Refugees.

ERASMUS + KEEP EUROPE UNITED

Who are refugees ?

Anyone who "owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it".

Refugee Convention, Geneva, 1951

IMMIGRANT ≠ REFUGEE

A person who moves to another country to find better economic and social conditions

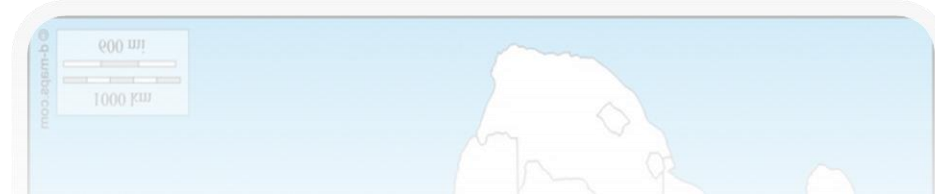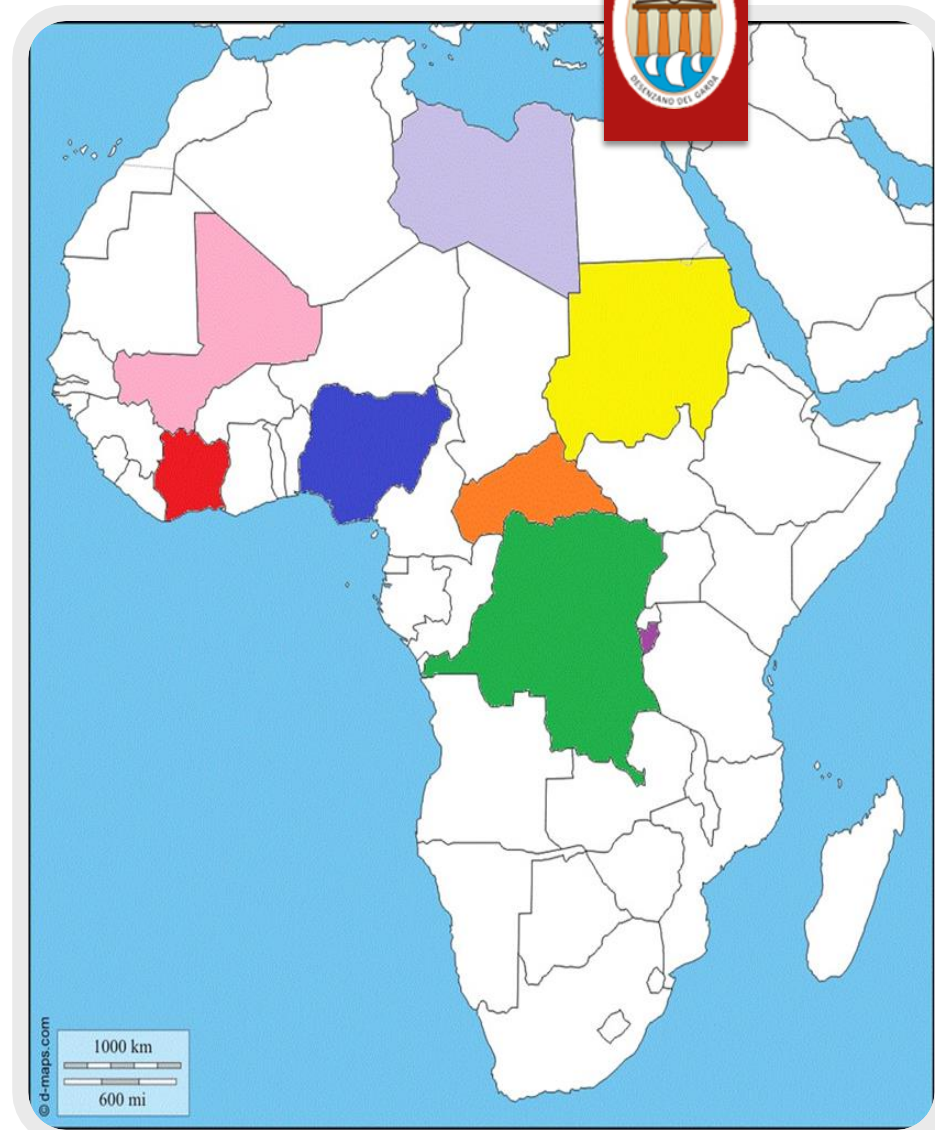A person who flees from his country because of conflicts or persecution
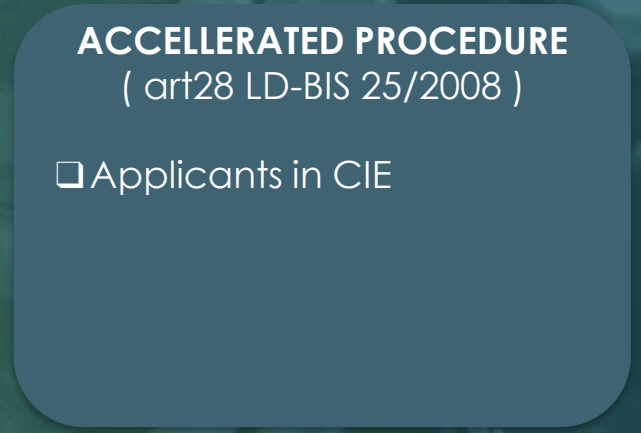
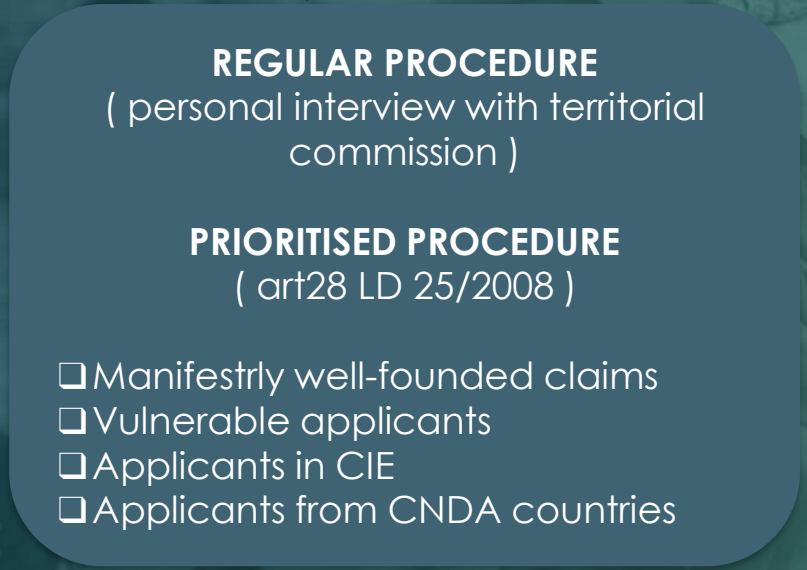# Where all these people come from and why?

