



Input by civil society organisations to the Asylum Report 2023

Dear Colleagues,

The production of the *Asylum Report 2023* is currently underway. The annual [Asylum Report series](#) presents a comprehensive overview of developments in the field of asylum at the regional and national levels.

The report includes information and perspectives from various stakeholders, including experts from EU+ countries, civil society organisations, UNHCR and researchers. To this end, we invite you, our partners from civil society, academia and research institutions, to share with us your reporting on developments in asylum law, policies or practices in 2022 (and early 2023) by topic as presented in the online survey.

Please note that the Asylum Report does not seek to describe national systems in detail but rather to present key developments of the past year, including improvements and challenges which remain. Your input can cover practices of a specific EU+ country or the EU as a whole. You can complete all or only some of the sections.

All submissions are publicly accessible. For transparency, 2022 contributions will be published on the EUAA webpage. For reference, contributions to the 2022 Asylum Report by civil society organisations can be accessed [here](#), under 'Acknowledgements'. All contributions should be appropriately referenced. You may include links to supporting material, such as analytical studies, articles, reports, websites, press releases or position papers. If your organisation does not produce any publications, please make reference to other published materials, such as joint statements issued with other organisations. Some sources of information may be in a language other than English. In this case, please cite the original language and, if possible, provide one to two sentences describing the key messages in English.

The content of the Asylum Report is subject to terms of reference and volume limitations. Contributions from civil society organisations feed into EUAA's work in multiple ways and inform reports and analyses beyond the Asylum Report.

Your input matters to us and will be much appreciated!

*Please submit your contribution to the Asylum Report 2023 by **Friday, 3 February 2023**.*





Instructions

Before completing the survey, please review the list of topics and types of information that should be included in your submission.

For each response, only include the following type of information:

- ✓ New developments and improvements in 2022 and new or remaining challenges; and
- ✓ Changes in policies or practices, transposition of legislation or institutional changes during 2022.

Please ensure that your responses remain within the scope of each section. Do not include information that goes beyond the thematic focus of each section or is not related to recent developments.

Contributions by topic

ITALY – Joint Report VIS, Comitato per la promozione e protezione dei diritti umani, Don Bosco 2000, Salesiani per il Sociale and Forum per Cambiare l’Ordine delle Cose-associazione Zalab¹

1. Access to territory and access to the asylum procedure (including first arrival to territory and registration, arrival at the border, application of the *non-refoulement* principle, the right to first response (shelter, food, medical treatment) and issues regarding border guards)

Between 2021 and 2022 the Forum per Cambiare l’Ordine delle Cose with the support of the Comitato per la promozione e protezione dei diritti umani carried out a monitoring exercise in 15 Italian cities - Reggio Calabria, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Naples, Caserta, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Ancona, Parma, Trieste, Bolzano to which are added the capitals of province of Rieti and Latina, Benevento, Campobasso and those of the Marche Region - questioning the immigration offices of the local Police Headquarters and the Prefectures, as well as the territorial commissions and the courts on the issues within their competence. The monitoring has highlighted some points that have long represented serious obstacles for accessing the request for international protection. The serious delays in the formalization of the requests from the moment the applicants express their will hinder access to work and services and prevent inclusion in the reception system.

¹ The following experts have contributed in drafting this report: Giovanna Cavallo (Forum per Cambiare l’Ordine delle Cose-associazione Zalab), Simona Isabel Compagni Smits (Associazione Don Bosco 2000 – Impresa Sociale), Maurizio Gressi (Comitato per la promozione e protezione dei diritti umani), Barbara Terenzi (VIS e Comitato per la promozione e protezione dei diritti umani), Micaela Valentino (Salesiani per il Sociale), Michela Vallarino con la collaborazione di Miguel Ibrahim Espinosa Blanco (VIS),





People are thus deprived of the minimum necessary assistance. Some of the monitored Police Headquarters - Reggio Calabria, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari, Foggia, Naples, Caserta, Rome, Rieti, Viterbo, Latina, Benevento - do not allow booking of an appointment in an accessible way, and where access is allowed in presence it is for a small number of people per day. In large cities, or in any case in urban agglomerations, asylum seekers are forced to present themselves for several consecutive days (often weeks) to be among the few to which access is allowed. In all the cases monitored, the illegitimate request for a residence title to root the provincial jurisdiction of the application was noted, even though Legislative Decree 25/08 and subsequent amendments specify the indication of a simple dwelling as a requirement. In some cases, among which Rome must be pointed out, this request also delays the verbalization of the C3.

