

Cospe
Complementary Data Collection
Contribution to the FRA Annual Report 2009

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1. Equality Bodies and Case Law

1.1. Equality Bodies - complaints data on racial or ethnic discrimination

- [1]. The only official national statistics on cases related to racial or ethnic discrimination are provided by the National Office Against Racial Discrimination (UNAR), based on cases of discrimination reported to its Contact Centre that runs a toll-free number. Provisional and partial data were provided by UNAR for 2008.¹ Between 01.12.2007 and 15.07.2008, the Contact Centre recorded 226 episodes of discrimination, of which 23.5 percent in the employment sector, 12.9 percent in the housing sector, 18.1 percent of the episodes involved public bodies, 15.2 per cent concerned public life and 8.6 per cent Police forces. About 73 per cent of cases were episodes of direct discrimination, 20.9 per cent indirect discrimination, 0.9 per cent harassment and 2.3 per cent direct discrimination with harassment. In comparison with the provisional data provided by UNAR for 2007, an increase in the number of cases involving public bodies and police forces can be noticed, while cases of discrimination in the employment sector, in the housing sector and in public transports slightly lowered.² As regards the area of origin of people who reported the cases in 2008, 33.8 per cent come from Africa, 18.1 per cent from Eastern Europe, 16.3 per cent from Western Europe and 11.2 per cent from Latin America.
- [2]. In 2007, the anti-discrimination centre of the Province of Bolzano handled 21 cases of discrimination. Most episodes of discrimination concern the employment sector (11), of which two cases of direct discrimination of announcements that excluded explicitly foreign citizens. In the educational sector, the centre recorded 9 cases of discrimination.³
- [3]. The anti-discrimination centre of the Province of Pistoia dealt with 67 users during its first three years of activity. Most of them were men (56.5 per cent) coming from Morocco, Romania and Albania, while women (43.5 per cent) were prevalently Italians and Romanians. The annual report published by the centre doesn't contain data concerning the episodes but indicates only the

¹ UNAR (2008) *Dati provvisori relativi al periodo: 01/12/2007 e il 15/07/2008*, data provided to the NFP on request. For detailed tables see annex 1.

² UNAR (2007) *Dati parziali e provvisori relativi alle segnalazioni pervenute all'Unar nel periodo fra il 01/01/2007 e il 15/09/2007*, data provided to the NFP on request. The annual report containing the final data referred to 2007 and the description of cases has not been published yet and is not available even on request.

³ Centro di Tutela contro le Discriminazioni – Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano (2008) *Rapporto Annuale 2007*, pp. 39-49.

sectors in which most discrimination cases take place: labour market, housing, access to public services, health services.⁴

1.2. Case law – Important decisions on racial or ethnic discrimination

- [4]. On 14th January 2008, a Moroccan citizen filed a court case challenging a circular of the Municipality of Milan⁵ which excluded children of immigrants without a regular stay permit from access to public nursery schools. The Court admitted the claim, stating that the measure of the Municipality was discriminatory, being contrary to the right of the child to attend any public school, irrespective of the parents' legal status. According to the Italian legislation, all children have the right to stay on the national territory and have access to all services.⁶ The Court ordered the Municipality to stop the discriminatory behaviour and to remove its effects. The Municipality later complied with the sentence and cancelled the discriminatory provision.
- [5]. On 28th March 2008, the Court of Cassation cancelled a sentence on incitement to racial hatred,⁷ issued in 2004 against the Northern League Party in Verona. The party promoted a campaign and a petition with the aim of "throwing Gypsies out of the city" and its leader declared that: "Gypsies must be chased away from the city because in the areas where they live, thefts are increasing". The first level judgement ended with six members of the party found guilty of incitement to racial hatred, who were sentenced to a six months prison term each and a fine. The sentence by the Court of Appeal in 2007 confirmed the previous first level sentence but reduced the penalty. The Court of Cassation cancelled this sentence and ordered that a new trial should be undertaken because the statement of the leader of the Northern League party of Verona did not express any idea of superiority on the ground of ethnic differences but showed aversion against a group because people belonging to this group are 'thieves'. According to the Court, discrimination must be founded on the 'quality' of the subject (black, Roma, Jewish etc.) and not on his/her behaviour and a person can be legally discriminated against for his/her behaviour and not for his/her 'diversity'.

