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“Who wants to be a refugee?”

Who wants to be a refugee ?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Italian Consitution



TURCHIA

SIRIA

LIBANO

GIORDANIA

IRAQ

ARABIA SAUDITA

MESOPOTAMIA

DESERTO

SIRIACO

Aleppo

Gaziantep

Adana

Urfa

Al Qāmishlī

Mosul

Ar Raqqah

Dayr az Zawr

Hamāh

Homṣ

Damasco

Tripoli

Haifa

As Suwaydā'

Irbid

Amman

Al Habbāriyah

Abū Kamāl

Al Mayādīn

Al Ḥaṣrah

Al Ḥasakah

Ceylanpınar

Kızıltepe

Nizip

Kadirli

Pazarıcık

Gölbashi

Diyarbakır

Batman

Şirnak

Sitopri

Cizre

Mardin

Kahramanmaraş

Nigde

Göksun

SIIRT

VAN

İÇEL

Mersin

Antiochia

Latakia

Bāniyās

Tarṭūs

Tiro

Jarīn

Holon

37°

36°

35°

34°

33°

32°

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On December 10, 1948 the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted and proclaimed the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Paris.

It has been translated into more than 350 languages worldwide, and more than 100 African Languages.

It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected.

Claiming Human Rights: here are some of the most important articles:

- Art. 3 Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- Art. 4 No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

➤ Art. 5 No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

➤ Art. 13 Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State.

➤ Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

➤ Art. 14 Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

➤ Art. 26 Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

➤ Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.

➤ Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

The **United Nations (UN)** is an international organization tasked to promote international cooperation and to create and maintain international order.

A replacement for the ineffective [League of Nations](#), the organization was established on 24 October 1945 after [World War II](#) with the aim of preventing another such conflict.

At its founding, the UN had 51 [member states](#); there are now 193.

The [headquarters of the UN](#) is in [Manhattan, New York City](#), and is subject to [extraterritoriality](#). Further main offices are situated in [Geneva](#), [Nairobi](#), and [Vienna](#).

The organization is financed by assessed and voluntary contributions from its member states. Its objectives include maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, fostering social and economic development, protecting the environment, and providing humanitarian aid in cases of famine, natural disaster, and armed conflict

The Italian Constitution was written by the Constituent Assembly on 22 December 1947, with 453 votes in favour and 62 against. The text, which has since been amended 15 times, was promulgated in the extraordinary edition of *Gazzetta Ufficiale* No. 298 on 27 December 1947.

The Constituent Assembly was elected by universal suffrage on 2 June 1946, at the same time as a referendum on the abolition of the monarchy. The Constitution came into force on 1 January 1948, one century after the *Statuto Albertino* had been enacted.^[1] Although the latter remained in force after [Benito Mussolini's March on Rome](#) in 1922, it had become devoid of substantive value.

Article 3

All citizens have equal social dignity and are equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, language, religion, political opinions, personal and social conditions. It is the duty of the Republic to remove those obstacles of an economic and social nature which in fact limit the freedom and equality of citizens, impede the full development of the human person and the effective participation of all workers in the political, economic and social organization of the country.

Art. 13

Personal liberty is inviolable.

No form of detention, inspection or personal search nor any other restriction on personal freedom is admitted, except by a reasoned warrant issued by a judicial authority, and only in the cases and the manner provided for by law (...)

All acts of physical or moral violence against individuals subject in any way to limitations of freedom shall be Punished.

Art. 22

No person may be deprived for political reasons of legal capacity, citizenship or name

Art. 34

Schools are open to everyone.

Primary education, which is imparted for at least eight years, is compulsory and free.

THE DUBLIN PROCEDURES

- The Dublin Procedures or Regulation is a European union law that determines the EU Member State responsible to examine an application for asylum seekers seeking international protection under the Geneva Convention and the EU Qualification Directive within the European Union.

The **Dublin Regulation** (Regulation No. 604/2013) sometimes the **Dublin III Regulation**; previously the **Dublin II Regulation** and **Dublin Convention**) is a European Union (EU) law that determines the EU Member State responsible for examining an application for asylum seekers seeking international protection under the Geneva Convention and the EU Qualification Directive, within the European Union.