To ensure relief and assistance to the Ukrainian population, which arrived on the territory of Italy because of the war conflict, the Parliament approved a series of measures aimed at organizing the arrangements for the reception of refugees on Italian territory and allocating the necessary resources. After an initial response consisting of the resolution of a state of emergency of national importance (until December 31, 2022) to support the Ukrainian population, of the Council of Ministers on February 28, 2022, a Decree-Law followed², establishing that Ukrainian citizens, as of the beginning of the conflict, can be received, both within the territorial structures of the Reception and Integration System (SAI), and in the governmental centers of first reception and temporary reception centers (CAS), referred to in Articles 9 and 11 of Legislative Decree No. 142 of 2015 (so-called Reception Decree) even if they do not have the quality of applicant for international protection or other access titles provided by current legislation.

Regarding non-refoulement, the Italian situation must be highlighted when it comes to the existence of CPR (centri di permanenza per rimpatrio – Center for Temporary Stay), detention places for foreign nationals waiting for the execution of the expulsion orders³. The number of migrants waiting to be repatriated is higher than those repatriated.

The Afghans Reception Network of Salesiani per il Sociale

Following Afghan crisis of August 2021, a Salesian reception network was launched for fleeing Afghan families and in September 2021 an informal network coordinated by an Italian television journalist of TG1 was set up with: Salesiani per il Sociale, Federazione Chiese Evangeliche Italia, Unione Donne Italia, Una città non basta, Federico nel cuore onlus. Through this network 73 Afghan refugees were sheltered in dialogue with the Ministry of the Interior and Foreign Affairs and the Italian Embassy in Pakistan and Iran. In November 2021 started the reception phase within the various structures of the Salesiani di Don Bosco which continued also through an integration phase. In total since the start of the action 11 Afghan families were sheltered in various Italian cities within

² D. L. No. 16 of 2022 (Article 3, later merged into Decree-Law No. 14 of February 25, 2022, Art. 5-quarter.

³ Art. 14, Legislative Decree 286/1998.





Salesian network.⁴ Some Afghan families were subsequently supported within the government system.

The Ukrainian Hospitality Network of Salesiani per il Sociale

Based on the experience with the Afghans families following the outbreak of the conflict in Ukraine, Ukrainian refugees were sheltered and at the same time a dedicated Salesian fund was launched in Italy.⁵ The output of the collection of funds and the Salesian existing structures in Italy 160 Ukrainian refugees received support and reception in various Italian cities.

Based on the qualitative-quantitative monitoring implemented the following information was collected

- an attested stay of around 3 or 8 months;
- majority of women present in the total sample (62.9% women and 37.1% men).

The Italian government, which took office on 22 October 2022, after attempts to block what it defines as "illegal immigration", especially from North Africa by sea, by issuing on 24 October 2022 a Directive of the Minister of the Interior (prot. 0070326), has now approved Decree-Law no. 1/2023 with which it intends to regulate the rescue activities of humanitarian ships, defined by the media as the "NGO code of conduct"⁶.

In this regard it is worth recalling the following observations made by the CoE.

On 30 January 2023 the OPINION ON THE COMPATIBILITY WITH EUROPEAN STANDARDS OF ITALIAN DECREE LAW NO. 1 OF 2 JANUARY 2023 on the management of migratory flows was published by the Expert Council on NGO Law of the Conference of INGOs of the Council of Europe⁷ with the following conclusions:

- Decree Law No. 1/2023 raises both procedural and substantive difficulties with respect to freedom of association and the protection of civil society space;
- The absence of adequate and timely public consultation and discussion with NGOs on reforms that affect their interests is contrary to best practice regarding inclusive and participatory decision-making and limits the democratic legitimacy of the government's reform agenda.