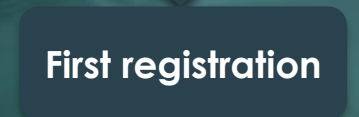They come from all those countries which are torn by wars and conflicts and where life conditions are unbearable because of such wars.

A feature of these wars is that none of them shows any sign of ending, so people can't return to their home.

Where from

- ➢ Cote d'Ivoire
- ➢ Central African Republic (CAR)
- ➢ Libya
- ➢ Mali
- ➢ Nigeria
- ➢ Democratic Republic of the Congo
- ➢ South Sudan
- ➢ Burundi

APPLICATION
Questura
(Police HQ)

Fingerprinting and photograph

APPLICATION
Border Police
(Airport…)

First registration

REGISTRATION

REGULAR PROCEDURE
(personal interview with territorial commission)

PRIORITISED PROCEDURE
(art28 LD 25/2008)

❑ Manifestrly well-founded claims
❑ Vulnerable applicants
❑ Applicants in CIE
❑ Applicants from CNDA countries

ACCELLERATED PROCEDURE
(art28 LD-BIS 25/2008)

❑ Applicants in CIE

REGUGEE STATUS
(5 years permit)

SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION
(5 years permit)

HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION
(stay permit recommendation to police HQ)

REJECTION

APPLICATION
Questura (Police HQ)

APPLICATION
Border Police
(Airport…)

The intention to apply for asylum can be stated to the border police or the Questura.