It is the cornerstone of the Dublin System, which consists of the Dublin Regulation and the EURODAC Regulation, which establishes a Europe-wide fingerprinting database for unauthorised entrants to the EU.

The Dublin Regulation aims to "determine rapidly the Member State responsible [for an asylum claim]"^[1] and provides for the transfer of an asylum seeker to that Member State. Usually, the responsible Member State will be the state through which the asylum seeker first entered the EU.

The [Dublin III Regulation](#) provides a mechanism for determining which country is responsible for examining an application for international protection that has been lodged in one of the member states by a third country national or a stateless person.

The Dublin III Regulation applies to the 28 EU member states, Iceland, Norway, Liechtenstein and Switzerland. In this document, they are referred to as the *Dublin countries*.

When you make your [application for international protection](#), you will have an [initial interview](#) with an international protection officer to establish basic information and advise you of your rights. Your case may also be examined under the Dublin III Regulation to see whether it should be transferred to another Dublin country. It is open to you to make written representations, in this regard, to the International Protection Office.

The international protection officer shall take into consideration all relevant matters known to them, including any representations made by you or on your behalf, when deciding whether your application will be transferred. You will then be issued with a written determination of the outcome.

SPRAR

The Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees (SPRAR) was created by Law No 189/2002.

SPRAR is a system for hosting and integration, under the control of the Ministry of the Interior and Local entities that offer asylum seekers and refugees.

and is made up of the network of local institutions that implement reception projects for forced migrants by accessing, within the available resources, the National Fund for Asylum Policies and Services, managed by the Ministry of the Interior and provided under the Government finance law.

At local level, the local institutions, in cooperation with voluntary sector organizations, undertake 'integrated reception' interventions going beyond the simple distribution of food and housing, also providing complementary services such as legal and social guidance and support, and the development of individual programmes to promote socioeconomic inclusion and integration.

The primary objective of SPRAR is to provide support for each individual in the reception system, through implementation of an individual programme designed to enable that person to regain a sense of independence, and thus enable effective involvement in

life in Italy, in terms of employment and housing integration, access to local services, social interaction and scholastic integration for minors.

Extraordinary Reception Centres (CASs)
Conceived to obviate the lack of available places in the ordinary reception facilities or in the services provided by local organizations, in case of massive and frequent arrivals of migrants. To this day, they are the customary mode of reception. Such facilities are designated by the Prefectures, in agreement with cooperatives, associations and hotels, in accordance with public contracts regulations, with the local authorities being informed. Accommodation should be limited to the time strictly necessary for the transfer of the applicant in second reception centres.

Recent asylum seekers in Italy: fragmentary data on integration 83 970 persons asked for asylum in Italy in 2015 and 123 600 in 2016. In terms of nationality, the largest number of claims came from Nigeria, followed by Pakistan, Gambia and Senegal (migrants from these four countries made up more than half of the total in 2016). Men made up 85% of the

Total 1 After initial identification and a stay in a first reception centre, these persons were sent to more permanent centres scattered over the country. At the end of 2016, around 80% of asylum seekers and refugees (137.218 persons)² , were in a

temporary structure, mostly in a CAS (Centro di accoglienza straordinaria), and 20% (34.039 persons) in a SPRAR Programme (Sistema di protezione per richiedenti asilo e rifugiati—the system which was originally intended to house all

asylum seekers)³. The latter differ from the CAS managed by the Prefectures in various ways, but these differences do not concern us in this paper. In this context we simply wish to stress the importance of nonprofit organizations

We should also point out that documentation for SPRAR programmes is more complete than for the CAS, which are

Selected in a public application process by the local Prefectures, to meet needs of increasing numbers of asylum seekers

These data are from the Ministry of the Interior:

http://www.libertaciviliimmigrazione.dlci.interno.gov.it/sites/default/files/allegati/riepilogo_dati_2015_2016_o.pdf