



Part 1: the local context – Integration policies pursued by local and regional authorities

Reference Territory:

- National level [BE; IR; PT; SK]
- Regional level [IT (Lombardia, Campania, Umbria); DE (Hessen); ES (Tenerife)]

Question 1.1

How many Third Country migrants are there in your city/region and what percentage of the total population do they represent?

Please, specify date and source

Number:

Italy: on 1st January 2012 are over 3 million 600 thousand (source: ISTAT, 2012)

Sure over 4 million, considering the not-resident (irregular or regular but not registered in the Register Office of the municipalities) presence (Ismu, 2012)

Lombardy: on 1st July 2011 were 1,069,000 (source: Orim, 2011)

Milan: on 1st July 2011 were 385,900 (source: Orim)

[in the whole of the Province, on 1st July 2011 were 401,900 (source: Orim, 2011)]

Percentage:

Italy: about 7% (source: Ismu)

Lombardy: 10.5% (source: Orim)

Milan: 17.6% (source: Orim) [in the whole of the Province, 12.4% (source: Orim)]

Question 1.2

Demographic composition of migrant population legally present

Please, all tables should be excel compatible

Distribution for Gender & Age (*age intervals: [0-4]; [5-9]; [10-14]; ...; [75 and over]*) (with attachment)

Citizenship (indicate the first 10)

In order to the population registered in the Register Office of the municipalities, the most relevant Country represented on 1st January 2011 **in Italy** are Albania (482,627), Morocco (452,424), China (209,934), Ukraine (200,730), Philippines (134,154), Moldova (130,948), India (121,036), Tunisia (106,291), Peru (98,603), Ecuador (91,625);

in Lombardy are Morocco (109,245), Albania (99,793), Egypt (64,488), Philippines (48,368), India (46,372), China (46,023), Peru (42,361), Ukraine (41,622), Ecuador (41,106), Pakistan (33,174);

in the Province of Milan are Egypt (42,280), Philippines (40,141), Peru (30,055), Ecuador (26,268), China (24,666), Albania (22, 713), Morocco (18,221), Sri Lanka (17,053), Ukraine (13,003), Brazil (5,870);

in Milan are Philippines (33,753), Egypt (28,666), China (18,918), Peru (17,674), Ecuador (13,539), Sri Lanka (13,339), Morocco (7,634), Ukraine (5,732), Albania (5,286), Bangladesh (3,867);

Seniority of presence (*according to the following intervals: [0]; [1-2]; [3-4]; [5-9]; [10-14];[>15]*) (with attachment);

Reasons of Residence permits (with attachment).

Education level (*% of : illiterates; Primary educational level; Secondary educational level; Tertiary educational level*) (with attachment)

Activity position (*% of : workers, employees, unemployed persons, inactive*) (with attachment)

Marriage Status (with attachment)

Question 1.3

Legislative and institutional framework regarding the entering of Third Country Nationals

Please, fill max 20 lines

The main reasons of entering the territory are: a) Tourism: in order to enter into our Country, migrants must show a valid passport upon crossing the border. This kind of permit does not allow to perform a job; b) Study: a visa can be applied for at the Italian Embassy in the foreigner's country of residence. Its validity is equivalent to the length of the course their intend to follow. The permission to stay must not exceed one year; c) Family reunification: it is possible be granted this permit when the applicant is a regularly residing foreigner who holds a residence card or valid permit of residence for subordinate work, for self-employment, for asylum or for religious reasons: its duration must not shorter than one year; d) Work: Entry into Italy for employment reasons, including seasonal and self-employed workers, occurs in the entry quotas established by the Ministry of Interior through an annual decrees in which specific quotas are established for each category. Upon his entry into Italy, the foreign national must hold a visa for work that is issued keeping into account the reference quotas. Who intends to carry out an industrial, professional, craftsmanship or commercial permanent self-employment job, or intends to establish a joint-stock or partnership company or to take up posts in a company must possess the moral and professional requirements that law foresees for Italian citizens in order to perform their activities.

