



“Immigration policies in Milan”

**Edited by the Immigration Policies Unit
Department of Social Emergencies, Rights and Inclusion
Municipality of Milan
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The origins of the Syrian emergency



The presence of Syrian nationals in the Municipality area started in September 2013. The City of Milan Administration, with the help of voluntary organizations, provided at first social-sanitary assistance at the Central Railway Station and, subsequently, assumed a formal commitment to provide humanitarian assistance to Syrian nationals fleeing the war.

On 18 October 2013, the City Council voted in favor of activating a reception service for foreign people in transit through Milan, placed at the City Central Station.

On the same day **the City of Milan signed an Agreement with the Ministry of Internal Affairs local Office of Milan (Prefettura)**, valid until 31 December 2013. Given the characteristics of the flows coming in, it was necessary to continue the reception of foreign people in transit through Milan. Thus, the Agreement has been extended and currently it is confirmed until 31 December 2018.

Starting point: October 2013



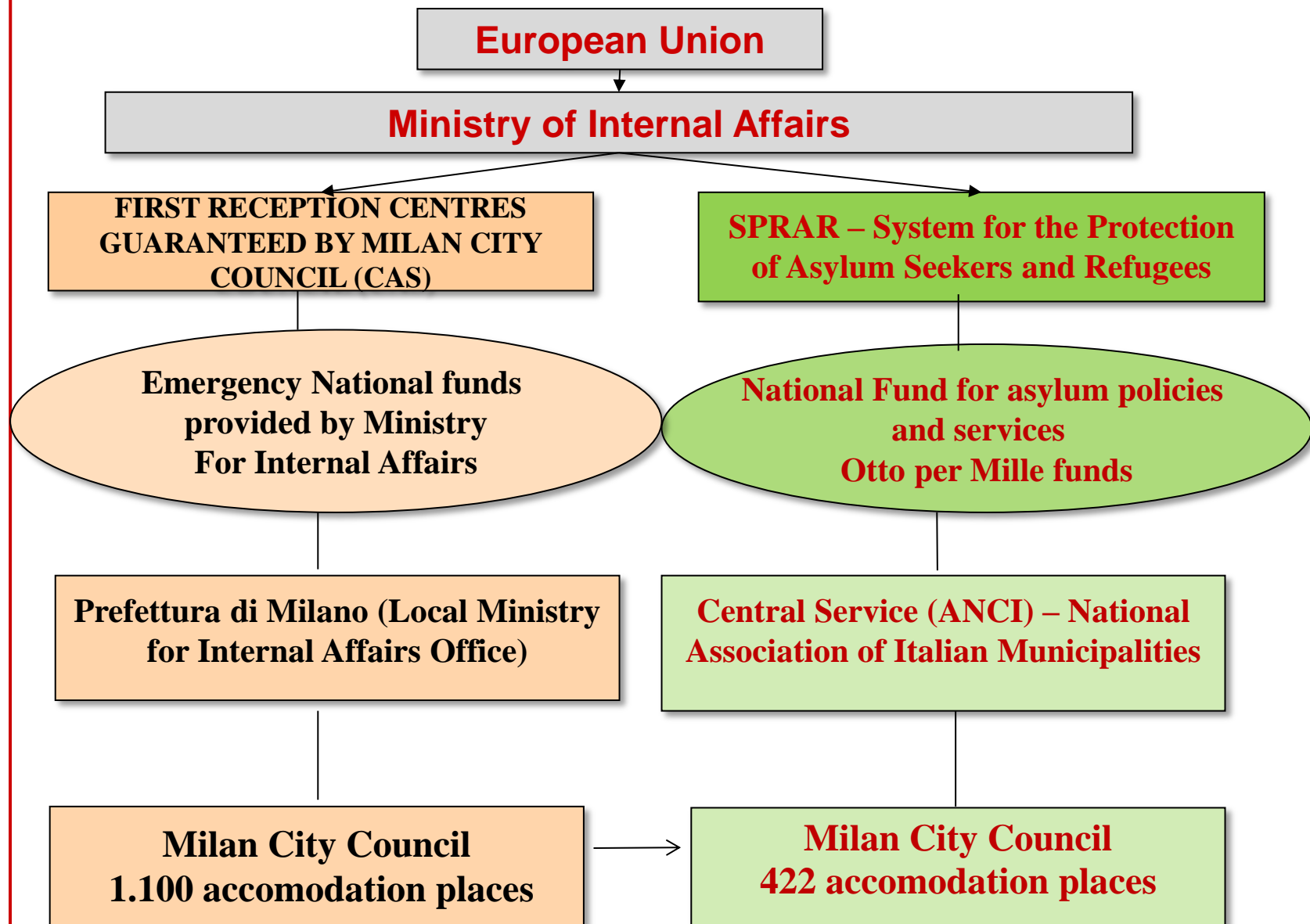
At the beginning of the emergency, the majority of the foreign people transiting through the city were willing to continue their journey to Northern Europe Countries.

