



IRC ITALY

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

APRIL - JUNE 2025



TABLE OF CONTENTS

MAP - IRC SITES IN ITALY	2
INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT	3
REFUGEE.INFO	5
PROTECTION AT THE BORDERS People arriving via land from the Balkan Route in Trieste	6
METHODOLOGY	8
GLOSSARY	9



PROTECTION MONITORING

Protection monitoring is the **systematic and regular collection, verification and analysis of information over an extended period of time**, in order to identify violations of rights and protection risks for populations of concern, facilitate the prevention of these violations and risks, and inform effective responses. It means collecting primary and/or secondary data and analyzing them over time to identify trends in the needs expressed and risks faced by the populations of concern.

Protection monitoring is an important tool for both interventions and advocacy. Collecting and sharing high quality information on these issues is essential to making sure that IRC is able to respond to these needs through programming, referrals and advocacy activities.

As part of its dedicated efforts to enhance its protection monitoring activities, IRC Italy produces **quarterly protection monitoring reports**. These reports are a reflection of IRC Italy's commitment to systematically oversee and assess the protection conditions of individuals encountered and supported. They capture the profiles, vulnerabilities, protection risks, and needs of IRC clients in Trieste and the rest of Italy, together with significant migration-related context updates covering the whole country. They provide numbers and insights on **clients who use IRC's digital information service, Refugee.Info, individuals arriving in Trieste via the Balkan Route**.

MAP OF ITALY

📍 Pinpoints indicate operational sites of IRC in Italy



BALKAN ROUTE

The Western Balkan Route is one of the **main migratory pathways via land**. It typically involves crossing multiple countries in the Balkans, often starting from Turkey and moving through countries such as Bulgaria, Greece, North Macedonia, Serbia, and others in the region. **Trieste**, despite being located by the sea, **is one of the main entry points in Italy for people arriving from the Balkan Route**.



EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE

This route leads from Greece either overland through Albania and the Balkans or directly by sea to Italy, forming a key link for migration from the Middle East and South Asia to Europe.



POLITICAL CONTEXT

In the second quarter of 2025, Italy intensified its efforts to externalize migration control, enforce stricter citizenship rules, and promote safe pathways for refugees.

On April 23, the Italian government carried out its [first return operation](#) through the detention center in Gjadër, Albania. On that date, a 49-year-old Bangladeshi man was [repatriated](#). However, he had to be transferred back to Italy first, as the Italy-Albania deal does not provide for repatriation operations to be carried out directly from Albania. Interior Minister Piantedosi reiterated that the full functioning of the centers set up under the deal will begin in 2026, when the EU Pact on Migration and Asylum will be fully implemented. To further strengthen the framework in which the deal is implemented, on May 23, [Law No. 75/2025](#) converted [Decree-Law No. 37/2025](#) into law, **equating centers in Albania with immigration detention centers located in Italy** and expanding the categories of individuals transferrable to Albania beyond asylum seekers from “safe countries” to include undocumented people subject to expulsion. Critics warned of legal ambiguities, lack of repatriation agreements between Albania and countries of origin, and the harmful impact of offshoring detention.

On May 22, Italy and Denmark led a joint initiative with seven other EU countries expressing the intention to **reform or potentially withdraw from the European Convention on Human Rights**. In a [formal letter](#), the nine governments criticized the European Court of Human Rights for overstepping its role and limiting national sovereignty, particularly in migration policy. The letter emphasized the need for greater ability to make political decisions, claiming that current interpretations of the Convention have protected “the wrong individuals”. The initiative sparked debate over the balance between state sovereignty and the protection of fundamental rights.

On May 23, the Parliament approved a **restrictive reform of Italian citizenship law** through [law no. 74/2025](#). The new law limits citizenship by descent to two generations, requiring that the parent or grandparent be an Italian citizen without dual nationality and have legally resided in Italy for at least two consecutive years before the child’s birth or adoption. Meanwhile, a **referendum aimed at easing naturalization rules** - which proposed to reduce the required period of legal residence from 10 to 5 years - [failed to reach the 50% turnout threshold](#). Despite strong support from civil society and unions, only about 30% of eligible voters participated, rendering the vote invalid.

Finally, on June 27, Italian Interior, Foreign, and Labor ministries signed a [new protocol](#) with UNHCR and several NGOs to **expand work corridors for refugees**. The initiative allows professionally qualified refugees in third countries to enter Italy legally for work. Italy is among the first countries to create employment pathways for refugees, combining annual quotas and an “extra quota” route that allows companies to recruit and train candidates abroad.

Definitions of terms in yellow can be found in the glossary on p. 9

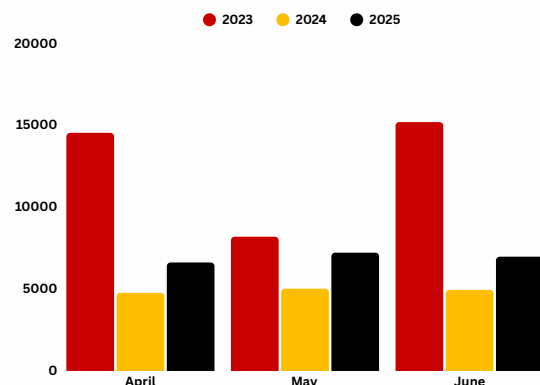
PEOPLE ARRIVING BY SEA

From **April to June 2025**, a total of **20,688 people arrived in Italy by sea**, representing an **increase of 42%** when compared to the **same period in 2024** (14,599).