Question 1.4

Legislative and institutional framework regarding the staying of Third Country Nationals

Please, fill max 10 lines for each aspect

Access to school and University

All immigrant minors have to fulfill the educational obligation under the Italian law. Italy permits school enrolment for the children of irregular immigrants and foresees intercultural mediators in their schools in particular for helping pupils and their parents with language issues. The school board encourages agreements with foreign associations or representations, for the provision of activities to safeguard the mother tongue and culture of origin of immigrant pupils. Intercultural education must be included in teacher education programs (Art. 38)

The Italian law (art. 39) foresees equal opportunities for migrant or Italian students within established limits. Indeed, on the basis of availability submitted by the universities, the maximum number of entry visas and residence permits for access to university students residing abroad is regulated annually. Universities, complying with their financial means, carry out initiatives aimed to promote the access to courses for migrant students. In particular, taking into account the communitarian dispositions, Italian Universities enter into an agreement with foreign Universities in order to improve the students mobility, , on the one hand, and organize welcome and orientation activities, on the other hand. In addition, the modalities to obtain scholarships and qualifications acknowledgment are regulated by the law.

Access to labor market (*seasonal employment, self employment, ...*)

In each province, a one-stop shop, at the prefecture office, is responsible of the recruitment processes regarding temporary and permanent migrant employees. In order to establish working relationships with someone resident abroad, both the Italian or immigrant employers (lawfully resident in Italy) have to present at the one-stop shop for immigration: a) nominative request for authorization to work; appropriate documentation on the migrant worker's accommodation; the staying contract which has to foresee also the commitment for the employer to incur costs of the migrant employees' travel to their origin country. When an employer does not directly know an immigrant worker, he can consult the unemployment register if he is able to present the above-mentioned documentation.

The seasonal work authorization is valid from 20 days to 9 months on the base of the reference seasonal job but can be renewed. There is the right of way, regarding the following year, for who has complied with the terms of the permit of stay and has gone back to the country of origin once he finished the job.

Given the limited duration of the contracts as well as their specificity, the seasonal workers have the following forms of compulsory social security contributions: a) invalidity, old-age and survivors insurance; b) insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases; c) Health insurance; d) maternity insurance.

The exercise of self-employment activities may be allowed only if the law hasn't already reserved it to Italian citizens or to Nationals of an EU Member State. Immigrants wishing to practice in Italy a self-employed activity must demonstrate of having adequate resources, to be in possession of the Italian law requirements for the exercise of the individual asset. The worker from a non-EU country must still demonstrate to have suitable accommodation and an annual income, coming from legitimate sources, higher than the minimum required by Italian law regarding the exemption from participation in health care costs.

Citizenship and Right to vote

Family represents the main channel for the transmission of citizenship. The Italian law, founded on the principle of *ius sanguinis*, focuses in fact its attention on blood ties and on the right to filiation. Thus, a child born abroad to Italian parents is recognized as a citizen by the same standards of one who is born in Italy to Italian parents. The same goes for a child born in a family made up of one Italian parent and on foreign parent. In this case, once again regardless of the place of birth, the Italian mother or father transmits citizenship automatically to the child (art. 1 of the law n.92). Regarding adult immigrants, the acquisition is based mainly on the years of residence. This period can go from five to ten years, with two exceptions: only four years are required for EU nationals and only five for the stateless or for refugees. The law provides specific regulations for the acquisition of citizenship by marriage. Under article 5, the adult immigrant who marries an Italian man or woman may acquire citizenship when, after matrimony, they have legally resided for at least two years in the country. The term is reduced to one year if there are children born to or adopted by the spouses.

The right of voting, active and passive, is refused to migrants both at national and local level. Indeed, the Italian Constitution (art. 48 and 51) links it to the citizenship. In the last years, some actions have been carried out at local level for the right of administrative voting, also against the central State institutions. Several Statutes of municipalities (Genova, Ragusa, etc) foresee the right of voting for long term residents while some regional Statutes (Toscana, Emilia Romagna) foresee precise programmatic declarations for the right of voting. However, these initiatives have only a cultural and political value, as they have been judged as unconstitutional.

