



IRC ITALY

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

JULY - SEPTEMBER 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 third quarter of 2025, Italy continued to pursue a dual strategy of externalizing migration control while reinforcing domestic migration policies.

At the [informal EU Justice and Home Affairs Council](#) held in Copenhagen on July 22, Interior Minister Matteo Piantedosi described **the centers set up in Albania under the Italy-Albania deal as “precursors of the European return hubs”** foreseen in the proposed EU Return Regulation. He argued that the deal represents “a genuinely European model for returns,” capable of deterring irregular migration through more efficient and coordinated repatriation procedures. The Danish presidency highlighted the protocol as a tangible example of cooperation between an EU and a non-EU country in managing unauthorized entries.

This narrative faced a setback on August 1: **the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) issued a [decision](#) against Italy’s use of Albania-based detention centers**, reaffirming that no EU Member State can designate another country as “safe” unless safety is guaranteed for all individuals, including vulnerable groups. In addition, the Court clarified that a country may be designated as “safe” through a legislative act, provided that such an act is subject to effective judicial review to ensure compliance with the material criteria established by EU law.

While this ruling underscored the binding nature of EU standards on asylum, **local developments in northern Italy revealed growing difficulties in the practical implementation of such standards**. On August 5, IRC Italy and local civil society organizations in Trieste [reported](#) that more than 170 asylum seekers, including families with children and single women, had been left without any form of official assistance despite having formally applied for international protection. This represents a breach of EU law, which requires Member States to guarantee immediate access to reception conditions for all applicants lacking means of subsistence, and highlighted the increasing need for authorities to implement urgent measures and establish an adequate and structured system.

Further controversy emerged on August 24, when the NGO SOS Mediterranée [reported](#) that **the Libyan Coast Guard set their rescue vessel Ocean Viking on fire in international waters** after rescuing 87 migrants, including nine unaccompanied children. Although no one was injured, the ship sustained serious damage. The European Commission [opened an investigation](#) into the incident, heightening scrutiny of EU cooperation with Libyan authorities and the risks associated with externalized border control practices.

Amid these legal and humanitarian challenges, **the Italian government sought to consolidate its migration legislative domestic framework**. On September 4, the Council of Ministers approved a [decree-law](#) aimed at combating the illegal recruitment and employment of foreign workers while promoting “legal and orderly entry” into Italy. The measure also seeks to streamline immigration office procedures to benefit both employers and migrant workers, reinforcing the link between migration management and labor market needs.

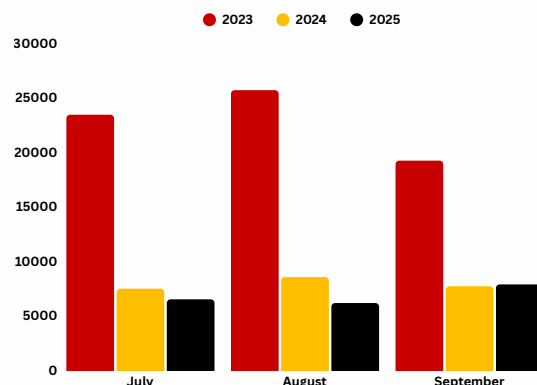
Definitions of terms in yellow can be found in the glossary on p. 9

PEOPLE ARRIVING BY SEA

From **July to September 2025**, a total of **20,488 people arrived in Italy by sea**, a **13.5% decrease** compared to the **same period in 2024** (23,676). Since January 2025, newly arrived third-country nationals mainly originated from **Bangladesh, Eritrea, Egypt and Pakistan**.

Unaccompanied children (UAC) represented approximately 18% of the people who have arrived in Italy by sea since January 2025 (9,156 out of 50,548). This represents a **7% increase** compared to data registered up to September 2024, when UAC represented 11% of arrivals (5,817 out of 49,691).

Source: Ministry of Interior, Cruscotto Statistico Giornaliero. Months of [July](#), [August](#) and [September](#) 2025.



PEOPLE ARRIVING BY LAND FROM THE NORTH-EAST BORDER

Between January and August 2025*, approximately **6,780 people - 24% less** 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 September 2025 is not available yet.