Questura is an administrative body that is found in every province, which provides passports for Italian citizens, receives and formally registers asylum applications.
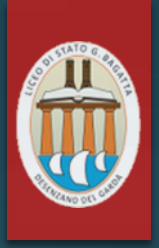
Fingerprinting and photograph

After the first registration, the fingerprints are checked for matches in European and national databases.

Upon application for asylum, fingerprints and photographs are taken, and an application containing all relevant personal information is completed.

First registration

The asylum seeker receives a document confirming the first registration, called a «cedolino». The period between the first and the formal registration can vary from a few weeks up to two months.

Verbalization

REGISTRATION

Since 2008, ten Territorial Commissions of four members have been in charge of interviewing asylum seekers.
The applicant will be interviewed with the help of an interpreter. Applicants have to deliver a written resume of their life. After the verbalization, they receive a paper confirming their status as an asylum seeker, so they have the right to be accommodated and assisted.

After the interview, the Commission decides which status will be given to the applicant:

REGUGEE STATUS
(5 years permit)

**SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION**
(5 years permit)

HUMANITARIAN PROTECTION
(stay permit recommendation to police HQ)

REJECTION

Subsidiary protection

Subsidiary protection status is the protection that is granted to a citizen not belonging to the European Union, or stateless person that does not have the requirements to be recognized as a refugee but with the regard to which there are founded motives to consider that if she/he returns to the country of origin, he would risk injury.
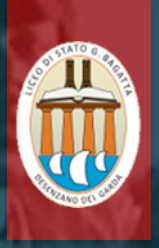
Humanitarian protection

Police headquarters may issue a permit of stay for humanitarian reasons whenever the Territorial Commission, while not recognizing the extremes for international protection, indicate "serious reasons of humanitarian nature" regarding the person requesting asylum.
This residence permit gives his owner the right to work in Italy, access health care and a travel-ticket for foreign people.

RECEPTION CENTRES IN ITALY

CARA   SPRAR   CAS   CIE

First reception centres: CARA

CARAs are reception structures where the applicants formalize their asylum requests. Generally the asylum seekers can stay in these centres for a period ranging from 7 to 30 days and thus ensure a fast turnover of guests.

Second reception: SPRAR

• The structures available to host asylum seekers and refugees mainly consist of flats, small reception centres, and community homes. The community homes are mainly addressed to unaccompanied minors.

• SPRAR has the aim to accommodate asylum seekers in little centres for shorter period of times, instead of putting them in CARAs that are often overcrowded.

Emergency reception: CAS

CAS centres include a number of structures (hotels, B&B, private housing, rentals), whose managers have signed a contract with the local prefecture, by which he or she pledges to offer a reception service, against a daily fee of 30-35€ per migrant.
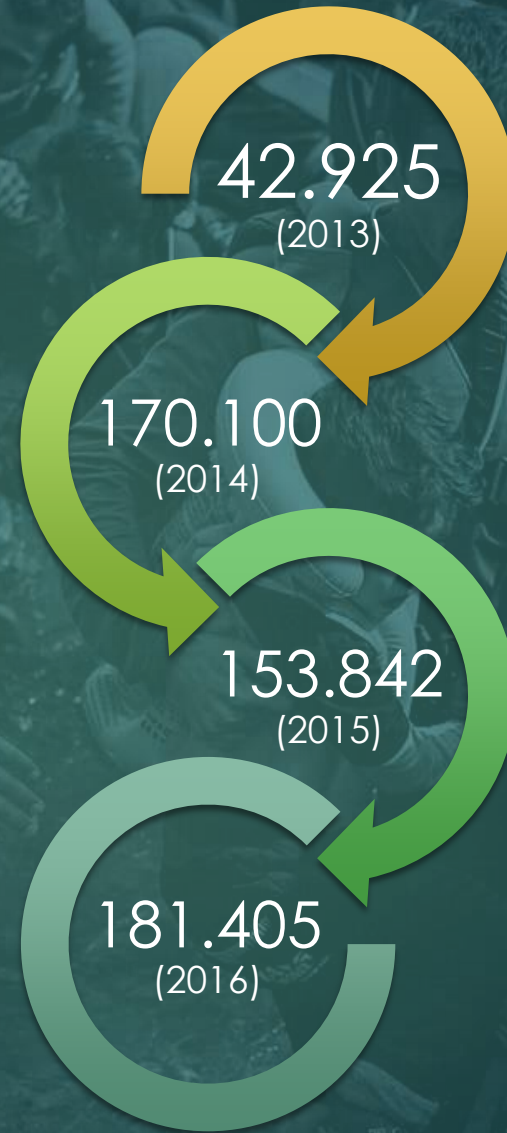
Centre for Identification and Deportation: CIE