⁴ Centro Antidiscriminazione della Provincia di Pistoia (2008) *Report 2007*, pp. 78 and ff.

⁵ Municipality of Milan, Circular no. 20 (17.12.2007).

⁶ Italy / Tribunale di Milano - Sez. I Civile / Ordinanza n. 2380/08 R.G.

⁷ Italy / Corte di Cassazione – III Sezione Penale / Sentenza n. 13234 (28.03.2008).

2. Racist violence and crime

2.1. Statistical data and tables on racist and related crime

2.1.1. Official data and information on racist and related crime (criminal justice and government)

- [6]. The National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) issues yearly the penal judicial statistics which include racial discrimination offences for which criminal proceedings were initiated by Judicial Authorities, the number of people involved in such offences, the number of convictions for such criminal offences, The most recent available data refer to the year 2005 and were included in the previous annual report. Data for 2006 have not been released yet.⁸
- [7]. Data on criminal prosecutions on charges of racial discrimination, with a breakdown by type of office and criminal sector, are provided by the individual judicial offices to the Ministry of Justice. The latest available data refer to 2007⁹. As far as judging offices are concerned, the Ministry of Justice recorded 56 new cases pending before criminal Courts, 74 proceedings or phases of proceedings concluded, of which 5 concluded with a verdict of acquittal, 6 with a verdict of conviction and 14 with other sentences, and 31 pending. As regards inquiring offices, there are 80 new criminal proceedings with known author and 24 with unknown author, 66 concluded criminal proceedings with known author and 17 with unknown author, 77 pending criminal proceedings with known author and 30 with unknown author.
- [8]. Data on cases of racist violence and crimes recorded by Police forces were provided last year to the NFP by the Committee against discrimination and anti-Semitism of the Ministry of Interior. This year data are not available because the Committee has not been re-formed yet, after the change of government in April 2008.

⁸ The NFP made an official request to ISTAT which is currently processing the data. These data will be included in the update of the contribution to the FRA Annual Report.

⁹ See annex 1. Data collected by the Ministry of Justice, DG Statistics and provided to the NFP on request. These data are not publicly available.

2.1.2. Unofficial data and information

- [9]. A detailed overview of racism and discrimination against Roma in Italy following the events in Naples in May 2008 was provided in a report edited by some of the most important associations in defence of Roma rights in Europe.¹⁰ According to the information collected across Italy in late May 2008 through about 100 interviews of Roma, the human rights situation of Roma in Italy is said to have deteriorated and expressions of racism and xenophobia reached new and astonishing heights. The report includes documentation on the attacks against Roma after the events in Ponticelli, abuse and ill-treatment by State actors, forced evictions and police raids of Roma camps, physical violence by non-State actors and other acts of discrimination against Roma.
- [10]. The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination issued a report on the Italian situation,¹¹ expressing concern about hate speech targeting Roma by politicians, and the role of the media in spreading anti-Roma messages. The Committee also highlighted the 'use of illegal force by the police against Roma', particularly following the enactment of emergency decrees on the expulsion of EU nationals. As regards the issue of hate speech, CERD noted that Italy 'should increase its efforts to prevent racially motivated offences and hate speech, and ensure that relevant criminal law provisions are effectively implemented'. CERD also recommended that Italy takes action to counter any tendency to use racist propaganda for political purposes.
- [11]. Four human rights organisations submitted a parallel report on the human rights crisis of Roma and Sinti in Italy to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.¹² The report is focused on anti-Roma racism and actions which have risen in Italy since 2006. The four organisations point out the high levels of anti-Roma hatred propagated by prominent Italian public officials and media and analyse in detail the so-called 'Pacts for Security' adopted in various Italian cities in 2006 and 2007 and the emergency decrees issued in 2007 amending Italian legislation concerning EU citizens in Italy. Police checks and raids on Roma camps are fully described, as

¹⁰ Open Society Institute, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, European Roma Rights Centre, Romani Criss, Roma Civic Alliance in Romania (2008) *Security a la italiana: fingerprinting, extreme violence and harassment of Roma in Italy*, available at: http://www.soros.org/initiatives/brussels/articles_publications/publications/fingerprinting_20080715 (28.07.2008).