Newly arrived third-country nationals mainly originated from **Bangladesh, Eritrea, Egypt and Pakistan**.

Unaccompanied children (UAC) represented 18% of the people who have arrived in Italy by sea since January 2025 (5,328 out of 29,903).

Source: Ministry of Interior, Cruscotto Statistico Giornaliero. Months of [April](#), [May](#) and [June](#) 2025.



PEOPLE ARRIVING BY LAND FROM THE NORTH-EAST BORDER

Between January and May 2025*, approximately **4,500 people (5% more compared to the same period in 2024)** are estimated to have travelled through the **Western Balkans countries** (known as the **Balkan Route**), as part of mixed migration movements.

*Data for the month of June 2025 are not available yet.

Source: [UNHCR, Operational Data Portal](#)

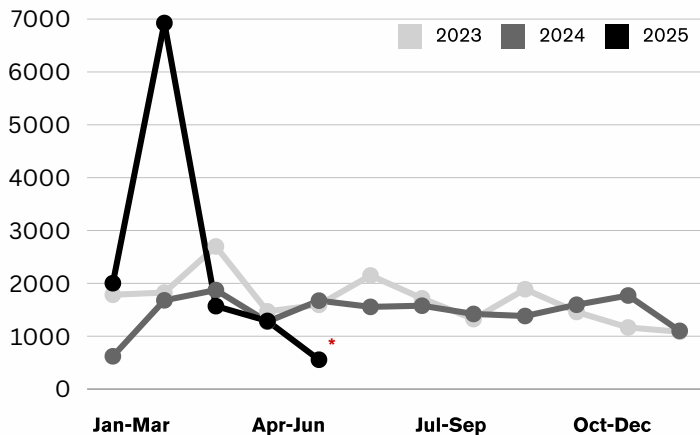
Between January and June 2025, IRC staff working in Trieste provided information, Non-Food Items (NFIs) and referrals to services to **3,829 people arriving via land from the Balkan Route**, corresponding to a **25% decrease** compared to the same period in 2024 (5,136). For further details, please see the “People arriving via land from the Balkan route in Trieste (Italian-Slovenian border)” snapshot at page 6.

PEOPLE ARRIVING FROM UKRAINE

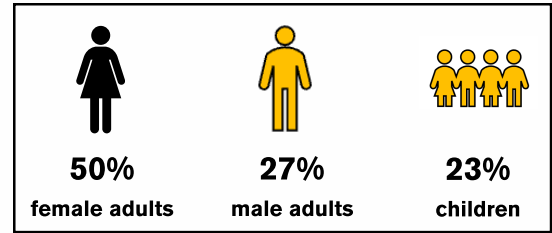
Between April and May 2025*, **1,844 individuals from Ukraine applied for Temporary Protection**.

In the previous quarter (January 1 - March 31, 2025), a total of **10,485** people had applied for this kind of permit.

TEMPORARY PROTECTION STATUS APPLICATIONS



* Data available only up to May 16. Data for the month of June not available yet.



The majority of applicants were **adult females**, who filed **50%** of the total number of applications submitted between April and May* 2025 - a percentage that has remained consistent since the beginning of Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

Adult males filed **27%** of all submitted applications. This represents a decrease from the **31%** in the same period of the previous year (1 April - 16 May 2024).

Children made up **23%** of the total number of applicants (**47% girls** and **53% boys** out of the total), the majority being aged between **10 and 17**.

The regions which registered the highest number of Temporary Protection applications (April - May* 2025) were **Lombardy** with 447 applications (24%), **Emilia Romagna** with 246 (13%), and **Veneto** with 152 (8%). The other regions in which IRC provides support to Ukrainian nationals (**Lazio, Piedmont and Friuli Venezia Giulia**) registered a lower number of applications, 114 (6%), 96 (5%) and 53 (3%) respectively.

*Data available only up to May 16. Data for the month of June not available yet.

Source: Protezione Civile, [Dashboard richieste di protezione temporanea](#) (Temporary Protection applications)

RECEPTION CENTERS

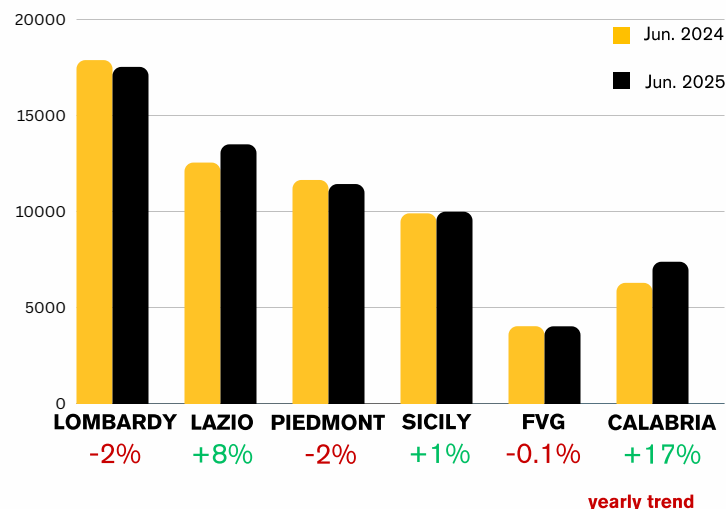
As of June 30, 2025, **137,939** people are being hosted in the Italian reception system (a similar number to the one registered as of June 2024: 137,305), including:

- **317 in hotspots** (reception upon arrival).
- **99,485 in first-level reception centers** (CPA - governmental first reception centers; and CAS - centers for extraordinary reception).
- **38,454 in second-level reception centers** (SAI - Reception and Integration System).

The regions with the highest number of individuals in reception centers were **Lombardy** (13%), **Lazio** (10%), **Emilia-Romagna** (9%) and **Piedmont** (8%). In the other regions in which IRC operates, **Sicily, Calabria** and **Friuli Venezia Giulia (FVG)**, the percentage of people in reception centers was **7%, 5%** and **3%** respectively.

Source: Ministry of Interior, Cruscotto Statistico Giornaliero. Months of [April](#), [May](#) and [June](#) 2025.

PEOPLE IN THE ITALIAN RECEPTION SYSTEM IN REGIONS WHERE IRC OPERATES



UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN

As of **June 30, 2025**, there were **16,497** registered UAC in Italy (**-18%** compared to the same period of **2024**, when there were 20,206 UAC). **87%** of them were **boys**, and **13%** **girls**. The most common age group was **17 years old** (54%). The most common countries of origin among male UAC were **Egypt** (28%), **Ukraine** (11%) and **The Gambia** (11%), while the majority of female UAC came from **Ukraine** (78.5%), followed by **Ivory Coast** (4%) and **Guinea Conakry** (2.5%). Most UAC were located in **Sicily** (22%), **Lombardy** (14%) and **Campania** (9%).

During this quarter, the total number of newly arrived UAC (**3,744**) increased by **131%** compared to the previous quarter (January - March 2025), when 1,583 UAC entered the Italian territory. In particular, during this quarter, **939** UAC arrived in Italy in April (**93% boys** and **7% girls**), **1,565** in May (**94% boys** and **6% girls**) and **1,240** in June (**97% boys** and **3% girls**).

Source: Ministry of Labor and Social Policy, [Monthly data on Unaccompanied Children 2025](#).



16,497

UAC in Italy as of June 30 2025

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

APRIL - JUNE 2025

REFUGEE.INFO
ITALY



WEBSITE VISITORS AND TOP ARTICLES

9,303

Total number of active
website users ⁵



Male
56%



Female
44%

Definitions of terms
in yellow can be
found in the
glossary on p. 9

Top 4 Article visited on Refugee.Info website ⁵	Unique visitors ⁵
'Applying for asylum'	793
'For asylum-seekers: Permesso per Richiesta Asilo'	425
'Family reunification to Italy'	398
'For people who do not qualify for international protection: Permesso per Protezione Speciale'	372

TWO WAY COMMUNICATION

981

Unique clients provided with
individualized support¹

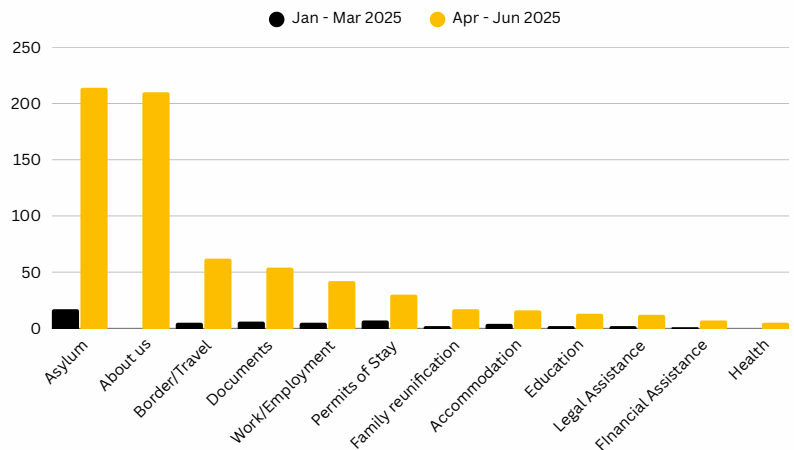
(i.e., **two-way communication** with a moderator)

During the reporting period, two-way communication through Refugee.Info revealed **persistent gaps in access to rights and services**, with users **raising urgent needs related to asylum, housing and reception, and safe pathways to enter Italy**.

The main trend this quarter was the **growing number of people contacting RI from outside Italy**, highlighting the urgent **need for clear information on legal entry options and accessible pathways to Europe**. Many asked about humanitarian corridors, especially Afghans after the 7 April announcement of Italy's plan to relocate 700 people.