Every immigrant caught without a residency permit, or not recognized as an asylum seeker, is taken to a CIE, identified and deported to his/her country of origin.
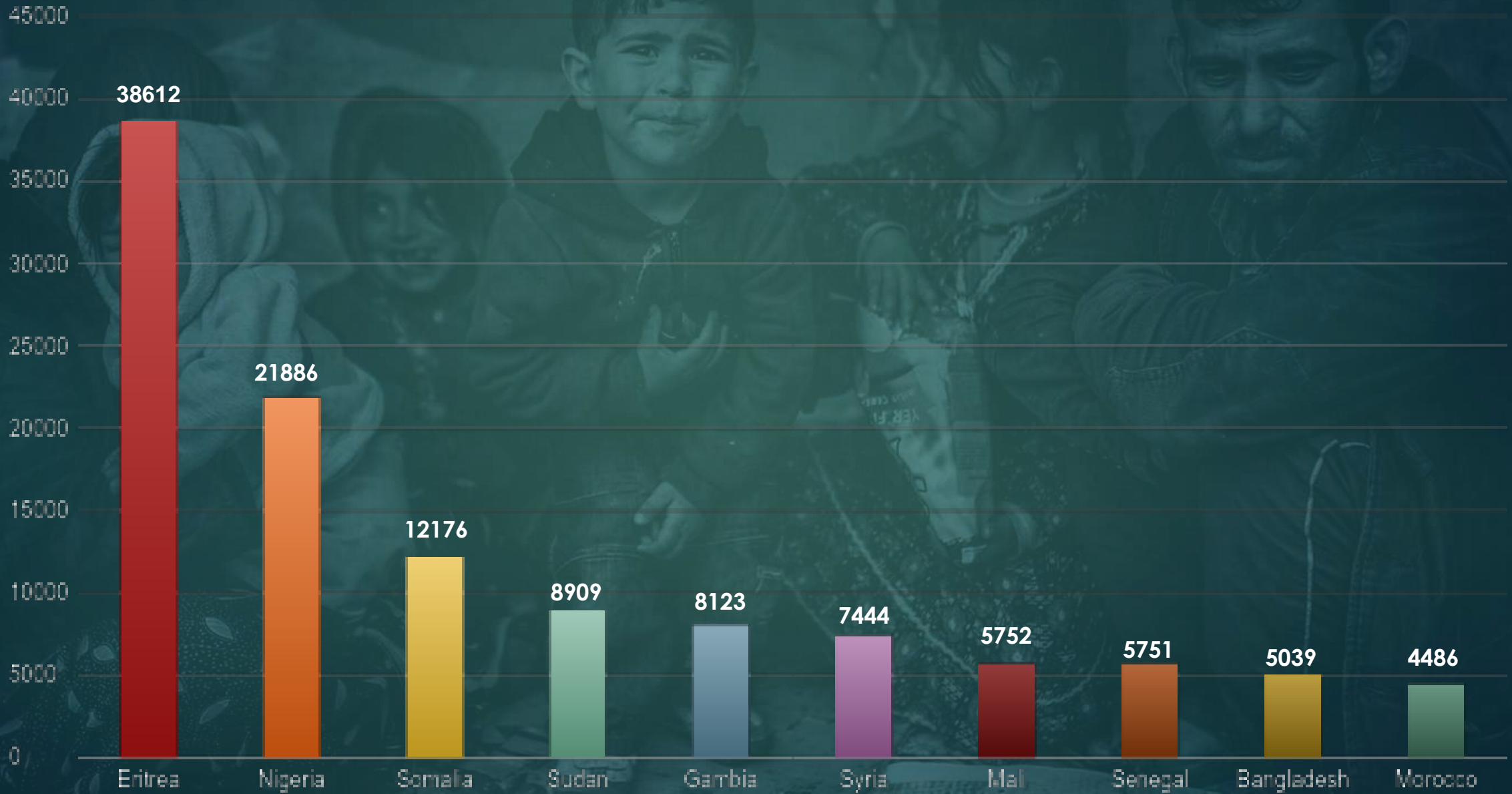
Immigrants landed in Italy between 2013 and 2016