¹¹ UN CERD (2008) *Consideration of reports submitted by states parties under article 9 of the convention. Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination – ITALY*, March 2008, available at: <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cerd/docs/co/CERD-C-ITA-CO-15.pdf> (12.09.2008).

¹² European Roma Rights Centre, Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, OsservAzione, Sucar Drom (2008) *Written comments concerning Italy for consideration by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination at its 72nd session*, available at: <http://www.errc.org/db/02/9B/m0000029B.pdf> (20.09.2008).

well as forced evictions and destruction of personal property and documents, and other physically or abusive actions by state and non-state representatives against Roma and Sinti.

- [12]. The Commissioner of Human Rights of the Council of Europe visited Italy in June 2008, in order to analyse the situation of human rights in the country. During his visit, he met the Ministry of Interior and representatives of NGOs and international organisations.¹³ In his Memorandum, the Commissioner expressed his concern about the new legislation concerning public security, that resulted in the targeting in particular of Roma EU immigrants and at the declaration of states of emergency in certain regions and the consequent enlargement of powers of Prefects. Moreover, he highlighted the discriminatory nature of the Minister of Interior proposals to fingerprint Roma people of all ages (children included) and criticized the support which has been provided to the violent manifestations of racism and xenophobia followed to the events in Ponticelli by certain domestic, national and local, political forces as well as by certain mass media. The Commissioner urged the Italian authorities to adopt measures for the improvement of the living conditions of Roma and Sinti who live in authorized and unauthorized camps.
- [13]. According to a report published by Human Rights First,¹⁴ in the absence of official data on racist incidents and crime in Italy, information from non-governmental bodies show rising levels of racism and intolerance against immigrants and Roma and Sinti populations. The report illustrates the racist attacks against Roma and Romanian citizens following the murder of Ms Giovanna Reggiani in November 2007 and after the events in the Ponticelli district in May 2008 and describes also some islamophobic attacks against Islamic centres in Lombardy Region in 2007 and 2008.
- [14]. The Observatory on contemporary anti-Jewish prejudice recorded 22 cases of anti-Semitism,¹⁵ described in detail in its website,¹⁶ of which: two cases of violence against properties, 15 cases of anti-Semitic graffiti, two anti-Semitic publications and three anti-Semitic statements/chants/letters.

¹³ Commissioner for Human Rights – Council of Europe (2008) *Memorandum by Thomas Hammarberg Commissioner for Human Rights of the Council of Europe following his visit to Italy on 19-20 June 2008*, Strasbourg, 28 July 2008, available at: [https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CommDH\(2008\)18](https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?Ref=CommDH(2008)18) (12.09.2008).

¹⁴ Human Rights First (2008) *2008 Hate crimes survey*, New York: Human Rights First.

¹⁵ Reference period: 09.01.2008 – 27.09.2008.

¹⁶

http://www.osservatorioantisemitismo.it/tipologie.asp?idtipo=59&idmacro=1&n_macro=&pagina=Episodi&documento=Episodi (29.09.2008).