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

Between July and September 2025, IRC staff working in Trieste provided information and support in accessing services to **2,669 people arriving via land from the Balkan Route**, corresponding to a **49% decrease** compared to the same period in 2024 (5,288).

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

Disclaimer

The data normally used to update this section from the [Italian Department of Civil Protection](#) was unavailable for the current quarter. To ensure consistency and maintain data integrity, this section has not been updated for this quarter. Regular reporting will resume once the relevant data becomes available.

For data referring to the previous quarter, please refer to the [IRC Italy Protection Monitoring Report: April - June 2025](#).

RECEPTION CENTERS

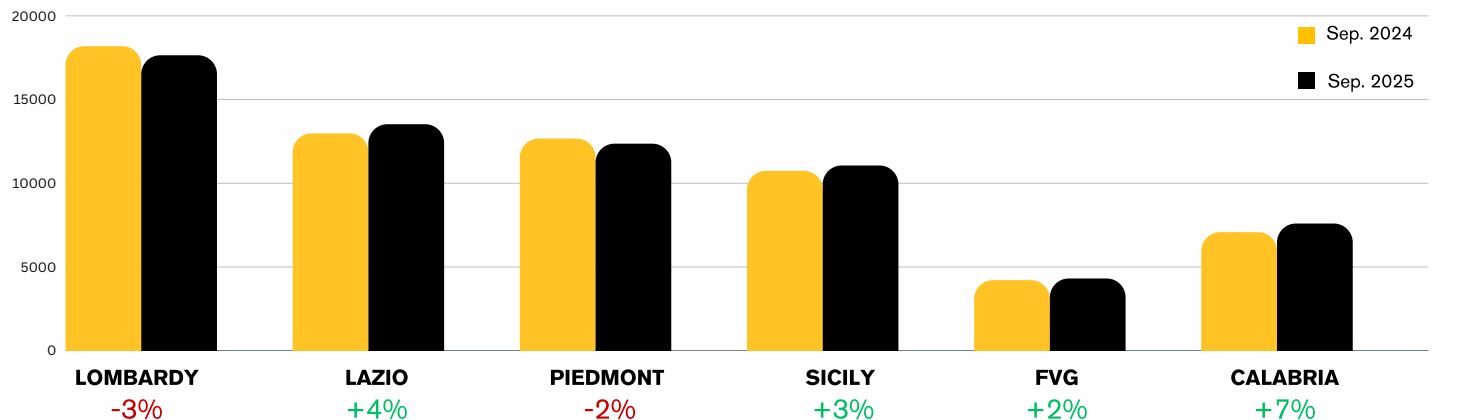
As of September 30, 2025, **142,087 people are being hosted in the Italian reception system** (a slightly higher number compared to the one registered as of September 2024: 139,586), including:

- **730 in hotspots** (reception upon arrival).
- **102,175 in first-level reception centers** (CPA - governmental first reception centers; and CAS - centers for extraordinary reception).
- **39,182 in second-level reception centers** (SAI - Reception and Integration System).

The regions with the highest number of individuals in reception centers were **Lombardy** (12%), **Lazio** (10%) and **Emilia-Romagna** (9%).

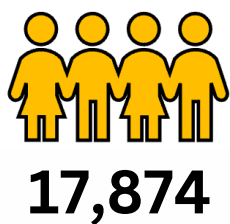
In the other regions in which IRC operates, **Sicily**, **Calabria** and **Friuli Venezia Giulia (FVG)**, the percentage of people in reception centers was **8%**, **5%** and **3%** respectively.

PEOPLE IN THE ITALIAN RECEPTION SYSTEM IN REGIONS WHERE IRC OPERATES



Source: Ministry of Interior, Cruscotto Statistico Giornaliero. Months of [July](#), [August](#) and [September](#) 2025.

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN



UAC in Italy as of
September 30
2025

As of **September 30, 2025**, there were **17,874** registered UAC in Italy (**-9%** compared to the same period of **2024**, when there were 19,696 UAC). **89%** of them were **boys**, and **11%** **girls**. **The most common age group was 17 years old** (54%). The most common countries of origin among male UAC were **Egypt** (31%), **Ukraine** (10%) and **Bangladesh** (9%), while the majority of female UAC came from **Ukraine** (77%), followed by **Ivory Coast** (4%) and **Eritrea** (3%). Most UAC were located in **Sicily** (26%), **Lombardy** (13%) and **Campania** (10%).