To face this emergency, the Municipality signed contracts for the management of 2 municipal centers (2 empty schools). From October 2013 to April 2014, the average daily acceptance was between 100 and 200 people.

By April 2014 the flow of people in transit began to increase exponentially and in September 2014 a daily average of 1.304 people were accepted in the centers. Thus, it was necessary to increase the number of reception centers to face the flows' crisis, up to a maximum of 19 centers until October 2014, managed by different organizations. After the 2014 winter break, which saw the reduction of flows and, therefore, the decrease in guests number to only 200 daily units, the City had a strong increase of new arrivals in April 2015. This led to a change in the reception capacity to 1.100 places.

Reception system (L.189/02) and Fundings

Milano



June 2017: accomodation trend in the city of Milan



At the moment there are **3.765** people hosted in the city of Milan, including people in transit, asylum seekers and refugees

- Milan has **422** guests in the SPRAR (Protection System for Asylum Seekers and Refugees)
- **2.400** are asylum seekers and refugees hosted by the Prefettura of Milan, that independently organize the reception of foreigners in centres in the metropolitan area
- **943** people are hosted under the agreement between the Prefettura and the Municipality of Milan (1.100 maximum capacity under the agreement):
 - 932 are **asylum seekers** hosted in the centres run by the Municipality under the agreement, originally referred only to people in transit
 - 11 are **people in transit** hosted in the centres under the agreement between the Municipality and Prefettura of Milan

The City of Milan, as a public administration body, proceeds to the selection of the organizations managing the centers (both CAS and SPRAR centres) with a public bid, to guarantee that only able and qualified actors are engaged in the management of the centers.

In 2017 5.542.564,08 euros are allocated to SPRAR reception and 12.848.000 euros to CAS reception. Total: 18.390.564,08.

2013-2017: reception main features



Between 18 October 2013 and June 2017, the total number of non-Eu nationals hosted in Milan accomodation centres is around **125.000** (**25.196** of them are underaged).

The arrivals in Milan are the following:

- **1.316** last 3 months in 2013
- **52.631** during 2014
- **31.855** during 2015
- **34.202** during 2016
- **4.954** until june2017

Until October 2015 people stayed in the reception centers on average of 4 days, with very high turn over. 80.5% of guests did not stay more than 7 days, while only 1.9% exceeded 2 weeks. 5% of users have been hosted more than once in the same structure as a result of failed attempts to leave Italy.

In 2016 Germany, France and then Austria, Sweden, Norway and Denmark temporarily reinstated controls on some or all of their borders with other Shengen states.

In March 2016 Turkey was appointed by the EU to stop the migrants flows from Syria.

In 2016 a slight increase of entrances was registered (+7,6%) compared to 2015.

2013-2017: reception main features



From November 2015 the turn over pattern has changed as people in transit remain in the reception centers longer.

Moreover more people decided to remain in Italy by applying for asylum and, as a result of this, the turn over in the reception centers decreased, causing a lower availability of places for foreign people in transit.