⁴ <https://www.agensir.it/quotidiano/2022/12/1/rifugiati-salesiani-per-il-sociale-ospitati-oltre-40-afghani-in-fuga-il-6-dicembre-a-roma-conferenza-stampa-della-rete-umanitaria/>

<https://www.infoans.org/sezioni/notizie/item/16772-italia-una-conferenza-per-presentare-la-rete-umanitaria-che-ha-accolto-70-profughi-afghani>

⁵ <https://www.salesianiperilsociale.it/ucraina-salesiani-per-il-sociale-sostiene-laccoglienza-giovani-profughi-ucraini-famiglie-guerra/>

<https://www.salesianiperilsociale.it/salesiani-accoglienza-famiglie-minori-emergenza-ucraina/>

<https://www.infoans.org/component/k2/item/14826-italia-salesiani-per-il-sociale-aps-avvia-il-coordinamento-per-l-accoglienza-dei-profughi-ucraini>

⁶ <https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2023->

[102&atto.codiceRedazionale=23G00001&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=&tabID=0.8542572843315968&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto](https://www.normattiva.it/atto/caricaDettaglioAtto?atto.dataPubblicazioneGazzetta=2023-102&atto.codiceRedazionale=23G00001&atto.articolo.numero=0&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo=1&atto.articolo.sottoArticolo1=10&qId=&tabID=0.8542572843315968&title=lbl.dettaglioAtto)

⁷ <https://rm.coe.int/expert-council-conf-exp-2023-opinion-italy-30-jan-2023-en/1680a9fe26>





- The onerous, arbitrary and at times unlawful (in the sense that they may breach law of the sea requirements, place vulnerable people at heightened risk and result in violations of individuals' privacy) requirements for NGOs carrying out search and rescue work give rise to problems of compliance with the rights in Articles 8 and 11 of the ECHR because of a lack of legality, legitimacy, and proportionality.
- The provisions will have a significant chilling effect on the work of civil society on account of the unlawfulness of some of the provisions, and the concomitant increased risks that NGOs face as a result of continuing with search and rescue work. The reduction in civil society space in the areas of support to refugees and other migrants may produce a worrying humanitarian situation, given the significant needs of this very vulnerable population and already existing gaps in service provision by government and others, and the continued violence and judicial harassment such NGOs face, including criminalisation of aspects of their work;

and recommendations:

- The Italian Government should proceed with effective consultations with civil society groups most affected (particularly search and rescue NGOs) prior to taking any steps to translate Decree Law No. 1/2023 into a formal piece of legislation. Furthermore, the Government should revoke it until such time that such consultations can take place, and until adequate and effective steps retaken to ensure that migrants' lives are not being put at risk by the inability of search and rescue NGOs to work effectively.
 - Any future law to be enacted should be in line with European standards.
2. Access to information and legal assistance (including counselling and representation)
 3. Provision of interpretation services (e.g. introduction of innovative methods for interpretation, increase/decrease in the number of languages available, change in qualifications required for interpreters)

In 2022 no innovative interpretation methods have been introduced; however, there has been an increase in the number of languages, in particular Ukrainian. The Ukrainian emergency proved a challenge regarding interpretation, as it forced the need to search in short time new mediators in a new and not-so-common language.

4. Dublin procedures (including the organisational framework, practical developments, suspension of transfers to selected countries, detention in the framework of Dublin procedures)

The monitoring exercise above mentioned revealed cases of asylum seekers who wait more than 12 months for the release of Italian jurisdiction in the case of arrivals from a first European country of request.

Several issues here below illustrated have been brought to the attention of the Court of Justice in the context of several references for preliminary rulings concerning the





interpretation of Regulation No. 604/2013 (the so-called Dublin Regulation), initiated by the Supreme Court and several Courts.

A first group of questions concerns the state's guarantees and information obligations towards applicants for international protection and the consequences of their violation in the application of the Dublin III Regulation.

A second group of questions, which moves from cases of protection for the risk of indirect refoulement following a transfer to a member state that has already examined and rejected a first application for international protection.

These inquiries question the Court about the possibility of identifying safeguard clauses that, while preserving the principle of mutual trust, give prominence in the concrete case to the protection of fundamental rights.

Dublin procedures are uncommon in Don Bosco 2000 centers. In 2022 only one case was registered in the center of Villarosa, in Sicily. Since 2021 the procedure has not changed. The beneficiary had applied for protection in another European country, and afterwards in Italy. The process on who is the competent country to process this request has been done by the commission.

5. Special procedures (including border procedures, procedures in transit zones, accelerated procedures, admissibility procedures, prioritised procedures or any special procedure for selected caseloads)

In 2021-22, the Zalab association, in collaboration with ICS Trieste and the Forum per Cambiare l'Ordine delle Cose, the network Rivolti ai Balcani with the support of the Comitato per la promozione e protezione dei diritti umani implemented research on the refoulement of migrants, particularly on the border between Italy and Slovenia. From this long research work and collection of testimonies, a documentary emerged which denounces hundreds of human rights violations on the Eastern Italian border, represented by phenomena of denial of asylum, violent refoulements and other inhuman and degrading treatments⁸.

