



Study on policies and good practices addressed to migrants and refugees' social and labour integration

National Report - Italy



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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Migration flows in Italy.....	3
Migration Policies.....	4
Asylum seeker and Refugees.....	5
Illegal landings	5
Humanitaria Corridors.....	7
Receiving System	8
Third Sector Role	11
Unaccompanied minors	11
Education.....	11
Employment	13
Immigration and Citizenship.....	14
Political change and misperception about immigrants.....	15
Conclusions	15
References.....	16
Good Practices Introduction	17
GP1: Casa Scalabrini 364 – Progetto Campi riaperti	17
GP2: Social cooperative “Siamo”: Solidarity party favors production	20
GP3: LESS Onlus: Support for migrant self-entrepreneurship – innovative start-up	22
GP4: Traparentesi Onlus: Theatre Workshop MigrArte	25
GP5: Barikamà Social Cooperative.....	29
GP6: Zona8Solidale – No one is illegal “Ex Caserma Montello”	31
GP7: Cadore S.C.S. – Hosting Cadore	34
GP8: Albero della Vita - Lighthouse in the city	38
GP9: ANPAL – INSIDE – INSerimento Integrazione nordsuD inclusionE	41
GP10: O.R SCS – Non solo asilo	45

Introduction

Demographic and economic aspects directly affect human mobility, job related migrations are the meaningful example of it. To reach a positive way of integration of migrant people and to aim to a smooth migration flow, job inclusion is the main key.

According to ISTAT (the main Italian institute of statistics) data as of January 1, 2018, the population in Italy amounts to 60,940,000 residents, minus 95,000 compared to the previous year. Of these 55,430,000 are Italian, 5,065,000 are foreigners. Immigrations increased compared to 2017, equal to 337 thousand (+ 12%). But What does a foreigner mean? It is foreign, obviously, who is not an Italian citizen. However, in the age of globalization this negative definition is no longer sufficient to identify the legal rules that apply to "non-Italians". In fact, different rules apply to "community" foreigners, ie citizens of countries belonging to the European Union, with respect to "non-EU" citizens. But even among the latter, it will be necessary to further distinguish between those who hold a residence permit for work reasons (so-called "legally residing"), and the others (so-called "legally or not legally resident"). It is, therefore, essential to distinguish, first of all, to which "type" of "foreigner" we must refer to in order to then identify the rules that Italian law applies. Specifically, we intend to discuss and analyze a particular group of migrant, migrant workers, community and non-applicants, asylum seekers and refugees.

Migration flows in Italy

Italy manages the phenomenon of migratory flows from countries that are not part of the European Union through policies that combine reception and integration with action to combat irregular immigration. Entry into the territory of the State is allowed at border crossings to those in possession of a passport or equivalent document, and visa. The State program periodically by decree of the President of the Council of Ministers, the so-called 'decree-flows' introduced by law n.40 / 1998, the maximum quota of foreigners to be admitted into Italian territory for subordinate and self-employment. The legislation also provides for entry into employment in special cases (Article 27 of the Consolidated Law on Immigration). State, regions, local autonomies, in collaboration with the associations of the sector and with the authorities of the countries of origin, favor the integration of foreign citizens who are regularly in Italy (article 42 of the Immigration Act) through programs that: information on rights and opportunities for integration or reintegration in the countries of origin; promote linguistic, civic and professional training; they favor entry into the world of work. The monitoring of the presence of foreigners in the territory and the level of socio-labor insertion is carried out by territorial immigration councils, established in each prefecture. (decree president of the Council of Ministers 18 December 1999), to promote targeted local integration policies, in collaboration with other institutions and with private social institutions. These bodies represent the connecting element between central government and local realities for everything related to immigration and related issues, ensuring the

homogeneity of the management policies of the phenomenon throughout the territory. Still according to the ISTAT source as at 1 January 2018, the composition of the immigrant population is as follows:

Country of origin	Unit	Increase compared to the previous year
ROMANIA	45.000	-
PAKISTAN	15.000	+30%
NIGERIA	15.000	+66%
MAROCCO	15.000	-
ALBANIA	13.000	+12%
CINESI	12.000	-17%
BRASILE	10.000	+50%

Only the figures above 10,000 are shown

Immigration of African citizens continues to grow; in particular, significant increases in admissions were recorded for Guinean citizens (+ 161%), Ivorians (+ 73%), Nigerians (+ 66%) and Ghanaians (+ 37%). Conversely, the immigration of citizens of the Asian area fell: Sinhalese (-18%), Chinese (-17%), Bengalis (-14%) and Indians (-11%).

Migration Policies

The Testo unico sull'immigrazione or the legislative decree n. 286 of 1998 represents, aided and integrated by the European and regional legislation of the sector, the cornerstone of the Italian immigration system; it has introduced important, and sometimes controversial, novelties in the context of national immigration legislation, such as the introduction of the entry quota system as a meeting point between supply and demand for foreign labor, mitigated by the c.d. sponsor system, already introduced by the Turco - Napolitano, which allows the foreign worker to enter the Italian labor market through a direct call from the employer. The T.U. moreover, it provided for the possibility of family reunification for foreigners who were regularly resident before it was legislated at European level and in general extended to foreigners a series of rights that were not previously covered by the Italian regulatory system. The T. U. is a complex set of rules that consists of 49 articles, divided into 6 titles.

Despite the importance of the tool and the many changes (more than 30 from its approval) perplexities remain on many aspects of the Consolidated Law, starting from the wide margin granted to the administrative authority in terms of expulsions, the importance covered by the CIE, which often makes them overcrowded, ending up with its structure which by its intrinsic nature "creates" clandestines, who do not take advantage of the facilities granted by the legislation. It is certainly necessary a very profound revision, as has never been done, of this instrument, which is exceeded for a country that has passed from 1.3 million foreigners residing in 2001 to 5 million in 2016, which recognized citizenship almost 180,000 immigrants in 2015 compared to 10,000 in 2001 and over the past 3 years, on average, has welcomed over 160,000 migrants a year.

Asylum seeker and Refugees

In Italy the right to asylum is guaranteed by Article 10 paragraph 3 of the Constitution: "The foreigner, who is prevented in his country from the effective exercise of democratic freedoms guaranteed by the Italian Constitution, has the right to asylum in the territory of the Republic , according to the conditions established by the law ".

Migrant

It is often used as an umbrella term. According to a glossary of the International Organization for Migration, an organization founded in 1951 and working closely with the UN, there is no universally recognized definition of the term at international level. Usually it applies to people who decide to move freely for reasons of "personal convenience" and without the intervention of an external factor. This term therefore applies to people moving to another country or region in order to improve their material and social conditions, their future prospects and those of their families.

Regular migrant and irregular migrant - A migrant is considered regular if he resides in a country with a regular residence permit issued by the competent authority; on the contrary, it is irregular if he entered a country avoiding border controls, or if he entered regularly - for example with a tourist visa - but remained in that country even after expiry of the visa, or if he has not left the country of arrival after the removal order.

Illegal migrant - The illegal migrant is an irregular migrant. In Italy it is considered "illegal" when, despite having received an expulsion order, one remains in the country. From 2009 in Italy clandestinity is a criminal offense. (In April 2014 the Chamber had approved a law on non-prison custodial sentences and the system of sanctions which also provided for the abolition of the crime of clandestinity with regard to the first irregular entry into Italy The law delegated the government to adopt a series of decrees implementation to make effective) notes the application of the law, within 18 months from its entry into force: the decrees have not been enacted

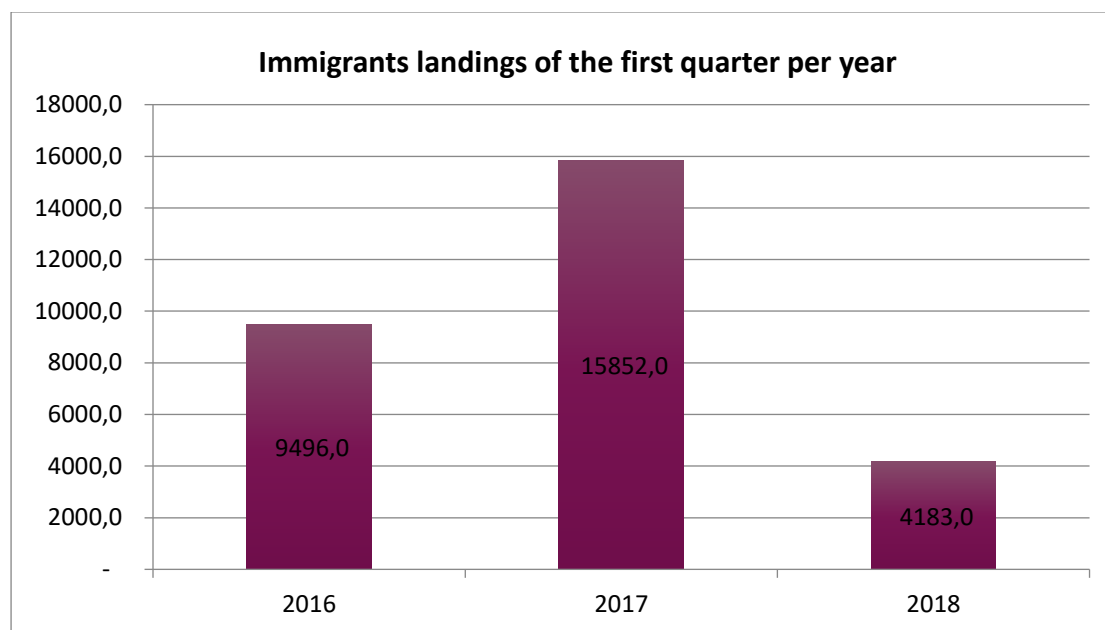
Refugee - According to international laws, "refugee" is the legally recognized status of a person who has left his country and has found refuge in a third country. Its condition was defined by the Geneva Convention (relating to the status of refugees, in fact), signed in 1951 and ratified by 145 UN member states. Italy has accepted this definition in the law number 722 of 1954.

Asylum seeker - This category includes those who left their country of origin and made an asylum application in a third country, but are still awaiting a decision by the competent authorities regarding the recognition of their refugee status. Finally, a refugee is defined as one who for different reasons (war, poverty, hunger, natural calamities, etc.) has left his country but is not in a position to seek international protection.