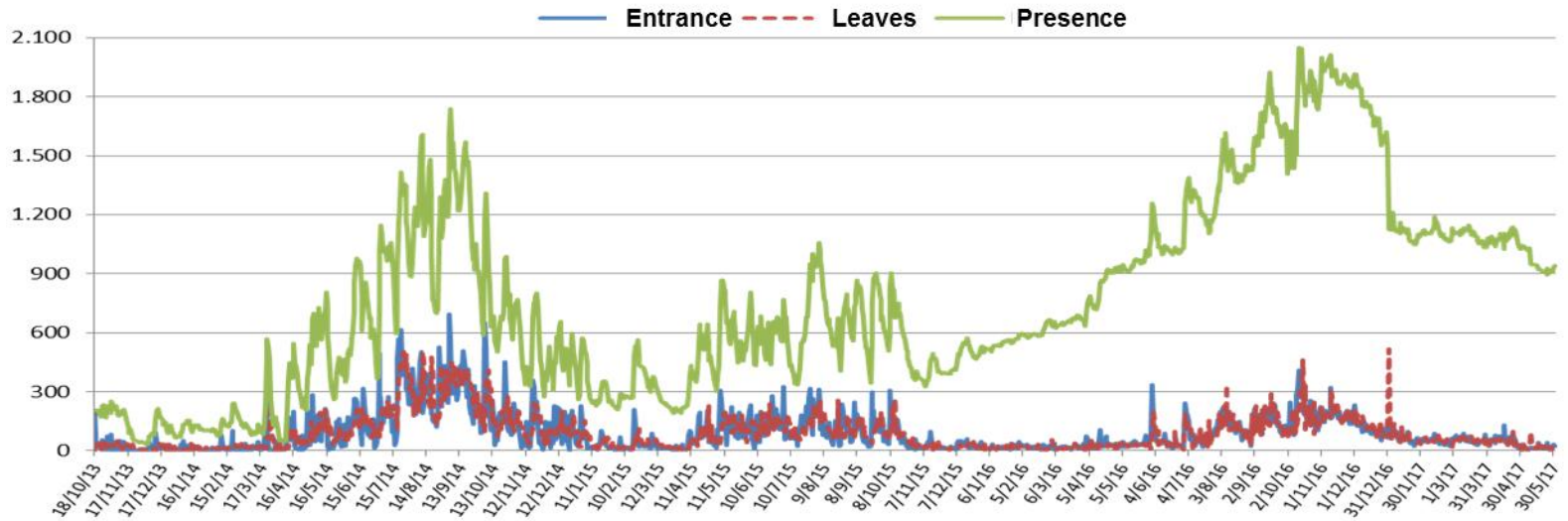
Average length of stay in the centres at the moment: **106 days.**

Until 2016 people in transit represent nearly the totality of the guests (98%). Since 2016 their presence in the reception centres decreased drastically, in fact the percentage of asylum seekers is today the 99%.

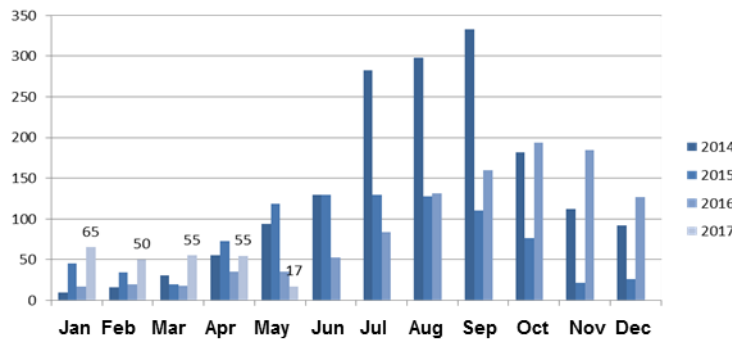
Milan enforced the cooperation with the non-profit organizations and NGOs (up to 18) located in the city in order to face this emergency