Two information and denunciation dossiers were produced on what has been happening in the Balkan⁹ area since 2015, which however the government has begun to apply again in recent weeks. These operations base their legal basis on an agreement, signed with the Slovenian government in 1996, which has never been ratified by the Parliament¹⁰, and therefore cannot derogate from the domestic laws in force. As highlighted by the Court of Rome¹¹, readmissions clearly violate domestic and European law on access to asylum procedures and in particular the guarantees and procedures provided for by the Dublin

⁸ <https://www.zalab.org/projects/trieste-e-bella-di-notte/>

⁹ Thanks to the network Rivolti ai Balcani.

¹⁰ As provided for by article 80 of the Constitution.

¹¹ With an order of 18 January 2021.





Regulation "on the attribution to a member of the responsibility for examining a specific asylum application and then for transferring a specific person to that State". Contrary to what was claimed by some political exponents, it should be noted that the Court itself accepted the Ministry's complaint but exclusively in relation to a possible insufficient proof of the complainant's presence without in any way departing from the analysis conducted by the first judge for this which pertains to the serious profiles of substantial illegitimacy of readmissions.

Furthermore, it is disconcerting that, even in the recent statements by Minister of Interior the possibility of carrying out these readmissions in an "informal" way, or through police actions that clearly affect the fundamental rights of the person, with the forced accompaniment to Slovenia without any measure being issued or notified whose legitimacy can be assessed by the judicial authority, thus violating basic and mandatory principles of a rule of law.

To ensure relief and assistance to the Ukrainian population, which arrived on the territory of Italy because of the war conflict, the Parliament approved a series of measures aimed at organizing the arrangements for the reception of refugees on Italian territory and allocating the necessary resources. After an initial response consisting of the resolution of a state of emergency of national importance (until December 31, 2022) to support the Ukrainian population, of the Council of Ministers on February 28, 2022, a Decree-Law followed¹², establishing that Ukrainian citizens, as of the beginning of the conflict, can be received, both within the territorial structures of the Reception and Integration System (SAI), and in the governmental centers of first reception and temporary reception centers (CAS), referred to in Articles 9 and 11 of Legislative Decree No. 142 of 2015 (so-called Reception Decree) even if they do not have the quality of applicant for international protection or other access titles provided by current legislation.

Regarding non-refoulement, the Italian situation must be highlighted when it comes to the existence of CPR (centri di permanenza per rimpatrio – Center for Temporary Stay), detention places for foreign nationals waiting for the execution of the expulsion orders¹³. The number of migrants waiting to be repatriated is higher than those repatriated.

6. Reception of applicants for international protection (including information on reception capacities – increase/decrease/stable, material reception conditions – housing, food, clothing and financial support, contingency planning in reception, access to the labour market and vocational training, medical care, schooling and education, residence and freedom of movement)

According to the data of the monitoring implemented and above already mentioned, in many monitored cases the person who intends to make use of reception measures is not included in a project at the time of the display of the will for the filing of an application for Protection (as required by law), but rather following the subsequent formalization of the application with the compilation of the C3 model, (however this is not always the





case). Given that several weeks can elapse between the two moments, people who do not have accommodation are forced to sleep in the open for an unduly prolonged time. Furthermore, the Prefectures monitored do not report requests for reception in the SAI database, a request that must be forwarded in parallel by reporting to the central service (in Rome it is managed by the Immigration Office of Rome capital).

Finally, there are several marked cases of asylum seekers who, following the recognition of a form of protection, are discharged if accepted into the CAS system without reporting for access to the SAI (Rieti - Viterbo - Latina ...)

Integration program

The current integration policies, based on multilevel governance, are disorganized and fragmented due to an unclear and meaningful regulatory framework.

The only tool that has been identified to deal with such a complex issue is the establishment of a national coordination Table at the Ministry of the Interior, responsible for both the annual issuing of the National Plan for the reception of asylum seekers with distribution on a regional basis¹⁴, both for the biennial issuing of the National Plan for the integration of beneficiaries of international protection, and finally for the implementation measures of the programming of the European fund for migration and asylum - FAMI¹⁵ headed by the Ministry of the Interior, as the responsible authority. Despite the effort to coordinate and amalgamate the various responsibilities of the Table, as can be seen from the implementing decree¹⁶, unfortunately there is no doubt that, due to the legislative provisions, the reception plan and the integration plan are intended, in large part, to travel on parallel tracks, both because the recipients are different, and because the times of emanation are different, and finally because it is quite evident how hospitality cannot be detached from integration and vice versa.