During this quarter, the total number of newly arrived UAC (**4,060**) **increased by 8%** compared to the previous quarter (April-June 2025), when 3,744 UAC entered the Italian territory. In particular, during this quarter, **1,285** UAC arrived in Italy in July (**98%** boys and **2%** girls), **1,185** in August (**96%** boys and **4%** girls) and **1,590** in September (**97%** boys and **3%** girls).

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

PROTECTION MONITORING REPORT

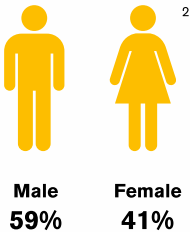
JULY - SEPTEMBER 2025

REFUGEE.INFO
ITALY



WEBSITE VISITORS AND TOP ARTICLES

7,434
Total number of active website users⁵



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

Top 4 Article visited on Refugee.Info website	Unique visitors ⁵
'Driving license in Italy'	580
'For those living in Italy more than 5 years: Permesso di Lungo Periodo (ex carta di soggiorno)'	242
'How to check the status of your permesso di soggiorno online'	218
'Applying for asylum'	202

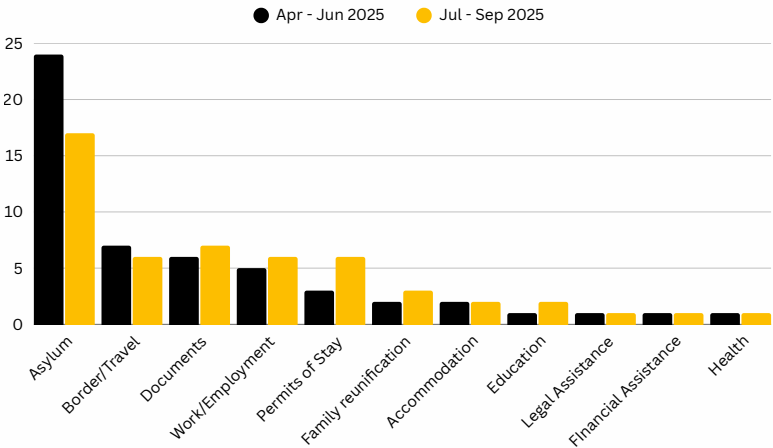
TWO-WAY COMMUNICATION

1,588
Unique clients provided with individualized support¹
(i.e., two-way communication with a moderator)

During the reporting period, the Refugee.Info team continued to identify **key protection concerns** and **information needs** affecting refugees, asylum seekers, and other migrants using our platforms.

Insights gathered from moderators' monthly surveys revealed **several recurring themes**. **Institutional barriers** and **prolonged delays in accessing asylum procedures** and obtaining documentation, remain among the most pressing challenges.

Top two-way communication topics⁴



At the same time, there was a noticeable **increase in messages coming from abroad**, reflecting growing interest in understanding legal pathways to enter Italy. Requests for information and **support in finding accommodation and accessing reception services** for those who are in Italy also remained constant, highlighting persistent gaps in housing and shelter availability. Finally, users continued to share experiences of **economic hardship and labour exploitation**, underscoring the precarious living and working conditions that many face even after arriving in the country.

Client protection concerns³

ASYLUM

Issues related to the asylum procedure remained frequent. Users faced barriers in accessing the **Questura** in various cities including refusals at the entrance and long waits for appointments. Delays in permit renewals were widespread, with reports that authorities at times requested documents not required by law, such as passports or proof of residence. Many sought assistance to check their application status or book appointments with the Territorial Commission. There was also a rise in asylum cases related to religious conversion and sexual orientation, highlighting the need for safe and confidential channels of communication.

SAFE PATHWAYS

RI team recorded a notable increase in messages from people outside Italy, particularly from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sudan, Kenya, Libya, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Cameroon and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Users commonly asked, *"How can I come to Italy?"* and *"Is there a legal way to come to Italy and apply for asylum?"*. Questions focused on humanitarian corridors, family reunification, and employment-based entry through the Decreto Flussi. Many also attempted to apply for asylum directly through Italian embassies, reflecting both misinformation and the wider absence of safe and accessible pathways.

