

WELCOME TO ITALY



**AN INFO GUIDE
FOR REFUGEES
AND MIGRANTS**

► *February 2016*

WELCOME TO ITALY AND EUROPE!

In case of emergencies, problems and requests, please contact your nearest organisation, which you can find in this guide and/or write to w2eu_info@yahoo.com or w2eu@hotmail.com or visit w2eu.info and the "contact" section of the website.

The guide "Welcome to Italy" is written by the network "Welcome to Europe", which was formed by hundreds of activists and organisations that since 2009, have offered direct support to migrants and refugees throughout, have promoted freedom of movement and equal rights for all.

This guide is addressed to all the migrants who arrive in Italy. Our goal is to offer you information and support in cities and areas where we live to help make you independent and able to continue on the path you have chosen or you will choose in a self-organised way. This guide is free and among us - who have written and distributed it - there are no representatives of governments, police, United Nations or organisations funded by governments. We are all activists, independent groups and associations.

This version of the guide was written in January 2016 and by the time you receive it, there might have been some changes. In any case your fundamental rights (listed here) always remain the same. In addition to the main information you need, you will find in Chapter 6 the list of activists and organisations which can help you. 

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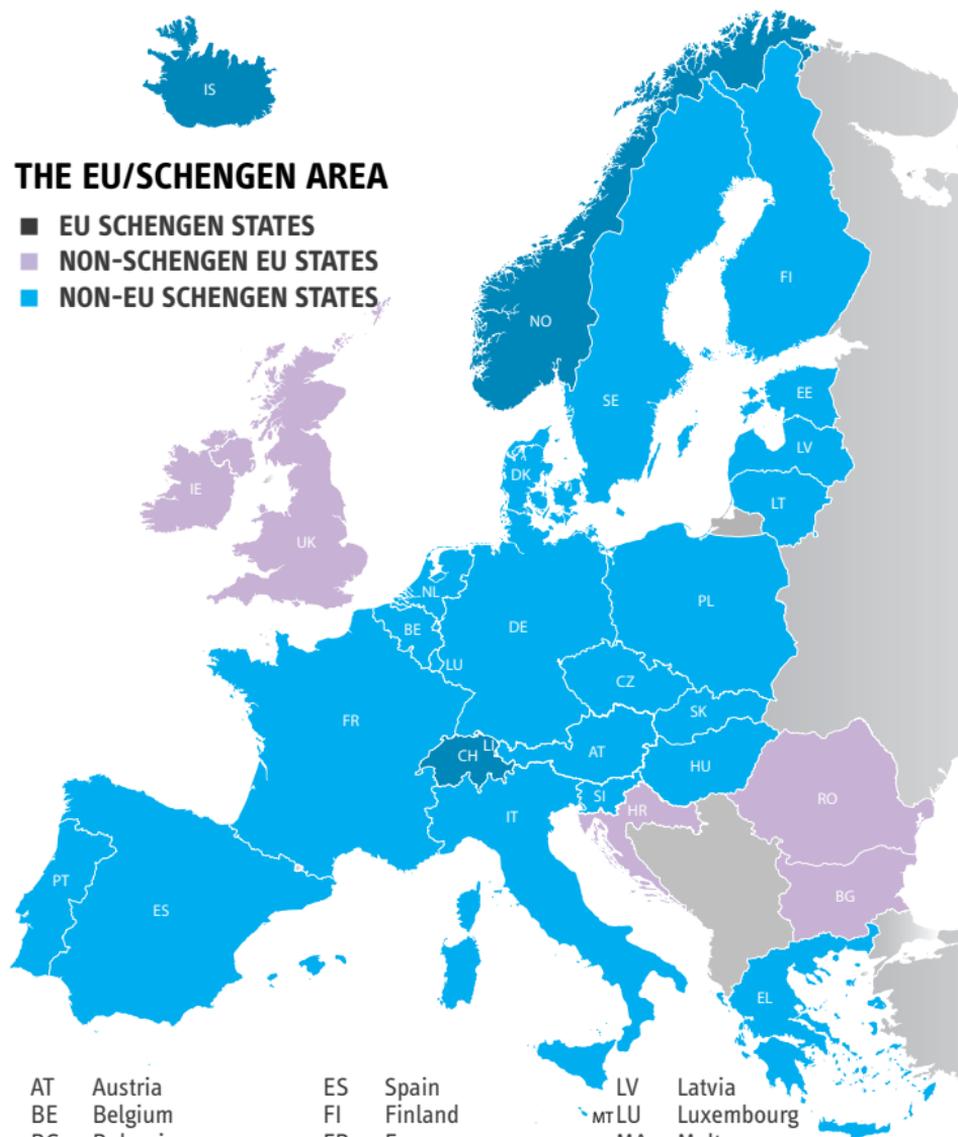
English – Italian dictionary and phrasebook

Visual dictionary



THE EU/SCHENGEN AREA

- EU SCHENGEN STATES
- NON-SCHENGEN EU STATES
- NON-EU SCHENGEN STATES



AT Austria
BE Belgium
BG Bulgaria
CH Switzerland
CY Cyprus
CZ Czech Republic
DE Germany
DK Denmark
EE Estonia
EL Greece
ES Spain

ES Spain
FI Finland
FR France
HR Croatia
HU Hungary
IE Ireland
IS Iceland
IT Italy
LI Liechtenstein
LT Lithuania

LV Latvia
LU Luxembourg
MA Malta
NE Netherlands
NO Norway
PL Poland
PT Portugal
SE Sweden
SI Slovenia
SK Slovakia



1 INTRODUCTION

1 IN ITALY AND IN EUROPE YOUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS ARE:

- ▶ not to be **RETURNED TO A COUNTRY** where you might be victim of persecutions and discriminations;
- ▶ to stay in Italy (and therefore not to be expelled) if you are part of "**VULNERABLE GROUPS**" (minors, pregnant women, people with disabilities, victims of severe psychological, physical or sexual violences, victims of human trafficking, or if you are a parent of a child younger than six months);
- ▶ to have free **ACCESS TO BASIC MEDICAL CARE** and a complete health screening; women, minors and people with physical and/or mental disabilities are entitled to special and free assistance;
- ▶ in reception centres to have **FOOD AND WATER** at least three times a day and to be housed in places that are adequately equipped and not overcrowded;
- ▶ to receive **ESSENTIAL INFORMATION** in a language that you understand on: your rights, how to apply for asylum, updates about your application and details about the centre and the area where you are staying;
- ▶ to have a **WRITTEN COPY OF ALL IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS** you receive, to understand what is written in these documents and to refuse to sign documents that you can't understand;
- ▶ to **CONTACT**, by phone or internet, your relatives and friends in your home country or in Italy and Europe and to meet a cultural and linguistic mediator;

- ▶ if necessary, to ask for a **LAWYER** who can support you;
- ▶ to have your personal liberty and not to suffer any kind of physical and/or verbal **VIOLENCE**;
- ▶ to be able to always be together with your closest relatives (right to "**FAMILY UNITY**");
- ▶ if you are a **WOMAN** or a couple with children, to stay in specific places where you can receive the support and services you need;
- ▶ if you are an unaccompanied **MINOR**, to stay in a specific place and to have a "guardian";
- ▶ free **LEGAL SUPPORT** (with "gratuito patrocinio") ◀◀

2 THE REQUEST FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

According to Italian and European regulations, you can obtain a permit of stay (permesso di soggiorno in Italian language) through a re-

quest for international protection (protezione internazionale in Italian language) also called political asylum (asilo politico). The asylum request can be made by anyone, at any time. According to the Geneva Convention you can make a request for international protection if you were a victim or if you fear that you will become a victim of violence, persecution, threats and, in general, violations of your fundamental rights in your country of origin for reasons related to ethnicity, religion, nationality, membership of a social group, or because of your political opinions; or if your country is involved in an international armed conflict or internal armed conflict or if there are risks of being condemned, killed or tortured or exposed to inhuman or degrading treatment if you come back to your country of origin. You can do the request for international protection with the so-called "manifestazione di volontà" that is saying or writing (in a language you know) that you wish to apply for international protection (political asylum) explaining briefly why you are in danger in your country. Once you have formalized your application

for asylum, you will be granted a "6 month permit of stay for the request for international protection" and with this permit you have the right to work after 2 months of continuous stay in Italy. For more information read → [CHAP. 5](#) and [🔗 W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-ASYLUM.EN.HTML](https://w2eu.info/italy/en/articles/italy-asylum.en.html).

IF YOU ARE STOPPED BY THE POLICE and you just arrived, you have to ask immediately what your rights are, ask for an interpreter and declare that you want to request international protection (or political asylum, *asilo politico* in Italian language). Your application can never be rejected by the police; if they prevent you from asking for asylum, write on a sheet of paper your general information, date and city where you are and, in capital letters, the words: "CHIEDO ASILO" ("I ask for asylum") and your signature and then take a picture of this sheet and send it to local associations and/or to your contacts. After this declaration you can ask to contact a lawyer and a mediator (you can be helped by contacts listed in → [CHAP. 6](#)).

IMPORTANT

- Do not respond to provocations by police!

IF YOU ARRIVED FROM A COUNTRY THAT IS NOT YOUR COUNTRY OF ORIGIN called "third country" (*Paese terzo*): you have the right to request international protection if there are serious humanitarian reasons, i.e. if an internal or international conflict is going on or has recently ended. In these cases, obtaining a form of international protection is difficult because of the restrictive laws in Italy and Europe in spite of the fact that European Union and Italy provide with the possibility of issuing a temporary permit of stay for humanitarian reasons.

Please bear in mind that poverty, economic and/or environmental problems and your willingness to find a job in Italy are not valid reasons to ask for international protection.

IMPORTANT

● The Italian police and members of the European agencies (such as Frontex and Europol) might ask you some trick questions to qualify you as an "economic migrant" rather than an "asylum seeker". If they ask you, for example: "why did you come to Italy?" and you answer "to work" they prevent you from apply for political asylum. Italian and European authorities are also using, in places where migrants arrive, a form which does not clearly state that applying for asylum is possible, whilst the other options are written very clearly (such as "work" and "reunifi-

cation with family"). First of all remember that you can always ask for international protection and remember to say and/or write briefly why you can't go back to your country.

