

# Public Consultation on the integration and inclusion of migrants and people with a migrant background

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

## Introduction

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As part of the priority of promoting our European way of life, the 2020 European Commission Work Programme announces an **Action Plan on integration and inclusion**. Through this specific consultation, the European Commission would like to hear your views on a key aspect of this – i.e. new actions that could be taken at EU level to promote the integration and social inclusion of migrants and EU citizens with a migrant background.

The integration and social inclusion of migrants is crucial not only to ensure the cohesion of our societies but also to address skills gaps, labour shortages, and to boost economic performance overall. Promoting social inclusion is also a key focus of the European Pillar of social Rights. EU policies need to develop to encourage social and economic inclusion for all vulnerable groups through social, education, labour market, health and equality policies, and the integration and social inclusion of migrants should play a key role in this respect.

Currently in the EU, too many migrants face challenges in terms of unemployment, lack of educational and training opportunities, and limited social interaction within their broader communities. EU nationals with a migrant background (e.g. foreign born or second generation migrants) often face similar challenges to third country nationals. To tackle these issues, there is a need to step up the work on integration and social inclusion at EU level. The EU should enhance the support provided to actors 'on the ground' with the aim of ensuring that meaningful opportunities are offered for all to participate in our society and economy.

The EU's competence on integration is set out in the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. While the EU cannot harmonise laws and regulations in Member States related to integration, the EU may provide various incentives and forms of support for Member States to advance the integration of third country nationals legally residing on their territory. The Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union also sets out the EU's competence to support and complement activities of the Member States in combating social exclusion and poverty.

Through promoting mutual learning and the sharing of experience and best practices between EU countries, the EU can help countries with less experience learn from countries with more well-established integration and inclusion strategies. Furthermore, EU action can complement and strengthen actions put in place at national or local level by providing funding as well as a coordinating function across a broad range of stakeholders, levels of governance and policies. EU action on the integration should also ensure that the

social inclusion needs of third country nationals and EU citizens with a migrant background are addressed holistically by making linkages with relevant EU policies such as on skills, education, equality and anti-discrimination, and health.

Key documents setting out the scope for EU action on integration of migrants are the 2004 [Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy](#) with its 11 principles, including the respect for basic EU values, and the Commission's 2016 [Action Plan on the integration of third-country nationals](#), which provides a comprehensive framework to support Member States' efforts in developing and strengthening their integration policies and describes the concrete measures the Commission will implement in this regard.

If you wish to submit a more detailed contribution, you can upload a document (e.g. a position paper) at the end of the questionnaire.

## About you

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\* Language of my contribution

\* I am giving my contribution as

\* First name

\* Surname

\* Email (this won't be published)

\* Organisation name

*255 character(s) maximum*

\* Organisation size

Transparency register number

*255 character(s) maximum*

Check if your organisation is on the [transparency register](#). It's a voluntary database for organisations seeking to influence EU decision-making.

### \* Country of origin

Please add your country of origin, or that of your organisation.

### \* Publication privacy settings

The Commission will publish the responses to this public consultation. You can choose whether you would like your details to be made public or to remain anonymous.

**Anonymous**

Only your type of respondent, country of origin and contribution will be published. All other personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number) will not be published.

**Public**

Your personal details (name, organisation name and size, transparency register number, country of origin) will be published with your contribution.

I agree with the [personal data protection provisions](#)

## Definition of integration

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*In the context of this consultation, the term migrants includes people born outside the European Union and residing in the EU and people with a migrant background.*

1. Since 2004, the [Common Basic Principles for Immigrant Integration Policy in the EU](#) define at EU level the founding principles of integration of migrants. What does it mean in your view for migrants and people with a migrant background to be successfully integrated and socially included?

From our point of view, to achieve social inclusion, the objective of financial inclusion must also be incorporated. This means that migrant communities must have access to services, and in our case particularly financial services.