42.925
(2013)

170.100
(2014)

153.842
(2015)

181.405
(2016)

Where did immigrants come from? (in 2015)

TOTAL: 153.842

Country	Value
Eritrea	38612
Nigeria	21886
Somalia	12176
Sudan	8909
Gambia	8123
Syria	7444
Mali	5752
Senegal	5751
Bangladesh	5039
Morocco	4486

Where did immigrants come from (in 2016)

TOTAL: 181.405

22%
12%
7%
7%
7%
6%
5%
5%
4%
4%
3%
2%
2%
2%
12%
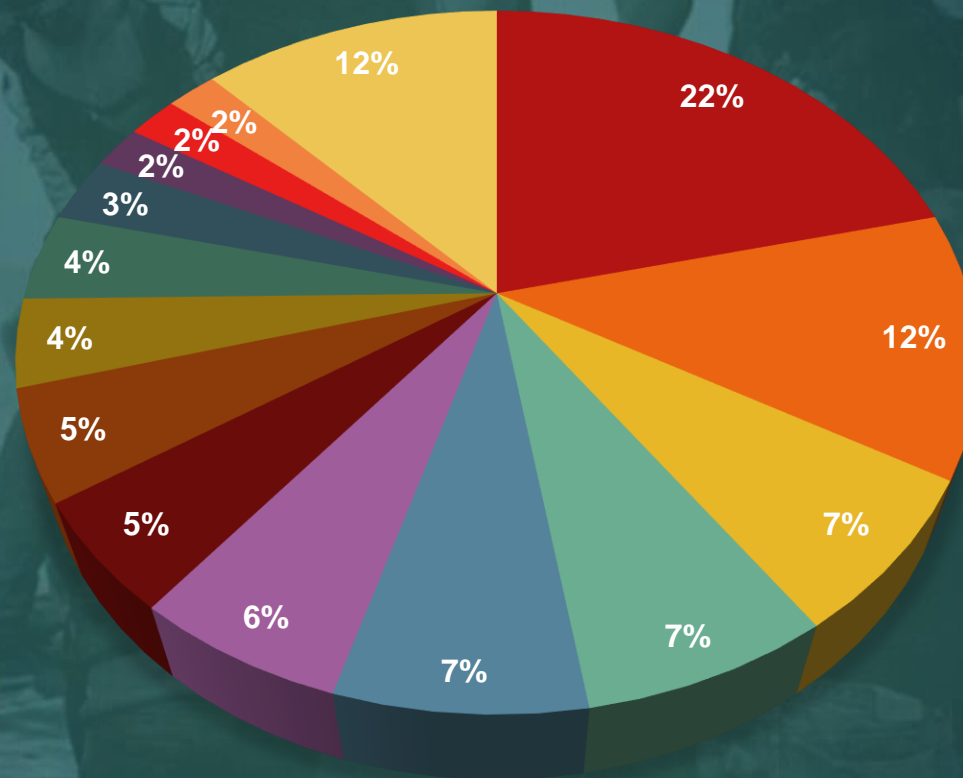
■ Nigeria　　■ Eritrea　　■ Guinea　　■ Côte d'Ivoire　　■ Gambia
■ Senegal　　■ Mali　　■ Sudan　　■ Bangladesh　　■ Somalia
　Ghana　　■ Egypt　　■ Ethiopia　　■ Morocco　　■ Other Countries