IMPORTANT

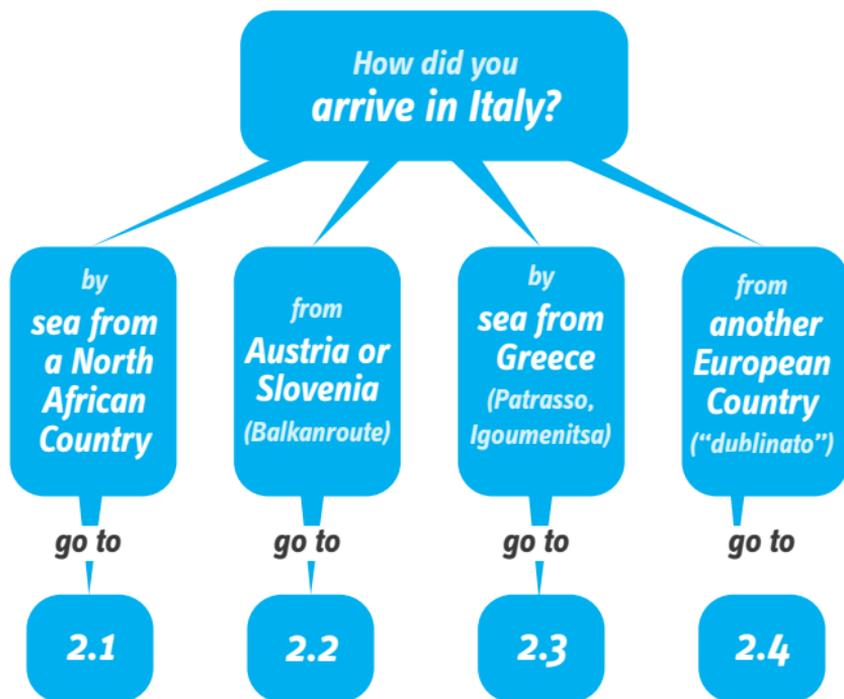
● Keep all your personal documents and remember that you have the right to understand all documents that you are given. If you do not understand the documents, you have the right not to sign them; you also have the right to have a copy of all documents for yourself. ◀◀

Information about Frontex: Frontex is the European Agency in charge of border control, it is not working to help you and is not an NGO but a police agency. If you talk to Frontex, remember that they will communicate what you told them to the Italian police and to the police of the other European countries.

2 HOW DID YOU ARRIVE IN ITALY?

1 YOU ARRIVED BY SEA FROM A NORTH AFRICAN COUNTRY

In this case you are usually taken to a reception centre or a “hotspot” (W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-ASYLUM.EN.HTML) in Sicily or in another region of Southern Italy (Calabria, Campania, Puglia). The identification procedures can happen directly at sea, after arriving at an



Italian seaport or at the reception centre where you have been assigned to. The migrants who arrive in the coasts of Southern Italy are often transferred to reception centres in Central and Northern Italy by bus. Even in these cases you have the right to receive – just after your arrival – first medical support, food, water, blankets and dry clothes and to receive all the information you need.

IMPORTANT

● With the new regulations of the European Union approved at the end of 2015, the identifications under Dublin Regulation No. III (→ [CHAP. 3](#)) and the cases where migrants receive a “rejection decree”

(decreto di respingimento”, a sheet which states they have to leave Italy within 7 days) are becoming increasingly common. This rejection decree is delivered immediately after arrival in Italy, without allowing the migrants to apply for asylum nor to explain their personal situation. The police must accept your asylum application (the right to asylum is an everyone’s fundamental right) and it is better if you make a photocopy or take a picture of your application in front of someone (as a volunteer or a member of an organisation) who can testify. If you need any help search for the nearest contact in → [CHAP. 6](#). ◀◀



2 YOU ARRIVED FROM AUSTRIA OR SLOVENIA (BALKAN ROUTE)

Migrants' main cities of arrival and stay are Udine, Trieste, Gorizia, Bolzano, Pordenone, but arrivals in the cities of the Veneto region

are also increasing. When crossing the border between Austria and Italy or Slovenia and Italy, you could be registered with the “simple” procedure, that is only by registration of your personal data and imprint of a single finger (thumb). Read carefully → [CHAP. 3](#). One of the main problems is the

1. Central Mediterranean Route



3. Sea-Route from Greece



2. Balkan-Route



difficulty of asking for international protection. Go to the central police station of the city where you are (called Questura) and say that you wish to ask for international protection. If you are denied this possibility, insist or go back again to the Questura. There are also problems concerning the lack of accommodation for people applying for asylum in these cities. Many migrants have to live in the streets or in abandoned buildings. For information and help you can find the contacts in → [CHAP. 6](#).

IMPORTANT

• if your fingerprints have already been taken in another country of the European Union where the Dublin Regulation is active and you decide to request international protection in Italy anyway, you will be issued a permit of stay labelled “Dublino” and for the whole duration of this permit of stay you can enter the Italian reception system but you have no right to work. For more information about requesting international protection and on the Dublin Regulation, → [CHAP. 3,4,5](#) ⏪

3 YOU ARRIVED BY SEA FROM GREECE

If you arrived from the seaport of Patras or Igoumenitsa, you are now in one of the following cities: Brindisi, Bari, Ancona, Ravenna, Venezia or Trieste (see the map of Italy in this guide). Many investigations and judgements (such as those of the European Court of Human Rights of 2011 and 2014), have considered Greece an “unsafe country” so any refolement to Greece is illegal and you have the right to apply for international protection without being sent back to Greece. If you need any help just after arriving in Italy, contact the associations – especially those of Bari, Ancona, Venezia and Trieste – listed in → [CHAP. 6](#) and keep in mind that in the “contact” section of the website W2EU.INFO you can find useful contacts of Greek associations that can help you and give you contacts from Italy and other European countries. ⏪

4 YOU ARRIVED FROM ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY AS “DUBLINATO”

If you arrived from the seaport of Patras or Igoumenitsa, you are now in one of the following cities: Brindisi, Bari, Ancona, Ravenna, Venezia or Trieste (see the map of Italy in this guide). Many investigations and judgements (such as those of the European Court of Human Rights of 2011 and 2014), have considered Greece an “unsafe country” so any refoulement to Greece is illegal and you have the right to apply for international protection without being sent back to Greece. If you need any help just after arriving in Italy, contact the associations – especially those of Bari, Ancona, Venezia and Trieste – listed in → [CHAP. 6](#) and keep in mind that in the “contact” section of the website W2EU.INFO you can find useful contacts of Greek associations that can help you and give you contacts from Italy and other European countries. ⏪

3 GENERAL INFORMATION

1 WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU ARRIVE? HOW, WHEN AND WHERE DO YOU GET IDENTIFIED AND REGISTERED?

As soon as you arrive in Italy, the first procedure will usually be to make your identification (identificazione): the police take a picture of you, register your personal data (name and surname, place and date of birth) and take your fingerprints (impronte digitali). The identification occurs when a migrant applies for asylum, when s/he is stopped by the police when entering Italy without regular documentation, or when s/he is rescued at sea. They can identify you when you arrive – by sea or by land – or during your stay in a reception centre.

The official and most frequent registration and identification procedure is the “complete” one,

which consists of “police description” (fotosegnalmento, a picture of your face), delivery of an “identification number” and fingerprinting of all of your fingers. According to this procedure, you automatically enter the EURODAC system, the European fingerprints database of those who apply for asylum in the European Union, which is strictly related to the “Dublin Regulation” → [CHAP. 4, 5](#). As an alternative to this “official” identification procedure, in certain situations and places of arrival in Italy, only an initial “simple” identification takes place. In this case they take a picture of you (“photo-signalling”), create an “identification number” and in some cases they take the fingerprint of your thumb. We are not able to tell you where and when you might be identified with the “simple” procedure: it is a discretionary practice which depends on the time, the place and the orders that the police receives as well as on the nationality of the migrants. According to the latest information we have collected, it seems that this type of identification is becoming less and less frequent compared with the “complete” one.

ATTENTION

● It may be the case that the police or the members of European agencies (Frontex and Europol) guarantee and “promise” you that your fingerprints will not be recorded in the EURODAC system, but this does not prevent you from actually being recorded in the EURODAC system.

IMPORTANT

● Fingerprinting can not be demanded for children under 14 years.

IMPORTANT

● The identification procedures can never violate your fundamental human rights, the police are therefore not allowed to force you by using violence and/or threats to take your fingerprints (impronte digitali) or to carry out any other identification procedure, and they cannot deprive you of your freedom for the mere purpose of identification. If you refuse to be identified you can be detained for your identification but only for a maximum of 12 hours. If the identification is particularly

complex, the longest detention time becomes 24 hours, but you have the right to alert your family or cohabitant (even somebody not from your family) and you have the right to ask that the Public Prosecutor (Pubblico Ministero) will be informed immediately by police so you can be sure to be released after the maximum period of 24 hours.

REMEMBER that if you refuse to have the “police description” by passive resistance – that is without using force or threats – you commit a minor offence which carries a penalty of a fine up to 206 euros and for this crime an immediate arrest is never the case. Therefore, if the police use force (such as grabbing arm or hand, pushing, taking off clothing, etc.) against a person who resists passively against forced identification, the

police are committing crimes called “personal violence” and bodily injury (if any injuries are sustained). Body inspections made against your will or any form of torture and/or physical and psychological injuries are never permitted (but remember that, if you wriggle trying to free yourself, your behaviour could be interpreted by police as “resisting a public official”). Anyone who is subjected to or is informed about a forced identification that violates the above described rules, can report it to the police or directly to the Prosecutor’s Office (Procura della Repubblica).

IMPORTANT

● If you are a victim of threats and violence, collect evidence (including pictures and videos), ask for medical assistance and contact the associations listed in → [CHAP. 6](#) ⇐

2 WHY ARE YOU IN A RECEPTION CENTRE? WHAT ARE RECEPTION CENTRES? HOW LONG WILL YOU BE STAYING IN THE RECEPTION CENTRE?

Once arrived in Italy, you are sent to one of these centers:

CPSA

FIRST AID AND RECEPTION CENTRES (CENTRI DI PRIMO SOCCORSO E ACCOGLIENZA)

these are some of the centres where migrants are received just after having arrived in Italy. These centres usually carry out fotosegnalamento → [CHAP. 3.1](#) and in some cases they start the application for asylum. According to the law, the maximum stay in a reception centre must be 3 days (72 hours). Now in Italy CPSA are in Lampedusa, Otranto (Lecce) and Pozzallo (Ragusa).

CAS

EXTRAORDINARY/ TEMPORARY RECEPTION CENTRES (CENTRI DI ACCOGLIENZA STRAORDINARIA/ TEMPORANEA)

there are no clear information and regulations about their management, the authorities which own them and about the duration of stay. They are supposed to be temporary reception centres, but many CAS in Italy have become centres of second reception; inside this category of reception centres will be soon included also the

CDA AND CARA

reception centres and reception centres for asylum seekers (centri di accoglienza e centri di accoglienza per richiedenti asilo). According to the law, the maximum duration of stay in the CDA is a few days, whereas in the CARA, the maximum stay is 35 days. Now the centres (CDA and CARA) in Italy are: Arcevia (Ancona), Castelnuovo di Porto (Rome), Borgo Mezzanone (Foggia), Palese (Bari), Restinco (Brindisi), Don Tonino Bello (Lecce), Località S. Anna (Crotone), Mineo (Catania), Pozzallo (Ragusa), Contrada

Pian del Lago (Caltanissetta), Lampedusa, Salina Grande (Trapani), Elmas (Cagliari); to these must be added the CARA in Gradisca d'Isonzo (Gorizia) and Milan, previously used as detention centres called CIE [W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-DETENTION.EN.HTML](https://w2eu.info/italy/en/articles/italy-detention.en.html).