There must be solutions to all the potential barriers such as:

- Availability of communications in a language known to the migrant community
- Recognition of professional qualifications obtained abroad
- Ability to get loans and other financial services without putting down collateral or requiring a long financial history in the country
- Platforms that actively offset systemic lack of opportunity for minorities, including financial education initiatives bringing mentorship, coaching, and knowledge of the local legal environment
- Systems to prevent harsh downside risks to entrepreneurship in the case of being unsuccessful
- Conceptual difference between precarious jobs (including platform work) and self-employment
- Availability of financial products conform with cultural or religious restrictions (e.g. anti-usury measures)

All of this adds up to the overall objective of removing unnecessary threshold to entrepreneurship and self-employment and ensure access to credit for those who need it.

## 2. What are in your view the main **challenges** for the successful integration and inclusion of migrants?

*at most 4 choice(s)*

- Lack of knowledge of the language(s) of the host country
- Difficulties in the recognition of migrants' qualifications and the validation of skills
- Difficulties in finding a job
- Discrimination against migrants, xenophobia and racism
- Difficulties in developing skills
- Limited access to quality health and social services and social protection
- Education systems not sufficiently inclusive
- Lack of access to (non-segregated) housing
- Limited meaningful interactions between immigrants and natives
- Negative portrayal of migrants in the media
- Insufficient involvement or capacity of local communities to integrate migrants
- Insufficient involvement of the private sector (i.e. employers, social enterprises) in the integration process
- Difficulties in getting access to public services (because of lack of information /knowledge or legal limitations)
- Complexities related to the legal status of (accompanying) family members
- Long asylum processes and difficulties obtaining legal status
- Other

3. Are there in your view areas where migrants and other groups in the society face similar challenges?

- Yes
- No

If yes, which one/s?

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- Education, including early childhood education and care
- Employment
- Vocational training
- Housing
- Health
- Participation in social and cultural life
- Social inclusion
- Other

4. Which are in your view the key challenges that migrants share with other groups in society?

We believe migrants face similar challenges to other vulnerable groups of society, particularly they are exposed to significant downside risk in the case of a failed entrepreneurial venture or being at risk of falling into poverty through precarious jobs.

5. Do you think that social inclusion measures targeting migrants could also benefit other groups in society?

- Yes
- No

If yes, could you give an example of a measure to support the social inclusion of migrants you are aware of that in your view could benefit also other groups in society?

Through financial and capacity building measures to entrepreneurs you can benefit migrants and unemployed people.

6. Are there **specific groups** of migrants that in your view need **targeted support**?

Yes

No

If yes, which ones?

*at most 3 choice(s)*

Women

Children

Unaccompanied minors

Newly-arrived migrants

Asylum seekers

Migrants arriving to join their families through family reunification

LGBTI migrants

Migrants with disabilities

Other

7. Should there be targeted measures envisaged to facilitate the integration of people in need of protection that are being relocated between Member States?

Yes

No

If yes, should private sponsors and local communities be for instance particularly involved?

Yes

## Role of different actors in the integration process

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8. In your view, how important is each of these stakeholders in the integration and inclusion process?

	Not important at all	Not important	Neutral	Important	Very important
International organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
National authorities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local authorities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Regional authorities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Authorities managing the EU funds in EU countries	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Civil society organisations at local, national or European level	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Employers' associations, chambers of commerce and trade unions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Migrants' organisations and diaspora	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Local communities and volunteers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employers and social enterprises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Charities and foundations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Education and training institutions and providers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Cultural and sport organisations	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public Employment Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
European institutions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

9. How can in your view local communities (e.g. neighbourhood initiatives, volunteers, etc.) contribute to the integration and inclusion process?

- Through putting in place initiatives to prepare the community for the arrival of migrants
- Through promoting meaningful exchanges among members of the community through various youth, cultural and sport activities etc.
- Through welcoming newcomers and supporting the process of settling in
- Through becoming ambassadors/mentors, helping migrants navigate the job market or learn the language
- Through fighting discrimination and xenophobia
- Other

10. How important is it in your view to involve migrants and people with a migrant background in the design and implementation of integration and social inclusion measures?