Afghan users also raised **concerns about visa procedures and challenges with the Italian embassy in Iran**. During the Iran-Israel conflict, we received messages from Iranians seeking ways to flee to Italy, and from Afghans residing in Iran trying to avoid deportation. Similar questions came from Bangladesh, Pakistan, Syria, Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Sudan, and Congo. People with negative asylum decisions in other EU countries asked how to come to Italy and restart the procedure.

Top ten two-way communication topics⁴



Client protection concerns³

ASYLUM

As in the previous quarter, many RI users reported **difficulties and delays in accessing the asylum procedure**. Most asked how to access **Questura** and book an appointment to receive the C3 form. Some users asked clarifications about **the C3 document**, the **rights it provides**, and how to move forward in the process. Others asked **how to get a commission interview date**, how to check its outcome, the typical timeline, often emphasizing how slow the procedure is. RI team also received many questions related the **possibility to apply for asylum in Italy from abroad**.

ACCOMMODATION AND HOUSING

The RI team received several general requests for support in **finding housing solutions**. During the reporting period, newly arrived asylum seekers waiting to enter the reception system frequently asked for food, clothes, and emergency accommodation. Users also sought help with **finding and renting apartments due to barriers faced as newcomers**. Some reported landlords refusing to issue the **dichiarazione di ospitalità** and requested support to obtain it or guidance on how to register **residenza** through local helpdesks. A few messages raised concerns about **poor conditions in camps or reception centers and staff behavior**.

OTHER INFORMATION NEEDS

The RI team received numerous messages about **work visas and the possibility of working outside Italy using their permit of stay**. Some users asked about **family relocation options** linked to new jobs in other countries. Regarding education, many questions came from asylum seekers living in Italy and people abroad about **university enrollment and student visas**. Asylum seekers in Italy also sought support from Refugee.Info to find **Italian language courses in their area**.

This snapshot presents findings from a quarterly analysis of data collected from IRC's digital information service, **Refugee.Info (RI)**, which provides refugees and migrants with **multilingual, accessible, actionable and accurate information nationwide through instant messaging apps, social media and a website**.

¹ **Two-way communication** refers to conversations between clients and Refugee.Info moderators online through Facebook Messenger, Whatsapp and Telegram.

² Source: Zendesk

³ This finding is not based on quantitative data, but on observations collected from field staff (3 Refugee.Info moderators) through a monthly survey for protection monitoring purposes.

⁴ Source: Zendesk - Analysis based on a sample of 1,022 for Jan-Mar '25 and for 1,278 Apr-Jun '25. The graph is based on the **percentages of messages received on specific topics in relation the total number of messages for each quarter**.

⁵ Source: Google Analytics 4 (GA4). **Unique users** visiting the website are calculated as **active users**, i.e. anyone who has an engaged session or when GA4 collects the "first_visit" event or a specific event parameter relating to time.

People arriving via land from the Balkan Route in Trieste (Italian-Slovenian border)

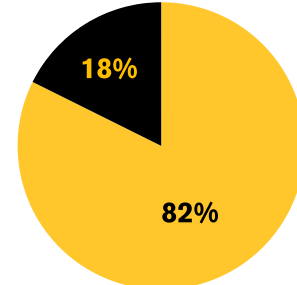
Apr - Jun
2025

Total number of
people supported

1,977

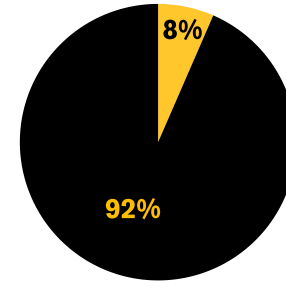
+7%
compared to the previous
quarter (1,852)

Children
408



Adults
1,569

Female
162

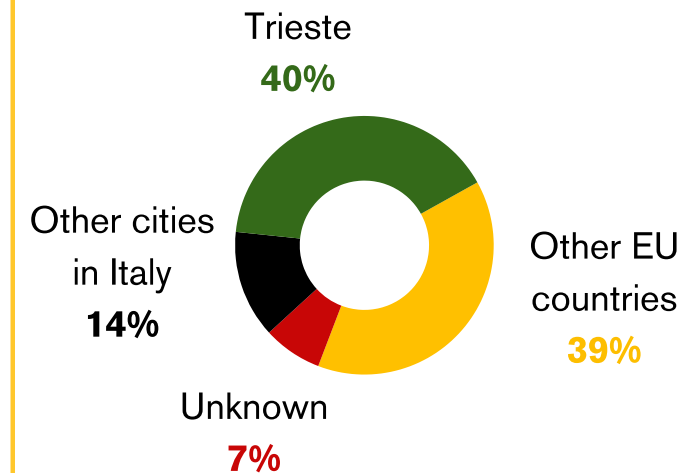


Male
1,815



835
42%
Coming from
Afghanistan

Migratory intentions



Main countries of origin

Afghanistan	835	42%
Nepal	228	12%
Pakistan	212	11%
Bangladesh	202	10%
Turkey	202	10%
Egypt	116	6%
India	44	2%
Iraq	44	2%
Syria	26	1%
Other	68	4%

Main demographic profiles

1,314

Single Adult
Men

67%

out of the total
individuals supported



2 out of 5
single adult men
are from
Afghanistan

- 64% of this demographic intends to stay in Italy, while 31% is in transit to other European countries, mainly France. The intended destinations of the remaining 5% is unknown.