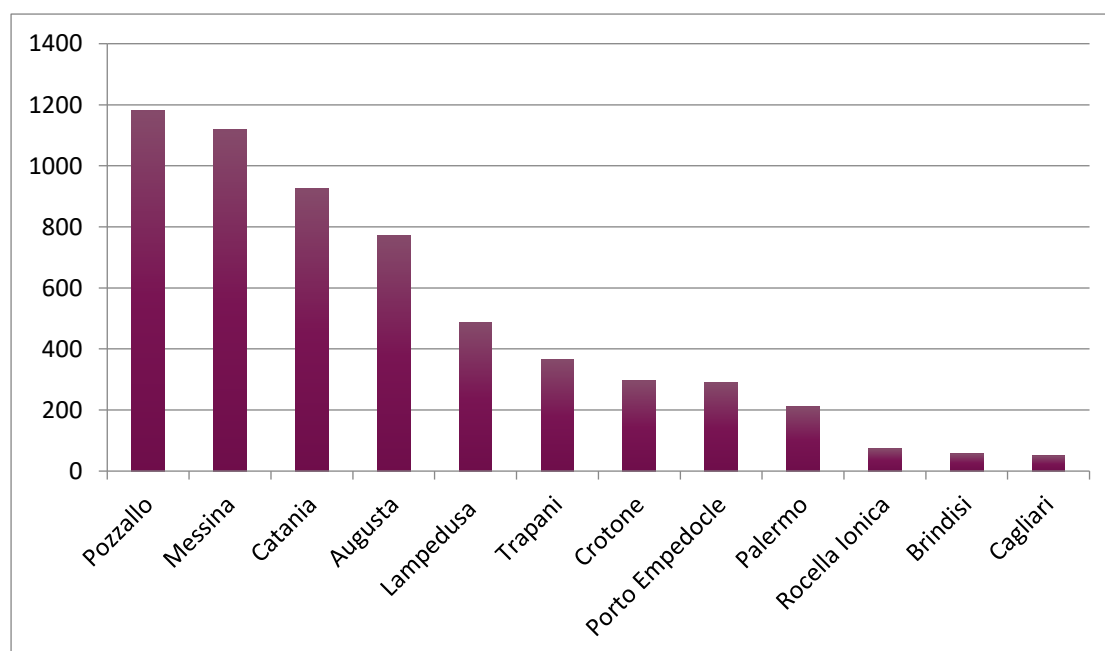
Illegal landings

Italy is a peninsula, a long tongue of land that extends into the Mediterranean, by its very nature has become a territory of continuous landings of illegal immigrants arriving from North Africa. An annual statistic conducted by the Department for Civil Liberties and Immigration of the Ministry of the Interior called "Statistical Dashboard" provides us with data on the progress of arrivals and the presence of migrants in the reception facilities and their relocation even on European soil. The data of the landings of the first trimester of 2018 are shown below.

The graph below illustrates the situation regarding the number of migrants disembarked from 1 January 2018 until 14 March 2018 compared with the data referring to the same period of the years 2016 (-36.49%) and 2017 (- 61.95%)



In the next chart the most affected ports by the 2018 landings



the European Union, becoming aware of the humanitarian crisis in the Mediterranean, already asked member states in 2015 to make a solidarity effort, not only to refugees, but also to Greece, Italy and Hungary, countries through which thousands of migrants enter the 'Union.

According to the commitments made by the European Union in the summer of 2015, 160,000 people will have to be relocated from Italy, Greece and Hungary to other European countries by September 2017.

The program is on from 2015 but is slow, and the available relocations are only 7% of what is needed.

Following some data about relocation according to “Cruscotto Statistico” by Italian Interior Ministry

relocation data - 12/03/2018				
People overall	Country	people number	country of origin of the reallocated	
12.024	Germany	4.909	Eritra	11368
	Sweden	1.407	Siria	550
	Netherlands	969	Centrafrica	17
	Switzerland	914	Yemen	30
	Norway	816	Stateless	13
	Finland	779	Iraq	13
	France	555	Etiopia	14
	Belgium	469	Afghanistan	8
	Portugal	344	Marocco	6
	Lussemburg	249	Tunisia	2
	Spain	234	Sudan	1
	Slovenia	81	Camerun	1
	Malta	67	Somalia	1
	Cyprus	47		
	Romania	45		
	Austria	39		
	Latvia	34		
	Lithuania	29		
	Croatia	21		
	Bulgaria	10		
	Estonia	6		
232	Germany	135		
	Netherlands	46		
	Croatia	15		
	Portugal	14		
	Switzerland	6		
	Austria	5		
	France	3		
	Sweden	3		

	Belgium	2
	Spain	2
	Slovenia	1
667	Germany	529
	France	94
	Netherlands	21
	Portugal	13
	Austria	6
	Croatia	2
	Switzerland	1
756		
13.679		

Humanitarian Corridors

It is a pilot project, realized by the Community of Sant'Egidio with the Federation of Evangelical Churches in Italy and the Tavola Valdese, completely self-financed. Its main objectives are to avoid trips with boats in the Mediterranean, which have already caused a very high number of deaths, including many children; to prevent the exploitation of the traffickers of men who do business with those fleeing war. The humanitarian corridors are the result of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Community of Sant'Egidio, the Federation of Evangelical Churches in Italy, the Tavola Valdese and the Italian Government. The associations send on the spot of the volunteers, who make direct contacts with the refugees in the countries involved in the project, prepare a list of potential beneficiaries to be transmitted to the Italian consular authorities, which after the control by the Ministry of Interior issue humanitarian visas with Limited Territorial Validity, valid only for Italy. Once they arrive in Italy legally and safely, refugees can apply for asylum. They are entirely financed by associations that have promoted them

Receiving System

Alongside to the migratory policies, in Italy there is a reception system that puts in the center of the network local authorities that carries out projects of 'integrated reception' on the territory: the Protection System for asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR).

To activate the system, local authorities can use the financial resources made available by the Ministry of the Interior through the National Fund for Asylum

Policies and Services. With this tool, contributions are made to local authorities that present projects intended for reception for asylum seekers, refugees and recipients of subsidiary protection.

The protection system is characterized by:

- the public nature of the resources made available and by the bodies responsible for the reception, and by the central government according to a multilevel governance logic;
- the voluntary participation of local authorities in the network of reception projects;
- synergistic policies on the territory with third sector entities that make an essential contribution to the implementation of the interventions.

The hosting projects, presented on the basis of specific calls, are submitted to the examination of an Evaluation Committee composed of representatives of the Ministry of the Interior, a representative of the Italian National Association of Municipalities (ANCI) and a representative of the Union of the provinces of Italy (UPI). The Commission is also a representative of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and a representative of the Regions. The Ministry of the Interior provides guidelines, specifying the criteria and procedures for submitting applications for access by local authorities up to the annual allocation of the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services.

Immigration centers - Foreigners entered illegally in Italy are welcomed in immigration centers where they receive assistance, are identified and held for expulsion or, in the case of applicants for international protection, for the assessment procedures of the related requirements. These structures are divided into: first aid and reception centers (CPSA), reception centers (Cda), reception centers for asylum seekers (Cara) and identification and expulsion centers (CIE).

First aid and reception centers (CPSA) - Host foreigners when they arrive in Italy. In these centers the migrants receive the first necessary medical treatment, they are given photos, they can request international protection. Subsequently, depending on their condition, they are transferred to other types of centers.

Reception centers (Cda) and reception centers for asylum seekers (Cara) - Reception centers (Cda) guarantee first reception to the stranger traced back to the national territory for the time necessary to identify them and ascertain the regularity of their stay in Italy. The irregular foreigner who requires international protection is instead sent to reception centers for asylum seekers (Cara), for the identification and initiation of procedures relating to international protection.



Identification and expulsion centers (Cie) - Foreigners who arrive illegally in Italy who do not apply for international protection or do not have the requisites are held in the identification and expulsion centers (CIE), established to avoid dispersion in

the territory of who is being expelled and allow the enforcement of the relevant provision by the police. The residence time (18 months maximum - link to the decree law n.89 / 2011 converted by the law n.129 / 2011) is functional to the identification procedures and to the subsequent ones of expulsion and repatriation.

Statistical data of 23.01.2017 of the parliamentary committee of inquiry on the reception, identification and expulsion system, as well as on the conditions of detention of migrants and on the public resources used - Chamber of Deputies

THE NUMBERS OF THE HOSPITALITY OF ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES IN ITALY AND THE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE RESIDENTS IN THE HOSTING TERRITORIES

Territorio	CAS	SPRAR	ALTRI CENTRI	TOTALE	Rapporto a residenti
Molise	2.896	517		3.413	1,09%
Basilicata	2.072	454		2.526	0,44%
Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.463	355	1.222	5.040	0,41%
Calabria	3.624	2.537	1.102	7.263	0,37%
Liguria	5.282	506		5.788	0,37%
Umbria	2.796	408		3.204	0,36%
Sardegna	5.323	201		5.524	0,33%
Toscana	11.621	858		12.479	0,33%
Piemonte	12.866	1.270		14.136	0,32%
Marche	3.884	739		4.623	0,30%
Puglia	6.280	2.362	3.358	12.000	0,29%
Abbruzzo	3.479	259			0,28%%
Emiglia Romagna	10.537	1.208	654	12.399	0,28%
Veneto	10.439	535	2.795	13.769	0,28%

Sicilia	4.623	4.374	4.770	13.767	0,27%
Provincia Aut. Trento	1.299	148		1.477	0,27%
Provincia Aut. Bolzano	1.359			1.359	0,26%
Campania	13.061	1.325		14.386	0,25%
Lazio	9.912	4.231	849	14.992	0,25%
Valle D'Aosta	306			306	0,24%
Lombardia	21.856	1535		23.391	0,23%
TOTALE NAZIONALE	136.978	23.822	14.750	175.550	0,29%

Third Sector Role

The Ministry of the Interior in its annual report on good practices on reception and integration defines fundamental synergy between the various levels of government, institutions and the third sector, which is the key to the Italian approach to the management of migration and that, using shared methodologies, involves the local communities with collaborative proposals that trigger virtuous mechanisms to correspond more and more to the specific needs of people. A survey of a specialized magazine of the sector reveals that in 84% of the reception centers serious criticalities are reported, in 1 center out of 3 controls are scarce or non-existent and in 63% of the cases the staff employed is little or poorly specialized. The fundamental role of the Third sector emerges, all to increase and strengthen the possible exit from the emergency and the creation of more than 70,000 jobs.

Unaccompanied minors

Italy was the first European country to introduce a law in March 2017 to protect unaccompanied foreign minors. From 29 March, foreign minors arriving in Italy without parents or adult reference figures will not be rejected and will be protected by a system of protection and uniform inclusion. After more than three years of deadlock, it has been definitively approved the DDL Zampa with the aim to strengthen the protections against unaccompanied foreign minors (in the MSna legislative jargon) and to guarantee a uniform application of the rules for the reception on all the national territory.

The legislative decree provides:

1. An organic and specific reception system, with facilities dedicated to the first reception-identification of minors. The law also promotes the development of family foster care as a priority reception path with respect to staying in the structures.

2. Homogeneous standards for age assessment and identification with the presence of a cultural mediator during the talks, thus creating a long-awaited uniform procedure at national level.
3. Protection of the minor's interests, through:
The establishment of clearer rules for the appointment of guardians with the establishment of the register of voluntary guardians by the juvenile courts.
The use of two unique types of residence permits, the one for minor age and the one for family reasons.
4. The right to health and education, with measures that overcome bureaucratic impediments that previously did not allow minors to enjoy them fully and effectively.
5. The right to listen for unaccompanied foreign minors in the administrative and judicial proceedings that concern them (even in the absence of the guardian) and legal assistance, availing themselves of free legal aid.

Education

Education in our legal system is considered as a right-duty: the right to obtain education and the obligation to attend schools up to the age of 16. The right-duty to education is guaranteed to the foreign citizen legally residing in Italy on equal terms with the Italian citizen. The legislation on residence permits for study was amended by Legislative Decree 10 August 2007, n. 154. "Implementation of Directive 2004/114 / EC, concerning the conditions of admission of third-country nationals for the purposes of study, exchange of pupils, unpaid internships or voluntary service", published in the Official Journal no. 216 of 17 September 2007.

Foreign minors have the right to education regardless of their regularity, in the forms and ways envisaged for Italian citizens;

- ♣ are subject to compulsory education in accordance with the provisions in force on the subject;
- ♣ may apply for registration at any time of the school year.

