



**CiSoTRA**

Civil Society for Social Inclusion of Unaccompanied Minors in Transition to Adulthood:  
Learning Communities for Shaping Transition Interfaces • <http://cisotra.eu>

## **WP 2 Initial Study**

### **WP 2.3 Reflection on transition of UAM to adulthood (in general) and presentation of national situation for Italy**

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## **GENERAL ABOUT TRANSITION OF UAM TO ADULTHOOD (reflections from: Synthesis report, Compilation of national reports)**

### **General Findings and Model of Transition System**

Europe is currently faced with a surge in migration from third countries, which is considered by some as a migration “crisis”. This surge has brought to the surface differences in attitude and general political outlook, which are hard to reconcile. While it is obvious that the situation in the countries of origin of refugees like Afganistan, Irak, Syria, Eritrea, Mali and others is desperate, the legal systems in most European countries admits third country nationals only in cases of individual or collective prosecution.

All refugees, except the few which are admitted along this legal framework, are in a situation of limbo, facing long periods of insecurity of status of residence, having only limited access to the educational system and labour market.

Among the group of refugees are young refugees, in fact the by far largest group, as young healthy and dynamic males, due to the current mostly illegal ways of getting to Europe, have the best chance of arriving.

These youth carry the hopes of friends and family, on the one hand to be safe from the immediate effects of war and conflict, as this group is the one drafted to the military and often cruel and illegal militia. On the other hand they carry the hope that a relative who makes it to and in Europe may be able to support its family from there.

Unaccompanied minors are a significant group among these young refugees and although most of them are close to adult age, these young refugees enter the distinct systems of youth protection which exist in all of Europe’s countries.

The purpose of the project CiSoTRA “Civil Society for social inclusion of unaccompanied minors in transition to adulthood – learning communities for shaping transition interfaces “is to contribute to the knowledge about practices which currently shape the policy field in the partner countries, thereby expanding the knowledge about policy options, identify training needs of professionals and youth and to suggest an overall model of fostering a smooth transition of youth from the status of protected minor to adulthood. A special focus is the contribution the civil society is making to these transitioning practices.

The partner countries CiSoTRA (Italy, Slovenia, Greece, Germany, Turkey) face a number of specific challenges as well as some common ones.

Greece and Italy are considered by most refugees as countries of transition, therefore the institutions which care for the youth are often challenged with disappearing clients, which have moved on to northern Europe. In Turkey a high number of Syrian refugees forms a, until now, quite distinct community, which only now is being gradually integrated into the Turkish mainstream society. In Italy and Turkey illegal work and the maintenance of the human rights of youth are an issue. In Slovenia the overall number of young refugees is low and while the country is not very used to welcoming refugees, it can study the best practices of other countries to set up a capable system, based on a flexible and knowledgeable educational system. Details of the situation in each partner country are described in the document *Compilation of National Reports*,

available on [www](http://www.unipegaso.it)

About documents **Compilation of national reports and Synthesis report - outputs of activity Initial study** (documents from in 2018).

The document **Compilation of national reports** presents situation of UAM in transition to adulthood in 5 partner countries: Slovenia, Italy, Greece, Germany, Turkey. Report was written based on literature review, interviews and focus group research. The document is available on [www](http://www.unipegaso.it) ( link: [www.unipegaso.it](http://www.unipegaso.it) platform and <https://cisotra.eu/resources/> ). The situation of Italy is described on pages 31 to 73.

The purpose of **Synthesis report: *Facilitating the Transition of Unaccompanied Minor Refugees to Successful Adulthood – Pathways, Critical Incidents and Building Life Skills Through Multi-Actor Cooperation*** is to contribute to the knowledge about those practices which currently shape the policy field in the partner countries, thereby expanding the knowledge about policy options, identify training needs of professionals and youth and to suggest an overall model of fostering a smooth transition of youth from the status of protected minor to adulthood. Synthesis reports includes collection of 29 good practices identified from 5 partner countries, practices from Italy are available from pages 76 to 92. Report is available on [www](http://www.unipegaso.it) ( link: [www.unipegaso.it](http://www.unipegaso.it) platform and <https://cisotra.eu/resources/> )

### **Challenges to a smooth transition and inclusive factors**

Minors are mostly in a relatively protected situation, they often live in protected communities, and are accompanied by professional staff. Once these young people turn eighteen years old—depending on the country and its administrative practices—they are regarded as adults. Often, they have to abruptly leave these protected communities and move into a regular shelter for asylum seekers, where there is considerably less social-pedagogic support. Overall, this is an enormous challenge for them.

