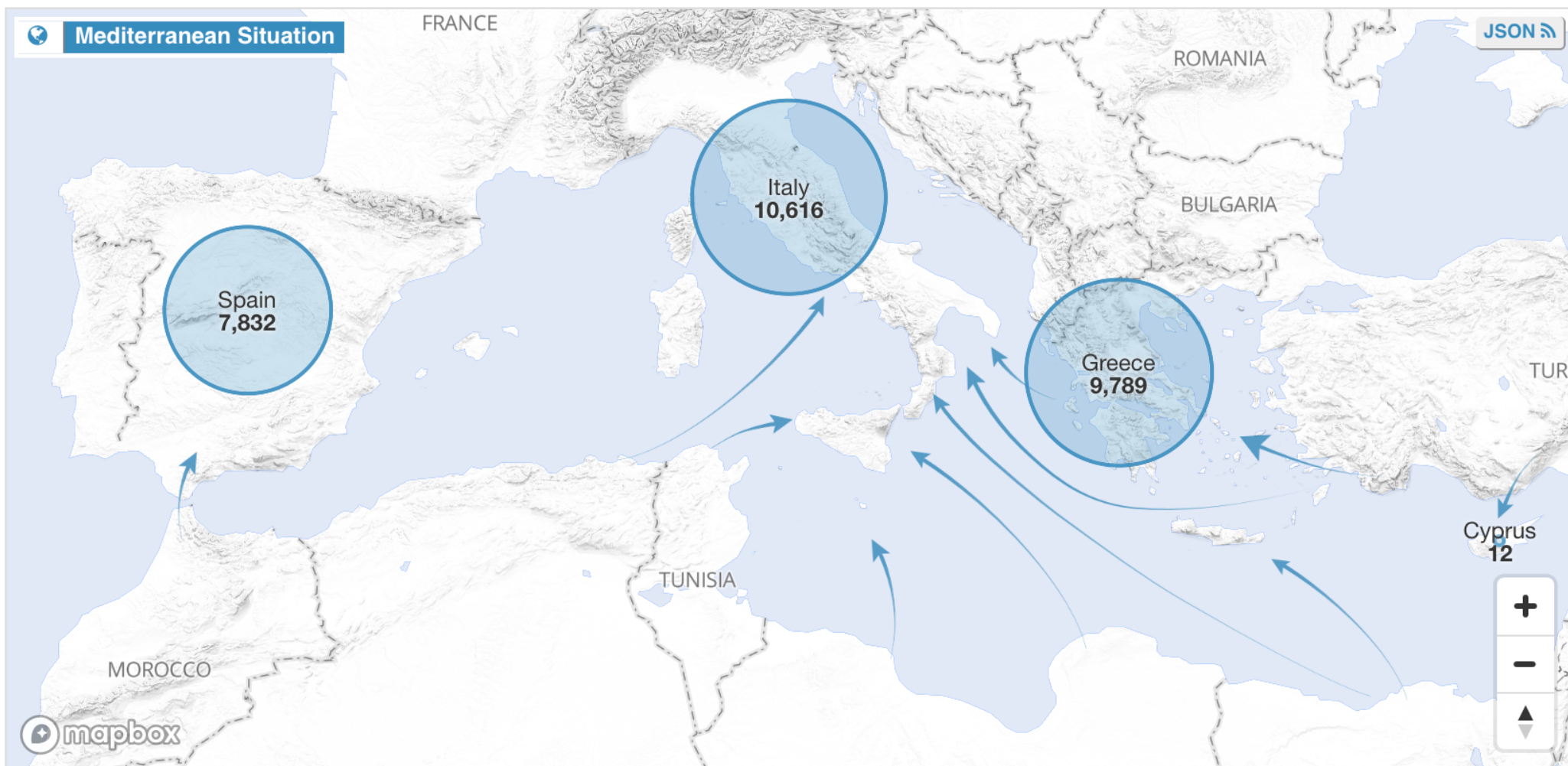




Refugees
Welcome
Italia



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

Sea arrivals in 2018

[JSON](#)

26,119

Last updated 17 May 2018

Dead and missing in 2018 (estimate)

[JSON](#)

628

Last updated 15 May 2018

Previous years	Sea arrivals	Dead and missing
2017	172,301	3,139
2016	362,753	5,096
2015	1,015,078	3,771
2014	216,054	3,538

Sea arrivals in 2018

[JSON](#)

10,616

Last updated 17 May 2018

Previous years	Sea arrivals	Dead and missing
2017	119,369	2,873
2016	181,436	4,578
2015	153,842	2,913
2014	170,100	3,093

Demographics (based on data from January 2018)

[JSON](#)

Men Women Children



The contest

77.7% (137,218) —> CAS

13.5% (23,822) —> SPRAR

8.3% (14,694) —> HUB / OTHER

[Statistical Dashboard 2016, Ministry of Interior].