Graphical analysis of the phenomenon: daily and monthly flows

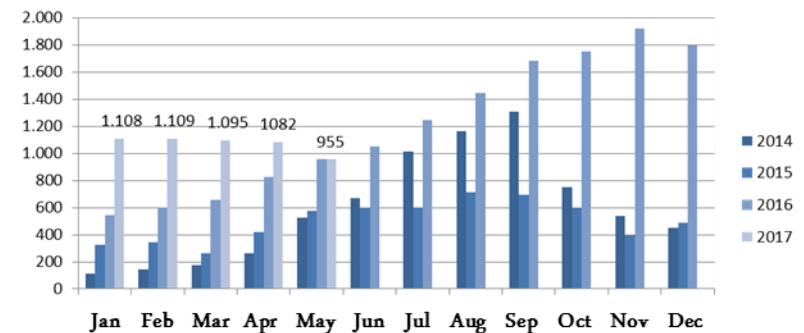
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Daily average of entrances on a monthly basis: drastic decrease in May 2017



Daily average of presences on a monthly basis: in November 2016 the highest peak registered, followed by progressive decrease



Countries of origin

Time trend October 2013 – June 2017

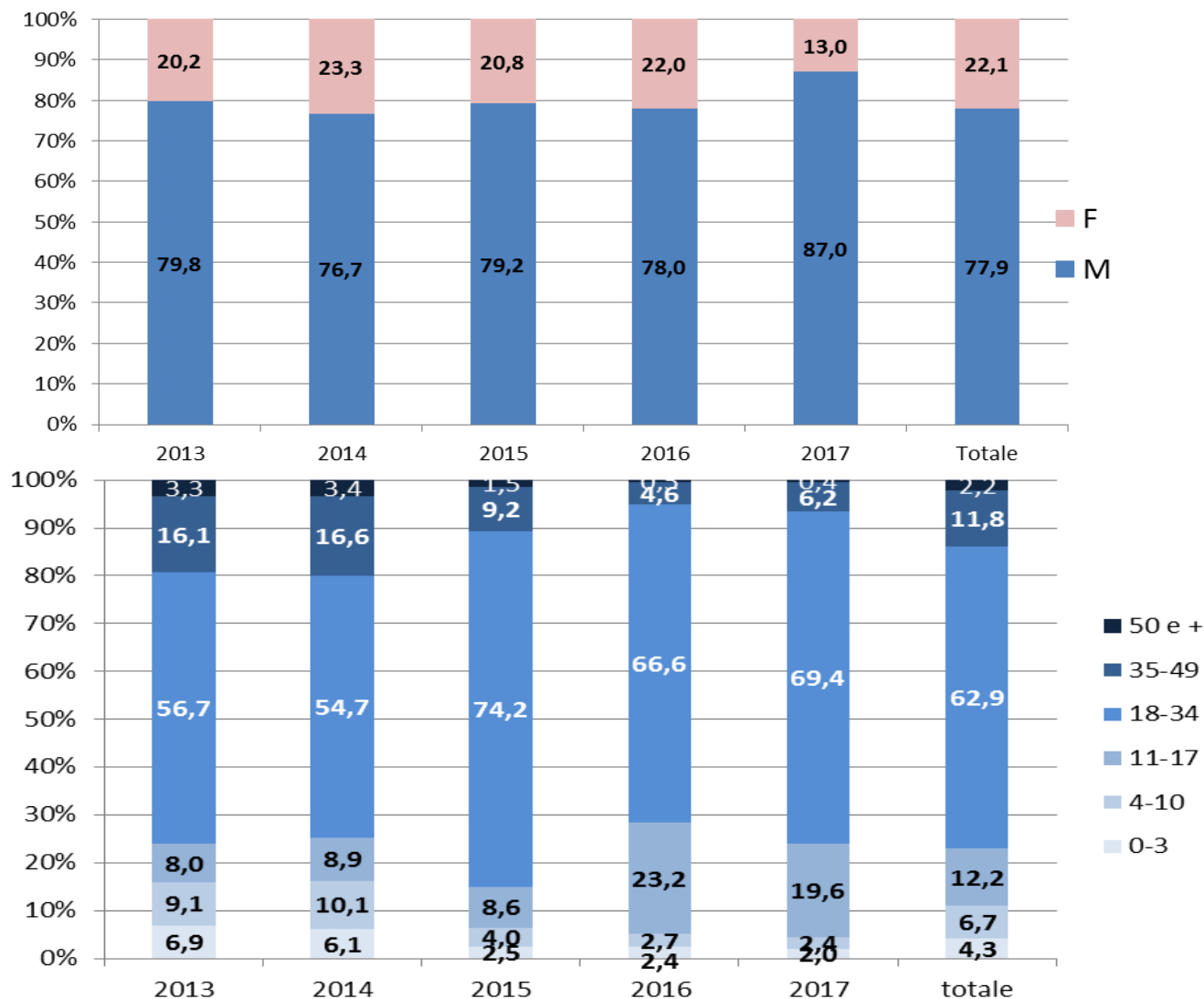


Citizenship	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Syria	95,9	78,1	20,3	3,3	2,9	45,2
Eritrea	2,4	15,6	58,5	51,4	34,9	35,0
Palestine	1,5	5,1	3,1	1,4	0,3	3,6
Sudan	0,0	0,2	5,2	9,1	3,8	3,6
Somalia	0,0	0,4	5,1	6,6	6,9	3,1
Ethiopia	0,0	0,0	2,0	7,3	2,5	2,2
Afghanistan	0,0	0,0	0,8	5,1	14,0	1,6
Iraq	0,0	0,2	1,4	3,5	12,0	1,4
Nigeria	0,0	0,0	0,7	1,7	0,8	0,6
Egypt	0,0	0,0	0,4	1,6	0,5	0,5
Pakistan	0,0	0,1	0,4	1,1	1,4	0,4
Libya	0,1	0,0	0,3	1,2	1,3	0,4
Gambia	0,0	0,1	0,2	1,2	2,6	0,4