Cultural Mediation

The Italian law considers cultural mediation as a constant element used in politics social integration, indispensable to allow new citizens to exercise their rights, on one hand, and to facilitate cultural integration in our society through mutual acquaintance and exchange, on the other hand. Indeed, the law considers the Cultural Linguistic Mediator as a professional representative able to facilitate communication and understanding, both on linguistic and cultural level, between service seekers of ethnic minorities and functionaries in agencies or public service offices, self presenting in an equidistant and neutral way between the interested parts.

Question 1.4bis

Regional legislative and institutional framework regarding the staying of Third Country Nationals

There is not any legislative specification at the Regional level.

Question 1.5

What sort of measures does your city/region have in place to promote Introductory and language courses for Third Country Nationals? (see Module 1)

Please, indicate if and how the following aspects are covered separately for legislation indication (a), and normal practice (b)

Fill max 10 lines for each item

Pedagogic Schemes for Language Tuition

a) On the 31st January 2012 the Ministry of Education published the Alphabetization and language learning Guide lines providing indication for the achievement of A1 and A2 levels in accordance to CFER. The Guide lines addresses the general education system of CTPs - Permanent Territorial Centre for Adult People Education (courses providers), suggesting a way to better organize and develop language teaching to adult migrants. In order to obtain level A2 an illiterate candidate should follow 200 hours (100 to reach A1, 80 to reach A2, 20 to be tested and addressed at the beginning and at the end of the educational path). An alphabetized learners should follow 100 hours. No comment about distinction between newly arrived or long-settled migrants or ICT-based learning.

b) Mainstream language education is guaranteed by the general education system of CTPs. In CTP migrants learners are sorted into different groups according to their competence levels in Italian language in line with the CFER. The initial competence level is tested. The educational background is sometimes considered in dividing learners in literate and illiterate groups. No attention is paid to integration goals achieved. Besides the general institutional system there are two regional projects *Vivere in Italia* and *Certifca il tuo italiano* that will be considered in depth as single practices. Both projects have inter-institutional working group composed by main stakeholders (courses providers, financing and public authorities,

educational institutions, research and training centers). They also propose training courses on several aspects (pedagogical techniques, digital and visual skills, ability to deal with individualization, intercultural attitudes and skills, implementation of new curricula). Both projects obtain stakeholders, teachers, and learners feedbacks.

Introductory Courses

- a) As ruled in the Integration Agreement, in order to obtain the staying permit migrants must fulfill what foreseen by the agreement itself within 2 years from the sign. Home Affairs Minister provided a 5 hours video (in modules of 1 hour each) in 19 languages on Italian legislation and day life content.
- b) Within projects financed by FEI there are several experiences of introductory Courses that propose civic education and content on citizenship. Ismu Foundation realized *Parliamoci Chiaro* (language, security at work, and introductory courses), *Certifica il tuo italiano* in which it has been developed the didactical tool *Cittadinanza in gioco - Citizen at play*. Besides some experimental experiences, there is still lack of an overall framework for integration activities, a predefined overall curriculum, and a specific teacher training implementation.

Incentive Structure

- a) Since 2011 language skills (A2) and societal knowledge are prerequisite for obtaining the staying permit. How pointed out in the Modules, is this to be considered an incentive strictly speaking? On the one hand, courses and certifications costs has been covered by the general education system for adults, without any added grant. On the other hand, activities mentioned above financed by European Integration Fund reflects spending rules of the fund: eligible costs for local authorities, courses providers, training centers, centrally organized support function, while none costs are eligible for direct beneficiaries (migrants), except the coverage of fees. In 2012 12.000.000 Euros has been devoted to regional projects held by public regional authorities, 4.000 to territorial projects held by associations and NGO.

- b) Within *Vivere* and *Certifica* migrants participation is supported through the provision of practical benefit such as clustering mothers with early born babies and giving child care services; allowing to combine courses with work time; payment of courses and exams fees. *Certifica* provides also a certificate recognized at European level free of charge. *Vivere* promotes an active involvement of migrant associations in helping promoting activities to wider target.

Evaluation and quality assessment

- a) Home Affairs Minister set up a digital monitoring system of integration agreements signed to be fulfilled tracking individual goals achieved. For those activities promoted through EIF evaluation and quality assessment are conducted within the projects.
- b) *Vivere in Italia* and *Certifica il tuo italiano* have their own monitoring and evaluation system recording quantitative and qualitative data.