Therefore, at least a legislative amendment is necessary aimed at including asylum seekers in the Integration Plan, even more so following the partial restoration¹⁷ of the integration measures aimed at them¹⁸ and the provision of further integration paths at the end of the second reception period¹⁹. This is also in consideration of the different treatment between applicants and holders in terms of a necessary inclusion.

From the recent national consultation activated by the networks of the COC Forum between 2021 and 2022²⁰, a bleak picture emerged: a welfare which, contrary to the objective for which it should exist, often turns out to be exclusionary; the lack of training of the operators and the scarce attention to the needs of the new citizens reveal how the

¹⁴ Art. 16, legislative decree n. 142/2015.

¹⁵ Art. 29, c.3, legislative decree n. 251/2007.

¹⁶ Ministerial Decree of 10.16.2014.

¹⁷ By the Legislative Decree 130/2020.

¹⁸ Art. 4.

¹⁹ Art.5.

²⁰ <http://www.percambiarelordinedellecose.eu/>





institutions do not currently support real paths of inclusion, but rather maintain a form of social ghettoization, which effectively forces migrants and refugees to remain in a state of constant need. This highlights the distant, if not openly hostile attitude of the institutions, which often hinder the enjoyment of the rights of which migrants and refugees are bearers. Alongside this, there is a lack of recognition by the institutions of a role played by associations of foreigners and refugees. First, work and home: two aspects that are still too precarious for the whole community, and even more for the most vulnerable subjects, including migrants and refugees. Discrimination, exploitation, lack of support policies are the first barriers that people with a migrant background come up against both in their search for a job and a home.

Furthermore, the delay in the publication of the new edition of the National Integration Plan is worrying, a tool that we could define as virtuous, but which now remains a document of recommendations while it should have a binding regulatory value.

One can therefore only take note of the current lack at national level of a coordinated and coherent planning of integration and inclusion policies aimed at all foreigners, as well as a policy of listening to territorial criticalities - which in the south are more characterized by labour exploitation – and monitoring of good practices, which frames the measures set up at regional and local level to be effective. Territorial bodies reiterate as the initial condition for the fight against exploitation, continuity of stay and a reception system that adapts its tools in this sense.

By a resolution of the Council of Ministers of February 28, 2022²¹, a state of emergency of national importance was declared until December 31, 2022, in relation to the need to ensure relief and assistance to the Ukrainian population, allocating at the same time, for initial relief operations, 10 million euros, from the National Emergency Fund, as provided for in the same resolution.

To this end, the decree provided for a strengthening of the first reception system and the integrated reception system (IAH) through:

- increase in the financial resources of the budget line of the state budget of the Ministry of the Interior allocated to the activities for the first reception system under the responsibility of the same ministry (+54.2 mln euros for 2022, corresponding to the cost of about 5,000 places), allocating them as a priority for the reception of vulnerable persons from Ukraine;

- activation of an additional 3,000 places in the SAI managed by local authorities.

The reservation of places (a total of 5,000) in the SAI already provided and financed for Afghan nationals²² was also extended to refugees from Ukraine.

²¹Published in Official Gazette No. 58 of March 10, 2022.

²² Decree Law No. 139 of 2021 and Budget Law for 2022





With the subsequent Order of the Head of the Civil Protection Department No. 872 of March 4, 2022, the modalities were established, also as an exception to the current regulations, to find suitable accommodation facilities for the reception needs, starting from the identification operations, as well as to speed up the procedures for the activation of the places of the SAI.

Don Bosco 2000 has registered an increased flow compared to 2021, particularly of Ukrainian refugees who were given residence permits for temporary protection as many Ukrainian refugees decided to return to their country of origin. In addition, during Summer, in Don Bosco 2000 centers for foreign UAMs a significant flow of refugees coming from Northern Africa increased. Most of them staying for a short period of time.