- Not important at all
- Not important
- Neutral

- Important
- Very important

## 11. How should migrants be involved in your view?

*at most 1 choice(s)*

- Through occasional consultations
- Through structured and regular consultation processes
- Taking into account their needs when designing programmes/measures
- Co-designing with them integration measures and programmes that affect them
- Should not be involved
- Other

## The role of the EU and priority areas for EU action

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*The EU's competence on integration is set out in Article 79(4) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. Whilst the EU cannot harmonise laws and regulations in Member States related to integration, it can establish measures to provide incentives and support for Member States in promoting integration of third-country nationals residing legally in their territories.*

## 12. Taking into account the role of the EU, on **which kind of support** should the EU focus its action in your view?

*at most 4 choice(s)*

- Supporting actions on the ground through EU funds
- Providing technical support and capacity building to national authorities and other key integration actors
- Encouraging the sharing of knowledge across EU countries and key integration actors
- Providing analysis and monitoring of integration policies and results
- Supporting better cooperation between all the different actors responsible for integration (e.g. EU, national and local authorities, civil and economic actors)
- Promoting a comprehensive approach to integration and the social inclusion of migrants across funding and policy areas
- Promoting common EU policies and measures on integration
- Raising awareness and highlighting positive stories on integration through campaigns and other communication tools
- Facilitating meaningful interactions between migrants and the host society

- Promoting partnerships and social innovation between public, private and civil society organisations
- Supporting language learning and multilingual communication
- Other

13. In your view, which **actors** should the EU primarily support through **exchanges of practices and expertise and other practical tools**?

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- National authorities
- Regional authorities
- Local authorities
- Civil society organisations at local, national or European level
- Education and training institutions and providers
- Employers, employers' associations, chambers of commerce and trade unions
- Cultural and sport organisations
- Migrants' organisations and diaspora
- Local communities
- Other

14. What should be in your view the **priority areas** of the EU work on integration and the social inclusion of migrants?

*at most 5 choice(s)*

- Education, including early childhood education and care
- Employment
- Vocational training, lifelong learning and skills development
- Recognition of qualifications and validation of skills of migrants
- Housing
- Health
- Promoting participation through youth, culture and sport
- Social inclusion
- Fighting discrimination and prejudices
- Ensuring equal access to quality mainstream services
- Reducing education and spatial segregation
- Community building

- Pre-arrival/pre-departure measures (e.g. pre-departure language and job-related training and measures to prepare receiving communities for the arrival of migrants)
- Other

15. How do you assess the **impact of EU funding** in the field of integration and social inclusion of migrants?

- Not important at all
- Not important
- Neutral
- Important
- Very important

16. Which are in your view **the fields** where **EU funding** can provide the most benefit to promote integration and inclusion?

*at most 4 choice(s)*

- Education, including early childhood education and care
- Employment
- Vocational training, lifelong learning and skills development
- Recognition of qualifications and validation of skills of migrants
- Housing
- Health
- Promoting participation through youth, culture and sport
- Social inclusion
- Fighting discrimination and prejudices
- Ensuring equal access to quality mainstream services
- Community building
- Reducing education and spatial segregation
- Pre-arrival/pre-departure measures (e.g. pre-departure language and job-related training and measures to prepare receiving communities for the arrival of migrants)
- Other

17. In your view, which **actors** should the EU support in priority through **EU funds**?

*at most 3 choice(s)*

- National authorities

- Local authorities
- Regional authorities
- Civil society organisations at local, national or European level
- Education and training institutions and providers
- Employers, employers' associations, chambers of commerce and trade unions
- Cultural and sport organisations
- Migrants' organisations and diaspora
- Local communities
- Other

18. Do you have any suggestions on how the use of EU funding for integration can be improved?

- 1) Reinforce the budget allocation to the new programme that will take the continuity of the EaSI programme, both the Guarantee axis (for the loans) and Capacity Building axis (for TA) plus also support for the "Business Development Services" that microfinance institutions provide. Subsidizing a part of the business development service costs with the aims of financing the provision of non-financial services and helping migrants to start-up and develop their business (access to employment and skills training) in order to contribute to their integration.
- 2) As part of the EU funding for integration will be under the ESF+ programme, strengthen the capacity of Managing Authorities to set up inclusive employment and entrepreneurship programmes for migrants, leveraging the strengths of stakeholders like microfinance institutions who are already working towards such objectives.