Question 1.6

Intercultural and sector specific trainings for employees of service providers

- a) National (State law n. 328/2000 art. 7,) and regional (Lombardy Statue n. 3/2008 art.12) legislation assign to provincial Administrations the competence of planning and promoting training course for employees of public social and sanitary services, with the aim of increase the capacity and the competence of the same services.

- b) In the framework of these legislations every year each of the twelve Provincial Administrations of Lombardy Region defines and acts its own training plan for public employees of the territory.

In Lombardy there are also training programs for employees supported by specific financial programs.

As an example, nine provincial administration and Ismu Fondazione are committed in a project entitled "Correlare" (which means "to interconnect", "To put in relation"), financed by a national and European funds called FEI (European fund for integration).

The aim of the project is to improve capacity building, to promote exchange of practices and to enforce networking between public services related to migrants, thought training and workshop for public employees concerning intercultural and integration.

Mainstreamed Services: action plans on integration

a) The national Integration Plan, Security, Identity and Encounter summarized the strategy adopted by Italian Govern closed to Integration Agreement and Security Act. Identity, encounter and education are keywords in the Italian model based on individual responsibility of all in playing a leading role in meet the other. The Plan presents five pillars (Education and training, Employment, Housing, Access to public services, Minors and second generation) providing indication in order to promote a better development of national and local actions.

b) The Municipality of Milano has recently adopted a new approach in services provision based on a partial mainstreaming of services. Outwitting the previous approach grounded on specific services for migrants, the present town council is readapting most of services in an universal view. This new system foresees the institution of the Immigration Center, an information point aimed at directing people to proper public services needed. The idea is to overcome the binary logic dividing between Italians and non Italians in providing public services. The change currently underway is detailed in the Plan for the development of the Welfare System of the City of Milan 2012-2014.

Information and services through one-stop-shops

a) Information and one-stop- shop services for immigrants are promoted and financed by national legislation regarding social policies (State law n. 40/1998) and Regional administrative acts. In this framework every year Lombardy Region transfers to local authorities financial resources for promoting social projects, including also migrant integration.

b) Most of the financial resources assigned by State and Lombardy Region for migrants integration are dedicated to information and services through one-stop-shops. Since 1990 Lombardy Region promotes a project called "Telefono Mondo" ("World Phone") which is an information service for migrants, employees of the public services and employers. Telefono Mondo provides to foreign citizens free telephone consultancy in many languages, giving information, explanations and advices about living in Italy, useful to resolve problem concerning their staying (staying permit, family reunion, health assistance, school system, citizenship...).

Other

The Immigration Center projected by Municipality of Milan in accordance with other local institutions as Prefecture, Police Headquarters, Health and Education Local Authorities, is inspired to the model of the one-stop-shop aimed at providing information on all public services responding to different need, as for example bureaucratic commitments, education, employment, housing, health, legal protection, antidiscrimination, welfare, social security and intercultural exchange. The Immigration Center will be the place for all officers and services devoted to migrant and provided by Milan local authorities. It will be active from September 2013.

databank service, publications, conferences and meetings, and thematic seminars; testing targeted actions and interventions which intend to promote and establish functional guidelines capable to respond to needs emerging in local realities.

ORIM deals with the following fields of study: Population; Education and vocational training; Labour; Health; Law and regulations; Trafficking in human beings and exploitation victims; Reception structures; Territorial projects; Associations.

- Other

The Municipality of Milan is now promoting a public ceremony for the acquisition of Italian Citizenship giving thus visibility to new Italians and to the acquisition of citizenship itself.

Question 1.8

Does your country, region or city organize any consultations in the framework of the general integration policy?

Yes [X]

No [...]

If Yes – please provide examples

In each province, an organism (named Consiglio Territoriale sull'immigrazione) is in charge to carry out consultations among institutions and stakeholders in order to discuss on immigration matters.