Guinea	0,0	0,0	0,1	1,2	6,7	0,4
Mali	0,0	0,1	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,2
Other	0,1	0,1	1,2	3,9	8,7	1,4
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Arrivals from Syria were prevalent until 2014; in 2017 Eritreans are the most represented community. Overall, there are 85 countries represented but the first 5 countries represent over the 90% of the guests.

Gender and age of the guests

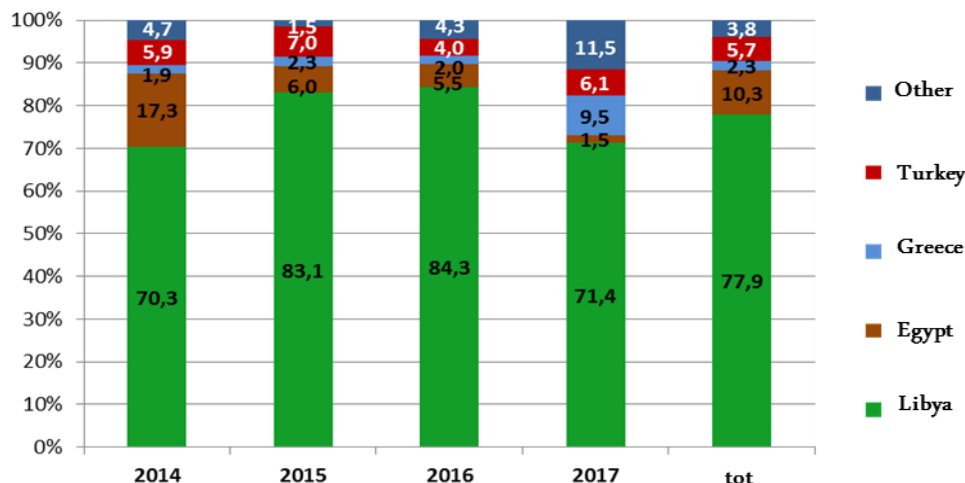
Time trend October 2013 – June 2017



Last country of transit and country of final destination.

Milano

Time trend 2014 – 2017



In 2017 there is an increase of arrivals from other countries (mainly European countries: 11,5%)

In 2014, Italy was not considered as a final destination.
In 2017 Italy has become the main country of final destination.
Mainly Afghans and Somali chose Italy as a final destination, whereas the majority of Eritreans prefer moving to Germany.

