





3° TRANSNATIONAL WORKSHOP Thessaloniki (GR) May 23 – 26, 2017

National Net of SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees): the experience of Messina (Castroreale and Rodì Milici) by Coop. Azione Sociale

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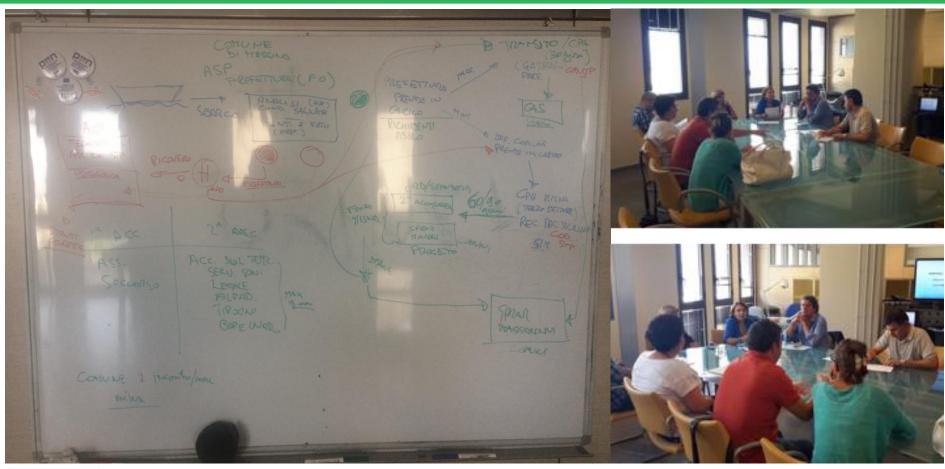




How welcoming system works

Brief overview







... very difficult to understand for all, even for stakeholders © Connecting cities Building successes



How welcoming system works Brief overview



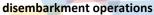








Other adult people are carried to the structures for first welcoming (local, regional or national)

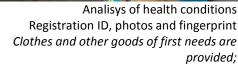


- Prefecture of Messina;
- Italian Red Cross;
- Police;
- Municipality of Messina;
- Public Heal<mark>tcare</mark> Organizations

People which need healtcare services are carried to the hospital.

Woman and children have a different treatment, psicological in particular.

The figure of cultural mediator is very important.



An STP code is provided for free access to all healtcare national services;

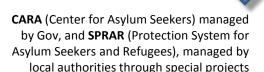


Unaccompanied minors are entrusted with a special centers managed by third sector organizations or familie for temporary adoption.





After about 60 days, people are untrestd to special structurese for second welcoming





SPRAR is the system is becoming a good model of welcoming. In the SPRAR centers migrants are aided to learn italian and a work, to know their rights and duties.







What is the National Net of





The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR), created by Law N. 189/2002, is made up of the network of local institutions that implement reception projects for forced migrants by accessing the **National Fund for** Asylum Policies and Services, managed by the Ministry of the Interior and provided under the Government finance law.



Sistema di Protezione per Richiedenti Asilo e Rifugiati









How does SPRAR work?





The Italian reception system is based on the collaboration between different levels of government

Ministry of the Interior

ANCI-National Association of Italian Municipalities

Local authorities with the involvement of the so-called third sector (NGO's, associations)





The numbers of SPRAR





PROGETTI	640	501 ordinari 95 per minori non accompagnati e 44 per persone con disagio mentale o disabilità
ENTI LOCALI TITOLARI DI PROGETTO	546	482 Comuni 21 Province 14 Unioni di Comuni 4 Comunità Montane 25 Altri Enti (ambiti territoriali e sociali, consorzi intercomunali, società della salute) Oltre 1.000 comuni coinvolti in totale
POSTI FINANZIATI	25.838	23.239 ordinari 2.007 per minori non accompagnati 592 per persone con disagio mentale o disabilità

In Siciliy

- n. 4536 total seats
- n. 554 for unaccompanied minors
- n. 80 local authorities involved
- n. 107 projects in progress