7. Detention of applicants for international protection (including detention capacity – increase/decrease/stable, practices regarding detention, grounds for detention, alternatives to detention, time limit for detention)

The Decree-Law No. 130 of October 21, 2020, on urgent measures on immigration and international protection introduced several provisions on detention of foreign nationals in detention centers for repatriation, including: the reduction of the maximum detention period from 180 to 90 days, which can be extended by an additional 30 days if the foreign national is a citizen of a country with which Italy has signed agreements on repatriation.

In addition, it includes the following provisions regarding detention that must be ordered with priority for foreigners:

- considered a threat to public order and security;
- convicted, even with a non-final sentence, of serious crimes;
- citizens of or come from third countries with which cooperation agreements or other agreements on repatriation are in force;
- extension of cases of detention of the applicant for international protection limited to the verification of the availability of places in the centers;
- introduction of the possibility for the foreigner in detention to address petitions or complaints to the National, regional, and local Guarantors of the rights of persons detained or deprived of their liberty and,
- introduction of the possibility for the National Guarantor to make specific recommendations to the administration concerned.

It also provides for the application of the institution of deferred arrest in flagrante delicto to crimes committed when or because of detention in one of the detention centers for repatriation or first aid and reception facilities.

In 2021, 5,174 migrants passed through the CPRs²³.

²³ Court of Auditors, Report concerning voluntary and assisted return in the management of migration flows, May 2022





8. Procedures at first instance (including relevant changes in: the authority in charge, organisation of the process, interviews, evidence assessment, determination of international protection status, decision-making, timeframes, case management – including backlog management)
9. Procedures at second instance (including organisation of the process, hearings, written procedures, timeframes, case management – including backlog management)
10. Availability and use of country of origin information (including organisation, methodology, products, databases, fact-finding missions, cooperation between stakeholders)
11. Vulnerable applicants (including definitions, special reception facilities, identification mechanisms/referrals, procedural standards, provision of information, age assessment, legal guardianship and foster care for unaccompanied and separated children)

In the current legislature, the implementation of the organic law on unaccompanied foreign minors UAMs present in Italy²⁴ continued, which amended the relevant legislation with the aim of strengthening the protection for minors and ensuring uniform application of reception rules throughout the country.

Considering UAMs there are two important documents:

- a) DPR 191/2022 on measures for the protection of unaccompanied foreign minors²⁵;
- b) Ministerial Decree of the Ministry of the Interior about the modalities of reimbursements and interventions in favour of voluntary guardians of unaccompanied foreign minors (UAMs)²⁶.

DPR

This new DPR supplements the immigration law by regulating residence permits for UAMs and their conversion upon reaching the age of majority. In the field of international protection, it is important to introduce the possibility of converting the residence permit for asylum requests by the foreigner who entered Italy as a non-national UAM, even after reaching the age of majority, in the event of denial of international protection.

Ministerial Decree

After two years and eight months of waiting, the decree has arrived releasing the EUR 1 million per year fund to support the activities of voluntary guardians for unaccompanied foreign minors, who will be entitled to paid leave from work to perform their duties, with

²⁴ Law No. 47/2017.

²⁵ [DECRETO DEL PRESIDENTE DELLA REPUBBLICA 4 ottobre 2022, n. 191 - Normativa](#)

²⁶ [Decreto-fl-08-08-2022.pdf \(interno.gov.it\)](#)





a reimbursement to employers of 50 per cent of the costs incurred, up to 60 hours per year per guardian. Guardians will also be able to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in carrying out guardianship duties.

There is an exception to the reimbursement if the voluntary guardianship was established in the three months preceding UAM's majority.

To support reception activities for minors, all UAMs were granted access to territorial services, financed by the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services. The Decree Law 113/2018 stipulated that, upon reaching the age of majority, new asylum seekers remain in the SAI of the municipalities until their application for international protection is finalized.

The first reception system envisaged by Law 47/2017 remains substantially unrealized. The decree of the Ministry of the Interior that should establish the governmental first reception facilities for UAMs has not yet been issued and the Italian first reception system is fragmented and, in several cases, inadequate.

Regarding the second reception the SAI is confirmed as a positive model, but according to the latest official data available, updated to June 2022, the number of places for foreign UAMs is 6634²⁷, while the number of foreign minors present on our territory on 31 December 2022 was 20,089²⁸. There are, therefore, thousands of foreign UAMs outside the SAI system, who risk, in most cases, receiving inadequate reception in extraordinary reception centers or similar big centers.

The challenge remains to make the SAI system a key coordination point for the national and local reception system.