Integration into host societies, even those which are more and more aware of themselves as “migration societies”, however, requires a much more complex process of mutual negotiation of the terms of acceptance. This process of negotiation requires the host societies to explain themselves, to explain terms of “inclusion in diversity” and to translate this into concrete regulations of access to education, training and employment, but also of the terms of societal immersion.

On the level of social integration, there is a wide consensus among experts about the risk factors for refugee youth to drop out of society permanently out of frustration, denied opportunities, lack of building social relations and mental illness. Many actors see the danger of the formation of an alienated “parallel society” of individuals who are not deported, but also not an integrated part of the society.



### Inclusive factors of social integration

Youth enter the host country with very different orientations and often have to reframe their mindsets about their goals in life and their perceptions, for example what is accepted in the host country, what is allowed there and what are the conditions for success there. The youth often have a lot of emotional and psychological trauma; their life stories are stories of escape and insecurity. For the first time, they are in a relatively safe position to reconsider their personal situation and form new life projects for themselves.

Therefore, there is a challenge to the youth to **stabilize** their situations. **Orienting** is the next step to societal integration. Orientation requires a focal point to form suitable life projects for the youth and should be an organized process. Assuming that stabilizing and orienting have been successful, the next step is to leave the support system designed to assist refugees and to enter the regular system, which is not designed for refugees. This entails **inserting** the youth into the regular educational system or a regular job or apprentice in a company in the host country and phasing out the support system.

The aim should still be to enter the regular system as soon as possible, i.e., leaving those activities designed just for refugees and become part of activities in regular society, such as a sport club or other organizations that are part of everyday civil society. This final aim is an additional stabilizing factor.

The above-mentioned factors are practical and provide a sound intervention, but the problem is that they are often designed and implemented separately from each other. There is no overall system. These elements are in detailed described in Synthesis report.

## **COUNTRY SPECIFIC PART – reflection on situation in Italy**

### **1. Overall context - facts (and the most important numbers)**

Italy has been the main entry point for UAM in Europe over the last years. Most of UAM who come to Italy are males, between 15 -17 years. The report from (IOM 2018) shows that once in Italy, the majority reported to be willing to stay in the country (79%); and a few reported the intention to reach Germany (4%), France (3.8%), the United Kingdom (3.6%) and other European countries. But in reality percentage of those, who feel Italy as country of destination, is much smaller.

Some data about the arrivals of UAM to Italy between 2014 and 2020: 13.026 (2014), 12.450 (2015), 25.846 (2016), 15.779 (2017), 3.536 (2018), 1.680 (2019), 2.566 (until sept 2020). Most UAM that arrived to Italy were males and 17 years old (STATISTA 2020). In June 2019 a total of 7,272 unaccompanied children (93% boys and 7% girls) were present and registered in different types of accommodation. Most of all registered UASC at the end of June 2019 were in shelters run by state authorities and non-profit entities (79% of the total in second-level reception centres and 5% in first-level reception centres), while 6% were in private accommodation - family care arrangements (UNHCR, UNICEF and IOM 2019).

### **2. Legal basis or National legislation, relevant for migrants**

On 7th of April 2017 Italy adopted a new legislation for the protection of unaccompanied minors. The Law No. 47/2017, provisions on protective measures for unaccompanied foreign minors, entered into force on 6th of May 2017 (*GU Serie Generale n.93 del 21 aprile 2017*) and represents the first example of an innovative and comprehensive legal instrument adopted by an EU-member State and relating to the rights of the unaccompanied foreign minors coming from non EU-member States (without Italian or other EU member States citizenship). This law reinforces the prohibition against expelling or refusing entry to unaccompanied children. The law recognises the special vulnerabilities of unaccompanied children and guarantees them the same rights and protection afforded to Italian and other European children. The law requires identity procedures to be carried out on arrival of an unaccompanied child in Italy, and an inquiry to be conducted to determine what future actions will be in the child's best interests. Identification procedures should be concluded within ten days and be carried out in

primary reception facilities. Facilities must meet minimum standards to ensure the child is adequately accommodated and their fundamental rights protected. The law provides that unaccompanied children must have access to the Italian National Health Service during their time in Italy, and be admitted to educational institutions. They also have a right to be informed about legal representation, which should be provided free of charge, funded by the state. Other articles of the Zampa law amend or introduce procedures regarding family reunification, the provision of residency permits, access to foster care, the training and appointment of guardians, and assistance for victims of human trafficking.

