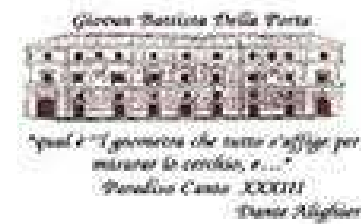


Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



# Itg. "Della Porta-Porzio" Mobility C2: Portugal Migration in Italy & Campania



# THE SEA-WATCH



Sea-Watch is an independent, non-profit organization, they are financed solely through donations.

# SEA-WATCH 3



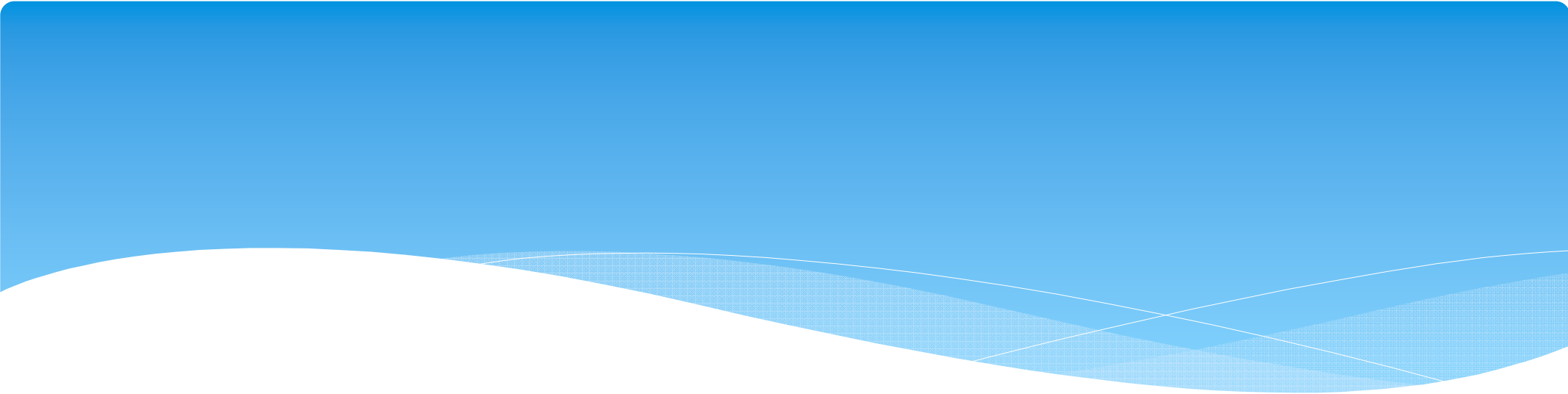
The Sea-Watch 3 is a 55 m long rescue ship that helps immigrants in the Med. Sea.

From November 2017 to January 2018, the Sea-Watch 3 alone was involved in rescuing approximately 1,500 people.

# A SEA-WATCH 3 STORY



The Sea-Watch 3, with 47 immigrants on board have been for 12 days in the middle of the sea, because they asked to land temporarily 'cause of a storm and didn't receive any answer.



Naples' Mayor didn't accept National directions and launched an appeal on the Town Hall website. He asked for help to the Neapolitan population. 12.000 answered in a very short time

fanpage

...g y , t hap ned met i incredi le in Napl s

Ragazzi!



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## Foreign population registered until 1° January in Company,