## Practical actions at EU level

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19. Which concrete new actions would you recommend the EU put in place to promote integration and inclusion of migrants and people with a migrant background?

As most concrete initiatives are taken at the local level, the EU's added value is in supporting the strength of these local initiatives. This includes:

- Ensuring the ESF+ is thematically focused and powerful enough to deliver strong programmes.
- Ensuring ESF managing authorities are aware of the possibilities and have access to best practices and networks of stakeholders to help build partnerships.

The EU has an essential role in ensuring that EU member states are held accountable to maintaining inclusive national entrepreneurship policies, refraining from exclusionary or discriminatory government policies. This is an absolute prerequisite for the functioning of small-scale initiatives.

## 20. Do you know of an innovative practice to promote integration and inclusion in your city/region/country that in your opinion could benefit other EU countries?

microStart (Belgian Microfinance Institution)

Community loan advisor

microStart hires loan advisors that targets a specific community of migrants and the peculiarity is that these advisors belongs also to this community.

Examples: in Ghent (Belgium), a Syrian officer targets refugee group, in Brussels, African officer targets French speaking African nationalities, in Liege, a Moroccan officer targeting Moroccan community. They explain the host country national regulation and administrative requirements and process to set up a business.

The target of these loan officers is not number of loans disbursed (less objectives in terms of loan volumes than usual loan officers) but to spend more time with the client and support him/her. The job description is adapted for specifically to their role, seperately from a regular loan officer position.

The idea of microStart is to duplicate this model of Community loan advisors in the other offices around the country.

Translation of the different institution tools

microStart has set up Webinars in Arabic, Trainings in Arabic, Website in Arabic, Flyers in Arabic, Financial plan in Arabic.

ADIE (French Microfinance Institution)

Pilot project "AGIR" (Accompagnement pour Génération des opportunités d'emploi Indépendant et salarié pour les réfugiés)

In order to provide an answer to the issues raised by the past 5 recent years migratory wave, in 2016, Adie launched the pilot project AGIR, through which more than a hundred statutory refugees settled in France were supported and financed. And the project is growing year after year: in 2019, at least 75 refugees were financed through AGIR project.

Ambassadors

In each region, Adie identifies one or more clients with a migrant background and asks them if they are willing to become Adie's 'ambassadors', by talking about Adie and their experience to their friends/family. Adie also developed the practice of inviting these ambassadors to Adie's events so that they can share their experiences with other potential and existing entrepreneurs and make themselves known to their community.

Increase visibility of migrants/refugees in the area

For example, loan officers post on Facebook or social media web pages the portrait and the story of a migrant/refugee who has been financed or accompanied by Adie in the same area, or share e-learning materials (videos on how to create an enterprise, fact sheets, etc.) in various languages in order to promote entrepreneurship among communities of migrants.

Information sessions

Adie organizes information sessions for staff of other organizations/public entities that are in charge of accompanying migrants. This is to present them Adie's activities and share with them the idea that creating an enterprise is a potential tool for migrants' inclusion.

## 21. How could you (or your organisation) contribute to possible new initiatives on the integration and social inclusion of migrants?

As the network representing European microfinance practitioners, our members, microfinance institutions, are entities that serves vulnerable people financially and socially excluded. Migrants are a significant share of the total clients for a lot of our members. The objectives our members pursue with regards to migrants is to build mechanisms to support and assist migrants in setting up and developing their own businesses and

generate their own income, and they become full active members of society.

As such, they have access to employment, one of the main aspects on the integration process for a migrant person.

Beyond our current activities, the network could contribute to the development of different initiatives:

Facilitating sharing experience between various actors supporting migrant entrepreneurs e.g. Peer-to-Peer visits between microfinance institutions based in different countries,

Publications and dissemination of papers, studies and good practices related to migrant entrepreneurship.