Although this law represents a positive step and an example for other countries, ensuring its effective implementation is likely to prove difficult. Providing unaccompanied children with sufficient accommodation, guardianship, health care and education, among other things, requires sufficient funding and capacity. Unfortunately, the quality and availability of these services in many places in Italy continue to fall below the standards envisioned (Lelliott 2018)

In addition, there is the Decree Law No. 113 of 4 October 2018 - converted, with amendments, into Law No. 132 of 1 December 2018 (the "Salvini decree"), which, in particular, eliminated humanitarian protection and enrolment in the Register of Municipalities for young migrants who become adults.

On October 5, 2020, the Italian Council of Ministers approved in Parliament the amendments of the so-called "security decrees" that had deeply modified the rules on the reception of asylum seekers, those on rescue at sea, citizenship and asylum in Italy.

The new "immigration decree" reintroduce the form of humanitarian protection provided by the 1998 Consolidated Act on Immigration, but it will be called "special protection". This type of permit will be granted to foreigners who demonstrate serious reasons, in particular of a humanitarian nature or "resulting from constitutional or international obligations of the Italian state". The protection will last two years and will not be a mere extension of the permits for special cases introduced by the first security decree (Law 132/2018).

Residence permits for special protection, for disasters, for elective residence, for the acquisition of citizenship or the status of stateless person, for sports activities, for artistic activities, for religious reasons, for assistance to minors, become convertible into a residence permit for work reasons, "where the requirements are met".

Article 1 of the new current Government Decree also introduces a new principle of non-refoulement or repatriation to a state where human rights are systematically violated and also prevents the repatriation of those who have a well-established life in Italy.

The ban on registering asylum seekers at the municipal registry office, who will be issued with an identity document valid for three years, is also removed. In July, the consulta, which defined the rule prohibiting the registration of asylum seekers as unconstitutional following appeals made by many asylum seekers throughout Italy, also intervened on this point.

The **Sprar/Siproimi reception system** changes its name once again and becomes Reception and Integration System. In fact, the widespread reception system managed by municipalities is restored as a priority system to which have access also asylum seekers and not only the most vulnerable cases, minors and beneficiaries of international protection. In addition, first level services for applicants for international protection, which include material reception, health care, social and psychological assistance, linguistic and cultural mediation, Italian language courses, and legal and territorial orientation services, are distinguished from second level services that aim at integration and include work orientation and vocational training. Membership of the system, which is managed by the municipalities, will always be on a voluntary basis and there are no plans to abolish the Prefectural Reception System, the one that gave birth to the Extraordinary Reception Centres (Cas), at the centre of scandals for living conditions below minimum standards.

### **3. Lessons learned from project CiSoTRA**

#### **a.) Key informant from interviews and focus group**

- Need to support the transition paths from the minor to the age of young migrant; some proposals to support transition:
  - implementation of support programs that focus on empowerment, autonomy ...; can also be in the form of mentoring
  - Support in transition should start as soon as a child enters the residential care; The transition plan should always involve the development of a life project that is connected to strongest passion and interests of UAM
  - control of reception system to verify what are the tools that are available for the teens that leave structures when they are 18
  - structures where UAM minors live shall help UAM to learn how to live in 'community' - by making connections within local communities, in the neighbourhoods, where they could live the territory and not only into the structures.



- On the educational level, it is necessary to create more adequate channels within the education system, starting from a greater awareness of the needs of unaccompanied migrant children
- More trainings are needed for professionals that work in the area.
- Essential are the intervention to make safe the travels of unaccompanied migrant children; also those who decide to leave Italy; actions and partnership projects should be created with countries of origin.
- Needed is cooperation and coordination between different actors
- Need of multidimensional approach that involves every stakeholder (central government, local governments, economic and social partners, NGOs, universities and schools, etc.)