- [15]. ISPO – Institute for the Studies on Public Opinion conducted a survey¹⁷ on the opinions of Italians on Roma populations, commissioned by the Ministry of Interior. Fifty-six per cent of the sample does not know the number of Roma and Sinti in Italy, and 84 per cent thinks that they are prevalently nomads. Ninety-two per cent of the sample believes that Roma and Sinti exploit minors and live on cunning, while 65 per cent of interviewees agrees with the statement that Roma and Sinti are among the most discriminated populations in Europe.
- [16]. According to Eurobarometer,¹⁸ in 2007 19 per cent of people in Italy said that they had been discriminated against, of which 3 per cent on the basis of the ethnic origin and 2 per cent on the basis of religion and belief. The perception of ethnic discrimination in the country is very high (76 per cent, 14 per cent more than the European average) and fifty-five per cent of interviewees thinks that discrimination on the basis of religion or belief is widespread in the country.
- [17]. Ismu Foundation carried out the fifth edition of its survey on attitudes of Italians towards immigration. The study highlight a growth in the number of people who believe that there is a connection between immigration and crime: in 2005 the percentage was 58.7 of the sample, while in 2007 this percentage increased to 62.1 per cent.¹⁹
- [18]. A national survey on anti-Semitism,²⁰ published on May 2008, highlighted widespread negative attitudes of the interviewees towards Jews. Twelve per cent of the sample has been defined by the researchers as ‘pure anti-Semite’, 11 per cent has ‘modern prejudices’, 10 per cent has ‘classic prejudices’, 11 per cent has ‘contingent prejudices’, in total 44 per cent of interviewees. Twenty-three per cent of the sample thinks that Jews cannot be considered ‘completely Italians’, 39 per cent believes that Jews have a special relationship with money while 11 per cent thinks that Jews lie when they talk about the Holocaust.
- [19]. A survey conducted by IPR Marketing on behalf of the national daily *La Repubblica*²¹ found that Italians have a negative opinion of immigrants and that

¹⁷ Istituto per gli Studi sulla Pubblica Opinione (2008) *Italiani, Rom e Sinti a confronto. Una ricerca quali-quantitativa*, available at: http://www.piemonteimmigrazione.it/PDF/Conferenza_Europea_sulla_popolazione_rom_sinti.pdf (21.04.2008). Sample: 2171 Italian citizens.

¹⁸ European Commission (2008) *Discrimination in the European Union: perceptions, experiences, attitudes*, July 2008. Survey conducted on a sample of 1,036 people between 18th February and 7th March 2008.

¹⁹ Fondazione Ismu (2008) *Tredicesimo rapporto sulle migrazioni 2007*, Milan: Franco Angeli. Sample of 1,000 people, aged more than 15.

²⁰ U. De Giovannangeli (2008) ‘Ebrei, l'Italia è il paese dei pregiudizi’, in: *L'Unità* (10.05.2008). Sample: 1,000 interviews.

²¹ B. Persano (2008) ‘I Rom peggio degli extracomunitari "Sono un pericolo. Via i campi"’, in: *La Repubblica* (15.05.2008), available at: <http://www.repubblica.it/2008/05/sezioni/cronaca/sicurezza-politica-3/sondaggio->

their aversion against the Roma is even greater. Sixty per cent of interviewees feels personally threatened by the presence of the Roma (47 per cent by the presence of non-EU citizens), while 68 per cent (57 per cent for non-EU citizens) is concerned about the Italian situation in general. Sixty-eight per cent thinks that all Roma camps should be dismantled and Roma populations expelled from the country. Fifty-two per cent believes that non-EU citizens who are living in Italy without working should be immediately repatriated. The most negative feelings are against the Roma: 41 per cent of the sample would like to send them out of Italy (10 per cent would like to send non-EU citizens out), 27 per cent is afraid of them (15 per cent is afraid of non-EU citizens), 24 per cent 'tolerate' them and does not have negative feelings towards them (45 per cent in the case of non-EU citizens).

- [20]. A survey carried out by Makno on behalf of the Ministry of Interior²² highlighted a lack of information of the Italian citizens on immigration: 71 per cent of the sample do not have any idea about the number of immigrants in Italy and 49 per cent think that irregular immigrants are more than half of the total number of migrants. Forty-two per cent of the interviewees have negative feelings towards migrants (indifference, suspiciousness, fear, concern, rage) and 55.3 per cent believes that immigrants from Islamic countries cause more problems than the others (31 per cent do not agree with the construction of mosques). As regards the sample of migrants, 28.6 per cent of the interviewees is not at ease in Italy, of which 30.8 do not feel welcome and 19.4 is treated with contempt. Thirty-four per cent of interviewees of Islamic faith do not feel accepted and 25.7 of them think that they are treated worse than the other immigrants.