If they do not have personal data or have irregular or incomplete documentation, one of the parents, or those who exercise the protection, declares their personal data under their own responsibility. In this case the minors are registered with reserve and this does not prejudice the achievement of the final qualifications of the courses of study of the schools of every order and degree.

The right to study is also recognized to foreign adult citizens already present in Italy. This right is expressed first of all in the activity that responds to the primary need to allow learning the Italian language (courses of literacy articulated on various levels). But it is possible to access all the courses both for the achievement of the middle school diploma and for those for the continuation of high school and university studies.

There is also the possibility of having school assistance for foreign citizens residing abroad. It is possible to request an entry visa for study purposes at the Italian Embassy or Consulate in the country of origin.

Employment

Flows Decree - The flows decree is a provision by which the Italian Government establishes each year the entry fees of non-EU foreign citizens who can enter Italy for reasons of subordinate, autonomous and seasonal work. Preferential allowances are usually provided for citizens of States who have signed readmission agreements with Italy and Italian citizens registered in special lists held at all Italian diplomatic or consular offices abroad. The flow decree may also provide for limitations on the entry of citizens from countries that do not cooperate in the fight against illegal immigration and the re-admission of those expelled. Applications can only be sent online. It is possible to apply independently or contact the associations and patronages who send the request and offer the service for free

Integrated Nationals Plan - Within the framework of the Agreements signed by the Directorate General for Immigration and integration policies for the planning and development of a system of interventions aimed at promoting the social integration and employment of migrants regularly present in Italy, during 2015 seventeen integrated regional plans have been drawn up which envisage the definition of preparatory actions for the planning, structuring and experimentation of the integrated territorial services system aimed at the immigrant population, with a view to facilitating access to services and enhancing of public-private networks. From the analytical reading of the integrated Plans presented, a series of recurrent actions can be identified in the various regional territories, which, by simplification, can be traced to some key dimensions of the process of constitution / strengthening / maintenance of integrated service networks aimed at favoring the path social and economic inclusion of migrants:

- qualitative and quantitative analysis and territorial monitoring of migration, through inter-institutional cooperation in the sharing of administrative and statistical data and the establishment and / or strengthening of social observatories and the labor market;
- mapping / recognition of existing territorial services (social area, training and work), also in terms of project offer, through analysis of critical issues in access to services and needs of the target audience and identification of best practices (also referable to FEI designs realized in the previous programming);

- the establishment and / or consolidation of integrated services networks or multidisciplinary and multi-competent contact points for the integrated take-up of migrant citizens, both structured in physical places of habitual access for migrant users (Cpl, URP, etc.) , and usable via the web (portals, apps, etc.);
- the qualification / training of service operators, through the updating and strengthening of specific skills (including intercultural communication and cultural mediation) attentive to the peculiarities of the reference population;
- the implementation of actions / communication / sensitization / territorial animation plans, through the connection between information tools, the production of reports and multilingual information materials for the specific target.

During 2016, many Regions, due to delays in the activation of the project activities, sent an extension request, which was granted to all 17 signing Regions, postponing the deadline for

the conclusion of the preparatory actions as at 30 June 2017 (Ministerial Note No. 35/002585 of 30 June 2016).

In December 2016 it was concluded a monitoring activity on Integration Plans and a monitoring Report was released. Thanks to this action important data have been acquired about the state of the art of the different activities, a special focus was put to point out the differences between the foreseen actions and what is really developed, on the difficult aspects about governance and fund raising developing (FAMI, national and local funds).

Following the unanimous request of the Regions for an extension for the closure of the preliminary activities of the Integrated Regional Intervention Plans, the Ministry, in February, granted a deferment of the terms to 30 June 2018.

Immigration and Citizenship

Starting from 1992, year of approval of the l. n. 91/1992, laying down "new rules on citizenship", and until 2017, over 150 bills of law have been submitted to the Italian Parliament to amend the regulation that regulates the purchase, loss and repurchase of the status of Italian citizen, without but never succeed in arriving at a change and the current law that regulates the methods of acquisition and loss of Italian citizenship, approved in 1992, in fact ignores the fundamental theme of the integration of immigrants

Only in the seventeenth legislature, which began in 2013, there were about 50 draft bills, including the one approved by the Chamber in the first reading on October 13, 2015 and lapsed following the failed approval by the Senate before the dissolution of the Chambers occurred. December 28, 2017.

The scope and the aims of these initiatives are different, but an element that is certainly recurrent is represented by the desire to focus on the importance of integration with respect to the discipline of citizenship and its acquisition by immigrants of the former and second generation. The reasons for this need are quite clear: on the one hand, the law on citizenship in force in Italy, approved in 1992, deals in a completely retrospective way the theme of the relationship between citizenship and migratory phenomena, focusing more on the need to maintain links with Italians emigrated abroad rather than strengthening those with new individuals, foreigners, migrants, who stay permanently in the country; on the other hand, in a few decades Italy has overturned its migratory balance, becoming a territory of immigration, after having been for over a century one of the main countries of emigration, especially towards the American continent

The analysis of the current legislation therefore seems to reveal a gap between the Italian social reality, in which the phenomenon of immigration has now assumed significant dimensions, and the perception that this reality emerges at the regulatory level. The introduction of linguistic or integration requirements could represent the concrete awareness of the centrality of this phenomenon and of the importance of integration in the discipline of citizenship; nevertheless, it could allow expressing that complexity and multidirectional character that characterizes integration, which requires at the same time the will of the individual, of the state-apparatus, of the community-state. In order for this evolution to be balanced, it is necessary to transform the right of citizenship

into a right to citizenship, thereby meaning the right, for individuals who comply with the requirements of the law, to obtain the status of citizen.

Political change and misperception about immigrants

The last elections in Italy have seen the right-wing camps and the 5-star movement victorious. One of the most repeated phrases during the election campaign was "first the Italians", to ride a growing tendency to hate as described also by Amnesty International in its 2017-2018 Report on the human rights situation of 159 States of the world. According to the report, 95% of the statements of politicians on social media that "convey stereotypes, are discriminatory, racist or incite hatred and violence in the election campaign". Il barometro delle percezioni sulla questione immigrazione pende verso il malcontento: oltre il 30% degli italiani sente gli immigrati come una minaccia per la sicurezza, per la cultura, per l'occupazione e ha votato volentieri la linea dura anti-migranti.

According to the annual study of the European Commission "Eurobarometer" the Italians are in fact the most concerned by immigration throughout Europe. Contrary to what widely believed by Italians, more foreigners no longer means crimes. Taking the period between 2007 and 2015 the number of foreigners residing in Italy has increased from about 3 million to just over 5. Meanwhile, all the main indicators with which we measure crime have decreased. The number of complaints of crimes - that is, of the most serious crimes - went from 2.9 million to 2.6. The killings have diminished, which have never been so few by the unification of Italy, but also the robberies and sexual violence, from almost five thousand to four thousand in 2015. The number of thefts remained substantially unchanged.

Conclusions

Italy is a border and transit country for access to Europe for migratory flows from extra-European peoples, but also a destination for economic immigration from European countries. The services and the management of emergencies regarding the arrival of non-EU migrants, appears to be quite efficient and effective, with initiatives and actions in constant updating and innovation (for example the humanitarian corridors). Criticalities and difficulties emerge not during the initial reception phase, but in that of work and social interaction: the unemployment rate at the steles and the inspiration of the political conflict that harnesses xenophobic sentiments hinders and weighs on the potential capacity for integration of services predisposed to this function. For this reason, despite the immigration from non-EU countries in Italy is numerically lower than that from European countries in Italy is numerically lower than that from European countries, we choose to intervene on the target group as indicated in the guidelines "Migrants, refugees or asylum seekers from the third world who are in Italy legally"

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Good practices Introduction

In the Italian case this line of work was as follow. We had firstly made a desk-analysis aimed at further screening the good practices identified. This desk analysis was carried out by the consultation of several institutional and official databases for the Italian case¹. As a result from this exercise we would obtain a first list of 50 recognized good practices related to migrants and refugees' social and labour integration in your country.

The list of good practices produced by desk-analysis was further screened throughout the available information on the different projects and interventions. In which wey we have selected **the 10 most relevant good practices for the purpose of our research** based also on: geographic areas (according to the Italian National Institute on Statistics those would be the North - West, North-East, Central Italy, Southern Italy and Islands); relevant subjects/actors: taking into consideration services provided either by institutions, either by thirs sectors entities (NGOs, associations, etc.).

GP1: Casa Scalabrini 364 – Progetto Campi riaperti

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview	
Name – Last Name	Emanuele Selleri
Organisation	Casa Scalabrini 364
Position	Executive Director
Territorial scope	Rome
Address	Via Casilina, 634 - 00177 Roma
Date	17/01/2018
Place	Casa Scalabrini 364. Intervista face to face

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

¹ For instance: database of the good practices regarding the reception system (Ministry of Internal Affairs); database of the protection system for asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR); database of ANPAL, the national agency for the active labour policies.

<p><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>Progetto “Campi riaperti”</p>	<p><u>Contact :</u> Emanuele Selleri <u>Entity :</u> Casa Scalabrini 364 <u>Profile :</u> Casa accoglienza per richiedenti asilo <u>Address :</u> Via Casilina, 634 - 00177 Roma <u>Phone :</u> 39 06 241 1405 <u>e-mail :</u> info@scalabrini634.it</p>
<p><u>Field:</u></p> <p>Casa Scalabrini 634, program of the Scalabrinian Agency for Development Cooperation (ASCS Onlus), is the operational center of the CAI program “Comunità Accogliente e Inclusiva” of the Congregation of the Missionaries of San Carlo - Scalabriniani. It Implements the projects to promote the culture of reception and integration between refugees, migrants and the local community.</p>	
<p><u>Funding:</u></p> <p>Catholic church</p>	
<p><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>Casa Scalabrini 634 is the operational center of the Comunità Accogliente e Inclusiva (CAI) program of the Scalabrinian Congregation and is administered by the Foundation for Scalabrinian Activities (FAS). It has adopted an integral program that goes from reception to the social-working integration of migrants, from 2014 they have defined and started the reopened Fields project, an individualized path and job placement of the young refugees (in the specific neomaggiorenni) in the world of social agriculture.</p> <p>In its first year of activity the project was financed mainly with resources from the Catholic Church of Italy and subsequently regional funds were requested (Lazio) to guarantee continuity of the project. The project is structured as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a six-month training program, involving a small group of migrants, composed of four subjects • a training internship course on farms to expand the training of the subject • intermediation activities to offer the migrant opportunities for "stable" and "continuous" insertion in the world of work <p>The social value of the project, already evident in the initiatives described, is consolidated through actions of contrast and fight against the illegal form of recruitment and organization of the workforce. Many of the young refugees who took part in the project activities were victims of exploitation. The possibility of entering into guided paths of training and work placement through internships gave them the opportunity to get out of a deep state of discomfort, supported by educators and pedagogues that follow the trainee during the entire journey of insertion into the farm.</p> <p>The experience in the company is built around the principle of multi-functionality, or the ability to offer the refugee the opportunity to expand his training through a complete knowledge of all the activities that are carried out within the company. This stage therefore precedes the definition of an individualized path, built not only on basis of the subject's specialization and abilities, but also in consideration of the assessments expressed by the company with respect to the migrant's attitudes. To increase the impact of the project on the paths of social and labor integration of migrants is, moreover, the possibility to move within a network of actors, composed of cooperatives, public subjects and private subjects who collaborate in the activities of the project, expanding the range of possible opportunities to propose to migrants for the activation of internships.</p>	
<p><u>Target group :</u></p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers</p>	
<p><u>Web page :</u></p>	