A few weeks ago, the first “regional hubs” were opened in Agrigento and Bologna, as implemented by the new Italian and European policies [W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-DETENTION.EN.HTML](https://w2eu.info/italy/en/articles/italy-detention.en.html). In south Italy there are also additional reception centres, not classified and non-regulated. Many centres in Italy are often inadequate in size, facilities and location and therefore the migrants accommodated in these buildings have to face many difficulties and inconveniences.

In addition to the CAS centres also the centres called

SPRAR (PROTECTION SYSTEM FOR ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES)

are “second grade reception centres”. These are for those who are requesting international protection or for those who have already been

granted international protection. These centres are the “official” ones for the second grade reception and are managed on a territorial level by the local authorities and organisations of the third sector and offer a type of reception which guarantees not only the basic needs but also activities, legal support and guidance throughout the territory. The problems of Italian reception system mean that the second grade reception does not exclusively happen within these centres (as provided by the law), but is primarily managed by the CAS (see above) that have worse standard and services compared with SPRAR centres.

IMPORTANT

- whenever you leave a reception centre (even for a short time), always take the original permit of stay with you or, if you do not have it, an official document (in its original version) that proves that you are waiting for your permit of stay. According to Italian law, if the Italian police do an inspection and you do not have your original permit of stay you risk being sentenced to one year in prison and a

2000 euro fine. Always have with you also your “declaration of hospitality” (dichiarazione di ospitalità) which was given to you by the reception centre where you are, this is needed to prove where you are living at the moment.

IMPORTANT

- in any centre you are staying in, if you go away without permission you lose the right to stay in that centre, but not the right of asylum. If you leave your centre you risk, however, not receiving any news about your hearing in the Commission for asylum or other important meetings. In this case always give an address to which they can send you the date of your hearing at the Commission. Every centre has rules and time schedules that you should respect otherwise you risk to be sent away from the centre. In any case it is your right to be informed about the rules of the centre where you are in a language you understand.

In addition to these centres, in Italy there are also the

CIE

CENTRES OF IDENTIFICATION AND EXPULSION (CENTRI DI IDENTIFICAZIONE ED ESPULSIONE),

which are centres where, according to the definition by the Ministry of Interior, they can detain “foreigners who have arrived in Italy illegally, those who are not requesting international protection or do not meet the requirements to be granted protection” and also those who don't have a permit of stay (permesso di soggiorno) and have received the “expulsion” or “rejection” decree (decreto di espulsione/respingimento) who, once identified, may be deported. According to the law, the duration of stay is maximum 90 days, or 12 months if the asylum application occurs after the detention decree in the CIE. The CIEs are in: Turin, Rome, Bari, Trapani, Caltanissetta and the two CIE which have just been reopened in Restinco (Brindisi) and Crotone. For more information

W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-DETENTION.EN.HTML. ‹‹

3 WHICH OF YOUR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS MIGHT BE VIOLATED? WHICH PROBLEMS COULD YOU HAVE?

These are the main violations of rights and problems that may occur when you arrive and during your stay at a reception centre:

- ▶ lack of information (about your rights, your request for asylum, where you are and where you will be sent, and about how long you will stay at the reception centre);
- ▶ lack of interpreters and socio-cultural mediators;
- ▶ lack of medical assistance and medicines (that should be provided for free to everybody with a specific assistance for “vulnerable people” – like pregnant women, children, elderly, sick people);
- ▶ lack of legal support;
- ▶ inadequate reception conditions (i.e. reception centres located in small and overcrowded buildings and/or far from the cities, lack or scarcity of beds, mattresses, showers, toilets, heating);
- ▶ lack or scarcity of basic necessities (water, food, clothes);
- ▶ lack of other goods and services needed (i.e. “pocket money” telephone cards);
- ▶ total or partial restriction of your personal freedom;
- ▶ discriminations, bad attitudes, physical and/or verbal violence by the police forces or others (i.e. reception centre workers, political groups, citizens);
- ▶ problems with the police offices of Questura and Prefettura: (i.e. delayed issue of documents). ◀◀

4 WHAT CAN YOU DO IN SUCH CASES?

If you are a victim or a witness of violations of your rights, of discrimination or of situations where the essential services are not guaranteed, it is important that you contact the institutions or associations close to your current location in order to report what has happened. Report also problems to the staff of the reception centres even if they are not always helpful or informed; remember that whoever works in the reception centres must guarantee all your basic rights and services.

REMEMBER though, that if you do not have a valid permit of stay in Italy, you are committing the crime of illegal immigration (*reato di clandestinità*). Therefore, if you have to denounce something or somebody, speak to the contacts you find in → **CHAP. 6**. If there are any problems, it is useful to document everything. Therefore, we suggest that you write down, take pictures and film anything that could provide evidence of these problems and violations of your rights. Remember to note the date, time and place and to collect evidence of what happened. If there are more people involved, it is preferable to name a spokesperson and collect all the available materials (such as letters, notes, pictures, videos). ◀◀

4 WHAT DO YOU WANT TO DO NOW?

1 YOU WANT TO APPLY FOR ASYLUM IN ITALY IMMEDIATELY

If you have chosen to stay in the place or region where you are at the moment, go to → [CHAP. 5](#). There you will find all information about the application for international protection. Remember to always check the place and the reception centre where you are on the maps available in this guide and/or ask for information. If you need any help find the associations and groups near you in → [CHAP. 6](#). ⏪

2 YOU WANT TO GO TO ANOTHER ITALIAN CITY

We recommend that you look carefully at the Italian map available in this guide. In → [CHAP. 6](#) you will find groups and associations that can help you.

! **REMEMBER** that if you have only had “police description” (foto-segnalamento) and have not yet filled in the “C3 form” in the place where you are located, or where you have been accepted, you can apply for asylum in another Italian city.

! **IMPORTANT**

• In Italy – especially for those who want to travel from the South to the North of Italy – it is increasingly easy to fall victim to traffickers and/or their helpers, who ask for very high prices to organise for you to travel by bus, train, taxi or car. When you arrive at the bus or train stations, first check the prices of the tickets carefully.

3 YOU WANT TO GO TO ANOTHER COUNTRY IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

Within the European Union, there is a legislation called the Dublin Regulation, which lays down the rules and procedures for deciding in which country of the European Union an asylum seeker can apply

for international protection → **CHAP. 3.1**.

If you are identified using the “simple” procedure, there is the possibility of leaving Italy and applying for international protection in another country of the European Union, without the risk of being sent back to Italy. If you are identified according to the “complete” procedure, Italy must examine your application for international protection. Therefore, if you go to another country, you might be sent back to Italy. According to the “Dublin Regulation 3” there are the following exceptions:

a) the **“SOVEREIGNTY CLAUSE”** and the “humanitarian clause” stipulate that, for specific individual situations, the application for international protection must be evaluated not by the first country of arrival, but by the country where the asylum seeker actually wants to apply;

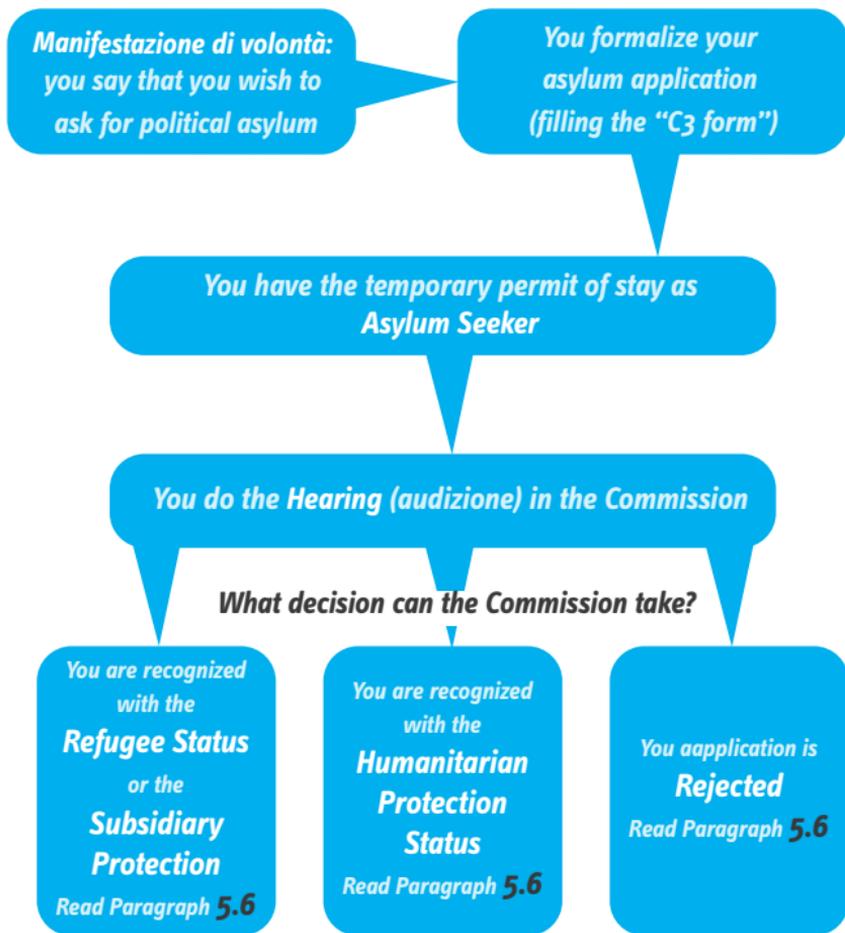
b) if **12 MONTHS** after your arrival in Italy you have not yet applied for asylum, you do not have to apply in Italy, because Italy is not responsible for your asylum application;

c) if you arrived in Italy, did not apply for asylum and there is evidence that you stayed for **AT LEAST 5 CONSECUTIVE MONTHS** in another country of the European Union before applying for international protection, this country has to examine your application;

d) if a **CLOSE RELATIVE** of yours (i.e. husband, wife, father, mother, son/daughter) has already been granted international protection in another country of the European Union, you can apply for asylum in this country asking for family reunification (ricongiungimento familiare). To do so, your relatives have to make a written request to the Italian state; if you are a minor (under 18 years old) you can ask for family reunification in the country of the European union where you have one or more relatives, such as father, mother, brother, sister, son/daughter (minor), uncle, aunt, grandmother.