Inform microfinance institutions about policies at EU level related to migrant inclusion that can affect their activities and have an impact on the local context.

Thematically focused on the topic of supporting migrant clients.

Participation in various network initiatives in order to strengthen migrant entrepreneurship

## Governance and cooperation

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22. How important is it in your view to build partnerships between different stakeholders in the work on integration and social inclusion of migrants?

- Not important at all
- Not important
- Neutral
- Important
- Very important

23. How important is it in your view to have a strong cooperation between the EU, national and local level on integration and social inclusion of migrants?

- Not important at all
- Not important
- Neutral
- Important
- Very important

24. If you wish, please share examples of good practices of successful partnership /cooperation in the field of integration and social inclusion of migrants.

The European Networks representing the microfinance sector EMN (<https://www.european-microfinance.org/>) and MFC (<http://mfc.org.pl/> link):

- Networking between organizations providing support to migrant entrepreneurship through training, coaching and mentoring and microfinance organizations by sharing good practices, organizing networking events
- Building repository of tools supporting migrant entrepreneurship

microStart (Belgian Microfinance Institution)

Partnerships with Local government

- Article 60 Belgian law (CPAS/OCMW): people without a job, receiving social income from the government. microStart can propose them to work at their institution, but it doesn't cost money. Is the city government who pays. So, in principle can work for microStart with this format receiving knowledge and practical training and after a year can be hired.
- CPAS/OCMW: City of Ghent still paying the social income to a migrant that was unemployed for 1 year and during this same year, microStart gives the migrant a loan to start a business, encouraging entrepreneurship. Therefore, after this year, the person will be able to have access to a job. For the moment this initiative has been replicated in Liege and Charleroi but only for a shorter duration is possible (3 months). Trying to implement this initiative in other cities in Belgium.

Partnership/cooperation with foundations

microStart received financial support from LEVI STRAUSS Foundation for 2 years to support the creation of refugee-owned businesses across the country and also to bring on new Arabic-speaking community officers to do targeted outreach in communities with large refugee populations.

Collaboration with ESF regional body:

- ESF ROM: microStart implemented a program (from 2016-2018) in the city of Ghent to support Roma people find a job. microStart was responsible for the part of entrepreneurship.
- MOES, funded by ESF & Flanders (from 2016-2017) in collaboration with Syntra. The focus was on migrant: Training & guidance (mentoring) for people of different origin who want to (pre-) start a business. <https://www.syntravlaanderen.be/mentoring-van-allochtone-prestarters-volgens-het-moes-model>
- AZO project (2016-2020): First stage only refugees who want to start a business, second phase, open for all people of different origin who want to start a business in Flanders. The main tasks are: sensibilization, inform, follow-up and support. mS is mainly involved in sensibilization and as a solution for the access of financing.

Qredits (Dutch Microfinance Institution)

Collaboration with the Albeda College, the municipality of Rotterdam and the Dutch Council for Refugees

EigenBaas Migrantenprogramma: set up a programme of 10 lecture weeks (3hs lecture & 3hs tutoring) of training, coaching and e-learning courses to inform migrants about entrepreneurship in the Netherlands. Entrepreneurs learn how to a) draw up a business plan, b) what a financial plan looks like, c) get knowledge about laws and regulations in the Netherlands and d) networking and support among participants. The course includes themes such as: Personal development, SWOT analysis, market research, financing and social media.

ADIE (French Microfinance Institution)

Partnerships with organisations/public entities at national and local level

- o In particular, Adie is engaged since 2017 in a project whose main goal is the inclusion of migrants through the development of a professional project that includes training, resuming education and mentoring. Adie's role in the project is to follow-up potential entrepreneurs through training and financing. Aside from Adie, other five organizations/enterprises participate in the consortium, each one having its sector of expertise in the journey towards inclusion.
- o Another program in which Adie is involved promotes an integrated approach towards inclusion of migrants by combining French language courses and training to become qualified to enter the labour market. Even in this case, Adie is part of a consortium made of different stakeholders that are active in the field of inclusion of migrants: accommodation, professional training, follow-up on social issues.