IRC supported an average of 20 newly arrived single men every day

67

Single Adult
Women

3%

out of the total
individuals supported

The main countries of origin
of single women are Nepal (75%), India
(9%) and Turkey (7%)

- The share of single women remains largely the same as the previous quarter.
- 48% of single women planned to stay in Italy. 48% expressed intention to reach other European countries, mainly Spain. The destination of the remaining 4% is unknown.

IRC supported on average 1 newly arrived single woman every two days

277

Unaccompanied
Children (UAC)

14%

out of the total
individuals supported



3 out of 5
UAC are from
Afghanistan

- The majority of UAC (50%) report to be in transit towards other countries, mainly to Germany and Switzerland. 47% intends to stay in Italy and the intended destination of the remaining 3% is unknown.

IRC supported an average of 4 newly arrived UAC every day

78

Family
Units

Representing
319 individuals,
including 131 children

16%

out of the total individuals supported

- The majority of family units come from Turkey (50%) and Afghanistan (14%).
- The majority of family units declaring their destinations intend to travel to other countries (60%), mainly to Germany.

IRC supported an average of 1 newly arrived family unit every two days

From April to June 2025, the IRC Italy program in Trieste at the Italian-Slovenian border, reached **1,977** newly arrived people—a **7% increase** compared to the same period of 2024 (1,852).

Out of all the people assisted, **54%** expressed their intention to seek asylum in Italy. Notably, **41% of Afghans** now consider Trieste and Italy their final destination — a shift from previous years when most aimed for other countries.

During this quarter, the **situation in Trieste** has remained largely unchanged, with the same challenges as last quarter.

People continue to arrive while trying to stay under the radar, even from humanitarian actors, leading to a significant underestimation of actual arrivals. Smugglers play a key role, hiding people in abandoned buildings in the Old Port area and discouraging contact with official shelters.

This ongoing invisibility raises serious protection concerns, increasing individuals' dependence on smugglers and exposure to exploitation and misinformation.



Access to asylum and reception

Throughout the reporting period, the first **reception center at Campo Sacro consistently had available space**, and **individuals who managed to formalize their asylum applications were granted access to reception measures without delay**.

However, **the main protection concern remains the situation of those who**, despite repeated attempts over several days, weeks, and even months, **are still unable to access the asylum procedure**.

In continuity with the previous quarter, newly arrived asylum seekers in Trieste face **systemic barriers in accessing the *Questura* to file their international protection claims**. Monitored cases and direct testimonies highlight several concerning practices:

- Requests to **present an identification document as a condition to apply for asylum**.
- Requirements to **file a report of loss when such documents are not available**.
- **Informal phone checks** conducted without interpretation or proper written records.
- **Asylum seekers being turned away without explanation or valid justification**.
- **Verbal intimidation** and threats by cultural mediators at the Questura entrance.
- **Unclear criteria** adopted by police to decide **who can enter the building**, reportedly perceived as arbitrary or discriminatory.

Questura's delays in registering asylum claims had a direct impact both for the people and the city. **People often felt confused, frustrated, and distressed, because they were told to "just wait" without reason**, or that **they could not apply for asylum in Trieste**.

Without a receipt or permit, people were in legal limbos and risked expulsion. They could not access the reception system, even though places were available at Campo Sacro. This led to a **sharp increase in demand for beds in emergency night shelters**, putting growing pressure on the local humanitarian organizations running these facilities. Those left without shelter **found refuge in abandoned places like the old port**, which was becoming crowded again. Around 60–80 people were sleeping there in unsafe, degrading conditions, similarly to the situation observed in the fall of 2024.

To address the situation, several organizations, including IRC, **formally requested a joint meeting with the new head of the Questura to raise protection concerns and discuss the challenges faced by people willing to seek asylum in Trieste**.

In the coming weeks, **organizations will continue to monitor access practices and remain committed to fostering constructive dialogue and coordination with the authorities**, with the shared goal of improving access to procedures and ensuring the respect of fundamental rights.

This snapshot depicts the numbers of newcomers from the Balkan Route encountered by International Rescue Committee Italy and Diaconia Valdese in the Trieste central station area during the reporting period. The data was gathered through individual and group interviews with people supported with legal orientation and first aid. The monitoring activity is carried out during the entire daytime, and partially in the evening, of every weekday of the year, and in the evening on weekends and holidays. Please note that these figures refer only to newly arrived individuals physically encountered and supported by IRC and Diaconia and might not comprehensively depict the actual numbers of individuals arriving in and moving through Trieste.

More info here: <https://www.rescue.org/eu/country/italy/reports#trieste>

¹ This information is not based on quantitative data, but on observations collected from field staff through a monthly survey for protection monitoring purposes.