Citizenship	2014	2015	2016	2017	Total
Germany	31,7	41,4	43,2	33,2	40,3
Sweden	45,0	17,8	1,8	0,9	23,0
Italy	7,4	9,4	23,1	43,6	10,1
Netherlands	0,3	4,8	2,5	3,4	6,7
France	2,9	4,5	0,3	0,2	3,8
UK	7,4	2,7	14,0	11,6	4,2
Denmark	1,7	7,8	3,2	1,8	4,2
Norway	1,0	3,1	7,7	1,6	2,9
Switzerland	0,5	4,0	1,3	2,2	2,3
Belgium	0,9	0,9	2,6	0,2	0,8
Other	1,2	3,6	0,3	1,3	1,7
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0

Unaccompanied minors hosted in centres under the agreement (absolute and percentage trend October 2013 – June 2017)

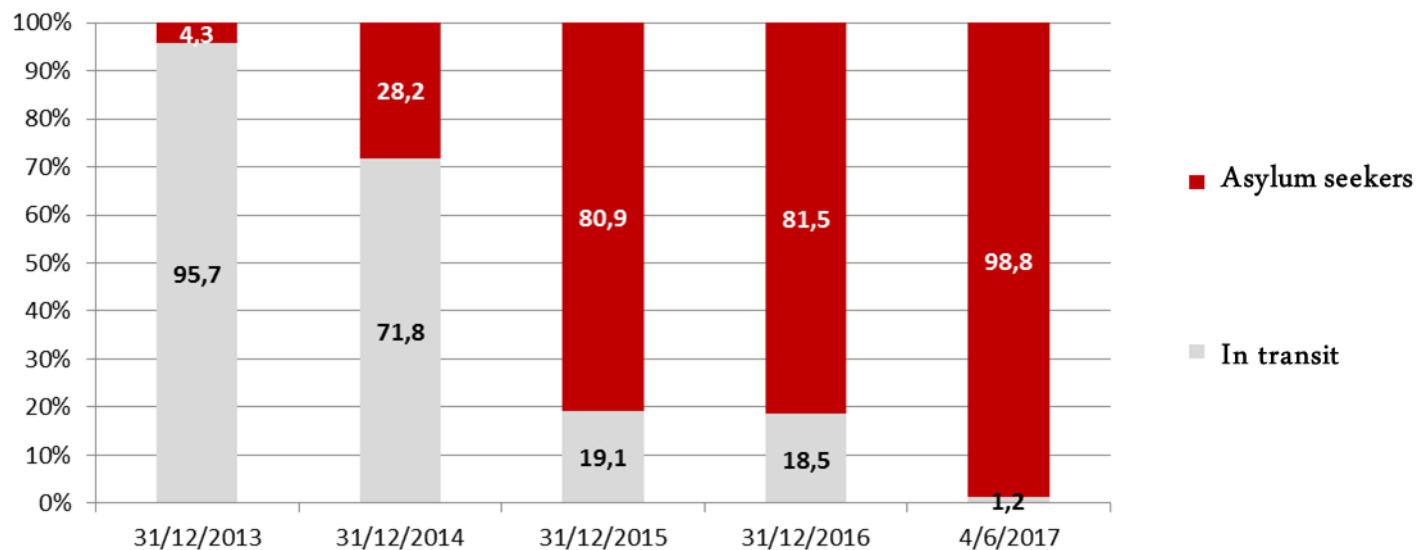


	2013	2014	2015	2016	January – June 2017	Totale
Unaccompanied minors	13	944	1.478	3.315	585	6.335
% of unaccompanied minors over the total of minors hosted	5,4	8,0	38,0	54,1	55,5	26,8

