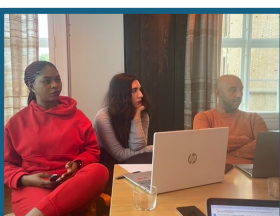
Safe learning environments: creating a safe, welcoming, and inclusive learning environment is crucial. This is achieved through cultural sensitivity, awareness of migrants' past experiences, and respect for their specific needs, such as confidentiality, mutual respect, and empathy. The aim is to make participants feel free to express themselves and be engaged in the training process.

Individual assessment: before training begins, an individual evaluation is essential to understand participants' needs and challenges. Personal connections with social workers or trainers help identify individual barriers, allowing for more effective and targeted training.



Flexibility of the approach: the training materials must be adapted to the individual circumstances and experiences of migrants. Flexibility is key, both in content structure and delivery methods, using practical tools like workshops, hands-on activities, and informal methods.

Entrepreneurship: entrepreneurship is a viable option for many migrants, primarily when supported by tailored training programs that include three phases: theoretical training, pre-incubation, and incubation. These programs help migrants develop business plans, acquire practical skills, and understand local laws and regulations.



Empowerment and skill recognition: It is essential to help migrants recognise and value their often underestimated skills. Providing concrete examples (through role models and supported programs) and support in translating these abilities into the professional context builds confidence and a sense of belonging.

Conclusions: The effectiveness of migrant training using train-the-trainer manuals 1 and 2 depends on creating inclusive environments, understanding the migrants' individual experiences, and adapting training methods to group needs by well-experienced and skilled trainers, educators, and social workers. Structured programs combining practical guidance, entrepreneurial support, and the recognition of existing skills are essential. They will be further exploited by the trainers in and out of the ENEU project to facilitate the socio-economic integration of migrants.

Our website:



Partners:

