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Point**



Reception system for third country nationals seeking refugee status in Italy

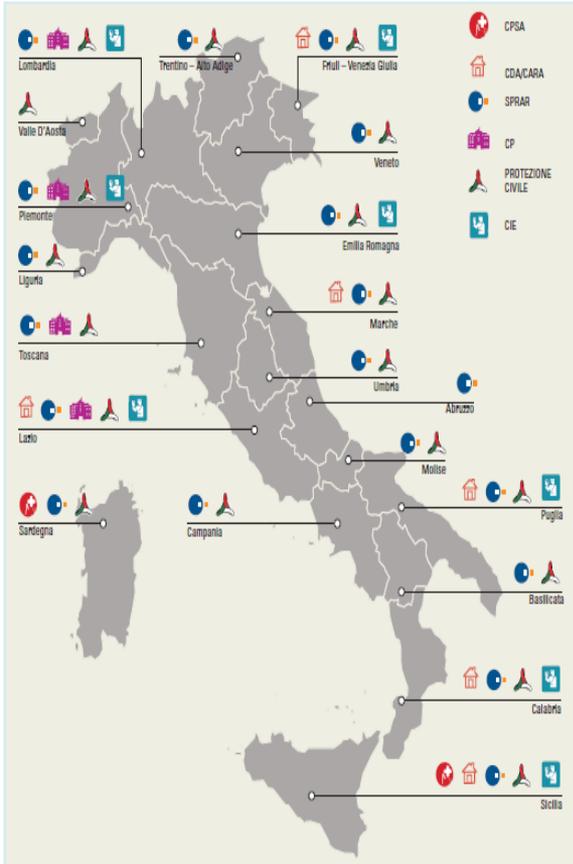
Enrico Cesarini, NCP Italy Expert

**EMN Poland Sixth National Conference
Warsaw, 28 November 2013**

**Italian National Contact Point
European Migration Network**

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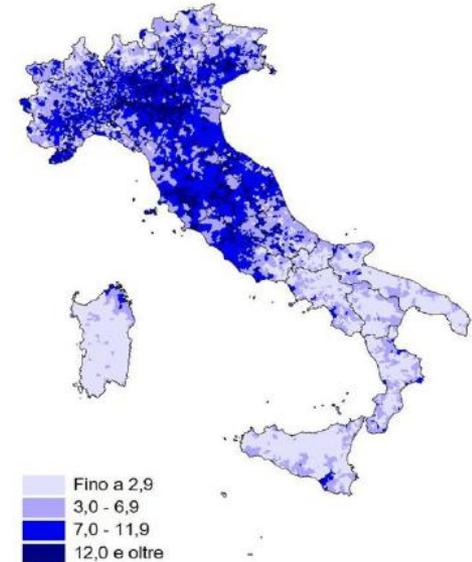
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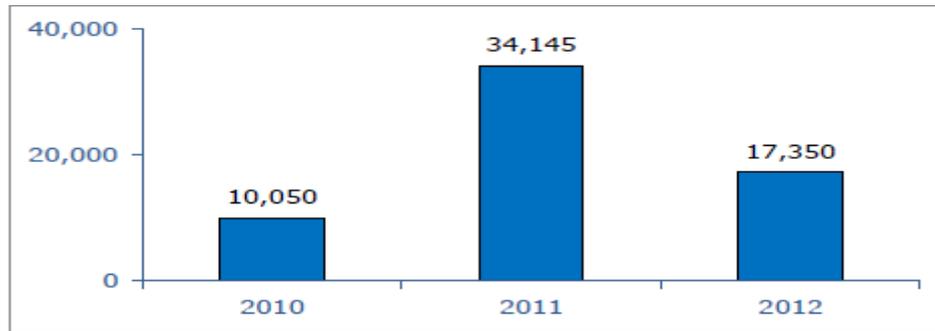
The Italian framework

Italian population, 1st of January 2013 (ISTAT)

Overall population	59.293.527	100%
Migrant population (EU citizens + TCNs)	4.387.721	7,4%
Third country nationals	3.764.236	6,3%

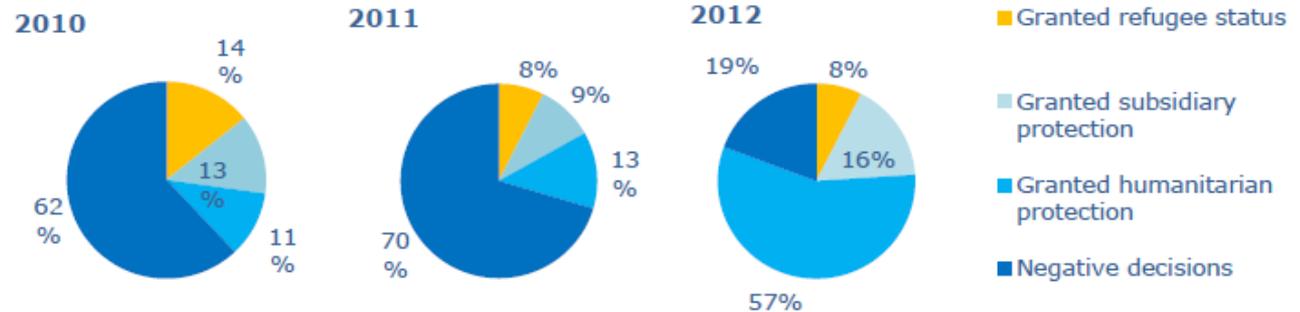


Asylum applications (2010-2012)



Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asyappctza)

Asylum applications: first instance decision by outcome (2010-2012)



Source: Eurostat migration statistics (migr_asydcfsta) and information from EMN NCP

The Italian reception system

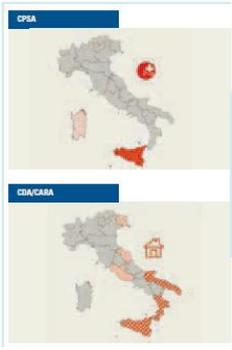
In Italy, state authorities carry executive responsibility for financing the reception system, whose management, however, follows a **multilevel governance approach**: not only the Ministry of Interior (the central coordination body), but also other local bodies (responsible for reception) and a wide range of private and social structures are involved.

The current reception system - the so-called **model of “integrated reception”** - consists of **two parallel subsystems**, with an additional subsystem that is activated in case of emergency:

1. **large reception centres (CDA, CPSA, CARA)** are run by the central authorities,

2. a vast **network of the social and private sector headed by the SPRAR** develops and carries out small and medium projects, by providing specific services and individual paths of reception and integration.

In addition to these two systems, there is a **third parallel system**, managed by the Civil Protection, but only in the event of a declared emergency situation.



Actors involved and type of reception facilities

The Italian reception system for asylum seekers consists of different types of accommodation facilities:

	INITIAL RECEPTION	Nr. of Facilities	Nr. of accommodations	Nr. of accommodated
 <p>The First Aid and Reception Centers (Centri di primo soccorso ed assistenza – CPSA) are temporary facilities located near the major landing sites; their purpose is the accommodation of migrants only for the time needed to transfer them to other centers (usually within 24/48 hours); they provide first-aid and assistance during critical situations, in particular humanitarian emergencies characterized by massive immigration flows.</p>		3	781	7.451
 <p>The Reception Centers (Centri di Accoglienza - CDA) accommodate immigrants for the time necessary to define the administrative provision relating to their permanence in Italy.</p>		9	4.029	10.159
<p>Reception Centers for Asylum Seekers (Centri di Accoglienza per Richiedenti Asilo - CARA) are facilities where the asylum applicant is accommodated while awaiting identification and access to the procedure of refugee status recognition by the Local Commission.</p>				
	SECOND RECEPTION			
 <p>Centers referred to the SPRAR - <i>System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees</i> (Sistema di protezione per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati) which manages a number of small to medium-sized collective centers, apartments, reception communities and other reception facilities (multifunctional centers in metropolitan areas and other temporary facilities), which are activated in emergency situations.</p>		511	2.500 500 vulnerable	7.823
	EMERGENCY RECEPTION			
 <p>Multifunctional centers (Centri polifunzionali) active in metropolitan areas. The organizational model of these multifunctional centers (which are temporary) has been designed for major cities facing the greatest emergency, due to the large number of foreign beneficiaries of international protection or belonging to vulnerable categories.</p>		4	1.153	2.079
<p>First Aid and Reception Centers managed by the Civil Protection Department (since 2011, due to the North African Emergency)</p>		Many centres all over Italy		Around 24.000