In any case, we suggest that you contact the contacts listed in → **CHAP. 6** for more information. ⏪

5 YOU WANT TO APPLY FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION IN ITALY



1 HOW CAN YOU APPLY FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION?

An application for international protection can be made by anyone who has suffered from or who is at risk of violence, persecution, threats and, in general, violations of their fundamental rights in their country of origin for reasons of ethnicity, religion, nationality, belonging to a social group (e.g. on sex, gender, sexual orientation, family, culture, education, occupation), political opinion, if your country is involved in an international armed conflict or internal armed conflict, or if, in case you return to your country, there are risks of being condemned, killed or tortured or exposed to inhuman or degrading treatment that violate your freedom and your dignity.

REMEMBER that everyone can

- file an application for international protection in every moment through the "manifestazione di volontà" (stating that you wish to ask for political asylum); you can do this either verbally in your

language or in a language you know or in writing. From the moment you obtain the permit as asylum seeker until the decision of the Territorial Commission, you are not allowed to leave Italy. An application for international protection (asylum) is an individual process (if you are a parent, your application includes your minor children present in Italy). Applications must be made to the border police (polizia di frontiera) on arrival in Italy by crossing the border by land or sea, or to the Immigration Police (Ufficio Immigrazione di Polizia) near you if you are already in Italy. When you apply for asylum you need to explain the reasons why you are at risk in your country.

REMEMBER that poverty and/or

- your desire to find a job in Italy are not valid reasons to ask for international protection.

2 WHAT IS THE PROCEDURE TO APPLY FOR PROTECTION?

According to Italian law, if you entered Italy without a regular Visa, you will need to be identified before applying for asylum. Usually, when you arrive, there is a police officer who will take a picture of you and take your fingerprints (these procedures are called *fotosegnalamento* and *rilievi dattiloscopici*); please → [CHAP. 3.1](#). When you apply for international protection, you receive a document which details the date of your appointment to formalise your application for international protection. This is done by filling out the "C3 form".

REMEMBER: according to the law, the formalisation of your application must be done within one week from the day you go for the first time to the Immigration Office (Questura). In reality it can take you 3 – 4 months before you are able to formalise your application.

You will be asked for some personal information (name, date and place of birth, nationality, details about

family), your documents, your case, your journey from your country to Italy and why you left your country. You can attach to "C3 form" a sheet detailing your case and all documents in your possession (e.g. passport, ID card, etc). The police will keep the original version of the C3 form and give you a copy to keep with you. At the end of this procedure, the police issues a "attestato nominativo", meaning that you are waiting for confirmation of asylum seeker status, which is usually released after 30 days. Once C3 form has been completed and processed, you receive a "permit of stay as asylum seeker", which lasts for 6 months and with this permit of stay you have the right to work after two months from the issue date.

REMEMBER: When you fill out C3 form, explain clearly and concisely why you are asking for political asylum;

- ▶ immediately after you arrive in Italy, **COMMUNICATE** your personal details and your phone number to acquaintances and/or friends with

residence in Italy or Europe who can help you ;

- ▶ the waiting time for the hearing in the Commission is **NOT CLEARLY DEFINED**. It usually ranges from 6 to 12 months and depends on the Commission that will evaluate your application and on the number of applicants waiting;
- ▶ If someone **CANNOT READ** and/or write, s/he can inform officials or the police;
- ▶ remember that you have the right to have a **TRANSLATOR** that speaks your language. If there is no translator you have the right to ask for another appointment;
- ▶ When verbalizing your C3 form, you must give the police **YOUR ADDRESS**, where you will be sent all communications relating to your request for international protection. Inform the police whenever you change address;
- ▶ Always keep **COPIES** of all the documents that you submit to the police headquarters, the Prefecture and the Commission and all the

memos that you receive from these authorities.

3 WHAT ARE YOUR RIGHTS AS AN APPLICANT FOR PROTECTION?

- ▶ all rights listed in → **CHAP. 1.1.**;
- ▶ right **TO REMAIN IN THE ITALIAN TERRITORY** until your application has been assessed by the Territorial Commission and, in case of rejection of your asylum request (diniego in Italian language) until the final decision is taken in response to the appeal (ricorso);
- ▶ right to be admitted to a reception centre for asylum seekers with accommodation, meals and all the necessary facilities until you meet the Commission and until the final decision in case of an appeal against the rejection;
- ▶ right to have a **SOCIOCULTURAL MEDIATOR** and/or an interpreter to speak in your native language about your situation;

- ▶ right to **CONTACT UNHCR**, NGOs & organisations concerned with protection of asylum seekers and migrants.
- ▶ the right to the "codice fiscale", which allows you to subscribe to the **NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE** and have access to health care
W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-MEDICAL.HTML ;
- ▶ right to **WORK** (2months after the first permit of stay has been issued, if you are still waiting for the hearing of the Commission).

4 HOW DO YOU PREPARE YOUR PERSONAL STORY (MEMORIA)?

Your request for international protection will be evaluated by a specific organ called the Territorial Commission ("Commissione Territoriale"), which is usually found in the city or region where you are situated (the Questura will inform you about the date of the audition in the Commission). It is very important for you to be well

prepared for the hearing. You must try to be as precise and clear as possible. A lawyer or a social worker at the reception centre where you are staying will help you to write your case (called "memoria") and will send it to the Territorial Commission. Info: W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-ASYLUM.HTML & ask the organisations listed in → **CHAP. 6**.

IMPORTANT

- Starting from the moment you apply for international protection, it's important that you manage to produce all the personal documents in your possession (letters, identity card, certificates, etc) that can be used as a prove of what you say and of the reasons why you are in danger in your country (you can ask relatives and friends in your country to send you these documents). You can prepare other kinds of documents such as medical report and certificates in Italy. You can send these documents to the commission before the hearing, however it's important that the day of the hearing you bring with you all the documents you have and you give them to the authorities.

5 WHAT DECISION CAN THE COMMISSION TAKE?

By law, the Commission shall decide within six months (or up to nine months in exceptional cases). The Commission may decide to:

- ▶ **RECOGNIZE** you refugee status or subsidiary protection issuing a 5 year permit of stay (renewable on each expiration) and a 5 year travel document;
- ▶ **REFUSE** to recognize international protection but request the Police Department to give you a 2 year permit of stay for humanitarian reasons (renewable on each expiration after a new Commission evaluation) and a 2 year travel document;
- ▶ **REFUSE** to recognize international protection and reject your request giving you an expulsion order from Italian territory within 30 days; in this case, contact a lawyer to submit an appeal;

- ▶ **REJECT** your request for clear lack of foundation when it considers evident the lack of existence of any requirement for recognition of intern. protection or the fact that you have presented the request with the sole purpose of delaying or preventing an expulsion; in this case, contact a lawyer to submit an appeal.

IMPORTANT

- If you were recognised refugee status, subsidiary protection or humanitarian protection, and if you have the electronic permit of stay and the travel document, you have the right to move freely within the territory of the European Union (except Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland) without visas for a maximum period of three months. Read carefully the (see → W2EU.INFO/ITALY.EN/ARTICLES/ITALY-ASYLUM.HTML) for information about the hearing in the Commission, about the decisions it can take and about your rights if you get/don't get a permit of stay.

6 USEFUL CONTACTS IN ITALY

The contact list below was last updated in January 2016. Other contacts will be added in future editions of this guide. Due to space limitations, we have included only the main cities and regions/areas of arrival and transit of migrants. Note that some numbers may be active only on some days or only during working hours (i.e. only in the morning and/or afternoon and/or only from Monday to Friday). If you don't find here the contacts for your region or city where you are now, look for the nearest contacts from the place you are or call the national contacts.

IMPORTANT

● the services and activities provided by contacts included in this chapter are free. If you do not have an Italian phone number, you have to type 0039 at the beginning of the number

IMPORTANT

● If you are in touch with friends, relatives or acquaintances who might arrive in Italy or another European country by sea, tell them to call the ALARM PHONE. This is not a number for direct rescue but it is an emergency number to solicit rescue operations. You can also call if there is a risk of expulsion and pushback.

In case of emergencies, problems and requests, please contact your nearest organisation, which you can find in this guide and/or write to w2eu_info@yahoo.com or w2eu@hotmail.com or visit www.w2eu.info and the "contact" section of the website.

- IF YOU HAVE RELATIVES AND FRIENDS WHO ARE GOING THE DANGEROUS WAY WITH THE BOATS THIS NUMBER CAN BE USEFUL FOR THEM:



ALARMPHONE

WWW.WATCHTHEMED.NET

THEY DON'T HAVE A REGULAR NUMBER but an ALARM NUMBER to support's rescue!

DISTRESS AT SEA

1. Call coast guard for rescue
2. Call our Alarm Phone. We inform & watch the coast guard.
3. If you are not quickly rescued, we inform media & politics to make pressure.

(DANGER OF) PUSHBACK

1. Call our Alarm Phone.
2. We try to intervene, witness & document.
3. We inform media & politics to make pressure.

If possible call in English or French (but also in other languages if it's

Local Contact of Activists, Social Movements & Centres, Local Associations, Volunteers etc.

Here you can find a list of contacts who have been active for many years, carrying out local support activities for migrants and initiatives for the protection and promotion of human rights, as well as fighting against racism and discrimination. Along with each contact, you will see the kind of help that each organisation can provide. We ask that you use their contact details only if you are located, or are going to be located, in that city/district/region, or if you have a specific reason to contact that organisation. In some cases you will find local contacts of NGOs and national associations that carry out specific projects and activities at local level. Remember that also local institutions (municipalities, provinces, regions) provide services and support for migrants and asylum seekers. In any case we suggest you to ask for information first to contacts you can find here.