2.1.3. Exemplary incidents

- [21]. In February 2008, the Jewish community of Rome informed the Police about the existence of a website containing a 'black list' of 162 Jewish university professors accused of 'lobbying in favour of Zionists'. The website has been immediately closed and its author identified and denounced for violation of the law on personal data and defamation with purposes of discrimination.²³
- [22]. In early May 2008, following claims that a Roma girl had attempted to kidnap a child, there were serious violent actions against Roma people in Ponticelli (a neighbourhood of Naples), including physical attacks and arson. Groups of

[rom/sondaggio-rom.html](#) (18.06.2008). The survey was conducted through telephone interviews on a sample of 1,000 people resident in Italy.

²² Makno, Ministry of Interior (2008) *Osservatorio sociale sulle immigrazioni in Italia 2008*, Rome, 29th April 2008. Sample: 1,000 interviews to Italian citizens, 1,000 interviews to foreign citizens, 50 in-depth interviews to foreign citizens.

²³ 'Sul blog la 'black list' dei docenti ebrei. Il Viminale: "Faremo accertamenti"', in: *La Repubblica* (08.02.2008).

citizens attacked Roma communities, in several areas, setting homes alight and forcing hundreds of Roma to leave their camps. Others were escorted out of the camps by authorities, with no prospect of return.²⁴ After these events, many other racist episodes against Roma, Romanian and other foreign citizens took place in many areas of the country and there was a frequent recourse to Police raids and searches of Roma camps in several cities.²⁵

- [23]. As a consequence, on 21st May 2008 the new government issued a “security package”²⁶, that provided for a new and general aggravating circumstance consisting of “illegal stay in the national territory”, a new crime consisting of unauthorised entry into the country (illegal immigration) and new provisions concerning asylum seekers, family reunions and EU citizens.²⁷ On May 30, the Prime Minister issued three executive orders appointing in Rome, Naples, and Milan 'special commissioners for the Roma emergency' (the prefects), with extraordinary powers that included measures to identify camp residents, including fingerprinting, and to facilitate the expulsion from the camps. The decision of fingerprinting all Roma, including minors, sparked harsh criticism from all Italian associations in defence of human rights, the Catholic church, the European Parliament and Commission. On 23rd July, the decree law has been converted into law by the Parliament with some amendments.²⁸ The new law confirms the aggravating circumstance of ‘illegal stay in the national territory’ and confers more powers on city mayors to prevent and eliminate dangers to public safety. The Ministry of Interior is currently carrying out the census of Roma and Sinti camps according to guidelines issued on 22nd July. These guidelines provide that fingerprinting is not indiscriminate but it is only aimed at identifying persons ‘who cannot be identified in any other way’ and excludes the collection of ‘data relating to ethnic origin or the religion of people’.²⁹ At the moment 700 unauthorised camps have been identified in Rome, Naples and Milan but also in other cities: Brescia, Pavia, Padova, Genova, Bologna, Reggio Emilia and Bari.³⁰

²⁴ For details, see: Cospe (2008) ‘Description of events’, in: Cospe (2008) *Violent Attacks Against the Roma in the Ponticelli District of Naples, Italy*.

²⁵ See: Cospe (2008) ‘Impact of the events’, in: Cospe (2008) *Violent Attacks Against the Roma in the Ponticelli District of Naples, Italy*.

²⁶ A bill, a decree law, three legislative decrees.

²⁷ For all details, see: Cospe (2008) ‘Impact of the events’, in: Cospe (2008) *Violent Attacks Against the Roma in the Ponticelli District of Naples, Italy*.

²⁸ Italy / Legge n. 125 (24.07.2008), available at: http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/servizi/legislazione/sicurezza/0991_2008_07_30_legge_125_del_24_luglio_2008.html (22.09.2008).

²⁹ Ministry of Interior (2008) *Linee guida in materia di censimento delle comunità nomadi*, Press Release, available at:

http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/comunicati/0700_2008_07_22_linee_guida_censimento_nomadi.html_1742614992.html (20.09.2008).