Services provided



Regarding the **CARA** and **CDA**, the services provided are the following:

1. Assistance to the person

- Linguistic and cultural mediation
- Information on legislation
- Socio-psychological support
- Organization of leisure time
- Italian language teaching
- Local Counselling
- Information on assisted voluntary return programs

2. Health care

3. Cleaning and hygiene services

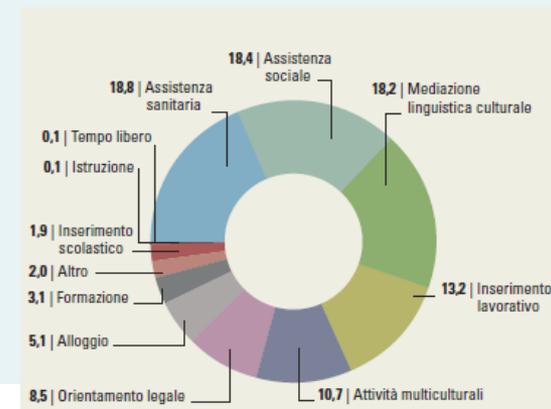
4. Maintenance of the structure.



SPRAR (System for the Protection of Asylum Seekers and Refugees)

In this context, the local authorities guarantee not only basic hospitality services like food, shelter and clothing, but also **individual services**:

- Italian language courses,
- legal information,
- local counseling as well as, when possible,
- vocational training,
- cash contribution



The target of beneficiaries

- ✚ The reception system is carried out in consideration of the needs of asylum seekers and their families and, especially, **vulnerable people**.
- ✚ The **SPRAR** provides specific reception services for applicants with special needs: minors, disabled elderly, single parents with minor children, persons who have been subjected to torture and other forms of violence, persons with mental or psychological problems.
- ✚ The **CARA** centres are also able to provide assistance, by means of adequate medical care, to the elderly, pregnant women and people with physical or psychological problems related to sexual violence, torture, ill-treatment and/or suffering from diseases.

	nr. of facilities within the SPRAR	nr. of accommodation within the SPRAR	nr. of accommodated
Vulnerable groups (e.g. victims of torture or specific vulnerable female applicants)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in 56 facilities: single women with children - in 40 facilities: single women - in 159 facilities: families - in other 331 facilities: single men and women 	500 (of which 50 for “mental disorder”)	2010: 823 2011: 857 2012: 815
Foreign unaccompanied minors asylum seeking beneficiaries	52 SPRAR facilities, of which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 18 apartments, - 6 reception centres, - 28 reception communities 	232	2010: 253 2011: 312 2012: 358