Services

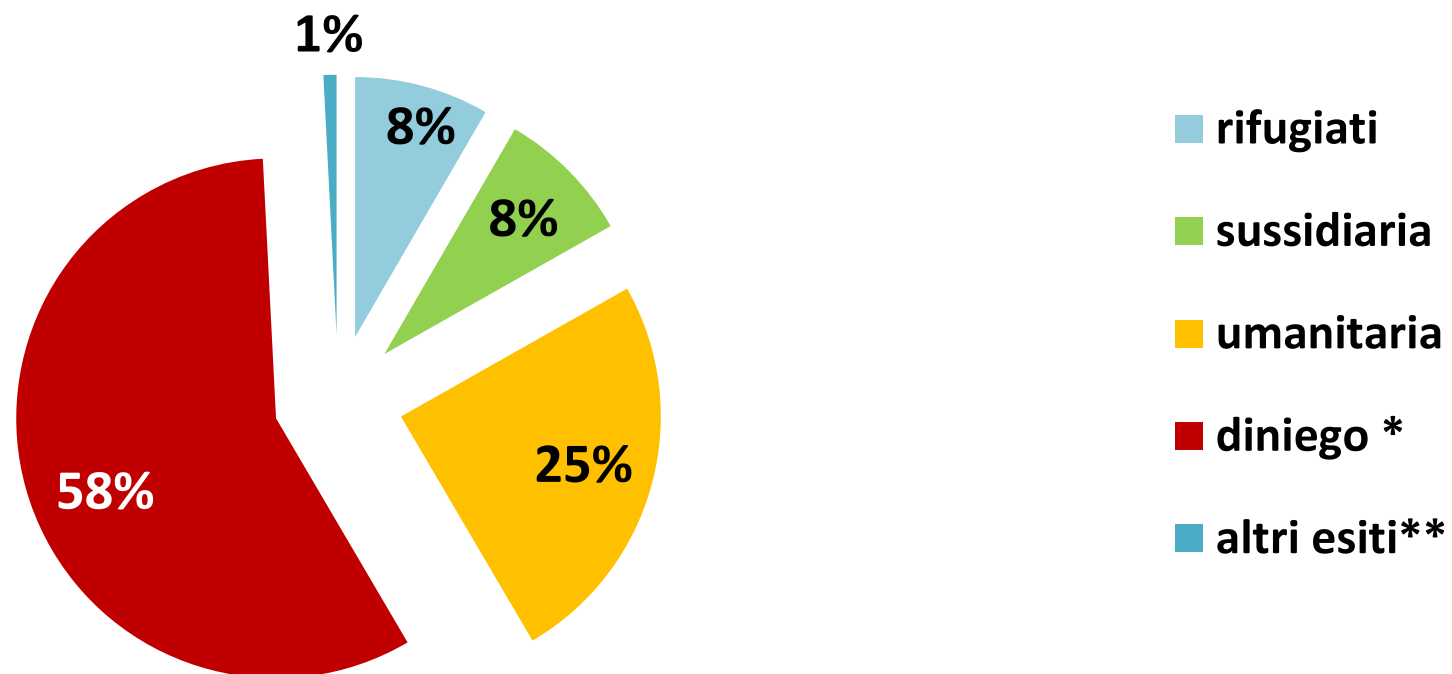
- Accomodation
- Food
- Pocket money
- Health care (NHS)
- Language course (10 hours)