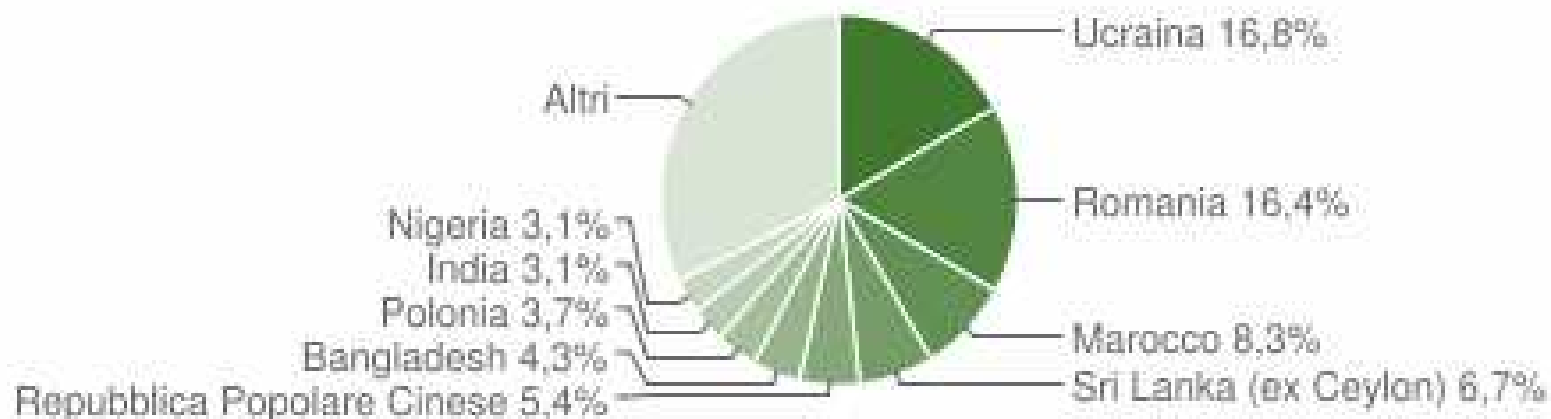
Andamento della popolazione con cittadinanza straniera - 2018

CAMPANIA - Dati ISTAT 1° gennaio 2018 - Elaborazione TUTTITALIA.IT

(\*) post-censimento

We can see an interesting increase from 2004 to 2018. This number doesn't include only the people escaping from countries in danger

The biggest community of foreigners is the Ukrainian one with the 16,8% of all the foreigners on the territory, followed by the Romanian(16,4%) one and the Moroccan one(8,3%)





# Number of foreigners in Campania from last year

Province	Foreignes (woman)	Foreigners (men)	Total of Foreigners	% of the Foreigners	% of Foreigners on the total population	% of variation form the last year
Napoli	59.990	63.743	123.733	50,8%	3,98%	+5,0%
Salerno	25.139	27.717	52.856	21,7%	4,78%	+3,6%
Caserta	22.827	22.033	44.860	18,4%	4,85%	+3,3%
Avellino	5.921	7.669	13.590	18,4%	3,21%	+9,2%
Benevento	4.172	7.669	8.655	3,6%	3,09%	+15,4%
Totale Regione	118.049	125.645	243.694		100,0%	+4,9%