- Lombardy Region has consolidating a “network system” through the Provincial Observatories for Immigration (Osservatori Provinciali per l’Immigrazione – OPI)
- Lombardy Region promotes consultation between public and private actors dealing with social housing.
- In the framework of the Project “Vivere in Italia” (Live in Italy), concerning language training for adult migrants, Lombardy Region has organized meetings in each Provincial territory for associations of foreign citizens with the aim of explain the new legislation about staying and to spread information about Italian language courses.
- Lombardy Region takes part to national consultation Committees concerning social themes and problems related to migrations as asylum, minors, victims of trafficking...
- Some Provincial Administration has established Committees for migrants consultation (Consulta provinciale immigrati). Other Provincial Administration had create specific networks between services concerning migration (es. A network between all the one-stop-shops of a territory)
- As mentioned before, the Municipality of Milan has adopted consultation method as a way to develop integration strategies for the city, activating periodic thematic tables with migrant associations and civil society.

Question 1.9

Indicate the importance for your city or region of different ways to promote the integration of Third Country Nationals

Please, rank the following factors by order of priority, from 1 (lowest priority) to 5 (highest priority) giving reasons of your marks (fill max 10 lines for each item)

Employment schemes [1] [2] [3] **[X]** [5]

Educational and training [1] [2] [3] [4] **[X]**
 All minors present in Italy benefit from the education right, generally guaranteed.
 Housing [1] [2] [3] **[X]** [5]

Health services [1] [2] [3] **[X]** [5]
 National law 286/98 rules that those affected by essential diseases has the right to have a
 Temporarily present migrant codes that makes him/her equal to Italian citizens. CONTROLLARE
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Social welfare measures [1] [2] [3] **[X]** [5]

Promoting migrants' culture [1] [2] **[X]** [4] [5]
 There are only some episodic nonetheless significant experiences as for example the
 Latinoamericando Festival and the African, Asian and Latin American Film Festival.

Language training [1] [2] [3] [4] **[X]**
 Language training is probably the first priority in the allocation of the European Integration Fund
 promoted by national institution as Ministry of Interior and Ministry of labor and Social Policies.
 During last 6 years funds devoted to promote language training have progressively increased.

Other, please specify (.....) [1] [2] [3] [4] [5]
 The Milan Municipality has activated a specific one-stop-shop for second generation run by new
 Italian citizens who received Italian citizenship at eighteen years old as foreseen by law that will give
 information to young foreigners people born in Italy in order to implement citizenship requires.

.....

Question 1.10

Which of the dimensions of integration do local policies mostly refer to?

Please, rank from 1 (least developed) to 5 (most developed)

Legal/political measures	[1] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [3] [4] [5]
Socio-economic measures	[1] [2] [3] [4] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cultural measures	[1] [2] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [4] [5]
Other, please specify (.....)	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

Question 1.11

What are the main challenges to integration faced by Third Country Nationals in your country/region?

Please, rank the following factors by order of priority, from 1 (lowest priority) to 5 (highest priority) separately for “newly arrived migrants” and “long term residents”

Newly arrived migrants

Difficult finding a job	[1] [2] [3] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [5]
Poor educational qualifications	[1] [2] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [4] [5]
Language barriers	[1] [2] [3] [4] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Housing and community facilities	[1] [2] [3] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [5]
Difficulties accessing public services	[1] [2] [3] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [5]
Other, please specify (.....)	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

Long term residents

Difficult finding a job	[1] [2] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [4] [5]
Poor educational qualifications	[1] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [3] [4] [5]
Language barriers	[1] [2] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [4] [5]
Housing and community facilities	[1] [2] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [4] [5]
Difficulties accessing public services	[1] <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [3] [4] [5]
Other, please specify (.....)	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

Question 1.12

What are the main challenges faced by your country/region in dealing with integration of Third Country Nationals in your country/region?

Please, rank the following factors by order of priority, from 1 (lowest priority) to 5 (highest priority), separately for “newly arrived migrants” and “long term residents”

Newly arrived migrants

Lack of resources	[1] [2] [3] [X] [5]
Lack of specialist know-how	[1] [X] [3] [4] [5]
Not enough political support	[1] [2] [X] [4] [5]
Housing and community facilities	[1] [2] [X] [4] [5]
Lack coordination among relevant services	[1] [2] [X] [4] [5]
Other, please specify (.....)	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

Long term residents

Lack of resources	[1] [2] [3] [X] [5]
Lack of specialist know-how	[1] [X] [3] [4] [5]
Not enough political support	[1] [2] [X] [4] [5]
Housing and community facilities	[1] [2] [X] [4] [5]
Lack coordination among relevant services	[1] [2] [X] [4] [5]
Other, please specify (.....)	[1] [2] [3] [4] [5]

Question 1.13

What sort of assistance is provided to Third Country National migrants in the access to public services?