³⁰ Ministry of Interior (2008) *Censimento dei campi nomadi*, Press Release, available at: http://www.interno.it/mininterno/site/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/speciali/censimento_nomadi/index.html (20.09.2008).

- [24]. On May 24th, in a neighbourhood of Rome with a high density of foreigners, a group of 15 to 20 people wearing masks and carrying clubs and crossbars, attacked three shops owned by Indian and Bangladeshi immigrants. The attackers broke windows, goods and furniture inside the shops, besides wounding a client in one of the shops. The aggressors shouted “Bastards, go away from here”. All political parties condemned the attack defining it as xenophobic³¹. The following day, Italian and foreign residents of the area organised marches against racism³².
- [25]. A 24 years-old student of Angolan origin has been attacked, racially abused and injured in Genoa by 13 members of far-right groups in front of some witnesses. The young student denounced the assault and the Police identified the aggressors.³³
- [26]. On 6th September 2008, three Italian Roma families made up of adults and minors were attacked by some *Carabinieri* officers while they were having lunch in a parking area in Bussolengo (Verona). After the assault in the parking area, all members of the three families were taken to the barracks and were beaten and racially abused for more than 6 hours: a child was beaten till he lost three teeth; another child was kept with his head under water; a *Carabiniere* officer stripped off in front of a 11 years-old child. At 7.30 p.m. all the Roma were released, except for three adults who has been accused of obstruction of an officer of the law. A local association in defence of Roma rights supported the families in filing a complaint on the episode.³⁴
- [27]. A 19 years-old Italian boy, whose family comes from Burkina Faso, was killed in Milan by two men who hit him with a crossbar and a wooden club after having run after him because they thought he had stolen some biscuits from their bar. It seems that the two aggressors shouted racist insults while they were beating him. The boy was immediately taken to the hospital where died some hours later.³⁵ The two men (father and son) were arrested and charged with voluntary murder, without the aggravating circumstance of racial hatred. Many associations and members of the opposition parties denounced a widespread

³¹ P. Brogi (2008) ‘Roma assalto ai negozi degli immigrati’, in: *Corriere della Sera* (25.05.2008), p. 5; S. Menafra, M. Zenobio (2008) ‘Assalto razzista nel cuore di Roma’, in: *Il Manifesto* (25.05.2008), p. 4; C. Piccozza (2008) ‘Raid razzista contro gli immigrati pestaggi e negozi distrutti a Roma’, in: *La Repubblica* (25.05.2008), p. 6; ‘Raid razzista contro i bengalesi’, in: *La Stampa* (25.05.2008), p. 8.

³² A. Caporale (2008) ‘Roma, corteo di rabbia e paura “Siamo in Italia per lavorare”’, in: *La Repubblica* (27.05.2008), p. 6.

³³ ‘Razzismo: 24enne africano picchiato da 13 italiani a Genova’, in: <http://www.agi.it/genova/notizie/200808180731-cro-rt11000-art.html> (20.09.2008).

³⁴ ‘Bussolengo, picchiati e umiliati dai Carabinieri’, in: <http://sucardrom.blogspot.com/2008/09/bussolengo-vr-picchiati-e-umiliati-dai.html> (20.09.2008).

³⁵ Milano, giovane di colore ucciso a sprangate fermati i due aggressori: padre e figlio’, in: *La Repubblica* (14.09.2008).

climate of racism, fostered by the governmental policy, while other politicians affirmed that the murder has not a racist motivation but derives from the sense of insecurity which is widespread in the big cities.³⁶ The episode aroused the indignation of civil society, that organized two public demonstrations to protest against racism.³⁷

- [28]. A 22 years-old boy of Ghanaian origin was beaten outside his school by some Municipal Police officers in Parma because they thought he was a drug pusher. After having run after him and beaten him, the officers took him to the municipal police headquarters. He was released some hours after with an envelope containing the minutes of his interrogation with the sentence 'Emmanuel, nigger' written on it. The boy filed a complaint against the Municipal Police and UNAR (National Office Against Racial Discrimination) is currently investigating on the case.³⁸

2.2. Complaints mechanisms

- [29]. Information provided in the Data Collection Report 2007. There have been no developments in 2008.