Microfinance Centre

Magnet project (<https://migrantacceleration.eu/>)

- Open toolkit to work with migrant entrepreneurs in order to help them start or develop their business

- Migrant Entrepreneurship Academy – a certified university course training practitioners willing to work with migrant entrepreneurs

25. How important is it in your view to take into consideration the specific situation of migrant women, men and children in integration and inclusion policies?

- Not important at all
- Not important
- Neutral
- Important
- Very important

26. Could you suggest a good practice in integration and inclusion taking into account the specific needs of migrants in all their diversity (sex, racial or ethnic origin, religion or belief, disability, age or sexual orientation)?

microStart (Belgian Microfinance Institution)

microStart offers microloans that are conform with sharia law, i.e. that do not require interest payments. The cost of issuing the loan is instead recouped through an upfront administrative fee, so there is no percent-based remuneration. This opens up access to finance for people who would otherwise not be able to access credit for religious reasons.

“National Campaign of Women entrepreneurship” (to be launched in Nov 2020)  
Supporting women empowerment and inclusion through entrepreneurship in Belgium and Greece. With the financial support of Channel Foundation.

microStart together with AFI and with the support of ADIE as well, are designing this initiative, to start an operational partnership through the delivery of microfinance loans and business development services support and the implementation of advocacy at National and European level to promote women entrepreneurship in Europe. Both institutions will focus on sharing their respective best practices and methodologies.

Most of the women that are shown as examples are either migrants or have a migrant background. microStart will do the communication part, marketing campaign and the advocacy part, hired consulting firm on Gender to do a concept note about this in Belgium and Greece to build towards a whitepaper. Will have focus groups, will look at data, do interviews.

27. How important is it in your view that public services (e.g. schools, healthcare, employment services etc.) take into account the specific needs of migrants and people with a migrant background?

- Not important at all
- Not important
- Neutral
- Important
-

## Very important

28. Do you have suggestions for actions that should be prioritised through social inclusion policies to remove barriers to migrants' participation in the labour market?

- Set up programmes that give a fiscal benefit for employers during certain number of years if they hire a migrant person.
- Reduce the process duration and simplify bureaucratic steps for VISA requirement.
- Streamline the process to entrepreneurship and ensure that unsuccessful entrepreneurship does not result in paralyzing over indebtedness.
- Strengthen access to finance for migrant entrepreneurs
- Sensitise stakeholders to the fact that self-employment is as valuable as paid employment to reach social and financial inclusion of migrants/refugees. This message needs to reach aid program designers, grassroots organizations workers, local authorities, etc.

29. In your view, what should the EU do to ensure education policies are inclusive of the needs of migrants and people with a migrant background?

Ensure that people arriving in a country have access to:

High quality information about entrepreneurship in a diverse set of languages.

Access to adult education that covers the many aspects of entrepreneurship, including accounting, business development, marketing, and other aspects. These courses should be available in several formats to increase accessibility (evening classes, day classes, physical classes, online classes, and in as many languages as possible). Such classes should be extremely affordable or free and could come bundled with other support measures like entrepreneurial grants.

30. Are specific measures needed to address the impact of discrimination on the integration of migrants as a whole, or specific groups such as LGBTI migrants, women, or children? If so, which ones?

Support programmes and measures to enhance migrant entrepreneurs are one important piece in building a more inclusive society. Supporting one group may also mean building a more tolerant attitude within other groups, such as autochthone communities in host countries.

In addition to people with migrant backgrounds, there are many other disadvantaged groups in society that equally merit extensive support programmes, such as LGBTI, women and youth, but also the unemployed, the disabled, the elderly. Each of these profiles has their own needs that should be addressed by their respective programmes.

Needless to say, a citizen can be disadvantaged along many different dimensions simultaneously, thereby qualifying for support from a range of supportive measures. The more vulnerable a person is, the more useful support measures to such a person will be.

If you wish to submit a more detailed contribution, please upload a document here.

The maximum file size is 1 MB

Only files of the type pdf,txt,doc,docx,odt,rtf are allowed

## Contact

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