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

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Template dimensions	DESCRIPTION
Relevance	<p>The project activates pathways for the employment of migrants, adopting an intervention methodology that combines together training and direct learning moments through internship experiences.</p> <p>The ability of the organization to activate a wide network of private companies operating in the social agriculture field in the territory, provides the project with a significant boost, with a positive impact on the creation of paths of work exclusion of migrants. Although with economic difficulties, companies that welcome trainees in many cases are able to offer migrants welcomed in the company the opportunity to continue the experience with a new contract.</p> <p>The project is in line with the objectives of the European policies as the theme of socio-labor inclusion in the social farming world is supported by the regional and rural development programs and Europe</p>
Innovativeness	<p>The attempt to combine both the training and the working dimension within a single training path represents an interesting aspect of the project. In this logic, the "indirect" purpose that the project pursues is the activation of a process of migrant empowerment aimed at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the development of skills to be able to spend on the labor market; • to the conquest of one's own autonomy that progressively leads the migrant to • perceive yourself as an independent subject
Effectiveness	<p>The effectiveness of the project should not be "measured" exclusively by the presence of a work contract offered to migrants at the end of the training course. The experience in the company, in addition to the transfer of specific skills, introduces the young migrant within a system of relationships between companies that increases the chances of migrants to find employment, even after the end of the training experience. There are not a few cases in which migrants were contacted after a few months by companies where they had spent the period of training. A contact kept active even without the mediation of Casa Scalabrini 364.</p>
Efficiency	

	The project has significant costs. It could also be achieved with fewer resources, but only if companies are to take on the costs of managers and trainers of traineeships.
<i>Impact</i>	After completing the traineeship path, many migrants are able to get a continuous and stable job. Especially for those who during the entire journey are able to acquire broader skills in the social farming sector.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The project can be replicated in other contexts. The model of employment inclusion adopted can also be implemented in sectors other than social agriculture, offering interesting implications on the level of social and labor integration of migrants.
<i>Gender approach</i>	Not many women have taken part in the project so far. However, in the next year, the organization intends to extend the integration model proposed also to other sectors, in order to facilitate the conveying of women in the proposed initiatives.

GP2: Social cooperative “Siamo”: Solidarity party favors production

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview	
Name – Last Name	Francesco Cursale
Organisation	Social cooperative “Siamo”
Position	Founding partner of the cooperative
Territorial scope	Rome
Address	Via Marsala, 42 - Roma
Date	19/01/2018
Place	At the Siamo cooperative site. Intervista face to face

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<p><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>Solidarity party favors production</p>	<p><u>Contact :</u> Francesco Cursale <u>Entity :</u> Cooperativa Siamo <u>Profile :</u> Cooperativa sociale <u>Address :</u> Via Marsala, 42 - Roma <u>Phone :</u> 06 56566228 <u>e-mail :</u> info@siamocoop.it</p>
<p><u>Field:</u></p> <p>SIAMO is a Social Cooperative that was founded in 2014 by the idea of four young people to meet the work needs of young refugees and Italians, putting human integration and dignity at the center. The idea was born within the service path carried out at the Sacred Heart, the basilica near the Termini station in Rome and a meeting with the Elderly Center of the I Municipio.</p>	
<p><u>Funding:</u></p> <p>Catholic Church, self-financing, revenues related to the sale of products</p>	
<p><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>SIAMO cooperative was founded in Rome in 2012 with the aim of welcoming the requests and needs of the territory and creating orientation paths aimed at encouraging the work integration of refugees. After a first start-up phase during which the migrants were involved in assistance projects for the elderly, the cooperative is currently dedicated to the production of solidarity favors, with the idea of creating a sustainable and self-financed work for young migrants that are involved in this initiative. One of the most important aspects of the project is the attempt to involve migrants in work activities that make them autonomous and responsible for the success or failure of the company, going beyond the logic of welfare. The project goal is to build job opportunities where migrants can identify themselves, bringing out "talents" and "passions". The emotional involvement in the initiative is indeed considered an essential element to start a path of socio-employment that has a significant impact on the life of the migrant. Particular attention is also given to the creation of a community and a network of relations outside the working dimension that can favor a process of social integration, creating opportunities for the integration between the local population and migrants.</p>	
<p><u>Target group :</u></p> <p>Refugees and asylum seekers</p>	
<p><u>Web page :</u></p> <p>www.siamocoop.it</p>	

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

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<i>Template dimensions</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Relevance	The project shows a high level of social and labor inclusion of migrants, through the involvement of migrants in a self-enterprise reality.
Innovativeness	Empowerment of migrants and personalization of work placement paths represent the most innovative aspects of this project.
Effectiveness	<p>The experience was effective at the level of social and labor integration of migrants because of 2 key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a network of local actors who helped the group of migrants in the start-up phase - spirit of initiative and social redemption that inspired the group from the beginning
Efficiency	The involvement of migrants in an self-employment , through the establishment of a social cooperative as a way of work integration, turned out to be a functional and sustainable choice both in economic and organizational terms.
Impact	<p>The project has an educational impact; to undermine the logic of expedients and to motivate the refugee to a continuous search for self-realization.</p> <p>Another impact in social inclusion is the creation of a community linked to the “sacred heart”</p>
Sustainability	Being an experience of self-business, the project is replicable in other sectors and contexts. The presence of a consolidated and active network on the territory is a key factor for the success of the initiative.
Gender approach	The project enhances the role of women in the organization of work processes and pays particular attention to undermining cultural stereotypes that may underline forms of subalternity and inequality.

GP3: LESS Onlus: Support for migrant self-entrepreneurship – innovative start-up

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview	
Name – Last Name	Daniela Fiore
Organisation	Social Enterprise Less Onlus
Position	Manager of integration area, training and socio-professional integration
Territorial scope	Naples
Address	Corso Garibaldi 261

	Napoli,
Date	31/01/2018
Place	Interview with CAWI method

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<p><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>Support for migrant self-entrepreneurship - innovative start-ups</p>	<p><u>Contact :</u> Daniela Fiore <u>Entity :</u> Social Enterprise Less Onlus <u>Profile :</u> Social Enterprise <u>Address :</u> Corso Garibaldi 261, Napoli <u>Phone :</u> 081 455270 <u>e-mail :</u> info@lessimpresasociale.it</p>
<p><u>Field:</u> Orientation and support to the social and working integration of refugees</p>	
<p><u>Funding:</u> SPRAR funds</p>	
<p><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>The initiative Supporting migrant self-entrepreneurship - innovative start-ups, is one of the actions for professional integration that had a positive impact on the beneficiaries of the IARA project, with a view to achieving social and working autonomy in the territory. The applied methodology was based on the active involvement of those beneficiaries who have carried out a virtuous path of empowerment and competence in a specific working sector and on a particular personal initiative.</p> <p>After a training course started in 2015 on the management and start-up of a business in which 18 beneficiaries took part, in 2016 there were two “type B” start-ups social cooperatives: one active in the catering and ethnic catering sector (Tobili) and one aimed at cleaning and small maintenance activities (Partenhope) which saw active participation - in management roles, business management and work activities - of 5 applicants beneficiaries and holders of international protection accepted in the IARA project.</p> <p>In particular, "Tobili: Cucina in movimento" is a type B social cooperative that deals with ethnic catering, made by young migrant applicants and holder of international protection. The objective is to foster the process of economic and social integration of migrants through a micro and self-managed initiative. In detail, the Cooperative Tobili offers catering services, cooking classes, initiatives to promote intercultural dialogue through the use of culinarian tradition as a tool for sharing.</p> <p>In 2015, thanks to the participation to the selection and training phases in the CoopFond - UniCoop Tirreno - Start-Up 2015 competition, the participants had an intensive training in start-ups of innovative companies, thanks to the acquisition of elements of business management, economy, marketing, history and organization of the cooperative enterprise form. Thanks to the opportunity offered by the award as the best start-up project for the year 2015/16, Tobili has joined the LegaCoop Campania cooperative network as a member, thus expanding its range of action at national level .</p> <p>The cooperative currently has a consolidated network of public institutions and university training, associations and third sector organizations active in the field of social inclusion and the solidarity</p>	

economy that have shared practices and skills for the promotion and organization of events.

From September 2017, thanks to the signing of a contract of assignment, Tobili is engaged in the autonomous and personalized management of the catering service of a local site in the center of Naples. The presence on the territory, through a stable point of sale, will guarantee the development of inter-cultural exchange initiatives, which combine the themes of the table with those of the arts and the protection of human rights. The continuity of the service will also allow the inclusion of new possible working members.

The cooperatives continue to evolve their market profiles, Partenhope through the diversification of the service (technical maintenance, sanification and specialized cleaning), and Tobili with the management of a premises starting in September 2017 thanks to the stipulation of a contract for entrusting the management of the service, which allows him to take care of the catering activities in an autonomous and personalized way.

Target group :

Refugees and asylum seekers

Web page :

www.lessimpresasociale.it

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

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Template dimensions	DESCRIPTION
Relevance	The initiative is set in the local and regional context as a pole of innovation able to attract new young foreign and Italian workers interested in the creation of self-enterprise. Specifically, the birth of the two cooperatives represents a successful experience in the context of interventions aimed at the employment of migrants through business activities.
Innovativeness	The applied methodology was based on the active involvement of those beneficiaries who have carried out a virtuous path of empowerment and competence in a specific working sector
Effectiveness	The initiative enhances experiences of ethnic cuisine and contrasts forms of ghettoization of foreign entrepreneurship, also opposes the widespread and persistent dynamics of de-skilling and exploitation of migrant labor.
Efficiency	The initiative fully meets the needs of migrants and the need of social and labor integration.
Impact	The initiatives of self-entrepreneurship have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - favour the professional qualification / retraining of beneficiaries - promote work placement - promote and facilitate intercultural dialogue

<i>Sustainability</i>	The experience has been a driving force for the allocation of resources (public and / or private) to support similar initiatives with the aim of stimulating the active participation of beneficiaries. In fact, self-enterprise projects have been undertaken in other professional sectors such as crafts and jewelry. Collaboration with Project Ahead has started in July 2017 within the framework of the ELICA-Empowerment Work Integration Community Autonomy project (FAMI 2014 - 2020), which guarantees laboratories, meetings and legal, administrative, marketing and economic planning consultancy in the automotive sector enterprise, aimed at holders of international protection accepted in the SPRAR projects in the provinces of Naples, Salerno, Caserta and Avellino.
<i>Gender approach</i>	

GP4: Traparentesi Onlus: Theatre Workshop MigrArte

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Adriana Cerasuolo
Organisation	Association Traparetensi Onlus
Position	Sociologist - Tutor at the association Traparentesi Onlus
Territorial scope	Naples
Address	Piazza D'Ovidio 6 - 80134 Napoli (legal site) Via Stella 137 (operative site)
Date	07/02/2018
Place	Interview with CAWI / self-administered method

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<u>Title of the Good Practice :</u> Theatre workshop MigrArte	<u>Contact :</u> Adriana Cerasuolo <u>Entity :</u> Association Traparentesi Onlus <u>Profile :</u> Aps <u>Address :</u> Piazza D'Ovidio 6 - 80134 Napoli (legal site). Via Stella 137 (operative site) <u>Phone :</u> +3908119180920 <u>e-mail :</u> segreteria@traparentesionlus.it
<u>Field:</u> Traparentesi is a social promotion association founded in 2010 to promote integrated actions of community welfare and social innovation in the territory of Naples and Campania. Its goals are to contrast school dispersal and the fight against social marginalization and any kind of discrimination of	

the person and the community. It manages in Rione Sanità of Naples the “Sane Stelle Center”, which is an intercultural space where educational, training, mediation and protection services are offered for the most vulnerable sections of the population, minors and adults both Italian and foreign. It operates in a network of numerous public and private entity in order to structure innovative paths of local development aimed at identifying the problems of the territory, to experiment with new models of social and cultural transformation.