2.3. Good practice

- [30]. The National Council of the Association of Journalists and the Italian National Press Federation, in collaboration with UNHCR, signed in 2008 the 'Charter of Rome', a code of conduct which outlines professional ethics and standards that should be respected by journalists when reporting on asylum seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking of human beings and migrants. The Charter of Rome will provide Italian journalists with guidelines to ensure that information on asylum seekers, refugees, migrants and victims of human trafficking is balanced and accurate. The Charter also calls for migration and asylum issues to be included in journalism courses and establishes an independent monitoring centre which will monitor media coverage of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants.³⁹
- [31]. On 10th and 11th July 2008, Tuscany Region organised an international meeting in San Rossore (Pisa) titled 'Against all types of racism. Understanding diversity, promoting differences'. It was a high-level policy and advocacy

³⁶ 'Giovane di colore ucciso a sprangate. Moratti: "Milano condanna il razzismo"', in: *Corriere della Sera* (14.09.2008).

³⁷ D. Carlucci (2008) 'Abdoul, la città in marcia per ricordarlo', in: *La Repubblica – Milano* (20.09.2008).

³⁸ 'La denuncia di un giovane ghanese "Picchiato dai vigili"', in: *Corriere della Sera* (30.09.2008).

³⁹ http://www.fnsl.it/Contenuto/Download/Carta_di_Roma.pdf (20.09.2008).

meeting bringing together representatives of the local and national government, decision-makers, NGOs, representatives of international organisations etc., with the goal of discussing past and present manifestations of racism and racial discrimination.⁴⁰

⁴⁰ <http://www.regione.toscana.it/regione/export/RT/sito-RT/minisiti/sanrossore> (20.09.2008).

3. Employment

3.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

3.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of discrimination and racism

3.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

3.1.3. Research findings

3.1.4. Additional information

3.1.5. Other related issues

3.2. Good practice

Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

4. Housing

4.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

4.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of discrimination and racism in housing

- [32]. The only statistical data on discrimination and racism in housing are those collected by the national Equality Body (UNAR). These data are provided in Chapter 1 and in Annex1.

4.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

- [33]. The Sinti population resident in Venice has been attacked by the Northern League party in relation to a new village planned for them. The construction of a village for Sinti families by the Municipality of Venice was blocked by some militants of the Northern League Party who chained themselves to the gate of the construction site. The Mayor of Venice condemned the initiative but decided also to temporarily suspend work on the site in order to reduce tensions⁴¹.
- [34]. A girl of Cameroonian origin living in Rimini has been harassed by one of her co-tenants, who insulted her with racist abuses the same day she moved to the apartment. The case has been reported by a local association.⁴²
- [35]. A young couple with a baby, an Italian girl and a boy of Cape Verdean origin who rented a room in a seaside resort, have been sent back by the landlady because she didn't want 'coloured people' in her house. The landlady suggested that the mother and the baby stayed while the father should go away. The family decided to find another place to stay.⁴³

⁴¹ R. Bianchin (2008) 'Campo per i nomadi blitz leghista a Mestre', in: *La Repubblica* (04.06.2008), p.11.

⁴² 'Rimini – Il razzismo è di "casa"', in: <http://www.meltingpot.org/articolo12266.html> (29.02.2008).

⁴³ A. Tasselli (2008) 'Affitta la camera ma poi lo caccia perché nero', in: *Metropoli* (18.09.2008).