Southern Italy

Sicilia

Borderline Sicilia Onlus

Information, monitoring, support

 borderline-sicilia@libero.it

 **facebook:**
Borderline Sicilia Onlus

PALERMO

Forum Antirazzista di Palermo

Information, monitoring, support

 forumantirazzista.palermo@mail.com

 **facebook:** Forum Antirazzista Palermo

Osservatorio contro le discriminazioni razziali “Nouredine Adnane”

Information, support

 palermonondiscrimina@gmail.com

 **facebook:** Osservatorio contro le discriminazioni razziali Nouredine Adnane

 3881749722

Laici Missionari Comboniani

Information

☎ 3280920872

🌐 www.laicicombonianipalermo.org**Emergency: Poliambulatorio**

Health assistance, social and health advices, social and cultural mediation, information

📍 via G. La Loggia 5/a

☎ 0916529498

🕒 Mon – Friday 9am – 7pm

Clinica legale dei diritti umani

information, legal support

📍 Piazza Bologna 8

🕒 Wednesday 15 – 17 h

🌐 [facebook](#): CLEDU

CATANIA**Rete Antirazzista Catanese**

information, political and logistic support

☎ 3803266160/ 3209532159

🌐 [facebook](#): Rete Antirazzista Catanese**Centro Astalli**

information, legal support, health assistance and Italian lessons

📍 Via Tezzano, 71

☎ 095535064

✉ astallict@virgilio

SIRACUSA**Associazione Accoglie Rete**

support activities for unaccompanied underage migrants

📍 via Piave 167

🌐 [facebook](#):
Accoglierete Onlus**Emergency – clinic near the reception centre Umberto I**

health assistance, health and social advices, socio-cultural mediation

📍 via Canonico Barreca 7

☎ 3357203964

🕒 Monday to Friday 9.30 – 13.30 and 15 – 18 h

POZZALLO (Ragusa)

Caffè Letterario “Rino Giuffrida”

information, support,
Italian lessons

☎ 3348361675

📄 [facebook](#): Caffè letterario
Rino Giuffrida

✉ coopmondoacolori@alice.it

RAGUSA

Team MEDU (Medici per i Diritti Umani) Ragusa area

information, health assistance,
social and health advices

✉ [cosicilia@mediciperi
dirittiumani.org](mailto:cosicilia@mediciperi
dirittiumani.org)

☎ 3662391554

SCICLI (Ragusa)

Casa delle Culture – Mediterranean Hope

Information

📄 [mediterraneanhope.
wordpress.com/](http://mediterraneanhope.
wordpress.com/)

✉ mhscicli@fcei.it

📄 [facebook](#):
MH – Casa delle Culture

☎ 09321838807

CALTANISSETTA

Sportello Immigrati

social assistance and advice, socio-
cultural mediation, information,
legal assistance and advice

📄 via Re D'Italia 14

☎ 3335468651 / 3387000682

NAPOLI

Associazione Garibaldi 101

Information, political and legal as-
sistance, first assistance, support
to the victims of torture and the
people threatened by camorra

☎ 3406235274

Less ONLUS

Reception services, legal assistance,
cultural mediation

📄 Corso Garibaldi 261

☎ 081455270

✉ info@lessimpresasociale.it

Cooperativa Dedalus

Support to minors and victims of
trafficking, cultural mediation

📄 www.coopdedalus.it

☎ 0817877333 – 08119571368

Emergency – Clinic

health assistance, health and social advices, information

-  via Pacioli, 95
-  0811 9579909
-  Monday to Friday 9am – 1pm and 2 – 6 pm

CASERTA

Csoa Ex Canapificio

reception, information, legal support. Wednesday and Friday desk office fo immigrants and refugees www.csaexcanapificio.it

-  Viale Ellittico, 27
-  0823216332
-  info@csaexcanapificio.it
-  Call center 3804739467: Tuesday and Friday from 09:00 am to 01:00 pm

Emergency – ambulatorio di Castelvolturno

health assistance, health and social advices, socio-cultural mediation, information

-  via Domitiana, 288 Castel Volturno (Caserta)
-  342 0999790
-  Monday to Friday 9am – 6pm

REGGIO CALABRIA**Emergency – Poliambulatorio di Polistena**

Health assistance, health and social advices, socio-cultural mediation, information

-  via Catena, 45 – Polistena
-  0966 444400
-  Monday to Friday 9am – 6pm

BARI**Rivoltiamo la precarietà**

Information, housing emergency

-  [facebook:](#)
Rivoltiamo la Precarietà

Associazione Gruppo Lavoro Rifugiati

Reception, support to minors, legal assistance, cultural mediation

-  via Dalmazia 139
-  0809242286
-  glrbari@hotmail.it,
-  [gruppolavororifugiati.wordpress.com](#)

BRINDISI

MEDU (Medici per i Diritti Umani) – clinci for migrants
health assistance, helath and social advices, information

 Via Appia 64

 3474730097

 medupuglia@gmail.com

CAGLIARI

Presidio Piazzale Trento
information desk for migrants

 3510044055

 piazzaletrento@gmail.com

CENTRAL ITALY

ROMA

Yo Migro – Strike spa
Health advice, political and legal support

 Via Umberto Partini n. 21

 segreteria@yomigro.org

 **facebook:** Yo Migro Roma

Lab! Puzzle

Information, legal support,
Italian lessons

 Via Monte Meta n. 21

 info.scuolaitaliano@gmail.com

 **facebook:**
Scuola di Italiano Lab Puzzle

Infomigrante ESC Atelier

Information, Italian lessons

 Via dei Volsci 159

 sportello.infomigrante@gmail.com

 **facebook:** Esc infomigrante

Action Diritti In Movimento

Legal, medical and work support
Social support desk

 Wednesday 3- 5 pm

 Via di santa croce in
gerusalemme 57-59

 actiondirittinet@gmail.com

Scuola popolare

Icbie Europa Onlus

Italian lessons

 Wednesday 18 – 20 h

 Lungotevere d. Artigiani n.28

 06 89010848

 info@icbieuropaonlus.org

 www.icbieuropaonlus.org

Centro Baobab –Infopoint

-  Via Cupa 5
-  10 am to 7 pm
-  amidelbaobabroma@gmail.com
-  **facebook:**
amidelbaobab.wordpress.com/(information)

MEDU (Medici per i Diritti Umani) – Mobile clinic for rights

Info, first health assistance, health and social support

-  Via dei Zeno, 10
-  3343929765

Laboratorio 53

Italian lessons, legal support, psychological support

-  Via Valeriano 3F
-  3286640571 / 3297297314
-  info@laboratorio53.it

Senza confine

Legal support

-  Via di Monte Testaccio 23
-  Mon. & Wed. 6 – 8pm
-  0657289579

Asinitas Onlus

information, italian lessons for asylum seekers, women & children

-  Via Ostiense, 152/b
-  contatti@asinitas.org

Associazione di volontariato Binario 15 Onlus

information, logistic support

-  Stazione Ostiense
-  329 224 3129
-  info.binario15@gmail.com

Medici senza camice

Health support

-  every two weeks on Friday from 6 to 8 pm
-  SPINTIME in Action, via santa croce in gerusalemme 57-59

Casa dei diritti sociali: Centro di Tutela e Orientamento

-  Via Giolitti N. 225
-  06.4461162
-  esquilino@dirittisociali.org

Scuola di italiano

Italian school, information, legal support, Italian lessons

-  via Giolitti N. 241
-  3338040906

Progetto Diritti

Legal and health support

-  via Ettore Giovendale 79
-  segreteria@progettodiritti.it
-  Mon, Tue 9.30am to 12.30am
Mon – Fri 4:30 to 7:30 pm

ANCONA

Ambasciata dei Diritti

information, political
and logistic support

-  3475349286
-  ambasciata@glomeda.org
-  ambasciatadeidiritti.blogspot.it

FIRENZE

MEDU (Medici per i Diritti Umani)

Information, social and medical
support

-  Via Monsignor Leto Casini 11
-  3351853361
-  www.mediciperidiritti.umanio.org

Gli Anelli Mancanti Onlus

information, social and medical
support, Italian lessons

-  Via palazzuolo 8
-  0552399533
-  glianellimancanti@yahoo.it

NORTHERN ITALY

MILANO

NAGA

Clinic

-  Mon to Fri 8:30am – 2pm
Information Desk SOS Expulsions
(legal support against expulsions,
detentions, rejections of asylum
applications)

-  Mon to Fri 7 to 9 pm

-  0258102599

-  Via Zamenhof 7A

Centro NAGA Har

per richiedenti asilo, rifugiati, vit-
time della tortura (Centre for asy-
lum seekers, refugees, victims of
torture)

-  Via San Colombano 8

-  every day 2:30 to 6:30pm

-  02 39 25 466, 338 67 57 563

Associazione Interculturale Archi Todo Cambia

Information, legal advice

-  Via Oglio 21
-  Mon 6:15 to 8:30pm;
-  info.todocambia@gmail.com

Associazione “SOS ERM” (Emergenza Rifugiati Milano) first help, information

-  Sottopasso Mortirolo
(Central Station)
-  soserem.wordpress.com
-  [facebook](#): SOS ERM

Comitato “Cambio Passo” Information about reception ser- vices, legal support and assistan- ce

-  3511073743 / 3512116910
-  from 5 to 12 pm
-  comitatocambiopasso@
gmail.com
-  [facebook](#): Cambio Passo
Milano

Emergency – Politruck Health assistance, social and health advices, sociocultural mediation, info

-  Mon to Fri 11am – 6pm
-  3441996250

Network “People before borders”

Information, political support

-  [facebook](#):
People Before Borders

Bresso a misura di Information, political support

-  [facebook](#): Bresso A Misura Di
-  bressoamisuradi@gmail.com
-  www.bressoamisuradi.it

EMILIA ROMAGNA

Coordinamento migranti Emilia Romagna

- Information, political
and legal support
-  coo.migra.bo@gmail.com
 -  3275782056

BOLOGNA

Sportello Migranti: Centro sociale TPO Information, political and legal support

-  Via Casarini 17/4
-  Wed 6 – 8pm

Refugees Welcome Point – Labas Occupato

-  Via Orfeo 46
-  Wed 5 – 10pm: housing information
-  Thu 6 – 8pm: information and support

Associazione Sokos

Free health care

-  via Gorki, 12
-  051.0416380

Sportello medico-giuridico XM24

Free medical and legal support

-  Via Fioravanti, 24
-  [facebook](#): Sportello Medico Giuridico XM24

BRESCIA

Cross Point

Information, political and legal support

-  www.cross-point.gnumerica.org
-  via Battaglie 33/b

VENEZIA-MESTRE

Associazione SOS Diritti

Support, information about local services

-  3285548382
-  sosdirittivenezia@gmail.com

Scuola di Italiano Liberala parola

Information and Italian lessons

-  presso Centro Sociale Rivolta
-  liberalaparola.wordpress.com
-  liberalaparola@gmail.com

Boutique Solidale

Centro Sociale Rivolta

Information, support

-  [facebook](#): Boutique Solidale
-  Via F.lli Bandiera 45, Marghera

Aps ComuniCare

Support, information about local services

-  3289276156

Emergency:**Poliambulatorio di Marghera**

Health assistance, health and social support, socio-cultural mediation, information

 via Varè 6 (Marghera)