Funding:

FAMI - Fondo Asilo, Migrazione e Integrazione 2014-2020 - Obiettivo Specifico 2.Integrazione / Migrazione legale - Obiettivo nazionale 2. Integrazione - lett.h) Formazione civico linguistica

Description of the Good Practice :

The MigrArte theater workshop, created at the TrasparentesiOnlus association, was launched with seven members on 6 May 2017, five of Sinhalese nationalities, one of Lebanese nationality and one of Venezuelan nationality. The workshop offer was first and foremost calibrated to the needs of the users who habitually frequent the association, of mainly Sinhalese nationalities, in response to a need for sociality and creative expression, which was released from the daily working and canonical learning of the language. However, the idea of an intercultural theatrical workshop was able to involve people outside the structure, intrigued by the intercultural nature of the proposed theatrical teaching. The workshop was divided into weekly meetings of two hours each, for a total of 10 meetings. The project, in keeping with the spirit of L2 Italian teaching activities already carried out at the facility, had as its main objective the improvement of the linguistic skills of foreign users, through a laboratory dimension based on interaction and encounter. The decision to create a theater workshop is linked to the desire to make language learning a moment of encounter, knowledge and mutual exchange, reducing the passive component of this process and promoting its participatory and interactive component.

During the meetings, the use of the Italian language, cultural and communicative contents connected to it, is constantly integrated to the present different cultural identities, and therefore of the corresponding linguistic affiliations, generating mixtures and contaminations of the use of language in the theatrical representation. Declining activities within an intercultural dimension and mutual recognition has made possible a greater and better contextualization and understanding of the Italian language and its communicative connotations, without however diminishing or reducing the use of the mother tongue and far from the daily working and canonical learning of the second language.

Taking into account the intercultural approach that distinguishes the entire project, the narrative materials, the emotional contents and the non-verbal languages used, have proven to be the result of constant solicitation to express their personal and cultural identity. For example, at different times users have been invited to share stories of their land, typical dances, or elements of their own biography, subsequently these elements have become narrative elements of the final show. This final moment, as well as representative of the linguistic skills learned by the participants, became an opportunity to show the individual and collective growth achieved during the workshop, in terms of identity, cultural awareness and ability to build a culturally diverse group that has learned to share his narrative biography, emotional sphere and cultural baggage. This sharing action, if understood as a moment of reciprocal reciprocity, has made possible the establishment of a "social field" marked by mutual respect and the desire to recognize diversity as key element of enriching one's daily experience.

This is a project experience in line with the European guidelines and with funding for the social and labor integration policies of migrants. Specifically, the project was financed through the "Fund for asylum migration and integration 2014-2020" (Fami) "a financial instrument set up by EU Regulation no. 516/2014 with the aim of promoting an integrated management of migratory flows, supporting all the aspects of the phenomenon: asylum, integration and repatriation. The activities financed are, therefore, in line with the IV Common Base Principle of Integration, the acquisition by “Third Country nationals” of the language, history and institutions of Italian society in the perspective of full social integration of the foreign nationals and the construction of intercultural and cohesive citizenship.

A second edition of the BiciRicicli workshop is currently being organized. For this new edition, the will

is to allocate this activity to a different target group: adolescents. Within the association, among other activities, there is a school support for minors. The children who participate in post-school activities are from different nationalities. The idea is to try to give an answers to multiple and articulated needs, through a workshop that can facilitate socialization and at the same time a tool for the acquisition of linguistic skills, not only strictly communicative but also for the study. it deals with a project experience in line with the European guidelines and with the funding for the social and labor integration policies of the migrants.

Target group :

Foreign adult citizens

Web page :

<http://www.traparentesionlus.it/>

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

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<i>Template dimensions</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
<i>Relevance</i>	The relevance of this good practice is identified in the ability to achieve a language learning pathway by enhancing the cultural peculiarities of all the migrant who took part in the path, working both strictly linguistic and strictly cultural. The choice to do it through a laboratory path gives an active role to the recipients of the project and makes them proactive subjects in the learning path.
<i>Innovativeness</i>	Language learning through an ad hoc theatrical laboratory has had as main objective the improvement of the linguistic skills of foreign users through a participative dimension based on interaction and encounter. The choice to create workshop paths is linked to the desire to make language learning a moment of encounter, knowledge and mutual exchange, reducing the passive component of this process in favor of its participatory and interactive component. Through this exercise we have succeeded in favoring a deeper and deeper understanding of the narrative proposals, and encouraging an active participation in the processes of communication and linguistic expression. Following the typical phases of social theater - training, improvisation, narration and finally performative creation - the participants worked not only on linguistic skills but also on personal experiences, acquiring greater personal self-esteem and autonomy.

<i>Effectiveness</i>	<p>The workshop path linked to language learning, enhancing an intercultural and proactive approach of migrants, has allowed to improve the linguistic skills of the participants, and has also represented an opportunity to promote individual and collective growth processes, in terms of identity awareness , cultural and ability to build a culturally heterogeneous group that has learned to share its narrative biography, emotional sphere and cultural baggage. This sharing action has made possible the establishment of a "social field" marked by mutual respect and the desire to recognize diversity as an element capable of enriching one's daily experience.</p>
<i>Efficiency</i>	<p>The allocation of adequate resources is fundamental for the realization of the project, its sustainability and replicability in other territorial contexts. The MigrArte project was financed through the FAMI (Asylum, Migration and Integration 2014-2020) and the amount of resources allocated was sufficient to carry out the activities, which are difficult to replicate with a lower amount of funds.</p>
<i>Impact</i>	<p>The workshop offer was first and foremost calibrated to the needs of the users who habitually frequent the association, mainly of Sri Lankan nationality, in response to a need for sociality released from the daily work dimension and canonical language learning. In this way we tried to create authentic moments of aggregation and meeting, in order to stimulate a sense of new belonging and inclusion. However, the idea of an intercultural theatrical workshop was able to involve subjects outside the structure (and other nationalities), intrigued by the intercultural nature of the proposed theatrical teaching. In addition, a second theater workshop is currently under construction, which immediately involved all the participants of the previous edition, to which are added new ones interested by the vision of the final show.</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>For the planning and implementation of the activities, we rely on a solid network that binds our association, educational institutions and various third sector entities operating in our own territory. The network is fundamental both for the experimentation of shared practices and for the redesign of the interventions.</p>
<i>Gender approach</i>	<p>In the organization and realization of the theatrical laboratory, intended as the place of a protected process that organizes its setting according to the subjects to which it is addressed, the conceptions of gender in the various cultures were taken into consideration to calibrate the creative and performative path. In the various body exercises proposed the individual need and desire to get involved has been respected: in body work with "contact", to cite a practical example, the technique has always been used within the limits of the individual's choices and never imposing a standard of bodily closeness that reflected exclusively</p>

	Western standards.
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GP5: Barikamà Social Cooperative

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Suleman Diara
Organisation	Social Cooperative Barikamà
Position	Founder and partner Social Cooperative
Territorial scope	Rome
Address	
Date	07/02/2018
Place	face to face interview

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<u>Title of the Good Practice :</u> Barikamà	Contact : Suleman Diara Entity : Social Cooperative Barikamà Profile : Social Cooperative Address : Phone : +393396450624 e-mail : <i>barikamaroma@gmail.com</i>
<u>Field:</u> Barikamà is a social cooperative founded in 2011 by 5 African migrants. It operates in the agricultural sector producing vegetables and yogurt.	
<u>Funding:</u> The cooperative was founded after having participated to a competition note organized by the Lazio Region to support micro-credit	
<u>Description of the Good Practice :</u> Founded in 2011 thanks to a micro-income project, today the Barikamà social cooperative produces and sells yoghurt and organic vegetables. It was created by a group of young African men: Suleman, Aboubakar, Cheikh, Sidiki and Modibo, who arrived in Italy and ended up working as agricultural laborers in the countryside of Rosarno and Foggia. After faced the riots of Rosarno against racism and exploitation, in January 2010 they moved to Rome where they get in touch with some social centers and associations that hosted and helped them to obtain a residence permit. It is at this stage of their life, faced with the necessity of having to look for a job, that the young migrants decide to "set up on their own". They choose to create a job and start producing organic products independently, without the role	

of exploited agricultural laborers. To support them in this idea was mostly an operator of the roman social center Exsna, which helps them to get the first contacts with some farmers, from which they learn the processing of pasteurized milk. In 2011, they started producing organic yogurt at Casale di Martignano, initially with a production of 15 liters (now 300 liters a week in a real dairy farm at Casale Nibbi of Amatrice). In 2013 the cooperative won a call from the Lazio region that finances equipment such as bicycles and professional refrigerators for a total amount of 20,000 euros. Home deliveries and production started to intensify . The production also extends to the organic cultivation of vegetables. The orchard, certified by Icea (Institute for ethical and environmental certification), is at Casale Martignano (35 km from the capital) where, once a week, they prepare the yogurt load. To this day the path of self-enterprise is still in continuous expansion, and also brought into the team Mauro, affected by Asperger's syndrome, which currently deals with the management of the Barikamà website.

This experience is a clear example of the social and labor inclusion of migrant people, who have had the strength to transform an idea into a concrete action, completely overturning the social and working implications of their migratory experience. Supported in this process by a network of subjects who supported and supports them in the production, distribution and delivery service of yoghurt and organic vegetables at home, markets and to buying groups. But production is not the only goal of the cooperative. The members of Barikamà are also very busy in activities aimed at making known the exploitation conditions in the countryside

A model of integration tout court, which has acted and acts primarily on the founders of the cooperative, who have learned the language, to read and write, and have become an active part of a social network, able to self-manage the work of cooperative and to accept the challenge of self-enterprise and the economic sustainability of the project. Also for this reason, numerous groups of migrant people linked to Italian solidarity associations have asked for help in order to be able to replicate the "Barikamà model" in other Italian cities.

