

MIGRANTS SOCIAL INCLUSION IN BETWEEN CURRENT MIGRANT FLOW AND ITALIAN POLICY

Simona Sordo

Bucharest, October 1° 2015

THE TOPICS

1. **SOME FIGURES AND FACTS ABOUT MIGRATION IN ITALY**
2. **A RAPID OVERVIEW OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK**
3. **ASYLUM SYSTEM and FORCED MIGRATION**
4. **OUR EXPERIENCE ON THE FIELD**

HOW MANY PEOPLE WE ARE TAKING ABOUT?

5,7 milions of migrants including (1.1.2014)

- 3, 050 milions with regular residency permit
- 820 minors under 15 years old
- 1,5 milions of EU migrants
- 250,000 irregulars

WHAT KIND OF MIGRATION?

- Unplanned phenomenon
- Italy second choice country

FROM WHICH COUNTRIES?

<i>Main Countries</i>	
<i>(Thousands)</i>	
<i>Albania</i>	<i>376</i>
<i>Morocco</i>	<i>367</i>
<i>China</i>	<i>234</i>
<i>Ukraine</i>	<i>209</i>
<i>Philippines</i>	<i>129</i>
<i>Moldovia</i>	<i>128</i>
<i>India</i>	<i>117</i>
<i>Peru</i>	<i>91</i>
<i>Bangladesh</i>	<i>89</i>
<i>Egypt</i>	<i>88</i>
<i>Others</i>	<i>1.128</i>

Legislation framework

... always an economic view of immigration

- **1990 – MARTELLI LAW** – Visa requirements, deportation measures, sanctions, asylum claim for non Eu migrants
- **1998 – TURCO NAPOLITANO** – first comprehensive legislative act with rules on entry, unit family, migrants social rights for medical care, education, housing, participation
- **2002 – BOSSI FINI** – connection between work-contract and rental agreement, no policy for social integration – set up of the Italian welcome reception system
- **2009 – SECURITY SET** – focus on irregular migrants, illegal migration becomes a crime

Migration policy: from cultural pluralism to assimilation approach

1998 - TURCO NAPOLITANO – Cultural pluralism, intercultural approach, exchange between immigrants and native population

2009 – SECURITY SET – immigrant acceptance and integration subordinated to the need of workforce , economy **and public order**, no attention for cultural and social integration, civil and political rights

INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE

Legislative
competence

Immigration
policy
Government

Policies for
migrants
Government and
Regional councils

Provisions of
services

Regional
programs for
social and
cultural
integration
Regions

Secondary
schools and
labour services
Provinces

Social services,
primary
education
Municipalities

SINCE 2011- NEW OBSTACLES TO SOCIAL INCLUSION

- 1. An increasing number of asylum seekers and forced migrants**
- 2. Block of annual migrants quota**
- 3. Only seasonal quota, family reunification and study visa**
- 4. Asylum claim as main way to reach and legally stay in Italy (at least for a while)**

The welcoming systems for forced migrants: features and effects

Since 2011 two different welcoming systems

- SPRAR – National Welcoming System for Asylum Seeker and Refugees
 - CAS – Centre for emergency welcoming

THE EFFECTS... Refugees/forced migrants

- Receive unequal/uneven support at the same temporary vulnerable conditions
- become critically dependent on the local immigration system modalities
- are forced to highly precarious living conditions
- increase form of precarity, marginality and blackmail (and...untraceability)
- Develop “asylum shopping” approach

FORCED MIGRANTS – The reactions

- A. They act or perform “vulnerable condition” since in this case it’s easier to get more support**
- B. They do not share their personal networks, their real willing and aims**
- C. They develop relationships and bonds with different communities and groups, acting differently according to the context**
- D. They open different life projects, often in the shadow**

ORSO EXPERIENCE

How we decide to work

- **Overcome distinction between migrant workers and refugees**
- **Encouraging refugees / forced migrants to open up their plural, parallel and plural life projects**
- **Developing refugees' individual competencies**
- **Networking**

“Non only asylum” project

- **Financial contribution for the personal project life**
- **Migrant needs to be “recommended” by social organisation or individuals**
- **The idea has to be consistent and related to job placement and network development in and outside the “hosting” country**
- **The social worker and the migrant develop a project proposal**
- **Ad hoc committee valuate and approve the project proposal and the financial contribution**
- **The social worker act as sponsor, the commitee as “controller”**