Please, fill max 10 lines for each service

Education

In order to promote the access of foreign people some provisions of the immigration act are expressly dedicated to intercultural education and directed to teachers and school systems.

Employment

When a third country national loses his employment, he does not automatically lose his permit to stay. The employer is obliged to communicate the dismissal to the competent Provincial Direction of Labour. If at the time of the renewal of the work permit the third country national is unemployed, he/she will be granted one more year if he/she is in the enrolment list. Economic assistance can be sought, in the case of dismissal, through application to the Enrolment office. Unemployment benefits for third country national workers are the same as those for Italian citizens. A minimum of social benefits is granted to anybody if certain conditions are being met: the worker must have been insured for at least two years. The worker who loses his/her work has the right to receive benefit for 180 days at a level of 30% of his/her last remuneration. The law foresees also a preferential way to enter into Italy and to access the labour market system if a third country citizen has attended a specific training before arriving in Italy. Third country national workers may request recognition of qualifications obtained in their country of origin. Moreover the third country national worker may participate in all vocational and training courses in the Italian territory. In the past a sponsor figure has been provided for in order to assist and help the migrant who loses the job. There are still open debates on this figure between who stresses its value, in particular for the immigrants, and who highlights the risks of abuses.

Health service

In order to overcome the difficulties of paying the ticket provided by the NHS, Italy foresees: 1) free registration to the NHS for those immigrants registered as unemployed; 2) the exemption from the ticket for asylum seekers and prisoners. Special protection is granted to pregnant and nursing mothers, minors, and for vaccination and the care of infectious diseases. In case of family reunion, access to social security benefits is guaranteed to the relatives of the worker under the same conditions (art. 34.2). Irregular immigrants are only guaranteed urgent and essential hospital care in case of illness and accidents.

Housing

The Italian law provides that third country (citizens regularly staying in the country) may have access to social housing. This is regulated by regional laws and local acts. Depending on the Region, housing may be offered at fixed prices to regular third country citizens as well as to Italian citizens. Regions may grant special funds to provinces, towns or groups of towns for the renovation of their housing. Regional law sets out provisions for the allocation of housing.

Other

Provisions on social assistance are contained in article 41 of the immigration act. Regular third country nationals who have been in Italy for at least one year and those who have a residence permit may have access to social security contributions and benefits.

Question 1.14

Part 2: Factsheet on integration practices and projects in cities and regions

With reference either to sharing methods and instruments used for the monitoring and evaluation of integration practices and/or interventions, either to the operational levels covered by the project, the following analysis are suggested.

Collect (if possible on electronic support) and make available two different kind of materials:

Material - A

Good Practices Evaluation Systems concerning project's interest fields
(i.e.: formalized devices made of integrated instruments, tools, procedures, use indications, reference framework, : "evaluation systems" can have the form of models, guidelines, manuals, short-guides or other)

These systems:
must be dated after 2002;
may have been both "on-the-field" tested (and therefore implemented) *or* designed without being tested or applied;
may have been produced by both public and private organizations;
may be in ordinary use or remained at a prototypical state;
may have been officially published or "grey materials" (i.e. unpublished).

In general, we consider *Good Practices Evaluation Systems* those systems which are **explicitly** defined and labeled in this way: the number of such a system to be collected by each Partner depends on the specific context situation.

Material - B

4 cases (having the form of 4 short reports) of **interventions** (or services or activities) and respective **monitoring or analysis reports** (the presence of both reports is compulsory).

Monitoring or analysis reports should be chosen using the following criteria:

dated after 2005;
able to give evidence either to the main and qualifying processes and to the final/short term results of the intervention;
based upon strong and scientifically sound data collection and analysis methods and techniques.