GOVERNMENT RECEPTION²⁹

To standardize the emergency response at the national territory, the Civil Protection Department has prepared the Plan for the reception and assistance to the population coming from Ukraine, which integrates the document for the First operational indications for the planning and management of the reception and assistance for people fleeing war.

With the operational indications issued on 9 May 2022, the Plan was integrated with the widespread reception measures to be implemented through the bodies of the Third Sector and the private social sector.

²⁷ <https://www.retesai.it/i-numeri-dello-sprar/> as of June 2022

²⁸ <https://www.lavoro.gov.it/temi-e-priorita/immigrazione/focus-on/minori-stranieri/Documents/Report-MSNA-mese-dicembre-2022-ENG.pdf>

²⁹ <https://emergenze.protezionecivile.gov.it/it/pagina-base/il-sistema-di-accoglienza-e-assistenza-alla-popolazione-ucraina>





In particular, the reception of Ukrainian refugees was managed by the Italian government through a tender promoted by the Civil Protection which saw the wide response and direct involvement of Third Sector entities. The tender provided for the launch of widespread reception in agreement with the local authorities and third sector entities. There have been some delays in implementation, to date only some Regions have become fully operational.

Particular attention has been given to providing clear procedures for the entry of UAMs. In this regard, the Commissioner delegated for the coordination of assistance activities for UAMs from Ukraine, Prefect Francesca Ferrandino, has adopted a Plan³⁰ which defines the activities carried out by the institutional bodies involved in various capacities in the homogeneous management of reception on the national territory of foreign UAMs. In particular, the Plan provides in the first part the guidelines with reference to the identification and census of foreign UAMs on the Italian territory, the reception system, the monitoring of the host structures and the methods of temporary foster care.

The second part of the Plan is dedicated to the assistance measures envisaged in the health and educational fields to guarantee the compulsory vaccination obligations and access to educational and training services for foreign UAMs.

The Plan also contains an Addendum - which establishes the procedures suitable for optimizing communication flows to ensure reception in the event of transfers of foreign UAMs from Ukraine to our country - and a note from the Ministry of Education which provides the operational indications on school reception.

12. Content of protection (including access to social security, social assistance, health care, housing and other basic services; integration into the labour market; measures to enhance language skills; measures to improve attainment in schooling and/or the education system and/or vocational training)
13. Don Bosco 2000 and the Region of Sicily have worked together with the project “Polo Inclusione Sociale Caltanissetta”, where services were offered to provide information to refugees and migrants on the topics listed above³¹.
14. Return of former applicants for international protection
15. Resettlement and humanitarian admission programmes (including EU Joint Resettlement Programme, national resettlement programme (UNHCR), National Humanitarian Admission Programme, private sponsorship programmes/schemes and ad hoc special programmes)
- 16.

³⁰ https://www.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/2022-05/piano_minori_stranieri_non_accompagnati_05.05.2022.pdf

³¹ <https://www.poloinclusionesocialecaltanissetta.it/>





17. Relocation (ad hoc, emergency relocation; developments in activities organised under national schemes or on a bilateral basis)
18. National jurisprudence on international protection in 2022 (please include a link to the relevant case law and/or submit cases to the EUAA Case Law Database)
19. Other important developments in 2022

References and sources

20. Please provide links to references and sources or upload any related material in PDF format

See notes under each topic.

21. Feedback or suggestions about the process or format for submissions to the Asylum Report

Contact details

Name of Organisation VIS – Volontariato Internazionale per lo Sviluppo,
Name and title of contact person Michela Vallarino, President
Email m.vallarino@volint.it

Name of Organisation Comitato per la promozione e protezione dei diritti umani,
Name and title of contact person Barbara Terenzi, Coordinator
Email barbara.terenzi@gmail.com

Name of Organisation Associazione Don Bosco 2000 – Impresa Sociale,
Name and title of contact person Simona Isabel Compagni Smits, Junior Project Manager
Email: s.compagni@donbosco2000.org

Name of Organisation Salesiani per il Sociale
Name and title of contact person Micaela Valentino, Project Coordinator
Email micaela@salesianiperilsociale.it

Name of Organisation Forum per cambiare l'ordine delle cose – associazione Zalab,
Name and title of contact person Giovanna Cavallo Coordinator
Email Coordinamento.forum1@gmail.com

I accept the provisions of the EUAA [Legal and Privacy Statements](#)