Target group :

Web page :

<http://barikama.altervista.org/>

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

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<i>Template dimensions</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Relevance	The process of job inclusion goes through an already consolidated experience of self-employment, which has allowed migrants to

	escape exploitation. This has given migrants the opportunity to emancipate themselves and strengthen their self-esteem allowing the possibility of integration into the local social fabric and building a territorial network of subjects that support the cooperative.
<i>Innovativeness</i>	The characteristic that makes the practice innovative is represented not only by the experience of self-employment, already in itself a great strength of this experience, but by the cultural value that the migrants themselves transfer through daily work. Direct contact with customers indeed is also an opportunity to focus on more delicate issues related to the exploitation of migrants and also to carry out awareness actions on these aspects.
<i>Effectiveness</i>	<p>The topic of self-business is an important aspect in defining integration policies aimed at migrants, but not easy to implement. The experience identified was effective at the level of social and labor integration of migrants because there are 2 key elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a network of local actors who helped the group of migrants in the phase of start-up - the spirit of initiative and social rescue that inspired the group from the beginning <p>The simultaneous presence of these two aspects was essential for the success of the initiative.</p>
<i>Efficiency</i>	The start-up of an autonomous activity, through the establishment of a social cooperative as a way of working integration, turned out to be a functional choice for the needs of the migrants involved and sustainable both in economic and organizational terms.
<i>Impact</i>	The impact of this experience in terms of social and labor integration of migrants is extremely important. Seven years after the start-up of the social cooperative, all the founding members have acquired their own independence perceiving themselves as fully integrated subjects. Having created a self-employment activity in a sensitive sector such as the agri-food sector and being able to create a relationship of trust with customers, is a clear sign of how significant the impact of this experience has been.
<i>Sustainability</i>	Since it's an experience of self-business in general, it's a project that can be replicated in other sectors and contexts. The key factor for the success of the initiative is the presence of a consolidated and active network of public and private companies able to support similar initiatives (also on an economic level).
<i>Gender approach</i>	women are not currently involved in the cooperative

GP6: Zona8Solidale – No one is illegal “Ex Caserma Montello”

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Alessandro Azzoni
Organisation	Zona8Solidale
Position	Refugee Social Worker
Territorial scope	Milan
Address	via Caracciolo n. 29 Milano
Date	08/02/2018
Place	Telephone interview

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<u>Title of the Good Practice :</u> Ex Caserma Montello – No one is illegal	<u>Contact :</u> Alessandro Azzoni <u>Entity :</u> Zona8Solidale <u>Profile</u> (<i>NGO, SME, Public administration, etc</i>): Citizens' committee <u>Address :</u> via Caracciolo n. 29 Milano <u>Phone :</u> <u>e-mail :</u> info@zona8solidale-milano.org
<u>Field :</u> Zona 8 Solidale is a network created in September 2016 in the 8th Municipality of Milan (north-west of the city). It includes associations, parties, trade unions, activists and individuals. The purpose of Zona 8Solidale is to experiment forms of active citizenship aimed at welcoming refugees hosted in the Center of Extraordinary Reception (CAS) for asylum seekers in the spaces of the former Montello barracks, located in Milan City Hall 8.	
<u>Funding:</u> Self-financing through fundraising, social dinners, public events	
<u>Description of the Good Practice :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Objectives</i> • <i>Methods implemented</i> • <i>Activities</i> • <i>Time duration</i> • <i>Number of people involved in the action</i> • <i>Any other relevant aspects</i> <p>Zona 8Solidale was established on September 14, 2016 with the aim of building an open hosting model and facilitating the exchange of experiences between the inside and the outside of the former Montello Caserma.</p> <p>In August 2016, the news of the opening of an Extraordinary Reception Center (CAS) was received at the former Montello Caserma and several neo-Fascist and neo-Nazi groups had created a "Hands off the Montello" committee with xenophobic purposes.</p>	

Zona 8Solidale is born as a coordination of associations, political parties and citizens to give an opposite sign and develop innovative projects inspired by 2 principles: anti-racism and participation.

In particular:

1. In order to stop racism episodes, it is necessary to show the citizens that the arrival of new citizens is an opportunity to start positive processes of sociality and solidarity;
2. Welcoming does not imply a model of " militarized reception" based on closure: Zona 8Solidale goal is to open the Ex Caserma to the citizenship for at least some initiatives;

Zona 8Solidale works in three different way:

- properly inform citizenship by involving it in socialization and solidarity initiatives;
- get in touch with the asylum seekers hosted in the Ex Caserma;
- put pressure on institutions to obtain the opening of reception centers.

The most important interventions:

- "Welcome party for new citizens", organized on 1 November, opening day of the reception center in the former Montello Caserma;
- "Mappa Solidale", to find out about the opportunities for social support and concrete help in the neighborhood;
- interventions by asylum seekers in neighborhood schools
- opening a legal advisory desk
- professional training activities in agreement with the Municipality of Milan
- the establishment of the " Montello Women Group", created by italian and refugee women, with the aim of focusing on the specific problems of the women who are hosted by the structure, many of them with children;
- "Public Assembly of refugees in Milan", participated by the guests of the former Montello Caserma and then by immigrants from other reception centers in Milan, from which were born paths of self-organization and common action still active.
- Since April 2017 the Mishikamano Association (Solidarity in Swahili) has been created, formed by Italians and immigrants, with the aim of developing business creativity in three branches: folk cuisine, tailoring, bicycle repair.

18 months after its foundation, Zona 8Solidale carries out numerous recreational and cultural activities on various fronts, merged into the network "No one is illegal".

Target group :

300 asylum seekers, mainly from sub-Saharan Africa

Web page : https://www.facebook.com/pg/zona8solidale/about/?ref=page_internal

Additional comments :

This good practice has been described in two researches on the topic:

Naga Onlus, *(Extra) ordinary reception. Survey on the reception system for asylum seekers in Milan and provincial, report October 2017*

School of Architecture, Urban Planning, Construction Engineering, Caserma Montello: between emergency and experimentation Transformation of a contested space, report January 2018

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

The description must identify and highlight the quality characteristic of the intervention. Therefore It must be very analytical and each template dimension can verify the presence of one or more characteristic that make the practice "good". In general, it is necessary to

indicate the precise actions that determine a quality process. The higher the number of positive checks, the higher the recorded quality level.

<i>Template dimensions</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
<i>Relevance</i>	<p>This good practice is relevant for the following peculiar aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it is a "spontaneous", bottom up experience - has put in the network dozens of associations and organizations of civil society - was born to stem racism and fascism in the city of Milan - has involved 300 refugees
<i>Innovativeness</i>	<p>The elements of innovativeness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - openings of the Hosting Center: in general in Italy the Centers are closed and guests have only rapport with social workers, in this case has been given maximum importance to the activities outside the Ex Caserma - co-design of services between refugees and Italian citizens - creation of public assemblies in which the guests decide the conditions of their stay - openness and promotion of reception in the neighborhood's citizens
<i>Effectiveness</i>	<p>The open approach and the co-planning allowed to increase the social and civic inclusion of the guests.</p> <p>Attending the neighborhood also to carry out social activities has been a vehicle for inclusion and sharing with the Italians.</p> <p>The effectiveness must also be registered on the "native", who over time have joined the Zona 8Solidale network to take part in the reception activities</p>
<i>Efficiency</i>	<p>Efficiency is maximum because the project is self-financed with recreative activities, public events and fundraising</p>
<i>Impact</i>	<p>In addition to welcoming 300 refugees, Zona 8Solidale has allowed activating associations and civil society to self-organize in the reception</p>
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The initiative was born as a form of reaction but over time has been consolidated with self-financing and continues independently increasing volunteers and activities.</p>
<i>Gender approach</i>	<p>The attention to the condition of women has been guaranteed through mixed groups of refugees and Italians who co-design the conditions of permanence of foreign women according to women's needs</p>

GP7: Cadore S.C.S. – Hosting Cadore

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Luca Valmassoi
Organisation	Cadore S.C.S.
Position	Refugee Social Worker
Territorial scope	Valle di Cadore – Veneto
Address	Piazza I Gennaio 1819, n.7, 32040 Valle di Cadore
Date	14/02/2018
Place	Telephone interview

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<u>Title of the Good Practice :</u> Hosting Cadore SCS	<u>Contact :</u> Luca Valmassoi <u>Entity :</u> Cadore S.C.S. <u>Profile</u> (NGO, SME, Public administration, etc): Social cooperative <u>Address :</u> Piazza I Gennaio 1819, n.7, 32040 Valle di Cadore <u>Phone :</u> (+39) 0435 50 14 1 <u>e-mail :</u> info@zona8solidale-milano.org
<u>Field :</u> Cadore S.C.S. it's a cooperative for social integration of citizens through the development of activities aimed at the employment of disadvantaged people. The will of Cadore S.C.S. is to enhance the territory of the mountains of Belluno to promote the quality of the environment, make social business and sustainable economy, land maintenance and market-oriented projects such as the promotion of community tourism. Over the years Cadore S.C.S. has consolidated its presence on the territory working in synergy with the Municipal Administrations linked to the Cooperative, but also with all the other Local Authorities that have requested the support of Cadore S.C.S. in various sectors that enhance the process of economic integration started with the target of creating employment and enhancing the territory.	
<u>Funding:</u> Public tenders, private expenditure	
<u>Description of the Good Practice :</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Objectives</i> • <i>Methods implemented</i> • <i>Activities</i> • <i>Time duration</i> • <i>Number of people involved in the action</i> 	

- *Any other relevant aspects*

The management of of Cadore S.C.S hosting, was established in 2009 when in the Valle di Cadore (20 municipalities in the province of Belluno - Veneto, about 40,000 inhabitants), arrived the first 100 applicants for political asylum. In 2009 the Cadore S.C.S. begins with 10 refugees housed in two apartments in the district of Santo Stefano di Cadore and over time reached the number of 150 guests. These are people with an average age between 20 and 30, mainly male, who are offered education and assistance for daily life, but also educational and work orientation.

Cadore S.C.S. offers a model of "wide hosting" or "wide hospitality" for refugees requiring international protection. A model consolidated by the cooperative that provides the diffusion of refugees into small groups uniformly distributed in the various municipalities of the territory. This formula promote:

- faster integration, because immigrants tend to interact wuth Italians;
- at the same time, a too strong impact on the local community is avoided.

Cadore S.C.S. offer the following activities:

- Italian classes
- Orientation
- Professional training in agreement with the Municipalities of the area
- Job placement

Cadore S.C.S. uses the professional role of the Case Manager, who follows the whole process of social integration and job placement of asylum seekers, working on the guidance to the labour market, but also proposing himself as a preferential interlocutor between the subject involved and the employer. Cadore S.C.S. it is effective because it's rooted in the territory with over 200 employees, so it is a recognizable and trusting element for Italian citizens.

Cadore S.C.S. represent also a work opportunity for asylum seekers who obtain refugee status, which are included in the activities of the cooperative such as:

- social and health-care services
- tourism services with green economy projects
- agricultural activities, activities related to small manual work and maintenance
- cultural activities related to support in the management of the museum network

Target group :

150 males asylum seekers, mainly between 20 and 30 years, coming from sub-Saharan Africa

Web page : <http://www.cadorescs.com/>

https://www.facebook.com/pg/zona8solidale/about/?ref=page_internal

Additional comments :

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

The description must identify and highlight the quality characteristic of the intervention. Therefore It must be very analytical and each template dimension can verify the presence of one or more characteristic that make the practice "good". In general, it is necessary to indicate the precise actions that determine a quality process. The higher the number of positive checks, the higher the recorded quality level.