**b.) Some lessons learned from project activities organised in Italy in 2018, 2019, 2020 (workshops for UAM and young adults, trainings/courses for professionals, national seminars)**

- Rich material has been produced within project activities (trainings, videos, text materials..), which is available in e-platform CiSoTRA <https://elearning.cisotra.eu/> and www CiSoTRA <https://cisotra.eu/> and has high potential for supporting sustainability of the project, and contributing to improvements in the area of transition of UAM to adulthood.
- Trainings for professionals are well structured, and rich from the content side and materials produced (areas covered: harmonising protection of UAM and young adults, social and health care, education and labour market, social inclusion and multicultural society). Presentations of practices from different countries allow professionals to ‘broaden’ insights into international dimension. Trainings will be widely promoted by CSIG and POU also in the future, particularly in regions of Campania and Puglia.
- Workshops for UAM and young migrants offer opportunities to listen UAM and young adults, to offer them opportunities to speak about their needs with professionals from different sectors.
- In their work with UAM and young adults, professionals shall use innovative methods of work; six innovative methods were developed and tested in project CiSoTRA: *Creative writing, Photo voice, Experimental learning, Drama and theatre technique, E-newspaper, Mobile library*. Trainings for professionals on innovative methods of work with population of young migrants are therefore of key relevance.
- National seminars offer opportunity for open discussion and networking of professionals from different sectors and levels (local, regional, national).



### **c.) Actors (the most important in Italy)**

#### **State actors, and other main actors:**

- **The Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs** – Directorate General of Immigration and Integration Affairs – Is responsible for the registration of unaccompanied children and carries out family tracing of unaccompanied or separated children.
- **Police and other law enforcement agencies** are the main actors who initially engage with unaccompanied children and carry out the identification and placement procedures. They include the Coast Guard, Financial Police, and the Navy
- **Office of Immigration** is the body responsible for issuing documentation certifying the legitimacy of the child's presence as a migrant in the country, and receives the request for asylum
- **Regional and local authorities** - By law, the regions have the task of establishing minimum requirements necessary for the provision of services and the management of residential care facilities for children, but in doing so must still comply with the minimum requirements set at national level
- **Local social services:** have the duty to report on the situation of unaccompanied children living in children's care facilities to the Juvenile Court
- **The Prefecture:** is a body that represents the national government at provincial level and acts as a territorial Office of the Government regarding co-ordination of activities, relating to the procedures for first entry and assistance to unaccompanied children, between the Immigration Offices, regional, and local authorities.

**Humanitarian Organisations and Associations:** Non-governmental organisations in Italy dealing with cooperation with developing countries must obtain recognition from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to benefit from the contributions of Italian cooperation.

AICS - the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation - is one of key innovations established by the Italian law on international cooperation (Law No. 125/2014). The Agency began operating in January 2016, with the aim of aligning Italy with its principal European and global partners in the endeavor of development. Its basic model reflects that used in the main European countries, and it must comply with the demand for more professional and innovative forms of cooperation, involving the methodological flexibility necessary in a continuously evolving scenario.

The key themes of the future are a more equal distribution of wealth, guaranteed access to quality healthcare and education, and environmental sustainability. These are the challenges that cooperation should tackle and engage with, demonstrating a new

“economy of human promotion”, conceived to involve public and private agents, uniting culture, education, employment, rights, business and community, and inspired by European and Italian models. Moreover, international cooperation should provide concrete answers to the men, women and children that flee from war and poverty.

**Educational institutions, CPIA (Centri Provinciali di Istruzione per gli adulti):** The CPIAs are Italian Public Schools that promote the education of Italian and foreign young people and adults. They are a type of autonomous school institution, articulated in territorial service networks in order to reach the greatest number of potential beneficiaries. Each CPIA, as part of its annual programming, can organise courses linked to curricular and extra-curricular projects also in collaboration with other Institutions. The CPIAs offer literacy and Italian language learning courses for foreigners with A2 certification and 2nd level courses, aimed at obtaining a 2nd level secondary school diploma (former evening courses).

**National protection system for asylum seekers and refugees (SPRAR) or other dedicated child facilities:** The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) is a network of local authorities that access the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services within the available resources to implement integrated reception projects. At a territorial level, local authorities, with the valuable support of the third sector, guarantee "integrated reception" interventions that go beyond the mere distribution of food and accommodation, also providing complementary information, accompaniment, assistance and guidance measures, through the construction of individual paths of socio-economic integration.