 0410994114

 Mon– Fri 9am – 6pm

TREVISO**CSO Django**

Information, political support

 via Monterumici 11

 **facebook:** CSO Django
Treviso

Casa dei Beni Comuni

Information, Italian lessons and legal support

 Via Zermanese, 4

 0422403535

 **facebook:**
Casa dei Beni Comuni

 www.casadeibenicomuni.org

PADOVA**Scuola “Libera la Parola”**

Italian lessons, information, political support

 presso CSO Pedro,
via Ticino, 5

 liberalaparola@live.it

TRENTO**Centro sociale Bruno**

Information, political support, Italian lessons

 Via Lungadige San Nicolò 4

 3289173733

 csabruno@gmail.com

Centro Astalli

Information, legal support, cultural mediation, Italian lessons

 Via alle Laste, 22

 0461 1238720

 segreteria.astallitn@vsi.it

VICENZA

Centro Sociale Bocciodromo

Information, political support

 via Rossi, 198

 bocciodromo.blogspot.it

 **facebook:**
Bocciodromo Vicenza

TORINO

Comitato Solidarietà Rifugiti e Migranti Ex-Moi occupata

Information, housing and logistic support, political support, Italian lessons

 3293384406

 comitatosolidarieta.rifugiati@gmail.com

 **facebook:**
Exmoi Occupata rifugiati

Csoa Gabrio

Sportello di autodifesa “Il-legale” e ambulatorio popolare autogestito. Information, political and legal support, health care

 via Millio 42 (Zona San Paolo)

 contact@csoagabrio.info

 **facebook:** Csoa Gabrio

ASAI – Associazione dei Animazione Interculturale

Information, Italian lessons

 Via S. Anselmo 27/e

 011657114

 info@asai.it

 www.asai.it

Associazione Mosaico

Infopoint Casa del Quartiere di San Salvario. Information, legal and social and medical assistance

 via Morgari 14, 10125

 Wed 3 – 6pm

 3203895841

 mosaicoar@gmail.com

 www.mosaicorefugees.org

Camminare insieme

Ambulatorio medico gratuito. Specialist medical visits and info

 Via Cottolengo 24/A

 0114365980

 www.camminare-insieme.it

Cammini di salute

Medical and social assistance and support, psychological support, information

 Via Lemie, 29

 info@camminidisalute.org

 www.camminidisalute.org

VERONA

Laboratorio Paratodos

Information, political and legal support

📍 Corso Venezia, 51

📱 [facebook:](#) Laboratorio Autogestito Paratodos

FRIULI VENEZIA GIULIA

Rete Diritti di Cittadinanza

FVG: presso Associazione-Centro di accoglienza E. Balducci.

Information, support

📍 Piazza della Chiesa 1
Zugliano – Pozzuolo del
Friuli (Udine)

📞 0432560699

✉️ retedirittifvg@gmail.com

Rete regionale Crocicchio

Coordinator Nuovi Vicini Soc.

Cooperativa Sociale. Information, legal support, reception for asylum seekers

📍 via Madonna Pellegrina 11,
Pordenone

PORDENONE

Rete Solidale Pordenone

Information and support

📱 [facebook:](#)
Rete Solidale Pordenone

✉️ retesolidalepn@gmail.com

Associazione

Immigrati di Pordenone

Information and legal support

✉️ assomigrapn@gmail.com

UDINE

Associazione Ospiti in Arrivo

Information, logistic and political support, information about the local services)

✉️ ospitinarrivo@gmail.com

📱 [facebook:](#) Ospiti in Arrivo

TRIESTE

Refugees Welcome to Trieste

Information, political and logistic support

📱 [facebook:](#)
Refugees Welcome to Trieste

Casa delle Culture

Information, political
and logistic support

- 📍 Via Orlandini 38
- 📱 **facebook:** Casa delle Culture Trieste
- 🌐 www.casadelleculture.info

ICS – Consorzio Italiano di Solidarietà

Support, information, legal advice,
first and second reception

- 📍 Via Di Scorcola n. 2
- ☎ 00403476377
- 📧 info@icsufficiorifugiati.org

GENOVA

Casa di Quartiere Ghattup – Sportello “Sans papier”

Information

- 📍 Comunità di San Benedetto
al Porto Vico Croce Bianca, 7

VENTIMIGLIA

Presidio No Borders – Freespot

Information, political
and logistic support

- ☎ 33758190182
- 📍 via don bosco 68 –
Vallecrosia (Imperia)
- 📱 **facebook:** Presidio
Permanente No Borders

GORIZIA

Aps Tenda per la Pace e i Diritti

Political, legal
and logistic support

- 📧 tendapace@gmail.com

Insieme con voi Onlus

Information and first assistance

- 📧 insiemeconvoi.gorizia@gmail.com
- 📱 **facebook:** Insieme con voi

MSF (Medici Senza Frontiere)

Health assistance, social and health
advices, information

- 📍 ex asilo San Giuseppe via
Vittorio Veneto 74
- ☎ 3807788682
- 📧 [msfocb-gorizia-
fieldco@brussels.msf.org](mailto:msfocb-gorizia-fieldco@brussels.msf.org)

NGOs, NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INSTITUTIONS

Here is a list of national and international organisations which usually have a central office (often in Rome) and offices/projects/activities in other Italian cities. You can call these contacts for information and to find out whether the organisations have offices, contact persons or carry out activities in the city or region where you are.

HEALTH ASSISTANCE AND HEALTH/SOCIAL ADVICE

Emergency Via Gerolamo

-  Vida 11, Milano
-  02881881
-  info@emergency.it

MEDU (Medici per i Diritti Umani)

-  Roma Via dei Zeno, 10
-  0697844892, 3343929765
-  posta@mediciperidirittiumani.org
-  www.mediciperidirittiumani.org

MSF (Medici Senza Frontiere)

-  Via Magenta 5, Roma
-  0688806000
-  msf@msf.it

Croce Rossa Italiana

-  free 800166166
-  www.cri.it
-  urp@cri.it

INFORMATION AND LEGAL SUPPORT

A-DIF (Associazione Diritti e Frontiere)

- Information, legal support
-  info@a-dif.org
 -  **facebook:** ADIF

ASGI (Associazione Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione)

-  segreteria@asgi.it,
info@asgi.it

Service against discrimination

You can find ASGI lawyers and offices in many Italian cities;

-  antidiscriminazione@asgi.it
-  3894988460, 0114369158 ,
0432507115

Associazione Onlus “Avvocato di strada”

Their offices are in many Italian cities: Ancona, Bari, Bologna, Bolzano, Catania, Firenze, Genova, Milano, Napoli, Padova, Palermo, Roma, Salerno, Siracusa, Torino, Trieste, Venezia, Verona, Vicenza and others.

-  Headquarters: Via Malcontenti 3, Bologna
-  051 227143
-  info@avvocatodistrada.it.

ASYLUM SEEKERS AND REFUGEES

UNHCR – United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
offices are also in Catania, Caserta, Salerno, Bologna, Milano, Bergamo, Verona, Gorizia

-  via Alberto Caroncini 19, 00197 Roma
-  06 80212

**C.I.R. (Italian Refugee Council)
Via del Velabro 5/A, Roma**

-  0669200114
-  cir@cir-onlus C.I.R.

SUPPORT TO MINORS

Terre des Hommes

-  Via M. M. Boiardo 6, Milano
-  02 28970418
-  info@tdhitaly.org

Save the Children

-  Via Volturmo 58, Roma
-  064807001
-  info.italia@savethechildren.org

OTHER ORGANISATIONS/ ASSOCIATIONS THAT PROVIDE SERVICES

ARCI

Information, support and advice

-  800 905 570
-  via dei Monti di Pietralata, 16 – 00157 Roma

Caritas

First reception, information, other reception services

-  via delle Zoccollette, 19 , Roma
-  06 6861554, 06 6875228

Centro Astalli

Servizio dei Gesuiti per i rifugiati in Italia. Information, legal support for asylum application, health assistance, etc.

☒ Via degli Astalli, 14, 00186
Roma

☎ 06 6781246, 06 67700306

PLACES TO EAT & SLEEP FOR FREE

Consider that some places where to eat and to sleep may be full, so if you do not find space in any of the places below, ask the organisations where you are located for information, so that you can be directed to another place. Remember that in some of these places you could be asked to show a document

SOUTHERN ITALY

CATANIA

WHERE TO EAT

Help Center Caritas

☒ Piazza Giovanni XXIII
(opposite the train station)

☎ 095530126

Cavalieri della Mercedes

☒ Via di Sangiuliano 58

☎ 09553275

Centro Astalli

☒ Via Tezzano 71

☎ 095535064

NAPOLI

WHERE TO EAT

Caritas. Binario della solidarietà

☒ Via Taddeo da Sessa, 93

☎ 0815539275;

Centro Prima Accoglienza

☒ Basilica del Carmine
Maggiore

☎ 0815635785

Mensa S. Chiara e S. Francesco

 Piazza del Gesù 13

San Vincenzo De Paoli

 Piazza E. Di Nicola, 65

 081450690.

WHERE TO [SLEEP](#)

Centro di Prima Accoglienza

 Via de Blasis, 10

 0817956987

Centro d'accoglienza Sun Vico

 Santa Maria Vertecoeli, 6 2

 0815571332

Centro Astalli Sud

 Via Mazzini, 7-

 0815054921.

CENTRAL ITALY

ROMA

WHERE TO [EAT](#)

Caritas “Giovanni Paolo II”

Soup kitchen during the day

 Via delle Sette Sale 30

 0688815230

Caritas “Don Luigi Di Liegro”

 Via Casilina 144

 688815200

Comunita' S. Egidio

Via Dandolo 10

 065895478

Centro Astalli Mensa

 Via degli Astalli 14/a

 0669700306

WHERE TO [SLEEP](#)

Centro di Accoglienza “Ferrhotel”

 Via del Mandrione 291

 0676910326

Casa di Accoglienza “La Palma”

 Via Paolo Martinez, 8

 0688815350

Ostello Stazione Termini

“Don Luigi Di Liegro”

 Via Casilina, 144

 0688815200

Centro di Accoglienza

Santa Giacinta

 Via Casilina Vecchia, 15

 0688815220

NORTHERN ITALY

MILANO

WHERE TO EAT

Osfr Opera San Francesco Per I Poveri

-  Viale Piave, 2
-  027712 2400

Caritas Ambrosiana

-  Via S. Bernardino, 4
-  02760371

Refettorio Ambrosiano

-  Piazza Greco, 11

WHERE TO SLEEP

Comune di Milano

Centro Aiuto

-  Stazione Centrale
-  from November 15th to
March 31st
-  0288447649
-  for winter emergency go to
-  Via Ferrante Aperti 3

Comune di Milano

all year long

-  0288445238, 0288445239
-  Viale Ortles 6

Caritas Ambrosiana (for men)

-  Via Sarmmartini 114

Casa dell' accoglienza

(for women and mothers
with children)

-  024157866
-  Via Zurigo 65

Fondazione Casa della Carità

Angelo Abriani Onlus

-  02259351201
-  Via Brambilla 8/10

BOLOGNA

WHERE TO EAT

Mensa dell'Antoniano

-  Via Guinizelli 3
-  0513940226;

Caritas Mensa della Fraternità Centro San Petronio

-  Via S.Caterina 8
-  0516448015

WHERE TO SLEEP

Dormitorio Sociale e Refugees Welcome Point, Labas Occupato

 Via Orfeo 46

Centro di accoglienza notturno Casa Willy

 via Pallavicini 12- first floor

Centro di accoglienza “Beltrame”