Regioni	A		B	C		A+B+C	
	Immigrati presenti nelle strutture temporanee	% di distribuzione immigrati presenti nelle strutture temporanee	Immigrati presenti nei centri di prima accoglienza	Posti SPRAR occupati	% di distribuzione posti SPRAR occupati	Totale immigrati presenti per regione	% di distribuzione immigrati presenti per regione
Lombardia	21.511	15,7		1.535	6,4	23.046	13,1
Piemonte	13.077	9,5		1.270	5,3	14.347	8,1
Campania	12.987	9,5		1.325	5,6	14.312	8,1
Toscana	11.598	8,5		858	3,6	12.456	7,1
Veneto	10.619	7,7	3.070	535	2,2	14.224	8,1
Emilia-Romagna	10.428	7,6	623	1.208	5,1	12.259	6,9
Lazio	9.824	7,2	831	4.231	17,8	14.886	8,4
Puglia	6.270 +236 negli hotspot	4,6	3.268	2.362	9,9	12.136	6,9
Sardegna	5.461	4,0		201	0,8	5.662	3,2
Liguria	5.250	3,8		506	2,1	5.756	3,3
Sicilia	4.593 + 584 negli hotspot	3,3	4.525	4.374	18,4	14.076	8,0
Marche	3.944	2,9		739	3,1	4.683	2,7
Calabria	3.660	2,7	1.217	2.537	10,6	7.414	4,2
Abruzzo	3.500	2,6		259	1,1	3.759	2,1
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	3.334	2,4	1.160	355	1,5	4.849	2,7
Molise	2.935	2,1		517	2,2	3.452	2,0
Umbria	2.855	2,1		408	1,7	3.263	1,8
Basilicata	2.126	1,5		454	1,9	2.580	1,5
P. A. di Bolzano	1.681	1,2		–	0,0	1.681	1,0
P.A. di Trento	1.277	0,9		148	0,6	1.425	0,8
Valle d'Aosta	288	0,2		–	0,0	288	0,2
Totale	137.218	100,0		23.822	1000	176.554	1000

**2.5 migrants
per thousand
inhabitants**



percentuali esiti Anno 2017



Esiti	2016	%	2017	%
rifugiati	4.808	5%	6.827	8%
sussidiaria	12.873	14%	6.880	8%
umanitaria	18.979	21%	20.166	25%
diniego *	54.254	60%	46.992	58%
altri esiti**	188	0%	662	1%
Totale esaminati*	91.102	100%	81.527	100%

The association

- RWI is part of the international network Refugees Welcome International The international (<http://www.refugees-welcome.net/>) counting 13 MS today (plus Australia, Canada and Japan). It is constantly growing and its main aim is to be an effective multiplier and seed of an advocacy coalition to promote domestic hospitality.
- Refugees Welcome Italia (RWI) is a not-for-profit association. It works in the field of social inclusion, migrant and refugees, posing itself as a national benchmark for domestic hospitality.
- To reach this main goal it is constantly working with SPRAR (Italian Ministry of the Interior), ANCI (Italian National Association of Municipalities), Caritas and a set of different local NGO with long experience in the field. I
- Right now it is the most publicly recognised association in the field of domestic hospitality with a Facebook page featuring 22,471 “likes” and 22,621 followers

What we do

- To actively involve local citizens in the integration of refugees and beneficiaries of international protection through a new model of participative and inclusive reception;
- To include a new element in the often dysfunctional relationship between social workers and beneficiaries, by creating a methodology based on proactivity and a relationship between equals on a human level, to help the refugees recover their natural resilience and resources, and to facilitate the knowledge of the socio-economic context; this can be possible only by breaking through the segregation and isolation experienced in reception centres;
- To propose a change in the national reception policy, to include the broad implementation of a sustainable system that would be effective for both the beneficiaries and the community; this system would be oriented toward rebuilding social cohesion and making resources available for integration;
- To support a cultural change in public opinion, through strategic communication and awareness-raising campaigns disseminated via multimedia and through multiple stakeholders, in order to affect the perception of migration that is often manipulated by politics and a stereotyped media narrative.

Why?

- In addition to the structural challenge of a shortage of seats in the SPRAR system (25%), there is also a lack of efficiency in the integration processes.
- According to Ministry of Interior data, only 33.3% of people housed in the SPRARs actually attain full autonomy, meaning that they find housing and work opportunities, while the remaining 66.4% leave the national reception system without becoming fully self-sufficient

[Plan for Reception 2016, Ministry of Interior]

Offer

- **Refugees and Asylum seekers**

1. To be hosted in a different way (domestic hospitality may produce social, human and labour inclusion in Italy).
2. Cohabitation training courses and constant support during the process
3. Better and more deep knowledge of the social environment by the refugees
4. Possibility to narrate and re-narrate refugee's experience and start new relationships
5. To be an active part of the design and management of the process
6. Re-launch their journey

- **Resident population**

1. Possibility of hosting a refugee and be part of active citizenship
2. Possibility of having a direct experience of what is happening in Italy and abroad
3. Possibility of rethinking ourselves as individuals, family and community
4. Possibility to create new forms of solidarity and reactivate community relationships
5. Cohabitation training courses and constant support during the process