**Specific regional actor in the region of Naples:**

CoopDedalus: Dedalus recognises as its mission Dedalus has developed a specific interest in the problems related to migration flows, carrying out research activities and innovative forms of intervention with the aim of promoting social and work integration, especially for minors, young people and women in difficulty. For this reason, it creates low-threshold social protection services for non-EU prostitutes; information desks, "on-call" cultural mediation services and manages a shelter for women in difficulty. The same track is also developed in other areas of social work, such as projects in favour of minors and young people in situations of unemployment, marginalization and deviance, managing territorial education services, pre-training, social accompaniment and job orientation.

**Communication/cooperation among different actors has been held in different ways:**

- National Information System for Unaccompanied Minors” (SIM). This system takes the form of a census information system, aimed at recording the entry of the minor into the national territory, regardless of their status as an applicant for international protection, and to monitor their subsequent reception path. System allows all involved parties (Police, regions, municipalities, communities, and Tribunals) to access a shared database where each, according to their competence and ensuring data protection, may enter, read and update the information on children (arrival, age, identification procedures and papers, movements within Italy, basic information on family tracing, activation of protection procedures, and integration). The SIM also records information concerning missing unaccompanied foreign minors, namely the date and place of disappearance, as well as all previous reports of disappearance or tracing (EMN, 2020).
- Different projects have been held to support coordination among actors, with particular aim to help minors to access the labor market at age 18 – eg. Doti Project and Giovani Donne Project (CONNECT 2014)
- Never Alone, for a possible tomorrow: an initiative in Italy to promote both the autonomy and inclusion of young migrants in full compliance with the respect of children's rights, whose purpose is to create a new culture of reception. Nine foundations joined their efforts in the initiative-to promote the autonomy and inclusion of young migrants in full compliance with the respect of children’s rights: Fondazione Cariplo, Compagnia di San Paolo, Fondazione CON IL SUD, Enel Cuore, Fondazione CRT-Cassa di Risparmio di Torino, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Cuneo, Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Padova e Rovigo, Fondazione Monte dei Paschi di Siena and Fondazione Peppino Vismara. At the centre of this collaboration there is a will to promote innovative solutions for the reception, integration and accompanying to adulthood of children from abroad and to help create greater awareness on this issue, both among the public opinion and the National and European institutions. Never Alone, is part of the European programme EPIM – European Programme on Integration and Migration, whose results are collected, validated and disseminated through an active monitoring system at National and European level that allows the identification of the implemented best practices and that promotes their on-line availability for the benefit of all Countries and Nations committed in the reception of young foreigners.

#### **d.) What happens when UAM turn 18 (years) – the transition**

At the age of majority, UAM are not anymore under "protection system". However, according to the law No. 47/2017, art. 13.2, reaching the age of eighteen, the minor has the possibility to continue, not later than age of twenty-one, the integration process with the permission from juvenile courts and the request to and support of the Social Services ("Servizi Sociali), which allows completing the integration process initiated by the minor subject even after the age of eighteen.

#### **e.) Good practices (the most important, in brief)**

Below are briefly presented some good practices (for more practices, visit the Synthesis report CiSoTRA, pages 76 to 92.):

##### **Project: International project INTEGRA - supporting unaccompanied minors' transition to adulthood**

- Responsible organisation: for Italy – CESIE
- Short description: Considering the needs of care-leavers and of professionals working with them, INTEGRA project has been designed to address the need to equip residential care professionals to successfully support the social and professional integration of unaccompanied minors who are leaving care-systems.

Duration of the project: 2018- 2019

##### **Project: Pathways for education, employment and integration of young migrants**

- Responsible organisation: Directorate-General for Immigration and Integration Policies – Ministry of Labour and Social policies (Italy)
- Short description: The project is based on the provision of an individual integration plan (which includes tutoring, counselling, career guidance, job orientation and a 5-month internship in a private company.), aimed at supporting unaccompanied minors and young migrants to gain self-sufficiency and access to the labour market. By the end of the project, approx. 2000 internships are expected to be granted.
- Main actions:
  - Profiling and needs assessment
  - Offering of a personalized set of active labour market services (tutoring, counselling, career guidance, job orientation, internship)
  - Provision of an endowment to intermediary societies providing job orientation and active labour market services (2.000,00 euros for each beneficiary taken



in charge); to enterprises for tutoring the internship activities (500,00 euros for 16 hours of tutoring); to beneficiaries for attending the internship (500,00 euros per month for a maximum of 2.500,00 euros).