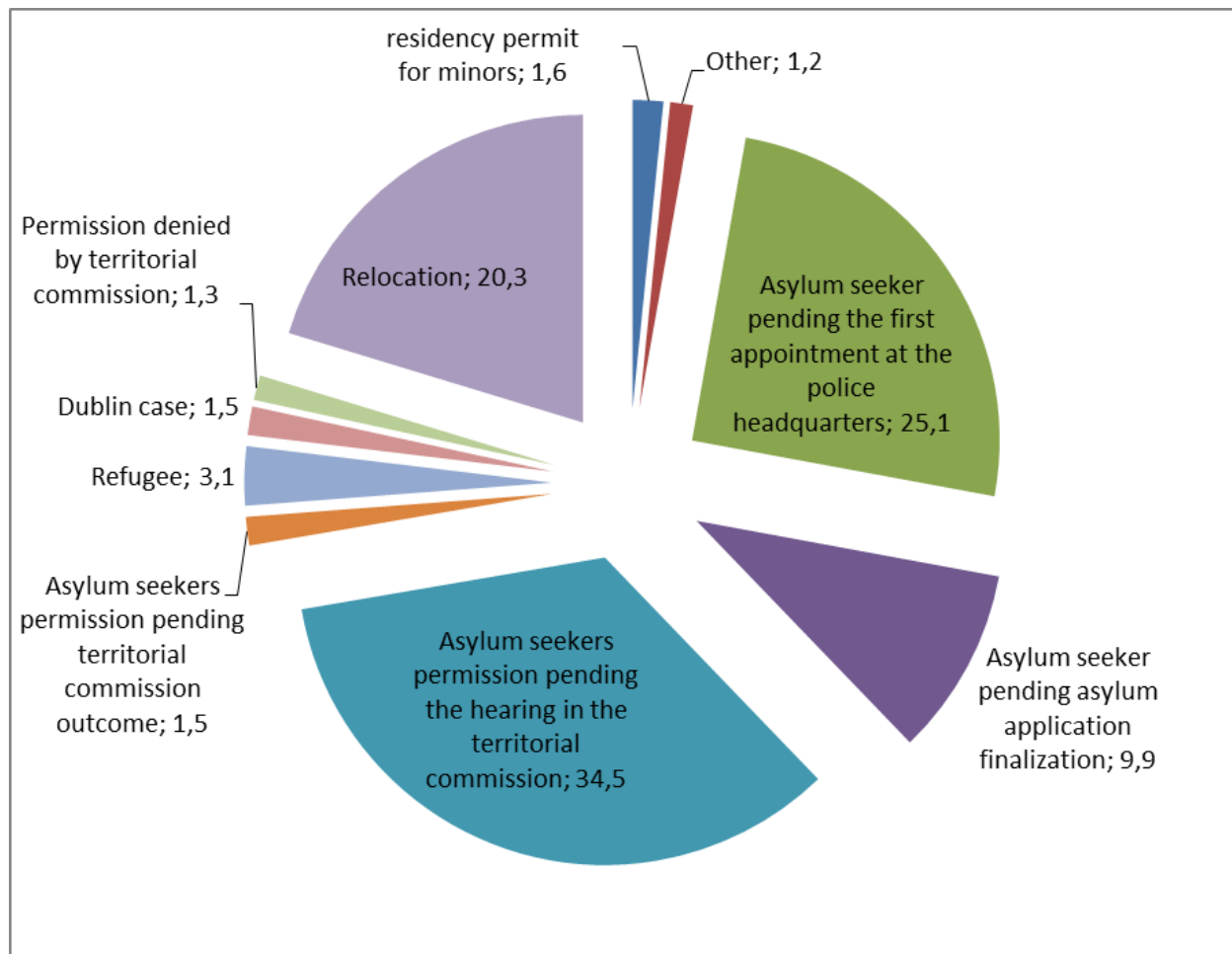
Since 2014 the percentage of unaccompanied minors hosted in centres under the agreement increased. These unaccompanied minors are mainly from Eritrea, Egypt and Afghanistan.

90% are males; around 50% are 17 years old and 20% are younger than 16. Their favourite country of destination is Germany.

Asylum seekers - Percentage trend of the migrants hosted in the centres under agreement



Focus on asylum seekers hosted in the centres of the Municipality of Milan - Percentage distribution per juridical status until June 2017



Asylum seekers present at the moment in the centres come from 40 different countries. The more represented countries are Eritrea (Relocation) Somalia and Nigeria. Women are around the 16% and minors around 8%.