Process

1. Platform enrolment
2. Telephonic interview
3. Training course
4. Suitability assessment ---> if not suitable (refusal)
5. If suitable, matching search
6. First meetings in a neutral environment
7. Additional meetings in the hosting house
8. Decision on the matching (both side) ---> if negative
9. Pact signature
10. Beginning of cohabitation
11. Monitoring
12. End of cohabitation
13. Autonomy

Initial phase

It is a sensitive moment because the cohabitation creates the basis for its own sustainability

It is the moment in which RWI get to know both host and guest, but also the moment in which host and guest choose themselves.

Project phase

During the cohabitation the autonomy project is crafted by the guest with the support of the hosts, the project is also part of the pact between the two parts.

Conclusive phase

It is the conclusion of the cohabitation, in which RWI need to prepare an exit-strategy. The exit moment can destabilize both side, both if the cohabitation went very well and if full autonomy was not reach.

Our figures

Siamo Una Rete Sul Territorio

In poco più di due anni, il nostro progetto è stato in grado di mobilitare e unire tante persone che si riconoscono oggi in una nuova cultura dell'accoglienza, semplice ed efficace.

20

—
città in Italia

11

—
regioni coinvolte

87

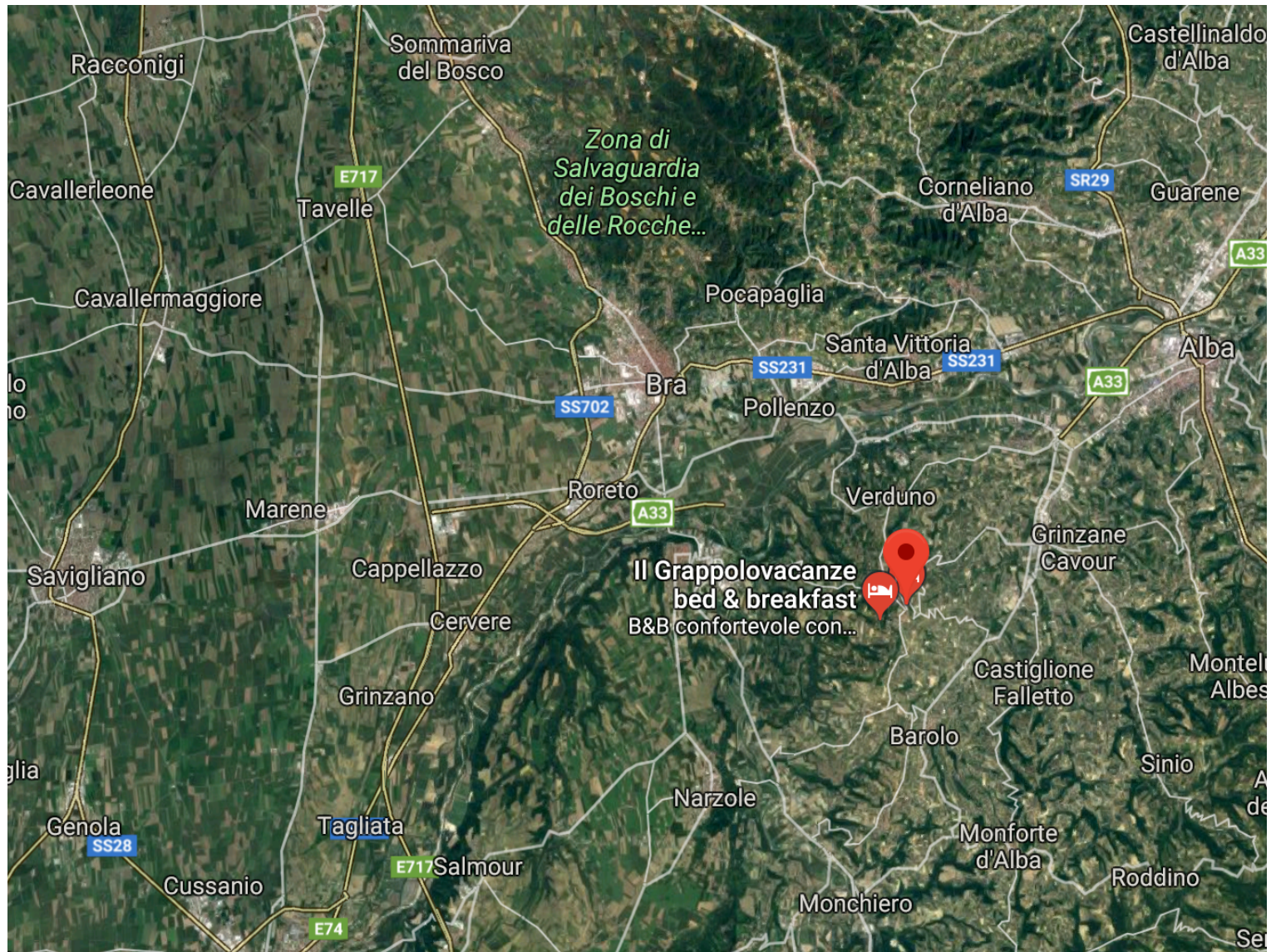
—
convivenze attivate

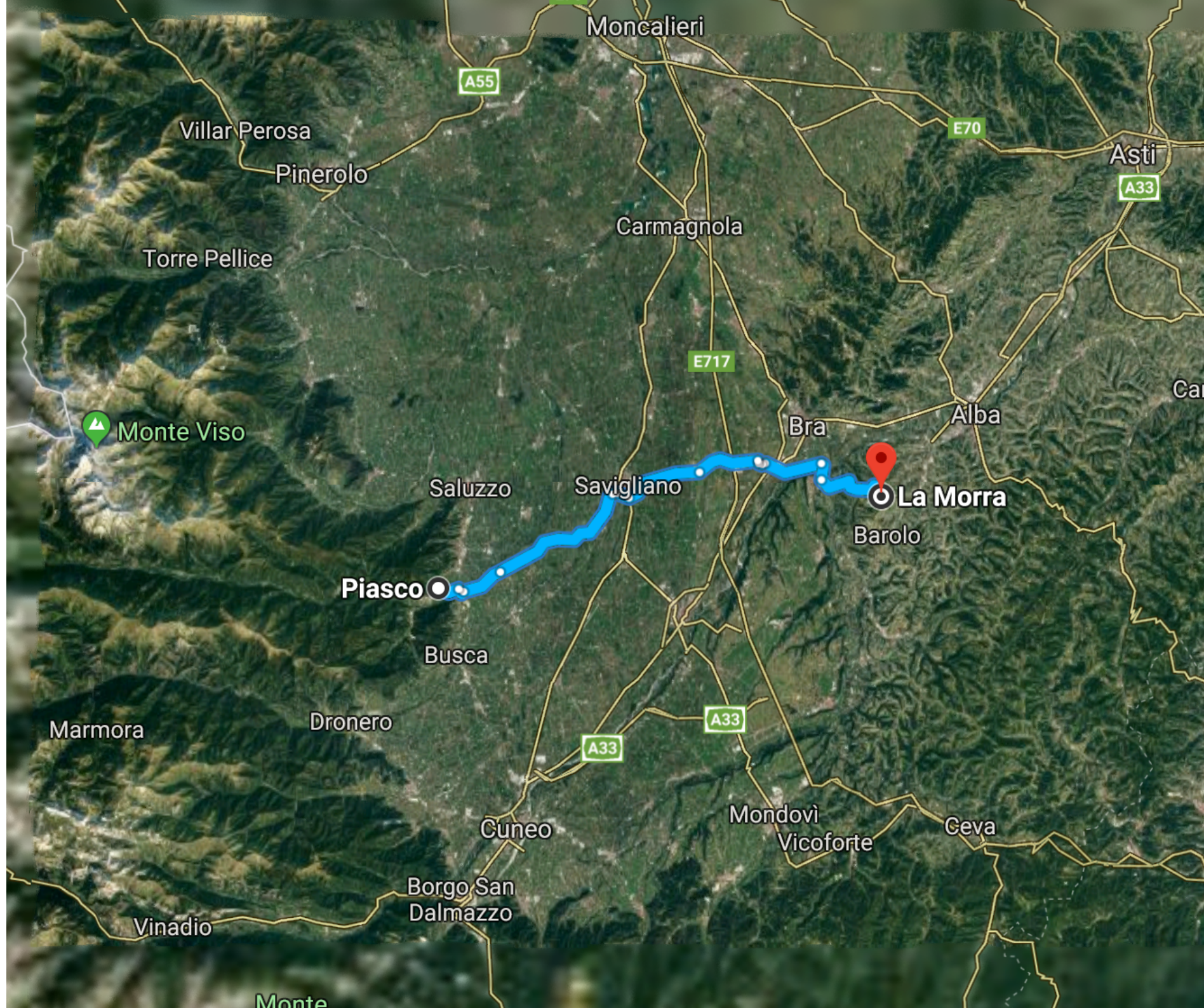
100

—
attivisti

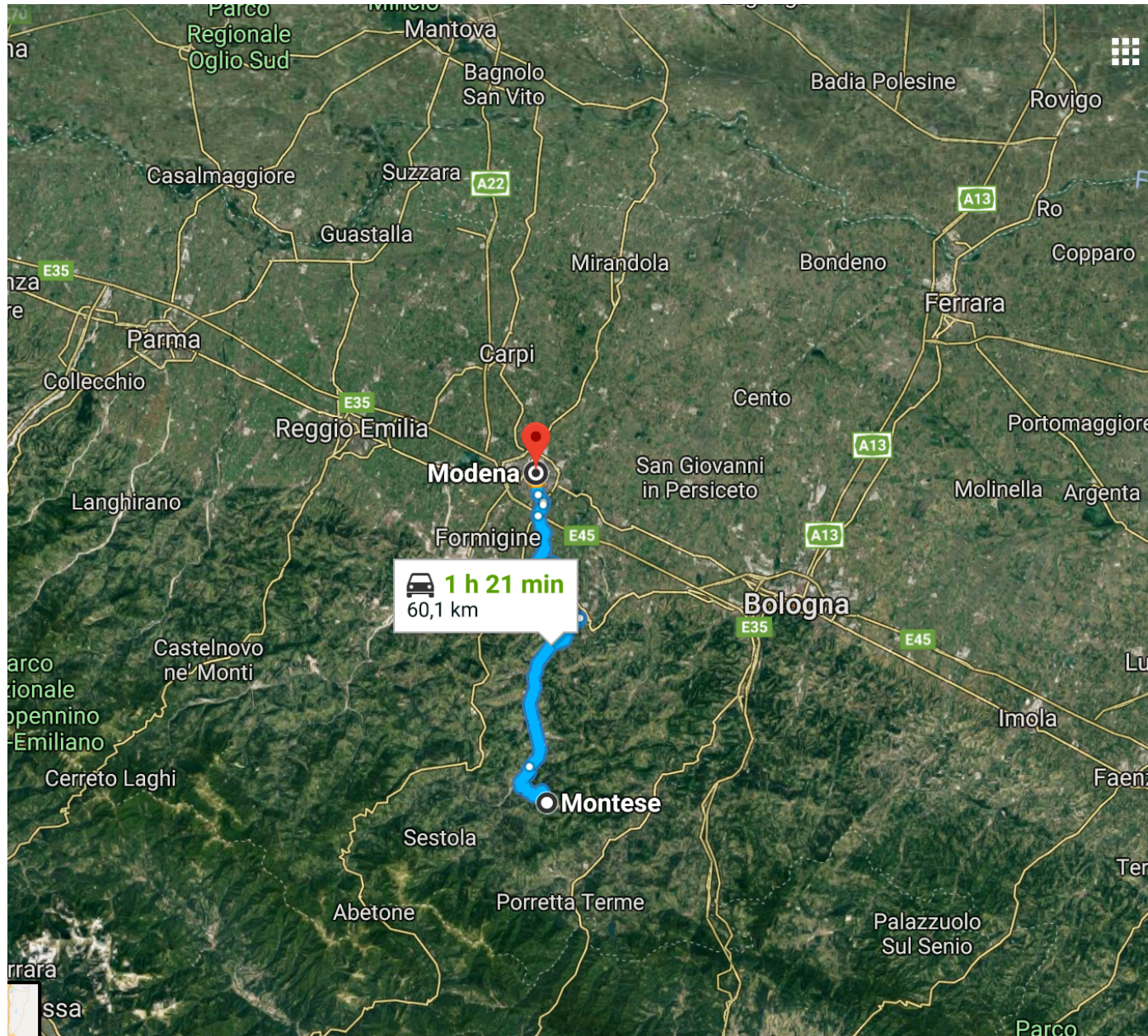


Alpine refugees





The Apennine - Internal area





AIUTACI A FARLO SENTIRE A CASA LONTANO DA CASA

Con il tuo 5x1000 a Refugees
Welcome Italia aiuti
un rifugiato a trovare
una famiglia.

CF 97737630158