# MIGRATION IN ITALY



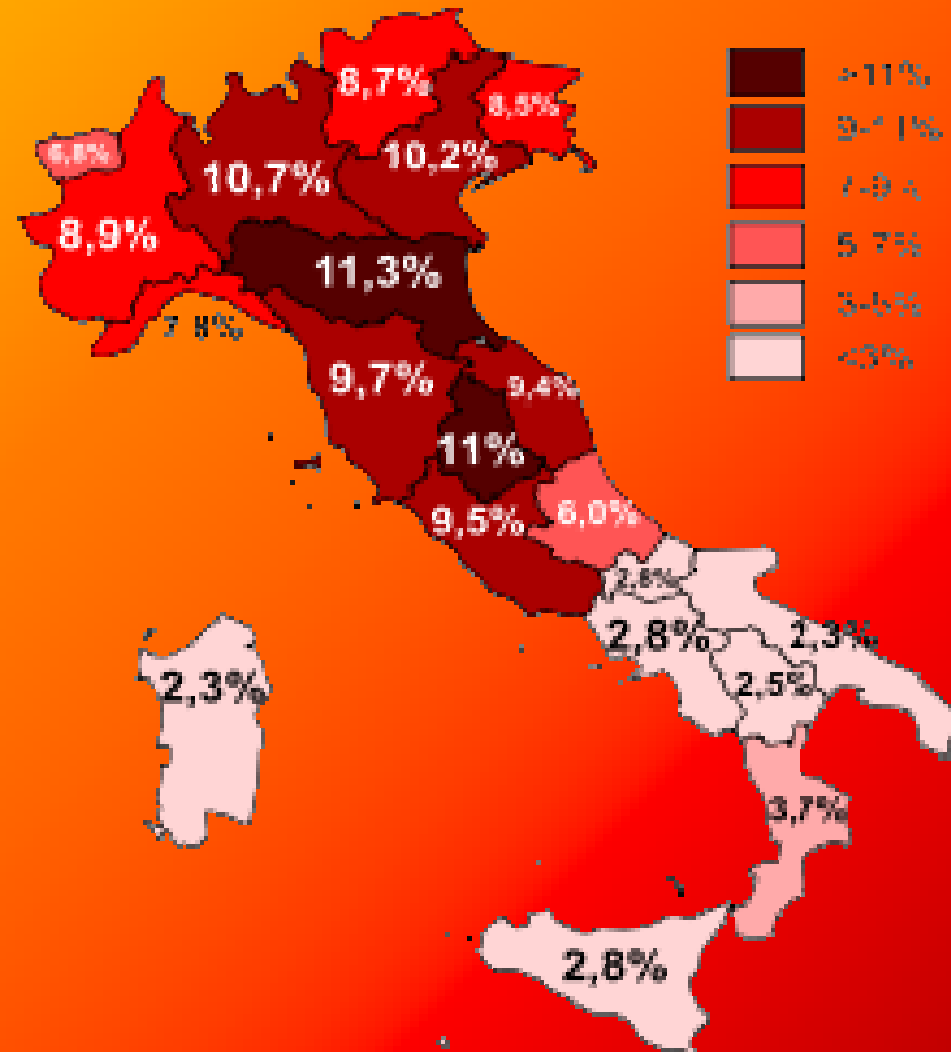
## *A Look at the Numbers*

Let's have a look at some numbers about foreign nationals living in Italy, both legal and illegal.

5 millions of foreigners live legally in Italy.

According to the National Statistics Institute, ISTAT, they are about 8% of Italy's population of 60 millions.

The largest group of migrants comes from Romania (23%), another group is from Albania(9%), followed by Moroccans (8%), Chinese and Ukrainians (around 4/5%).



Foreign residents as a percentage of the regional population, 2018

Recently focus is largely on the 690,000 migrants who have arrived since 2013 from sub-Saharan Africa. They come to Italy by boats and rafts in terrible conditions. Some have papers, others don't – and most are still in the country.

Migration studies estimate that there are some 500,000 people living in Italy illegally – equivalent to 0.9 percent of the population, among them failed asylum seekers and those who have overstayed their visas.



# Where and how do they live?

The main communities of migrants are located in metropolitan areas which are characterised by a specific country of origin.

**Bari**, for example, is populated by Albanians, the community coming from Ecuador has a significant presence in **Genoa** (26,2%), the Ceynolese in Messina (24,8%);

**Turin** has a high presence of Moroccans (23,7%), whereas **Naples** is inhabited by the Ukrainian community (23,8%).



# Are the numbers falling or increasing?

Following the deal, which was signed last summer, the number of migrants reaching Italian shores between January and June 2018 reaches 13,800 – down 84% on the same period a year earlier.

There was also a 12% increase in expulsions last year, compared to years 2016 and 2017.



When they have a regular work, migrants are employed in retail, factories, farming or domestic work. Only a few manage to run their own business. Many of them become workless or without a regular contract and end up living in inhuman conditions.

10.000 migrants and refugees in Italy live outdoor, in occupied buildings, even worst, in actual shantytowns. They suffer from healthy problems, without enough food, water, electricity, and have no possibilities to benefit from social services.



# What happens to migrants rescued at sea?

A large number of migrants and refugees reach Italian coasts by sea on overcrowded boats and rafts. Until a few months ago, as soon as they arrived/were rescued, they were gathered in reception facilities for a first relief and identification, then they could ask for international protection. After 48 hours, they were transferred to other facilities called SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees ) like Lampedusa Reception Center on the Sicilian island. The objective of such facilities went beyond the distribution of food and housing. It also provided complementary services such as legal and social guidance and support, and the development of individual programs to promote socioeconomic inclusion and integration. Migrants not claiming for asylum, (a small number) or receiving expulsion measure, must repatriate.





# New reception policies

But the new hardline Interior Minister Matteo Salvini, who heads the nationalist League party, claims that Italy "cannot be Europe's refugee camp", vowing to halt the influx of arrivals and expel hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants. That's why after his recent reform, migrants and refugees can't benefit from SPRAR (called now Protection System for International Protection Holders and Foreign Unaccompanied Minors) anymore, but it seems they will stay in a sort of limbo having less alternative solutions.



*THANKS FOR YOUR  
KIND ATTENTION.*



I.T.G. DELLA PORTA - PORZIO

**Napoli, Italy**

- Ciuccio Giuseppe
- Esposito Giovanni
- Hayat Salar
- Monfregola Ludovico
- Pierno Laura