North African Emergency

- In 2011, the Council of Ministers introduced a **specific form of protection** for refugees, establishing “**urgent civil protection measures** to address the state of humanitarian emergency in Italy in relation to the exceptional inflow of immigrants from North African countries, as well as to manage the inflow of citizens from non-EU countries” (February 18, 2011).
- The linked “**Plan for the Reception of immigrants**” defined the procedures and responsibilities assigned to the **various actors involved**: the Department of Civil Protection, Regions, Local Authorities and other members of the national system.
- A **decentralized model of reception**: various regional plans for the implementation of assistance measures at the local level derived from this National Plan. The distribution on the national territory was based on the principle of **equitable distribution** and modularity, by dividing the number of expected migrants in multiple groups of 10 thousand units to be assigned to the different regions.
- The Decree of the President of the Council of Ministers of April 5, 2011 authorized temporary protection by issuing a **residence permit for humanitarian reasons**.
- **More than 17,500 people were assisted** in the Reception Centers located in the different regions. Just over 2.000 people were hosted in the Sicilian Reception Centre of Mineo, and more than 6.200 in first reception centers and centers for asylum seekers (CARA, CDA, CPSA).

Conclusion

- ✚ The public and political **debate** focused on the heterogeneity of the different reception systems and the consequent fragmentation of the various paths of integration aimed at facilitating the social inclusion of asylum seekers. This debate was particularly intense in 2011, when the amount of landings due to the political turmoil in North Africa led to a significant increase in the number of applications for international protection (which tripled compared to the previous year).
- ✚ The **main strength** of the national reception system lies within its **heterogeneity and extreme flexibility**. However, these characteristics also represent its main challenge.
- ✚ Furthermore, evaluating and controlling the range of services offered in the various centres – as well as the fragmentation of the paths of integration – is quite a complex task.

for further information:



Researches

Studies

Focussed studies

Small scale studies

Pilot studies

Policy reports

Statistics reports

The Organisation of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers (2013)

Edited by: EMN Italy

Released: Rome, 2013

National Report	 ▶
National Report	 ▶
Other National Reports	go on ▶

The Italian reception system for asylum seekers consists of different types of accommodation facilities: Reception Centers for Immigrants (CDA/CPISA) where migrants are identified and provided with first aid.

EMN FOCUSED STUDY 2012
Intra-EU mobility of third-country nationals
National Contributions from 

Conclusion: The following responses have been provided primarily for the purpose of completing a Synthesis Report for the above-titled EMN Focused Study. The contributing EMN NCPs have provided information that is, to the best of their knowledge, up-to-date, objective and reliable within the context and confines of this study. The information may thus not provide a complete description and may not represent the entirety of the official policy of an EMN NCP's Member State.

Top-Box 'FactSheet'
(National Contribution)
Executive Summary
(Contribution Report)

National Contribution (see page only)

Overview of the National Contribution – showing out key facts and figures from across all sections of the Study, with a particular emphasis on elements that will be of relevance to (national) policymakers.

The Italian legislative framework (see Section 1) has outlined a discipline in favour of third-country nationals residing in another Member State who wish to enter or stay in the Italian territory (rest of all the visa sector), as also provided for by EU directives.

While the procedure of entry and stay in the Italian territory has not been regulated differently by the EU Directives, the same law concerning third-country nationals coming from their country of origin applies (this is the case of frontier workers, seasonal workers, self-employed, as well as special cases of workers). In these cases, the legal provisions can therefore be an obstacle for third-country nationals already resident in EU territory, greatly interested in having a reduction of the required time frame, a benefit in cases where the real wage has a disproportionate impact given the level of employment for which the residence permit is required.

With regard to the entry and stay of EU citizens, the regulation is harmonised at EU level as a result of Directive 2004/38/EC, implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree 30/2007, and it ignores the fact that the EU citizens comes or not from the country of origin or from any other Member State.

However, the "blue directives" establish labour quotas periodically, under which the non-EU citizens may enter Italy. These are determined according to the demands of the labour market and its analysis. Even the citizens of third countries in intra-EU mobility should generally follow the provisions contained in the quotas, except as otherwise regulated.

As regards possible accretions (see Section 3), first of all it should be noted that in Italy non-EU immigrants are applied the same salary schedule as for all employees under collective bargaining agreements. Moreover, in order to ensure self-employment one must have

“The Organization of Reception Facilities for Asylum Seekers (2013)”
in www.emnitaly.it/rs-32.htm

thank you for your attention