RECEPTION AND ACCOMMODATION

Lack of accommodation remained one of the dominant issues reported across Italy. Requests for support in accessing the reception system, emergency shelter or securing stable housing continued to rise. Recurring messages such as *"I have nowhere to sleep tonight"* or *"I am an asylum seeker, how can I enter the reception camp?"* indicate widespread exposure to homelessness and unsafe living conditions. Users also reported systematic discrimination in the private rental market, including landlords refusing to rent to non-Italians or asylum seekers or demanding financial guarantees that are unrealistic to meet, further restricting access to dignified housing.

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. Source: Zendesk

² Source: Google Analytics 4 (GA4), based on a sample of 2,643 users.

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 899 Apr-Jun '25 and 1525 for Jul-Sep '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. Disclaimer: The reported data for this quarter may be understated as a result of recent changes to the website domain and temporary indexing disruptions.

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

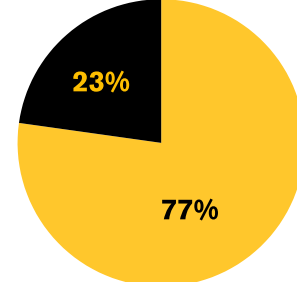
Jul - Sep
2025

Total number of
people supported

2,669

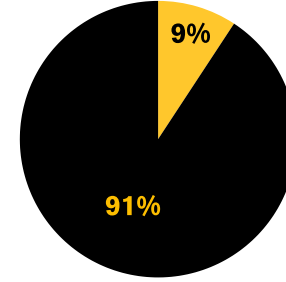
+35%
compared to the previous
quarter (1,977)

Children
608



Adults
2,061

Female
247



Male
2,422

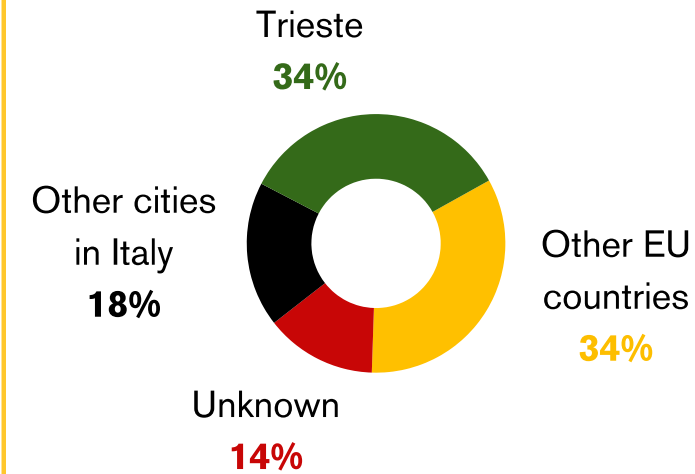


911

34%

Coming from
Afghanistan

Migratory intentions



Main countries of origin

Afghanistan	911	34%
Turkey	427	16%
Pakistan	295	11%
Bangladesh	284	11%
Nepal	266	10%
Egypt	194	7%
Iraq	86	3%
Syria	63	2%
India	60	2%
Other	83	3%

Main demographic profiles

1,654

Single Adult
Men

62%

out of the total
individuals supported

2 out of 5
single adult men
are from
Afghanistan

- 63% of this demographic intends to **stay in Italy**, while 30% is **in transit to other European countries**, mainly Germany. The intended destinations of the remaining 7% is unknown.

IRC supported an average of **18 newly arrived single men** every day

64

Single Adult
Women

2%

out of the total
individuals supported

The main countries of origin
of single women are **Nepal** (66%), **India**
(11%) and **Guinea** (6%)

- The share of single women remains largely the same as the previous quarter.
- 50% of single women **planned to stay in Italy**. 28% expressed intention to **reach other European countries**, specifically Spain. The destination of the remaining 22% is unknown.