- Job scouting, job searching, on-the-job coaching
- Duration of the project: 2016- 2019

**Project: Apartments for autonomy**

- Responsible organisation: Initiated by Tuscany region
- Short description: Introducing a new type of diffused hospitality into the system for the reception of children and adolescents (16–21 years).
- Main activities:
  - Elaboration of an individualized educational plan
  - Skills assessment process
  - Performing useful work socially
  - Guidance/counselling
  - Support for individual autonomy in everyday life
  - Italian language training courses
  - Training paths aimed at acquiring transversal skills
  - Integration paths and school support
  - Recreation and socialization activities
  - Sports activities and volunteering

**Project: Supervised independent living and housing solutions for UASC and former UASC**

- Responsible organisation: three housing providers from Milano - the Social Cooperative 'La Cordata', the Social Cooperative 'Comunità Progetto' and 'Pio Albergo Trivulzio'.
- Short description: Accommodation is offered in apartments located in various areas of Milano where continued protection is granted to UASC, together with a gradual acquisition of autonomy and responsibility. Young adults have opportunity to interact with flat-mates and other residents of the same building, thus avoiding ghettos. The role of a reference person for the apartment is crucial even if limited in terms of hours of presence, to provide guidance in the pathway towards autonomy.

**4. Conclusions and recommendations from project CiSoTRA, specific for Italy**

From the discussions at the events CiSoTRA, literature review and interviews, we can



extracts the following recommendations for Italy:

**a.) Recommendations related to UAM**

- Recognition of skills.
- Alphabetization of migrants.
- Essential are the intervention to make safe the travels of unaccompanied migrant children; also those who decide to leave Italy; actions and partnership projects should be created with countries of origin.
- Continuation with initiatives that prepare migrants for the labour market (all the initiative shall be implemented with high quality, and carefully monitored).
  - Facilitate the access of UAM and young migrants and refugees who turned 18 to the job market by strengthening the cooperation between the reception system and employment offices;
  - Ensure every UAM has a volunteer guardian and that the guardian is adequately trained and able to respond to his/her specific needs, even during the phase of transition to adulthood.
  - Promote safe and appropriate family or community-based alternative care arrangements, as well as supervised independent housing solutions,
  - To support custody system
  - Foster and increase the opportunities for meeting and interaction between UASC and former UM
  - Ensure that all UAM and former UAM at risk can benefit from psychosocial intervention measures of prevention or response, appropriate to their age, gender and cultural specify.
  - Promote intercultural and interreligious dialogue, as an instrument of integration and also to counteract the culture of racism and the risk of growing islamophobia.
  - Promoting the active participation of UAMs in transition to adulthood in economic, social and cultural life, also through business activities, especially in innovative sectors, also through the promotion of tools such as micro-credit, business start-up support services, favouring access to credit by beneficiaries of international protection.

**b.) Recommendations for providers of services: actors, organisations ...**

- Ensure consistent and adequate training of professionals that work in the area, to effectively respond to the needs of UASC and those turning 18
- Specialization of trachee and cultural mediators.
- Continuous trainings for professionals who directly work with UAM
- Need to guarantee effective synergy and collaboration amongst the various stakeholders operating at the centralized level and structured throughout the territory.
- Need of multidimensional approach that involves every stakeholder (central government, local governments, economic and social partners,

NGOs, universities and schools, etc.) so as to achieve a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses and, therefore, of the possible solutions to ensure equality and citizenship opportunities that are still taking into account very specific needs.

- To continue with initiatives, that support intercultural dialogue, as an instrument of integration and also to counteract the culture of racism and the risk of growing islamophobia
- Information and awareness-raising of the local population about migrations, types of migrants, the characteristics of their presence in Italy, Europe and the world. etc.
- Continuous training for legal experts and psychologists
- Promote the role of peer operator
- Activities aimed at influencing the choices and orientations of public administrations, and local, regional and national governments, as well as national and international institutions, and of the EU. In this context, the associations carry out both individually and collectively, actions aimed at guiding the choices of municipalities, regions and national government by organising political and cultural campaigns of a general nature (e.g. on the right of asylum).

Recommendations are also in line with findings from publication *At a crossroads Unaccompanied and separated children in their transition to adulthood in Italy* (published in November 2019).

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