In recent months, IRC Italy has strengthened its efforts to systematically and regularly monitor the protection situation of its clients. Monitoring activities aim at identifying shifts in the protection landscape by assessing rights violations, protection risks faced by the affected population, and the information and services needs of people supported. Kindly note that IRC Italy's monitoring efforts do not cover the entire country, rather are limited to reporting observations made and clients reached through IRC programs. The **introduction** and **political context** are the only exceptions, as they are based on secondary data.

Monitoring data is collected using the following methods:

- **Protection at the Borders (Trieste):** the city of Trieste is one of the main entry points in Italy for people traveling through the Balkan Route. The team, composed of the Area Manager and three field protection assistants, gathers client-related data (e.g. gender, age, nationality, vulnerabilities, pushbacks) while disseminating information and NFIs. All data collected through individual and group interviews is anonymous and documented in a spreadsheet connected to a Dashboard.
- **Refugee.Info (RI):** [Refugee.Info](#) is IRC's digital information service which provides refugees and migrants with multilingual, accessible, actionable and accurate information nationwide through instant messaging apps, social media and a website. The RI team tracks the number of messages that are sent to and received by moderators per topic, by tagging messages with "labels". These labels sort the messages into categories. The team also uses labels for clients' ages and genders, and labels indicating if any messages were sent to/from Ukrainian clients or Afghan clients.
- Since November 2022, moderators of Refugee.Info and field staff in Trieste have been asked to complete a monthly qualitative questionnaire which serves as an observation tool. The answers to this questionnaire allow IRC staff to monitor changes in the most prevalent migrant profiles and demographics, the most frequently asked questions and requested services, barriers to accessing services, and discriminatory practices faced by clients.

The results of these monitoring activities are presented in this **Protection Monitoring Report**, which is produced on a quarterly basis. The aim of the report is to provide a summary of the current protection context, highlight developments over the reporting period in terms of demographics, protection concerns and information and services needs, and highlight any trends. It consists of an **introduction** with information on the current political context, as well as national data on migration flows and the reception system in Italy, followed by **two snapshots on Trieste** (People arriving via land from the Balkan Route in Trieste) and **Refugee.Info project**.

A **glossary** of Italian context-specific terms along with their definitions is presented at end of the report.

A

Anagrafe – Office of Vital Statistics or General Registration Office

The Anagrafe is the population register in which each municipality keeps track of the numbers of the population residing in the area and the changes occurring in it due to natural and civil causes (birth, marriage, death, emigration, etc.).

Source: <https://www.treccani.it/vocabolario/anagrafe/>

Azienda Sanitaria Locale (ASL) – Local Health Department

The Azienda Sanitaria Locale (or Unità Sanitaria Locale, USL) is a local health department where people register to get an Italian health card and be assigned a GP (general practitioner doctor).

Source: <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/41893/terms-and-acronyms-that-asylum-seekers-need-to-know-in-italy>

Assegno Unico Universale per i Figli - Single and Universal Allowance for Dependent Children

The Assegno Unico Universale per i Figli is a financial benefit granted by the Italian government to people with dependent children under 21 living in Italy, or to people with dependent children with disabilities of any age. It may be granted to third-country nationals, provided that they meet some income and residence permit-related requirements.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388918400663-Financial-support-and-bonuses-in-Italy>

C

Carta d'identità – Identity card

It is an identification document that is issued by the local municipality (Comune – Anagrafe) once an individual has been registered as a resident there.

Source: <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/41893/terms-and-acronyms-that-asylum-seekers-need-to-know-in-italy>

Centro Assistenza Fiscale (CAF) - Fiscal Assistance Center

Organizations, listed in a specific register kept by the Revenue Agency, which give fiscal assistance to taxpayers, including third-country nationals, in matters of tax compliance.

Source: <https://www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/portale/web/english/nse/glossary#C>

Centri di accoglienza straordinaria (CAS) - Centers for Extraordinary Reception

Despite the name, CAS (Centers for Extraordinary Reception) are the most common reception facilities for asylum seekers and have the most available spots. CAS are usually managed by civil society organizations and can take the form of big reception centers or apartments. Services available in CAS include food and accommodation, medical attention and support accessing the national healthcare system, social assistance, and cultural mediation.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388911887383-Your-right-to-stay-in-a-reception-center>

Centri di primo arrivo (CPA) - Governmental First Reception Centers

CPA (First Reception Centers) are governmental centers for people who have expressed their will to seek asylum. While in these centers, people undergo the identification and fingerprinting process (if not done in the hotspot), submit their asylum application and wait until the Territorial Commission decides on their case. If they are identified as vulnerable, after submitting their asylum application they may be prioritized for transfer to a second level reception center. Services available in the CPA include food and accommodation, medical attention and support accessing national healthcare system, social assistance and cultural mediation.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388911887383-Your-right-to-stay-in-a-reception-center>

Codice Fiscale - Social security number

The Codice Fiscale is the Italian social security number, made up of numbers or a combination of numbers and letters on the basis of the individual's first name, family name, date and place of birth. A Codice Fiscale is required for a number of different activities, such as opening an Italian bank account or signing a job contract.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388910816151-Italian-Social-Security-number-Codice-Fiscale->

Commissione Territoriale per il Riconoscimento della Protezione Internazionale - Territorial Commission for the Recognition of International Protection

The Territorial Commissions for the Recognition of International Protection are the authorities who examine applications for international protection. The activities of the Territorial Commissions are coordinated by the National Commission for the Right to Asylum, based in Rome, which is also responsible for the revocation and withdrawal of international protection status.