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

340

Unaccompanied
Children (UAC)

13%

out of the total
individuals supported

2 out of 4
UAC are from
Afghanistan

- The majority of UAC (44%) report to be **in transit towards other countries**, mainly to Switzerland and Germany. 49% intends to **stay in Italy** and the intended destination of the remaining 7% is unknown.

IRC supported an average of **4 newly arrived UAC** every day

136

Family
Units

Representing
611 individuals,
including 268 children

23%

out of the total individuals supported

- The majority of family units come from **Turkey** (56%) and **Nepal** (13%).
- The majority of family units declaring their destinations intend to travel to other countries (37%), mainly to **Germany**. 34% intend to **stay in Italy** and 29% is unknown.

IRC supported an average of **3 newly arrived family unit** every two days

As of September 30, a **total of 6,498 people** had been supported by IRC staff in Trieste in 2025, representing a 38% decrease compared to the same period in 2024, when 10,424 people were met and assisted.

Between July and September 2025, the IRC Italy program in Trieste reached 2,669 newly arrived people - a 35% increase compared to the same period in 2024 (1,977).

Out of all the people assisted, **52%** stated their intention to **seek asylum in Italy**. Specifically, **915 people** (34%) reported their intention to apply for asylum in Trieste and **485 people** (18%) intend to do so in other Italian cities.

This confirms the 2025 trend whereby **one in two newly arrived individuals identifies Trieste, or Italy more broadly, as their final destination** to access the asylum procedure.



Access to asylum and reception

As in previous summer periods, between July and September 2025 the protection situation in Trieste remained critical, with hundreds of asylum seekers forced to sleep outdoors due to the **persistent lack of access to reception facilities** and the slower pace of transfers to other regions. Every night, an average of over 100 people found temporary refuge in the Old Port area, repeating the pattern observed in previous years and documented in the report “Empty Silos, Crowded Streets” ([IRC, 2024](#)).

On August 5, IRC and partner organizations held a public press conference to denounce the **fourth consecutive year of such a humanitarian situation** ([IRC Press Release, 2025](#)), followed shortly by another statement condemning police operations against the people sheltering in the port area, including the confiscation and disposal of blankets ([TriestePrima, 2025](#)).

The first-level reception center at Campo Sacro and Casa Malala have operated at full capacity for the entire quarter, while the planned expansion of Campo Sacro (from 70 to 150 places) announced by the Prefecture in March 2024 is still pending.

Similarly, the dormitories opened at the beginning of the year thanks to the private initiative of third-sector organizations have remained full of vulnerable asylum seekers - mostly women and families. Their stay in these emergency facilities lasts for months, thus preventing the admissions of other people in need.



Systematic barriers and delays in applying for asylum

Throughout the quarter, **access to the asylum procedure remained largely obstructed**. Despite a temporary improvement in July, when approximately 40 people were allowed to formalize their applications during an “open day”, the situation quickly deteriorated again, as noted in previous [Protection Monitoring Reports](#). Ongoing **arbitrary requirements** to present passports or other documentation, the unlawful **refusal** to register claims of people previously fingerprinted in other EU countries, and the **limited capacity** of the Immigration Office to process new applications continue resulting in average waiting times of **several weeks**, forcing people to seek refuge in the Old Port area in a state of legal limbo.

On October 1, authorities transferred 150 homeless asylum seekers from the Old Port to other Italian cities, apparently following a now recurrent “standard procedure” used to decongest the area at the end of the summer. Similar operations were conducted twice in 2024. However, these transfers do not address the root causes of the situation, such as the chronic lack of reception capacity and delayed asylum procedures, but merely aim to clear informal settlements from the city center. The operation, carried out without prior communication to frontline organizations including the IRC ([Melting Pot Europa, 2025](#)), further eroded trust and coordination with civil society actors. Meanwhile, approximately 70 asylum seekers sleeping in the Old Port who had formalized their asylum requests in Monfalcone (Gorizia province) were denied reception as they were not under Trieste’s territorial competence.

During the reporting period, all key institutional counterparts, including the Prefect, the Questore, and the Head of the Immigration Office at Questura, changed. Such a **high institutional turnover** poses a major challenge, as it prevents the establishment of stable channels of communication and joint problem-solving between authorities and third sector organizations.

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 is 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:



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