Unaccompanied minors landed in Italy in 2014/2015/2016

Year	Value
2014	13026
2015	12360
2016	25846
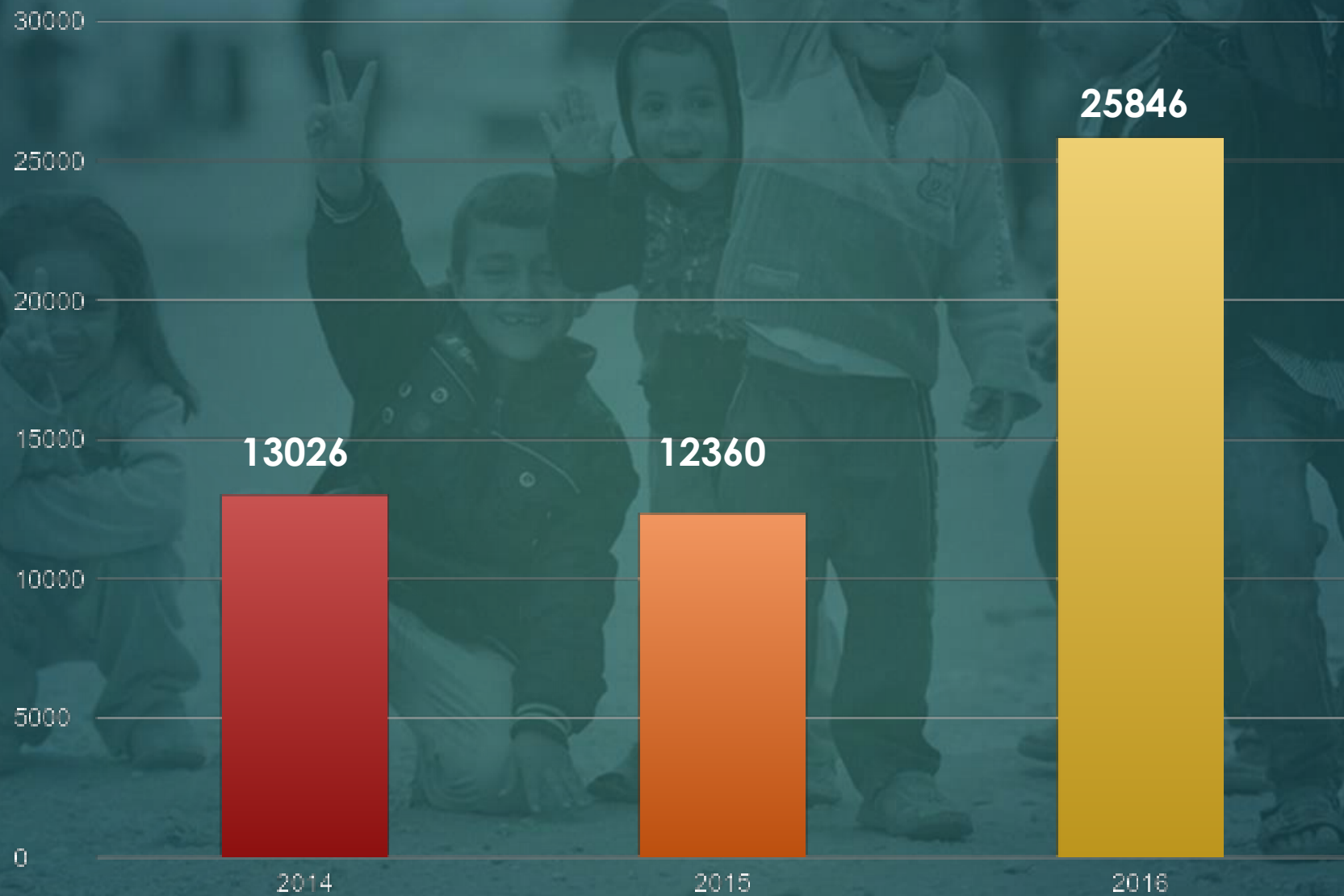
Distribution percentage of migrants in Italy
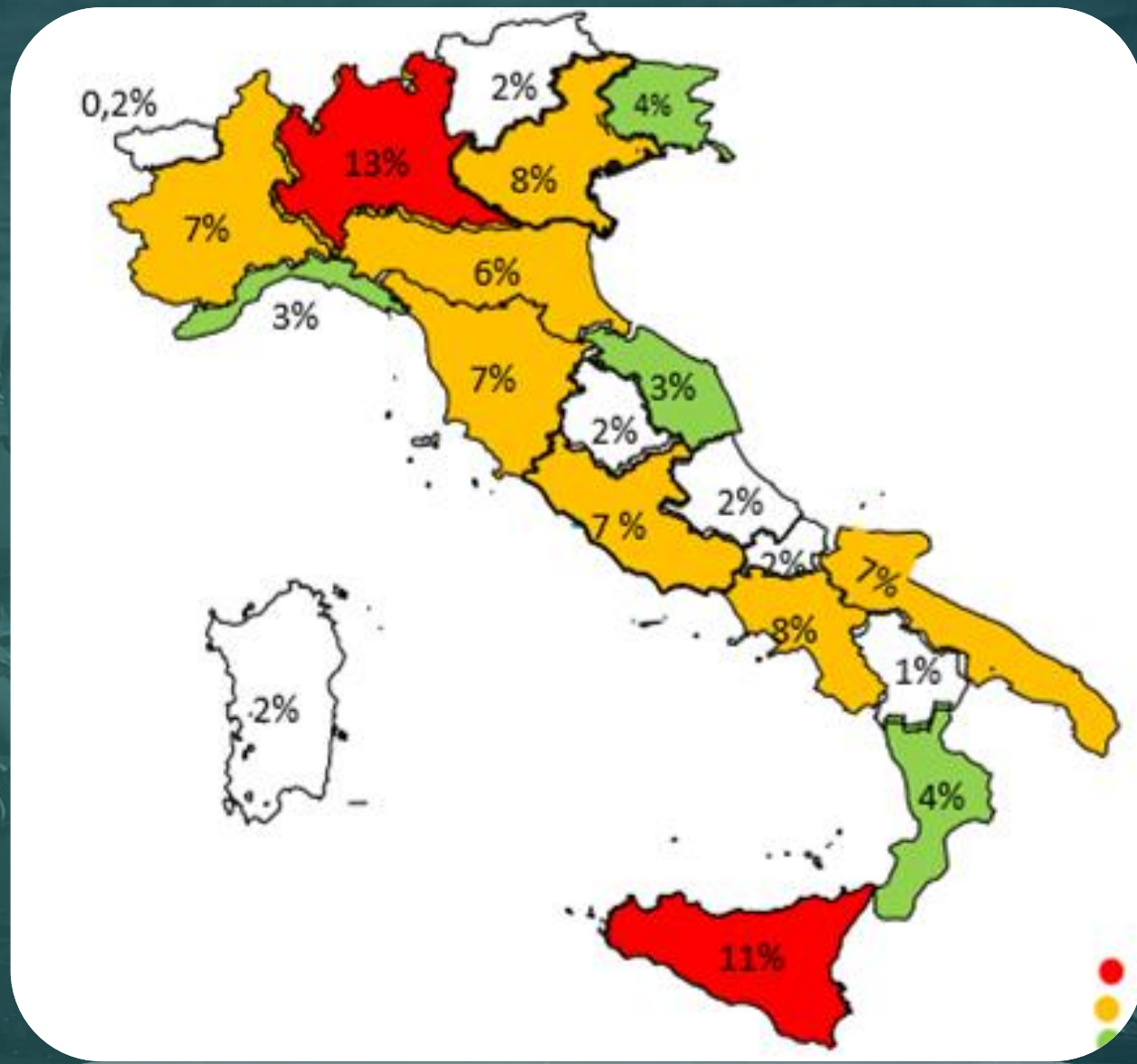
Immigrants who died in the sea

2913 In 2015

4199 In 2016

▶ Trying to reach Italy in 2015/2016

REFUGEES IN BRESCIA

The Italian government has given to the province of Brescia an amount of 2,5 refugees out of 1000 people. Actually here there are 2740 refugees.

Brescia has an Hub (an aggregation center), called «Asilo Notturno Pampuri». This association has offered for over 20 years assistance and shelter to the homeless and to political refugees of various nationalities, initiating Italian Language courses, and involving the native language interpreters.

The refugees come mostly from the subsaharian area.