Source: [https://asylum.dlci.interno.it/chi-siamo#:~:text=Le%20Commissioni%20Territoriali%20per%20il%20Riconoscimento%20della%20protezione%20internazionale%20\(CCTT,Frontiera%20e%20presso%20le%20questure](https://asylum.dlci.interno.it/chi-siamo#:~:text=Le%20Commissioni%20Territoriali%20per%20il%20Riconoscimento%20della%20protezione%20internazionale%20(CCTT,Frontiera%20e%20presso%20le%20questure)

Comune – Municipality

The Comune is an administrative division, roughly equivalent to a township or municipality. The Comune is responsible for many basic civil functions such as a registry of births and deaths, registry of deeds, local residency (residenza), parking permits, garbage tax, etc.

Source: <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/comune>

D

Dichiarazione di ospitalità - *Declaration of hospitality*

The dichiarazione di ospitalità is a mandatory written communication that every landlord/host must produce to inform the Italian authorities that they are hosting someone in their house. It is compulsory for non-EU citizens, even if they are hosted for one day only.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5392450690711-Italian-Declaration-of-hospitality-Dichiarazione-di-ospitalit%C3%A0>

Decreto Flussi - *Flows Decree*

The decreto flussi is an annual policy in Italy regulating the entry of non-EU nationals for work purposes through a quota system. It sets limits on the number of foreign workers allowed to enter the country each year for seasonal, non-seasonal, or self-employment roles, often prioritizing specific industries like agriculture and tourism or countries with migration agreements with Italy. Employers must apply for authorization to hire workers within the quotas, and individuals require a work visa to enter.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/en-us/articles/20563713139101>

E

Esenzione X22 (Assistenza sanitaria stranieri provenienti dall'Ucraina) - *X22 exemption (Healthcare exemption for foreigners from Ukraine)*

The X22 Exemption is a healthcare exemption which is issued to Temporary Protection holders at the time of enrollment in the National Healthcare System and when choosing a General Practitioner and/or Free Pediatrician, following the foreigner's declaration of non-employment. With X22, Temporary Protection holders are exempted from paying the co-pay ('ticket sanitario' in Italian) to access public healthcare services in Italy.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388954753175-Your-right-to-public-healthcare>

H

Hotspot - *Reception upon arrival*

The hotspots are centers, located on EU external borders, where the registration, identification, fingerprinting and medical screening of asylum seekers take place. These operations should be carried out within 48 hours of the asylum seeker's arrival (72 hours in exceptional circumstances).

Source: <https://openmigration.org/en/glossary/>

I

Indicatore Situazione Economica Equivalente (ISEE) - *Equivalent Economic Situation Indicator (ISEE)*

The ISEE is an indicator of a family's economic condition, issued by the National Institute for Social Security to people with income and assets in Italy. An ISEE is needed to apply for social financial benefits in Italy.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388954323607-ISEE>

“Invito” a formalizzare la domanda di asilo - *“Invitation” to formalize the application for international protection*

The expression of willingness to apply for asylum (or international protection) should not be confused with the formalization of the relevant application, which happens even weeks after the expression of willingness to seek asylum - although it must take place within a short time frame according to the provisions of the current legislation (Legislative Decree 25/2008). From a procedural point of view, the expression of willingness is filed through an “invitation” issued by the territorially competent police headquarters or border police to formalize the application for international protection on the indicated date.

Source: <https://www.rescue.org/sites/default/files/2023-08/Abandoned%20Lives%20in%20Trieste%202022-ENG.pdf> (p.14)

M

Minori Stranieri Non Accompagnati (MSNA) – *Unaccompanied Children (UAC)*

Also sometimes called ‘unaccompanied minors’, MSNA are children (i.e., people under the age of 18, as defined in article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child) who are outside their country of origin, have been separated from both parents and other relatives, and are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.

Source: <https://www.rescue.org/eu/glossary>

N

Non-Food items (NFIs)

Non-Food items (NFIs) are items other than food used in humanitarian contexts, when providing assistance to those affected by natural disasters or war or in situation of need.

Source: <https://www.unhcr.org/sy/21-non-food-items-nfis.html>

P

Patronato

Patronato is a fiscal assistance center (see definition of CAF above). While the CAF deals strictly with tax assistance, Patronato offers clients a variety of services, ranging from social security assistance to filing claims to apply for various types of benefits.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388954323607-ISEE>

Permesso di soggiorno - Permit of stay (or residence permit)

An authorization issued by the authorities of a State that allows a foreigners to reside in their territory in accordance with national and regional regulations.

Source: <https://immigrazione.it/docs/2017/glossario-asilo-migrazione.pdf>

Permesso di soggiorno UE per soggiornanti di lungo periodo – EU long-term permit

An EU long-term permit may be issued to third-country nationals who have lived in Italy for at least 5 years. It allows permanent residency and does not have an expiration date. Also known as ‘ex carta di soggiorno’, ‘permesso illimitato’, or ‘00’, this permit prevents people from being expelled from Italy, except in the case of severe State security reasons.