 Via Sabatucci 2

Rifugio notturno della solidarietà

 Via del Gomito 22

VENEZIA-MESTRE

WHERE TO EAT

Convento cappuccini Chiesa Redentore

 Giudecca 194 (Venezia)

Convento Cappuccini

 Via Andrea Costa 7 (Mestre)

Miani

 Via Altobello 4 (Mestre)

WHERE TO SLEEP

Dormitorio maschile Papa Francesco

 via Mameli, 37/m
(Marghera)

 041922167

Dormitorio maschile Betlemme

 Castello 2129 (Venezia)

 0415289888

Dormitorio femminile Betania

 Cannaregio 2601/a (Venezia)

 041720480

TREVISO

WHERE TO EAT AND SLEEP

Caritas

 Via Venier 50

 0422 545316

Dormitorio e mensa Comune di Treviso

 Via Risorgimento 9

 0422658302/03, 0422545316

WHERE TO SLEEP

Caminantes (Cso Django)

-  Via Monterumici 11
-  (from November to March)
-  3661393298

GENOVA

WHERE TO EAT

Convento Padre Santo

-  Piazza Cappuccini
-  0108392307

Comunità di Sant'Egidio

- Centro Genti di Pace
-  Via Vallechiara, 29
-  0102468712

**Auxilium –
Mensa Il Chicco di grano**

-  Sal. Nuova N.S. del Monte, 2
(S.Fruttuoso)
-  010515609

WHERE TO SLEEP

Auxilium – Centro di accoglienza

-  Via Gagliardo, 2 (S.Teodoro)
-  0102463555

Massoero

-  c/o Villa S.Teodoro V. Dino
Col, 13
-  010255972

Associazione San Marcellino

-  Via al Ponte Calvi 2/4
-  0102470229
-  segreteria@sanmarcellino.it

VENTIMIGLIA

WHERE TO EAT

**Caritas – Centro Ascolto
Intemelia**

-  Via San Secondo, 20
-  0184355058

TRIESTE

WHERE TO EAT

Caritas

-  Via dell'Istria 73 phone
-  040361005
-  (lunch 11:30 – 12:30,
dinner 18:00 – 19:00);

WHERE TO **SLEEP**

Comunità di S.Martino al Campo

-  Via Udine 19 (go to the office opposite the Central Station in Piazza della Libertà 8
-  every day from 6 – 8pm

UDINE

WHERE TO **EAT**

Caritas

-  Via Ronchi 2
-  0432414502;

Centro solidarietà Giovani

-  Viale Ledra 4
-  from Monday to Friday.

TRENTO

WHERE TO **EAT AND SLEEP**

Cooperativa Punto d'incontro

-  via Del Travai 1
-  0461984237

TORINO

WHERE TO **EAT AND SLEEP**

Sermig – Arsenale della Pace

-  Piazza Borgo Dora 61, (for women: Lungo Dora Agrigento 61)
-  0114368566
-  www.sermig.org

Asili notturni Umberto I

-  Via Ormea 119
-  0115660804
-  www.asilinotturni.org

WHERE TO **SLEEP**

**Casa di ospitalità notturna
Cooperativa Stranaidea**

-  Via Carrera 181

**Casa di ospitalità notturna Coop.
Animazione Valdocco**

-  Via Ghedini 6

7 TRAVELLING IN ITALY AND/OR TO ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY

1 TRAVELLING IN ITALY BY TRAIN

In Italy, there are the following types of trains: R: Regional (stops in many stations on the route, cheapest option); IC: Intercity (only a few stops on the route); EC: Eurocity (international trains, police checks on board when crossing the border and at the first station across borders).

For schedules and exact prices, go to the website WWW.TRENITALIA.IT or call the number 892021.

2 TRAVELLING IN ITALY BY BUS

For schedules and exact prices, contact the following companies:

BALTOUR/EUROLINES

-  www.baltour.it
-  0039 (0)861 1991900
-  info@baltour.it
-  ticket office in Rome Largo Guido Mazzoni – Biglietteria

SALEMI (Sicily)

-  www.autoservizisalemi.it
-  0039 (0)923-9811020

SAIS AUTOLINEE (Sicily)

-  www.saisautolinee.it
-  free 800211020
-  from mobile 199244141

IMPORTANT

- if you travel from the South to the North of Italy, you should know that there are 3 buses a day to go from Catania to Roma (40-43 euros), 3 buses a day from Catania to Milano (69-78 euros) and 4 buses a day from Roma to Milano (19-48 euros).

2 MOVING TO ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY BY TRAIN

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION FOR TRAIN JOURNEYS TO THE BORDERS

- In the main railway stations of the major cities there is always a Railway Police Station; in these stations travellers are usually subject to daily checks, either in the station areas or before getting to the platform;
- Always have the ticket with you when travelling: ticket inspectors of the State Railways are public officers, they can call the police if there is any irregularity and can ask to check your documents;
- Trains departing from border towns are subject to frequent controls from the departure station along the way up to destination;

IMPORTANT

- In every border railway station there is a border police station, which checks the documents and monitors the route.

TO SWITZERLAND

The first city in Switzerland is Chiasso) leave from Milan Central Station.

► FROM MILANO CENTRAL

to Lugano and Zurich (Switzerland) there are 8 trains a day from 8:25 until 20:25 (from 19 euro). From Milan Central to Bern and Basel there are 3 trains a day (from 29 euro). For schedules and exact prices contact:

Trenitalia

 www.trenitalia.it

 892021

Trenord

 www.trenord.it

 0039 (0)2-72494949

FFS (Swiss railways)

 www.ffi.ch

 0900300300

TO AUSTRIA AND GERMANY

► FROM VERONA

(Porta Nuova) there are 6 trains to Austria (Innsbruck) and Germany daily (price from 39 euros). Night

CONNECTIONS AMONG THE MAIN ITALIAN CITIES

DEPARTURE	ARRIVAL	NO. DAILY TRAINS	PRICE
CATANIA	ROMA	4 daily trains	39 to 69 €
CATANIA	MILANO	1 daily train	69 to 110 €
ROMA	MILANO	4 daily trains	19 to 51 €
ROMA	BOLOGNA	4 daily trains	19 to 37,5 €
ROMA	FIRENZE	4 daily trains	19 to 37,5 €
ROMA	VENEZIA	3 daily trains	29 to 54 €
UDINE	MILANO	2 daily trains	29 to 51 €
UDINE	VENEZIA	1 x hr from 4:31 to 22:07	11,65 €
TRIESTE	MILANO	3 daily trains	29 to 53,5 €
TRIESTE	VENEZIA	1 x hr from 5:15 to 22:06	12 to 18 €
MILANO	GENOVA	1 x hr from 6:10 to 21:10	9 to 20,5 €
MILANO	VERONA	1 x hr from 6:25 to 22:25	12 to 21 €
VERONA	MILANO	1 x hr from 5:40 to 21:40	12 to 21 €
VENEZIA	MILANO	1 x hr from 5:52 to 20:02	19 to 37,5 €

trains: from Milan Central – Verona – Trento – Bolzano – Innsbruck (Austria) – Vienna – Munich (Germany) (prices from 59 euros)

► FROM ROMA

(station Termini) – Florence – Bologna – Verona – Trento – Bolzano – Innsbruck (Austria) – Munich (Germany) (prices from 59 euros); from Roma Termini – Florence – Bologna – Venezia – Tarvisio – Klagenfurt (Austria) – Villach (Austria) – Vienna (Austria) (prices from 59 euros)

► FROM VENEZIA-MESTRE

there are trains to Vienna (Austria) and to Innsbruck (Austria) – Munich (Germany) (prices from 95 euro). For schedules and exact prices contact:

Trenitalia

 www.trenitalia.it

 892021

ÖBB (Austria railways)

 www.obb-italia.com

 +43 (0)5 1717
(English/German),
+39 02 3041 5023 (Italian).

TO FRANCE

► FROM TURIN

(Lingotto station): train to Torino-Cuneo and then Cuneo-Ventimiglia to the French stations of Vievola-Tende-La Brigue- ST Damals de Tende – Fontan Saorge-Bresil sur Roja.



► FROM GENOVA

(Piazza Principe station): trains R, IC, EC to Ventimiglia; trains EC “Thello” to Nice and Marseille (France); (Brignole station): trains R and IC to Ventimiglia.

► FROM SAVONA

trains R, IC, EC to Ventimiglia arriving from Genoa and Turin; trains EC “Thello” to Nice Ville and Marseille (France). From Ventimiglia to Nice: regional trains (R) run by French railways SNCF, departing from Ventimiglia to Cannes, Nice ville and Grasse. “Thello” trains from Milan Central to Nice and Marseille via Turin, Genoa and Ventimiglia (prices from 30 euros).

► FROM MILANO CENTRALE

to Nice and Marseille (France) via Torino, Genova and Ventimiglia (prices from 30 euros).

From Venezia-Mestre to Dijon and Paris (France) via Padova, Vicenza, Verona, Brescia and Milan (prices from 67 euros) For schedules and exact prices contact:

Trenitalia

 www.trenitalia.it

 892021

SNCF (French railways)

 www.sncf.com

 0039 (0)2 40326435



2. ...to Austria



3. ...to Switzerland

3 MOVING TO ANOTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRY BY BUS

There are many buses connecting the main Italian cities with Germany, France, Austria and Switzerland. Some of the most frequent routes are: Rome-Paris, Rome-Munich, Milan-Paris, Milan-Vienna, Milan-Zurich, Venice-Paris, Milan-Basel, Venice-Vienna, Milan-Munich, Venice-Munich, Genoa-Marseilles. For schedules and exact prices contact the following transport companies:

Baltour/Eurolines

-  www.eurolines.it
-  www.baltour.it
-  0039 (0)861 1991900
-  info@baltour.it
-  ticket office in Rome at Largo Guido Mazzoni – Biglietteria B)

8 GLOSSARY

▶ **ASYLUM SEEKER (RICHIEDENTE ASILO)**

is a person who presents an asylum application for the recognition of refugee status, according to the Geneva Convention of 1951. The asylum request can be made by any person and at any time.

▶ **MINISTRY OF INTERIOR (MINISTERO DELL'INTERNO)**

is the central administration of the state which has primary authority on issues of immigration and asylum.

▶ **PREFECTURE (PREFETTURA)**

is the administrative body of the Ministry of Interior, the decentralised Office of Internal Affairs of the province and the Government's territorial Office.

▶ **POLICE HEADQUARTER (QUESTURA)**

is the administrative body that manages and organises the activities of the police in each province. Within each police station, there is a foreign office that deals with the paperwork of immigrants and asylum seekers.

▶ **TERRITORIAL COMMISSIONS (COMMISSIONE TERRITORIALE) FOR THE RECOGNITION OF INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION**

has the task of evaluating the applications for recognition of international protection status.