<i>Template dimensions</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
Relevance	Questa buona pratica è rilevante per I seguenti aspetti peculiari:

	<p>Innanzitutto Cadore S.C.S. risponde alle esigenze del territorio insieme alla necessità di accoglienza. La Valle di Cadore dagli anni Duemila ha subito una grave crisi economica dovuta alla dismissione del distretto industriale degli occhiali. Ne è conseguito lo spopolamento dei piccoli comuni e l'invecchiamento della popolazione senza nuove generazioni. La creazione di impresa sociale e di inserimento lavorativo nella tutela dell'ambiente e del territorio, nei servizi sociali di prossimità e nel Turismo sostenibile hanno quindi dato la possibilità a molti disoccupati di trovare lavoro, compresi i richiedenti asilo che hanno ottenuto lo status di rifugiato. Inoltre l'accoglienza ha permesso di trovare forza lavoro giovane per rimpiazzare lo spopolamento.</p> <p>Il riconoscimento e la reputazione della Cadore S.C.S. nel territorio ha permesso di dare fiducia alla cooperativa e quindi ha offerto maggiori chances ai rifugiati di trovare lavoro e di inserirsi.</p> <p>This good practice is relevant for the following peculiar aspects: First of all Cadore S.C.S. responds to the need for hospitality taking into account the territorial needs. Valle di Cadore since the 2000s has suffered a serious economic crisis due to the divestment of the industrial eyewear district. This has led to the depopulation of small municipalities and the aging of the population without new generations.</p> <p>The creation of a social enterprise and work placement in the protection of the environment and the territory, in social services of proximity and in sustainable tourism, have therefore given the opportunity to many unemployed people to find a job, including asylum seekers who have obtained refugee status .</p> <p>Furthermore, the hosting allowed to find a young labor force to replace depopulation.</p> <p>The recognition and reputation of Cadore S.C.S. in the territory it has allowed confidence in the cooperative and therefore has offered more chances to the refugees to find a job and integration.</p>
<i>Innovativeness</i>	<p>The innovation elements are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wide hospitality in apartments with 4-5 guests divided in the 20 Municipalities of the Valle di Cadore - work placement pathways individualized through the Case Manager figures - creation of a network between the Municipalities of the Province and the Diocese, helps to provide available apartments and to include the asylum seekers in professional training to encourage work placement
<i>Effectiveness</i>	<p>The good practice is effective because it allowed the integration of 150 guests from 2011 to 2017. Furthermore, there were no hostility problems on the side of the population, which recognizes in Cadore S.C.S. first of all a subject of land development and environmental protection. This gave great confidence to the cooperatives even when the asylum seekers arrived.</p>
<i>Efficiency</i>	<p>The efficiency of the project is due to the fact that it is supported by both public and private funds:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the wide hospitality is guaranteed by the participation of Cadore S.C.S. to public procurement, for the management of CAS services (Extraordinary

	<p>Reception Centers), financed by the Ministry of the Interior;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> however, the high quality of the services offered to asylum seekers is combined with their involvement in cooperative activities, which also concern services on the market, therefore paid by private individuals (sustainable tourism, agricultural activities, maintenance, crafts).
Impact	In addition to the reception of 150 asylum seekers, Cadore S.C.S. has allowed the network of the Municipalities to promote wide hospitality
Sustainability	The activity was founded on 2009 and is still active since then. However, it needs funding from the Ministry of the Interior to continue with basic guest services
Gender approach	It was not possible to experience gender approach because there are no women housed so far.

GP8: Albero della Vita - Lighthouse in the city

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Lucianna Balzano
Organisation	Fondazione Albero della Vita
Position	Responsible immigration area
Territorial scope	Italy
Address	<p>Registered office: Via Vittor Pisani, 13 - 20124 – Milano</p> <p>Operating office: via Beato Michele da Carcano, 20152 – Milano</p>
Date	12/02/2018
Place	Skype interview

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<p><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>Lighthouse in the city</p>	<p><u>Contact :</u> Lucianna Balzano</p> <p><u>Entity :</u> Albero della Vita</p> <p><u>Profile</u> (NGO, SME, Public administration, etc): Foundation</p> <p><u>Address :</u> Via Vittor Pisani, 13 - 20124 – Milano</p> <p><u>Phone :</u> +39 02 90751517</p> <p><u>e-mail :</u> info@alberodellavita.org</p>
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<p><u>Field :</u> La Fondazione Albero della Vita was founded in 1996 and carries out interventions for children, aimed at safeguarding the right of every child to grow in the best environmental, family, emotional and psychological conditions. It operates throughout the national territory and in some developing countries, promoting services for the protection of minors in conditions of hardship, maternity support services, remote support for children in poor countries, promotion of host communities and networks of foster families and awareness campaigns on the issue of children's rights in the world.</p>	
<p><u>Funding:</u> Self-financing, Municipality of Milan and Ministry of Interior</p>	
<p><u>Description of the Good Practice :</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Objectives</i> • <i>Methods implemented</i> • <i>Activities</i> • <i>Time duration</i> • <i>Number of people involved in the action</i> • <i>Any other relevant aspects</i> <p>The project “Faro in città” aims to cover basic needs of families with children seeking asylum in Italy such as accommodation, food, healthcare and access to basic information and promote the social inclusion of families.</p> <p>The centre can accommodate up to 95 people in 21 housing units and two communal spaces for leisure and educational activities.</p> <p>Families at the centre benefit from a range of services catering to their individual needs.</p> <p>A Family Plan is developed by staff together with the family, defining short and long-term objectives, timelines and activities to monitor and evaluate their integration.</p> <p>Additional activities are developed for families who wish to stay at the centre as they wait for a decision on their asylum application to be taken by a court of first instance, or during their initial appeal.</p> <p>Families have access to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • language services • psychosocial services (includes group meetings and counselling with parents such as workshops for mothers and their children, designed to improve child-parent relationships) • pedagogical activities for children • legal information • job counselling • education • life planning activities <p>Pedagogical activities for children are carried out in child-friendly spaces and aim to increase children’s resilience and develop their life skills in areas such as decision-making, problem solving, interpersonal skills, self-awareness and coping with stress, trauma and loss.</p>	

In general, the services offered to families are:

- translation, interpretation and cultural mediation services (access to public services and through the administrative procedures involved);
- guidance on local services and opportunities in order to encourage asylum seekers to interact with members of the local community;
- basic information on healthcare services and children's enrolment in schools;
- language courses for families who wish to remain in Italy.
- advice on gaining employment

With reference to this last point, Faro in Città's staff organises group meetings and individual interviews to discuss professional backgrounds and education levels. After the first interview, a "professional skills record book" is filled out, which is then used as a starting point to look for internships or training opportunities. The project has a team of 25 staff members specialising in various areas, including cultural mediators, legal experts, educators, a psychologist, language teachers, a doctor and nurses.

Target group :

Families with children seeking asylum in Italy and those eligible for relocation to other EU Member States.

Web page : <https://www.alberodellavita.org/>

Additional comments :

This good practice has already been mentioned in the following report:

Eurochild, *Let the children be children. The good practice is cited in this report: Lessons from the Field on the Protection and Integration of Refugee and Migrant Children in Europe*, November 2017

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

The description must identify and highlight the quality characteristic of the intervention. Therefore It must be very analytical and each template dimension can verify the presence of one or more characteristic that make the practice "good". In general, it is necessary to indicate the precise actions that determine a quality process. The higher the number of positive checks, the higher the recorded quality level.

Template dimensions	DESCRIPTION
Relevance	The actions of the project are very important for the beneficiaries because a customized family care plan is developed which takes into consideration children's needs. The basic principle is not to separate children from their parents: all together work for inclusion in a new context; in other words, for the "re-construction" of a "family" environment in a different culture.
Innovativeness	The project has developed several innovative instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning tools such as a self-evaluation form that family members fill in upon arrival in the centre with the support of the staff; - workshops to develop parental skills and promote families' self-reliance in their new sociocultural

	<p>environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - individual and family counselling for parents, family mediation and psychological interventions for families in crisis - access to education: Albergo della Vita has signed memorandums of understanding with local schools and the project staff helps asylum-seeking families to communicate with school administrators and teachers. - “professional skills record book”, used as a starting point to look for internships or training opportunities.
Effectiveness	<p>The project started in the summer of 2016 and after 18 months 195 families were welcomed (596 people, including 304 adults and 290 minors) of 30 different nationalities. In 18 months, 11 children were born during the reception.</p>
Efficiency	<p>The centre staff receive regular external supervision and support. FADV provides continuous staff training on pedagogical topics, while FADV’s partner Foundation Patrizio Poletti provides cultural sensitivity training. The project has also developed its own monitoring, assessment and case management tools; it oversees children’s health, their emotional and cognitive skills and parents’ progress towards becoming self-sufficient in Italy.</p>
Impact	<p>The project implements activities to raise awareness and engage volunteers in order to engage the local community in project activities. Educational and cultural activities that help beneficiaries to interact with the neighbourhood in cooperation with private enterprises and local associations.</p> <p>In time, the project’s staff participates in a number of networks and is part of the coordination unit of the Municipality of Milan (Cabina di Regia), which provides a platform for NGOs working with migrants and asylum seekers to discuss challenges and to share examples of best practice.</p>
Sustainability	<p>The project runs mainly with public financing (Municipality of Milan and the Prefecture of Milan) and works with local public school and social services for implementing specific project activities.</p>
Gender approach	<p>In the center are families and single mother. Therefore, all services and interventions are developed following a gender approach. In particular,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - group meetings and counselling such as workshops for mothers and their children, designed to improve child-parent relationships - psychosocial services and conjugal mediation <p>The latter are important because, especially women who come from Muslim countries, they have problems with their husbands in the new arrival contexts. There were 3 cases of strong family quarrels. Also for these the project staff makes mediation.</p>

**GP9: ANPAL – INSIDE – INSerimento Integrazione nordsuD
inclusionE**

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Amalia Ciorra
Organisation	ANPAL (Agenzia Nazionale Politiche Attive del Lavoro)
Position	Immigration Area
Territorial scope	Italy
Address	Via Fornovo 8 - 00192 Roma
Date	14/02/2018
Place	Telephone interview

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<p><u>Title of the Good Practice :</u></p> <p>INSIDE – INSerimento Integrazione nordsuD inclusionE</p>	<p><u>Contact :</u> Amalia Ciorra <u>Entity :</u> ANPAL <u>Profile</u> (<i>NGO, SME, Public administration, etc</i>): Public Agency of the Ministry of Labor <u>Address:</u> Via Fornovo 8 - 00192 Roma <u>Phone:</u> 06.46832038 <u>E-mail:</u></p>
<p><u>Field:</u></p> <p>Job placement: promotion of traineeships aimed at social-work placement, intended for holders of international protection hosted in the SPRAR System (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees). The SPRAR system is a network of local authorities and NGOs accommodating asylum seekers and refugees.</p>	
<p><u>Funding:</u></p> <p>Public funding: Ministry of Labor and Social Policies - DG Immigration and integration policies</p>	

Description of the Good Practice:

- *Objectives*
- *Methods implemented*
- *Activities*
- *Time duration*
- *Number of people involved in the action*
- *Any other relevant aspects*

INSIDE was a pilot project (2016-2017) aimed at promoting 672 work placement internships for international protection holders hosted in the SPRAR system.

A public notice provided the sum of 5,500 euros for each internship lasting 6 months, of which 3,000 euros for the trainee, 2,000 euros for the proposing body and 500 euros for the host institution. The project also aimed at strengthening the multilevel governance of employment inclusion policies, through the involvement of the network of hosting subjects and those involved in labor policies, in order to prepare a replicable intervention model for the planning and implementation of socio-employment insertion paths aimed at holders of international protection; this also in view of the interventions to be carried out within the framework of the planning of European funds. 233 agencies authorized to mediation in the labor market responded to the Notice and they requested to start a total of 5,673 potential traineeship.

In the second stage of the Project, the entities declared suitable had to identify the SPRAR System centers where to select the potential trainees. In this case, the SPRAR operators made a first selection of the potential recipients of the traineeships, who were interviewed to develop an individual action plan (IAP) and a balance of competencies. On the basis of what emerged, we then proceeded to the intersection of the matching supply / demand and the identification of the companies that would host the trainee. The placements started actually in March 2016; 486 traineeships out of 672 were completed, 30 accepted placements did not start the business, 167 internships have ended ahead of schedule for personal reasons of immigrants such as geographical mobility, family reunification abroad, abandonment, etc.