Source: <https://immigrazione.it/docs/2017/glossario-asilo-migrazione.pdf>

Poste Italiane - Italian postal service

Poste Italiane is a provider of financial and postal products and services. It offers a range of products: mail and distribution services; payments, mobile data provider and digital services to individuals and corporate institutions. Among these, there are essential services for migrants, such as the possibility to open a basic bank account and to request the permit of stay and its renewal. The company offers these products and services through multi-regional area offices, post offices, branches and online services.

Source: <https://www.poste.it/>

Prefettura – Prefecture

A Prefettura is a territorial division of the Ministry of the Interior. In Italy, a Prefetto is the Government’s representative in a local province. The Prefetto’s office is called the Prefettura. There is a Prefettura located in each of the 110 provinces in Italy. Within this office, there is an immigration desk that provides intervention, consultation, and collaboration to protect the rights of migrants.

Source: https://www.unhcr.org/it/wp-content/uploads/sites/97/2020/07/Guida_pratica_rifugiati.pdf

Protezione speciale - Special protection

Special protection is a form of national protection that may be granted to individuals who do not qualify for international protection if, in case they were sent back to their country of origin, they would be in danger of persecution based on factors such as race, gender, gender identity, sexual orientation, language, citizenship, religion, political beliefs, or personal and social circumstances, or of violations of Italy's constitutional and international obligations. Additionally, consideration is given to the potential risk of these individuals being forcibly relocated from their country of origin to another country where they could face persecution, torture, or cruel and degrading treatment based on the aforementioned criteria.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388907043095-For-people-who-do-not-qualify-for-international-protection-Permesso-per-Protezione-Speciale>

Protezione temporanea - Temporary protection

Temporary protection is an exceptional measure to provide immediate and temporary protection in the event of a mass influx or imminent mass influx of displaced persons from non-EU countries who are unable to return to their country of origin. This measure was activated for Ukrainian refugees on March 4th, 2022.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5457658294813-For-people-fleeing-war-in-Ukraine-Permesso-per-Protezione-Temporanea>

Q

Questura - Police headquarter

The Questura is a territorial office of the State Police that works under the direction of the Ministry of the Interior. Its primary task is to ensure the maintenance of public order and security within the province. The Questura also deals with paperwork related to passports, residence permits, and regularization of foreigners, including international protection applications.

Source: <https://www.poliziadistato.it/articolo/960>

R

Residenza – Residency

Residency is the place where a person has their habitual stay (Article 43 of the Civil Code). Jurisprudence dictates that residency is determined by an individual’s physical presence in a certain place (with occasional absences), and their intention to remain there. Residency is evidenced by registration in a public registry of residents, in which each person must register themselves and those under their authority or guardianship.

Source: <https://www.treccani.it/enciclopedia/residenza-diritto-civile/>

S

Silos

The Silos is a huge and crumbling privately owned building located next to the Trieste train station. Until June 2024, this building served as an informal settlement for migrants and asylum seekers who lacked access to adequate reception facilities, often finding shelter in tents set up inside. However, on June 21, 2024, the Silos was cleared by Italian authorities, and is no longer used as an informal settlement by people arriving in Trieste.

Source: <https://www.rescue.org/press-release/empty-silos-crowded-streets-irc-warns-critical-conditions-trieste>

Sistema di accoglienza e integrazione (SAI) - *Centres within the Reception and Integration System*

SAI is a publicly funded network of local authorities and NGOs that provides shelter to unaccompanied children, beneficiaries of international protection, vulnerable asylum seekers and people who have obtained some other residence permits for specific reasons (such as beneficiaries of national protection).

The SAI system consists of small reception structures where assistance and integration services are provided.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388911887383-Your-right-to-stay-in-a-reception-center>

Servizio Sanitario Nazionale (SSN) - *National Healthcare Service*

The SSN is Italy's public health system. It is organized under the Ministry of Health and is administered on a regional basis (see 'Azienda Sanitaria Locale above'). It provides healthcare to all citizens for hospital care, emergency care and primary care provided by general practitioners and pediatricians. Those who are registered to SSN have the same rights and duties of Italian citizens including the co-payment of fees for the services provided (ticket). The contribution varies according to the financial situation of the applicant.

Source: <https://italy.refugee.info/hc/en-us/articles/5388954753175-Your-right-to-public-healthcare>

T

Tessera Sanitaria - *Italian health card*

The Tessera sanitaria is the Italian health card that gives access to health care services. It can be used to book medical checks and get medicines. It also referred to as the TS-CNS, which stands for "tessera sanitaria – carta nazionale dei servizi" (in English, health and national services card), as it gives access to some public services. For third-country nationals, the Tessera Sanitaria will be valid for the same time as their residence permit.

Source: <https://www.agenziaentrate.gov.it/portale/web/english/nse/glossary#R>

CONTACT US:



Visit our website:

rescue.org/eu/country/italy



For any further question or information, email us at:

Tessa Piccinin, Project and MEAL Officer IRC Italy
tessa.piccinin@rescue.org