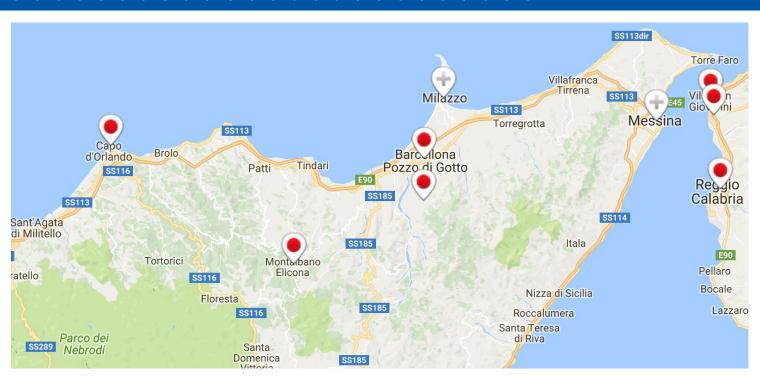




The numbers of SPRAR







In Messina

- n. 335 seats
- n. 18 for unaccompanied minors
- n. 9 local authorities involved
- n. 11 projects in progress





Developing a SPRAR work



All activities are possible thanks to a multidisciplinary group with hard skills:

- Cultural mediator
- Social worker
- Professional educator
- Psychologist
- Legal counsel

Every group is led by a Project Manager Coordinator







Castroreale and Rodì Milici are two small centres respectively of 2650 and 2150 inhabitants in the metropolitan area of Messina (Sicily).

Here the **Cooperative (Coop.) Azione Sociale** is the managing body of two projects, respectively 21 and 30 seats, broken down by family units, coming from different African and Asian countries.

Objective and Aims

To activate pathways for the reception and integration of migrants on the territory through the activation of awareness-raising and social inclusion paths.









MAIN ACTIVITIES

- ✓ Cultural-linguistic Mediation;
- ✓ Accommodation;
- ✓ Orientation and Access to the Services on the Territory;
- ✓ Education;
- ✓ Professional Requalification;
- ✓ Orientation and Facilitation to Work Integration;
- ✓ Orientation and Integration into the Housing Market;
- ✓ Facilitation of Social Integration;
- ✓ Legal Support;
- ✓ Social and Health Services.







METHODOLOGY

- ✓ constant work of networking;
- ✓ balance of the individual skills of the beneficiaries;
- ✓ individualized planning through personal take charge of beneficiaries



socio-occupational inclusion through the activation of professional trainings

use of young skilled workers through continuous training initiatives

involvement of youth groups (sports and cultural associations) in the socialization activities envisaged by the project

















Connecting cities Building successes





Three Good Ends – Three Good beginnings

Ebrima (Gambia) after nine months of apprenticeship as a pizza cooker in Messina, was hired indefinitely in a pizzeria in the city centre and thanks to the support of the team found an apartment that she shared with Two other former beneficiaries









Three Good Ends – Three Good beginnings

Toumani (Malian), a lover of reading, spent nine months at the Feltrinelli bookstore, where he also worked as a waitress and barman. Thanks to the skills acquired and the knowledge of the French language he found work in a well-known restaurant of Lipari (Eolian islands) during the summer and the owner, pleased with his work, intends to call him back in the early months of next year to reopen the premises. Meanwhile, with the support of the team he found a rented apartment that shares with two students of university of Messina









Three Good Ends – Three Good beginnings

Charles (Nigerian), welcomed at Rodì Milici (ME) together with his companion and daughter born in Italy. Helped by the team, is placed in the CPIA where he reaches the third school graduation with good grades. Then he holds a training in a garden centre company of Terme Vigliatore (ME) where he is later recruited and settled with his family. He returns to greet the project operators periodically and is a point of reference for fellow countrymen. He has since become father of his second son.





Why is SPRAR approach good?





different practices of widespread reception

involvement of local authorities during design of project integration with territorial services

the start-up of individual paths of socio-occupational integration

activation of professional trainings consistent with the balance of competences.



Final considerations for Peer Review



Challenges/difficulties you have faced in development and implementation

- Small Communities where SPRARs are implemented tend to show drag and distrust
- Dialogue between Central System of SPRAR Net and Local developers is difficult.

What two questions /issues would you like the peer reviewers to focus on?

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Final considerations for Peer Review



1. How to guarantee continuity of work integration after the time in a SPRAR Centre (6/9 months max)

Good opportunity about work integration could came from the small centres where SPRASs are developed

2. How to have an hard involvement of local community









Grazie Thanks Danke Merci Gracias Eυχαριστώ multumesc Takk dziękuję dakujem hvala tänan kiitos köszönöm aciu Tack děkuji paldies