39.5% of the recipients come from Central Southern Asia (258 people), 28.5% from West Africa (186) and 16.5% from East Africa (108). The country of origin with the most involved recipients is Afghanistan (21.3%), followed by Pakistan (16.4%) and Somalia (10.7%)

With reference to professional profiles, 33.9% of trainees (222) have been included in non-qualified activities in the sectors of trade, services, and manufacturing; 22.3% (146 trainees) are among artisans, skilled workers and farmers; 20.7% in more qualified professions of trade and services. In fact, the companies that hosted the internship (508) were mainly from the catering sector, then manufacturing and trading.

Target group :

Asylum seekers accommodated in the SPRAR System

Web page : <http://www.integrazionemigranti.gov.it/>

Additional comments :

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

The description must identify and highlight the quality characteristic of the intervention. Therefore It must be very analytical and each template dimension can verify the presence of one or more characteristic that make the practice "good". In general, it is necessary to indicate the precise actions that determine a quality process. The higher the number of positive checks, the higher the recorded quality level.

Template dimensions	DESCRIPTION
Relevance	The intervention is relevant because it is national and is aimed at the governance of the entire refugee reception system. National funding, the high levels of the recipients involved, the training agencies and the companies that hosted and then hired the trainees, laid the foundations for a future agreement among the stakeholders of the hosting through the employment of the migrant population.
Innovativeness	<p>The elements of innovativeness are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System Action: national guide (Ministry), multilevel governance with local administrations, SPRAR centers, training agencies, companies; - Incentive to the hiring (Dowry) of 5,500 euros for each traineeship lasting 6 months, of which 3,000 euros for the trainee, 2,000 euros for the proposing institution and 500 euros for the host institution, has allowed to attract the interest on this subject; - Individual Action Plans (PAI) based on the skills of immigrants to make the training project and the matching with companies
Effectiveness	<p>In general, the internship experience was effective because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It has increased the opportunity to know and orientate in the labor market, has allowed to better center their professional goals, to see their skills recognized and to find a decent job; - It allowed to build a richer relational fabric; - Has improved the ability to express themselves in Italian, even for the specific sector of activity; - Has favored the acquisition of a form of income gives the possibility to trigger a process of autonomy of larger scale.
Efficiency	During the 6 months of training and at the end of the courses, monitoring activities were carried out through visits to the host companies (121 companies out of 508). In addition, a questionnaire was sent to the proposing bodies to highlight the recruitment of 56 people between the traineeships, 32 at the host companies and 24 at other companies, with a percentage of equal at 10% of the total number of trainees.
Impact	In addition to the 486 traineeships completed, it should be noted that as many as 56 people have been hired (10% of the total).

	Another 144 people left the SPRAR Centers, therefore they acquired autonomy in Italy.
<i>Sustainability</i>	The project favored the strengthening of the multilevel governance of employment integration policies, through the involvement of the network of reception subjects (SPRAR System, Municipalities) and those dealing with labor policies (Employment Agencies, Ministry of Education, companies). The result was a replicable intervention model for the planning and implementation of socio-employment insertion paths aimed at holders of international protection; this also in light of the interventions to be carried out in the context of the future planning of European funds.
<i>Gender approach</i>	Of the 93 women who participated in the INSIDE project, 72% completed their internship. Over 38% of their internships have been held in companies in the hospitality, catering and personal services sectors.

GP10: O.R SCS – Non solo asilo

GENERAL RECORDS of the interview

Name – Last Name	Simona Sordo
Organisation	Cooperativa O.RSo SCS
Position	Executive officer of immigration area
Territorial scope	Piemonte Region
Address	Via Bobbio, 21/A - 10141 Torino
Date	19/02/2018
Place	Telephone interview

Good Practice – Template for Synthetic Description

<u>Title of the Good Practice :</u> Non solo asilo	<u>Contact :</u> Simona Sordo <u>Entity :</u> Cooperativa O.RSo SCS <u>Profile</u> (NGO, SME, Public administration, etc): Cooperative <u>Address :</u> <u>Phone :</u> +39 011/3853400 <u>e-mail :</u> sordo@cooperativaorso.it
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Field :

ORSO is a social cooperative that has been operating in the Piedmont Region since 1987 to promote access to the labor market and full citizenship of disadvantaged people in society.

Today it is active with 110 members and it is present that they operate on 4 lines of activity: for the Youth, for the Work, for the Training and for the Integration of the Migrants. On the latter, the ORSO Cooperative deals with social support, counseling and psychological support, legal advice, intercultural mediation, job placement and business creation.

Funding:

Self-financing (until 2008)

European Refugee Fund (ERF) – Italy and Ministry of Interior (2009 – 2012)

Compagnia di San Paolo Foundation (from 2013 until today)

Description of the Good Practice :

- *Objectives*
- *Methods implemented*
- *Activities*
- *Time duration*
- *Number of people involved in the action*
- *Any other relevant aspects*

The project "Not just political asylum" was born spontaneously in 2008, as a political objective of welcome asylum seekers and forced migrants by making them autonomous and capable of planning their life in Italy. This objective is initially achieved with an occupation of the "Clinica in Corso Peschiera" in Turin, in 2008.

The ORSO cooperative participates in the occupation with a coordination of different subjects: social centers of the far-left movement, associations of the Catholic world, political parties, trade unions. The "Clinica di Corso Peschiera" is used for the hosting of disadvantaged people, both immigrants and Italians.

Starting from this experience, in 2009 the ORSO Cooperative is involved by public institutions to carry out the project "Not just asylum" with public funds, through the EFR (European Refugee Fund) for 4 years (Annual Programs 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012), to apply the Action relating to "Rehabilitation and socio-economic integration measures addressed to applicants / owners of vulnerable international protection ".

The project had his main objective the strengthening of the pathways of socio-economic insertion of the recipients, through the implementation of interventions aimed at improving the professional skills and health status of migrants with personalized paths of social inclusion and access to services on the territory in autonomy.

The project foresees:

- services such as reception;
- specific rehabilitation and integration interventions;
- contributions to housing, care and rehabilitation;
- orientation to work, training and support for active job search;
- training internships.

A successful element of the project was the adoption of the "diffused reception" system in approximately four municipalities in 4 provinces (Turin, Asti, Alessandria and Biella), where the Cooperative ORSO entered into a network with local administrations, cooperatives, associations and other subjects.

Since 2013, alongside the "diffused reception", now financed by the Ministry of the Interior with the Sprar projects, the ORSO Cooperative has been financed by the Compagnia San Paolo Foundation of Turin. In this way "Not only Asylum" has become a permanent service.

The red line that connects the 10 years of activity of "Not just asylum" are 3: professional project, service dynamics, dimension of "doing".

- Professional project: a different way of hosting that aims to bring together and to build together with potential recipients their professional path through information, guidance and activation. The recipients are accompanied by staff counselors in counseling and scouting of training opportunities, up to the construction of their own "professional project"
- Building services, not just projects: thanks to the different years financed by the EFR fund and thanks to the contribution of the Compagnia di San Paolo Foundation, the ORSO Cooperative has built a truly stable service. For years immigrants in Piedmont have found the "Not just Asylum" counters always open and can come back whenever they want.
- Dimension of "doing": the service offered in the "Not just Asylum" centers does not concern the "taking charge" of the recipients to put the recipients in contact with the world of work: craft laboratory, visits to companies, meetings with Experienced professionals, precisely because language, as well as the starting cultural contest, do not always facilitate understanding.

To provide this articulated service, the ORSO Cooperative has the following staff:

- Front office operators: they make the balance of competences, the training courses (workshops, computerization, digital citizenship, labor regulations, etc.);
- Cultural operators for language and self-story, to mediate on the representations that the recipients have of the world of work;
- Orientators: trained by the University of Padua on the technique of life design (personal / professional design) which aims to bring out the professional vocation of the recipients.
- Network operators with companies and professionals, available to meet recipients, organize visits to companies, have relationships with training agencies available to host people to build practical simulations

Target group:

The project is aimed at refugees and holders of international protection.

Web page : <http://cooperativaorso.it/>

Additional comments :

This good practice has already been mentioned in the following report:

Ministry of the Interior, "Report on the reception of migrants and refugees in Italy. Aspects, procedures, problems Study group on the reception system", Rome, October 2015.

Good Practice – TEMPLATE FOR THE ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTION

The description must identify and highlight the quality characteristic of the intervention. Therefore It must be very analytical and each template dimension can verify the presence of one or more characteristic that make the practice "good". In general, it is necessary to indicate the precise actions that determine a quality process. The higher the number of positive checks, the higher the recorded quality level.

<i>Template dimensions</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
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<i>Relevance</i>	<p>The project is relevant because it clearly uses labor insertion as a vehicle for social integration. Work placement is not done in a passive way, but immediately putting immigrants and asylum seekers "on the job" and favoring their independence. The professional project built together with the recipients allows to enhance the skills possessed and to adapt them to the Italian labor market. The search for work, especially after obtaining refugee status or residence permits, is much more effective in this way.</p>
<i>Innovativeness</i>	<p>The approach is innovative because it is based on 4 types of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - front office: balance of competences and training courses (workshops, computerization, digital citizenship, labor regulations, etc.); - cultural mediation: to adapt the representations of the work of which the migrant are carriers with the conditions of work in the contexts of arrival; - orientation: through the life design technique (personal / professional design); - Networking: with companies, professionals, training agencies, municipalities and local authorities
<i>Effectiveness</i>	<p>The effectiveness of the project is in the red thread that connects the 10 years of activity of "Not just asylum", based on three principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - professional project - service dynamics - dimension of "doing" <p>The training takes place through workshops and laboratories, company creations and visits to companies, professional testimonies, practical simulations, etc.</p>
<i>Efficiency</i>	<p>The ORSO Cooperative does much more than required by the contracts envisaged for the EFR funding and for the Sprar projects of the Ministry of the Interior. The staff and the skills of the Cooperative operators allow in fact to cover the whole integration cycle.</p> <p>The project foresees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services such as reception; • specific rehabilitation and integration interventions; • contributions to housing, care and rehabilitation; • orientation to work, training and support for active job search; • training internships.
<i>Impact</i>	<p>The successful element of the project was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the "diffused reception" system in several municipalities of 4 provinces of the Piedmont Region (Turin, Asti, Alessandria and Biella); - having built a network with local administrations, NGOs and local associations;
<i>Sustainability</i>	<p>The sustainability of the intervention is that after 10 years it has become a "stable service", a reference point for immigrants in the territory of Piedmont. The ORSO Cooperative has been able to obtain the public funds of the EFR (European Refugee Fund) for 4 years (Annual Programs 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012) and from 2013 the continuity is ensured by the finance of the Ministry of the Interior and the Compagnia San Foundation Paolo of Turin. In this way "Not only Asylum" has become a permanent service.</p>

<i>Gender approach</i>	<p>In the last years Italy is one of the most targeted countries by human traffickers. In particular, from 2015 Italy has seen a 300 % increase in the number of Nigerian victims of trafficking arriving by sea compared to the previous year. This is why the ORSO Cooperative has had experiment with targeted integration modalities for women victims of trafficking. They have suffered psychological traumas, are often very young and have no professional skills, moreover they have interrupted their life projects and must rebuild a new autonomy in Italy. For this reasons, “Non solo asilo” make a "life design" paths with a “gender approach”.</p>
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