▶ **PERMIT OF STAY (PERMESSO DI SOGGIORNO)**

is the document that authorises you to stay legally on Italian territory.

▶ **UNACCOMPANIED MINOR (MINORE NON ACCOMPAGNATO)**

A person who is under eighteen years of age, who is not married and is located in a European country, unaccompanied by a responsible adult who is older than eighteen years.

▶ **RELATIVE (FAMILIARE)**

your husband/wife or your partner (partner is not recognised in every country); your children who are not married and are dependent on you. If you are a minor and you are not married, your father, your mother and the legal “guardian” are also considered members of the family.

▶ **“CEDOLINO”**

a document in the form of a strip of card with a photo that is given to the applicant who has attended the police station to apply for asylum and to have fingerprints taken. This document details successive appointments with the police.

▶ **EURODAC**

Database that can be accessed by all European States in which the fingerprints of applicants for asylum and certain categories of irregular migrants are stored.

▶ **DUBLIN REGULATION (REGOLAMENTO DUBLINO)**

European regulation that establishes the state responsible for examining an asylum application.

▶ **VERBALIZATION (VERBALIZZAZIONE)**

phase of the asylum procedure where at the police headquarters the C3 form is filled out (written questions asking for information about the applicant, his/her family and the way you had taken to arrive in Italy).

▶ **SCHENGEN AREA (SPAZIO SCHENGEN)**

free circulation area that includes a group of 26 European countries, including 22 EU Member States. 22 European states of the 28 take part with the exception of Britain and Ireland (opt-out), Cyprus, Croatia, Bulgaria and Romania. In addition: Iceland, Liechtenstein Norway and Switzerland.

D CTIONARY

Introduce yourself Presentarti

Buongiorno – **Good morning**

Ciao/Salve – **Hello**

Arrivederci – **Good bye**

Buonasera – **Good evening**

Per favore – **Please**

Scusa – **Excuse me**

Prego – **You are welcome**

Grazie – **Thank you**

Il mio cognome è... – **My surname is**

Il mio nome è... – **My name is ...**

Vengo da... – **I'm from...**

Ho anni – **I am old**

Family – Famiglia

Sorella – **Sister**

Fratello – **Brother**

Madre – **Mother**

Padre – **Father**

Figlia – **Daughter**

Figlio – **Son**

Moglie – **Wife**

Marito – **Husband**

Nonna – **Grandmother**

Nonno – **Grandfather**

Zia – **Aunt**

Zio – **Uncle**

Cugina – **Cousin (female)**

Cugino – **Cousin (male)**

voglio chiamare mio/a..
I would like to call my...

Mio/a... vive a ... – **My ... lives in ...**

Asking for and giving information – Chiedere e dare informazioni

C'è un traduttore?

Is there a translator?

Dove mi trovo? – *Where am I?*

Non capisco – *I don't understand*

C'è un avvocato? –

Is there a lawyer?

Parli ? – *Do you speak ... ?*

Puoi scrivermelo?

Can you write it down?

Ho bisogno di ... – *I need to ...*

Non parlo italiano

I don't speak Italian

Posso fare una telefonata?

Can I make a phone-call?

Voglio la traduzione di questo documento – *I want the translation of this document*

Quanto tempo starò in questo posto? – *For how long I will stay in this place?*

Non ho soldi – *I have no money*

Non lo so – *I don't know*

Dove posso dormire?

Where can I sleep?

Dove posso mangiare?

Where can I eat?

Dov'è il bagno?

Where is the bathroom?

Avete acqua? – *Do you have water?*

Dov'è la stazione degli autobus?

Where is the bus station?

Dov'è la stazione dei treni?

Where is the train station?

Quanto costa il biglietto?

How much is the ticket?

Dove posso comprare il biglietto?

Where can I buy the ticket?

Dove posso chiedere aiuto e informazioni? – **Where can I get help and information?**

Dove posso fare una doccia?
Where can I take a shower?

Dove posso comprare una scheda telefonica?
Where can I buy a phone card?

Health – Salute

Devo andare in ospedale
I need to go to the hospital

Ho bisogno di un medico
I need a doctor

Sono ferito – **I'm hurt**

Mi serve una medicina
I need a medicine

Il dolore è forte – **The pain is bad**

Mi fa male qui – **I feel pain here**

Ho la febbre – **I have a fever**

Sono malato – **I am ill**

Mi gira la testa
My head is spinning

Sono allergico a...**I am allergic to**

Ho mal di testa – **I have a headache**

Sono stato picchiato
I was beaten

Non respiro bene
I have problems breathing

Ho mal di gola
I have sore throat

Ho mal di denti
I have toothache

Ho problemi alla pelle
I have skin problems

Soffro di bronchite
I suffer from bronchitis

Soffro di asma – **I am asthmatic**

Ho perdite di sangue
I have heavy bleeding

Potrei essere incinta
I may be pregnant

Ho la tubercolosi
I have tuberculosis

Ho subito violenza sessuale
I am a victim of sexual violence

Ho la scabbia – I have scabies

Ho la malaria – I have malaria

**Clothes and other things -
Vestiti e altri oggetti**

Maglione – Sweater

Scarpe – Shoes

Pantaloni – Pants

Maglietta – T-shirt

Mutande – Underwear

Calze – Socks

Cappello – Hat

Giubbotto – Vest

Sciarpa – Scarf

Guanti – Gloves

Sacco a pelo – Sleeping bag

Letto – Bed

Cuscino – Pillow

Coperte – Blankets

Batteria – Battery

Cellulare – Cell phone

Connessione internet
Internet connection

Computer – Computer

Sapone – Soap

Torcia – Torch

Dentifricio – Toothpaste

Spazzolino – Toothbrush

Adjectives – Aggettivi

scomodo – uncomfortable

stanco – tired

vicino – near

lontano – Far away

piccolo – small

grande – large

costoso – expensive

economico – cheap

pulito – clean

sporco – dirty

freddo – cold

caldo – hot

vecchio – old

nuovo – new

**Directions, places
and transportation –
Indicazioni, luoghi e trasporti**

Sud – South

Nord – North

Est – East

Ovest – West

Destra – Right

Sinistra – Left

Fuori – Outside

Dentro – Inside

Indietro – Back

Avanti – Forward

Ufficio Postale – Post Office

Ospedale – Hospital

Prefettura – Prefecture

Questura – Police Headquarters

Aeroporto – Airport

Porto – Port

Treno – Train

Autobus – Bus

Taxi – Taxi

Nave – Ship

**Documents and political asylum –
Documenti e asilo politico**

Non ho un documento
[I don't have a document](#)

Ho un documento
[I have a document](#)

Mi hanno rubato il mio
documento
[They stole my document](#)

Ho perso il mio documento
[I lost my document](#)

Permesso di soggiorno
[Permit of stay](#)

Passaporto – [Passport](#)

avvocato – [Lawyer](#)

Attestato/certificato –
[Certificate](#)

Ricorso/appello – [Appeal](#)

Richiesta d'asilo
[Asylum application](#)

Non voglio contattare la mia
ambasciata – [I don't want to
contact my embassy](#)

Voglio chiedere asilo politico
[I want to claim political asylum](#)

Arresto – [Arrest](#)

Espulsione – [Expulsion](#)

Violenze – [Violence](#)

Persecuzione – [Persecution](#)

Crimini – [Crimes](#)

Guerra – [War](#)

Torture – [Torture](#)

Minacce – [Threats](#)

Conflitti tribali/etnici
[Tribal/ethnic conflicts](#)

Arruolamento forzato
[Forced recruitment](#)

Polizia di frontiera [Border police](#)

Gruppi militari – [Military groups](#)

Leggi – [Laws](#)

Diritti Umani – **Human Rights**

Libertà – **Liberty**

Vita – **Life**

Nel Paese da cui provengo
sono in pericolo – **In the country
I come from I would be in danger**

Non posso tornare al mio Paese
I can't go back to my country

Perchè sono di un gruppo etnico
o sociale – **Because I am in an
ethnic or social group**

Sono stato/a vittima di
discriminazioni...
**I have been a victim of
discrimination ...**

Per la mia religione
Because of my religion

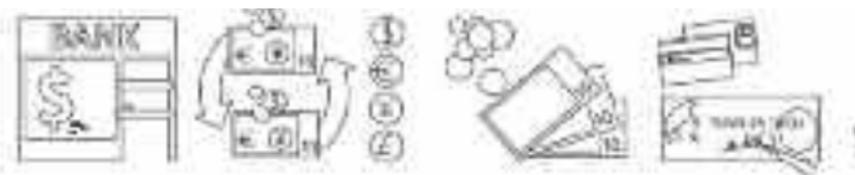
Per il colore della mia pelle
Because of my skin colour

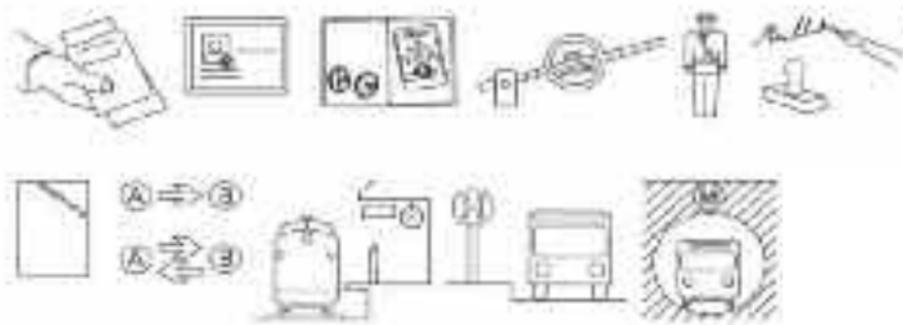
Per il mio orientamento sessuale
Because of my sexual orientation

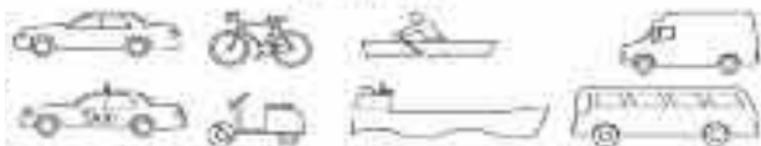
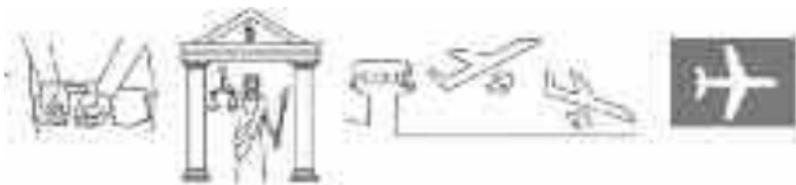
Per le mie opinioni politiche
Because of my political views











www.w2eu.info