- [36]. After the events in the Ponticelli district, there was a frequent recourse to Police raids and forced evictions of Roma camps in different parts of the country. In Milan, Genoa, Viareggio, Trento, Asti, Bologna and other cities, groups of citizens protested against the presence of Roma camps in their neighbourhoods.⁴⁴

4.1.3. Research findings

- [37]. The Italian branch of the international NGO *Médicins Sans Frontières* published a new report on life conditions of foreign seasonal workers,⁴⁵ outlining a picture which is similar to that described in a previous report.⁴⁶ The survey, conducted on a sample of 600 seasonal workers working in the South of Italy, shows that 65 per cent of interviewees live in abandoned buildings, 20 per cent in rented spaces, 10 per cent in tents or in reception camps created by local authorities. Another problem is overcrowding: more than half of the sample shares the space with 4 people or more, 21 per cent shares the mattress with one person or more and 53 per cent sleeps on the ground on a mattress or a cardboard. Their accommodations are totally lacking of facilities: 62 per cent do not have toilet in the place where they live, 64 per cent do not have access to running water, 69 per cent do not have electric light, 92 per cent do not have heating and 66 per cent declared that in the area where they live there aren't any services of refuse and disposal of waste.
- [38]. A research carried out on asylum seekers who didn't obtain the refugee status highlighted their precarious housing conditions.⁴⁷ About half of the sample declared that their first accommodation in Italy has been an identification or reception centre, while 23 per cent were without fixed abode. Forty-nine per cent of the asylum seekers stayed in the reception centre less than six months and 30 per cent left the centre after having received the refusal of the refugee status without any assistance in their search of another accommodation. At the moment of the interview, only 15 per cent of the sample lived in a reception centre, for the others the most common situation was living with friends or acquaintances. A very high percentage (14 per cent) declared to live in a very difficult situation, on the road or in a public park.
- [39]. A study conducted on behalf of the Ministry of Interior pointed out the existence of phenomena of residential segregation based on ethnic groups in the

⁴⁴ See: Cospe (2008) *Violent Attacks Against the Roma in the Ponticelli District of Naples, Italy*.

⁴⁵ Medici Senza Frontiere (2008) *Una stagione all'inferno*, Rome: MSF, available at: http://www.medicisenzafrotiere.it/Immagini/file/pubblicazioni/una_stagione_all_inferno.pdf (18.09.2008)

⁴⁶ Medici senza Frontiere (2005) *I frutti dell'ipocrisia*, Roma: Sinnos Editore.

⁴⁷ Caritas Diocesana di Roma, Casa dei Diritti Sociali, Centro Astalli, Federazione Chiese Evangeliche, Progetto Casa Verde (2008) *Presenze trasparenti*, Rome: Caritas.

city of Rome.⁴⁸ According to this research, immigrants of all nationalities resident in Rome tend to create areas of residential concentration, even if with different intensity and modalities. Moreover, the way the different groups of immigrants distribute themselves in the urban area is not random but has a precise ethnic and socio-economic structure. All the same, researchers stress that the level of ethnic segregation is still limited and do not create a clear residential separation between Italian and foreign citizens: 44.5 per cent of immigrants in Rome live in areas where citizens coming from the same countries of origin are overrepresented but in these areas the neighbours of Italian nationality are 84.3 per cent.

- [40]. According to Eurobarometer,⁴⁹ the level of comfort of Italians with persons of different ethnic origin as a neighbour is one of the lowest in the EU (6.6 for Italy, 8.1 for the EU). This figure is even lower if the neighbour is a Roma (4). The level of comfort with the idea of a neighbour with a different religion or belief is 7.2, against an EU average of 8.5.

4.1.4. Legal restrictions to access to housing

- [41]. The National Office against Racial Discrimination (UNAR) issued an opinion⁵⁰ defining as unlawfully discriminatory the ordinances⁵¹ issued by the housing department of the municipality of Verona that assigned a higher score for the assignment of low rent public houses to residents for more than 10 years and to Italian citizens. According to UNAR, this ordinances establish differential and less favourable conditions of access to local services for foreign citizens.
- [42]. The Constitutional Court⁵² declared as ‘manifestly unfounded’ the plea of unconstitutionality presented by the Administrative Regional Court of Lombardy region concerning the provision of Lombardy Region that provided for the requirement of five years of residence on the regional territory in order to apply for low rent public houses. The Court stated that this provision is not discriminatory because ‘the requirement of continuative residence is not unreasonable [...] when it is consistent with the aims that the lawmaker wants

⁴⁸ M. Pisati (2008) ‘Immigrazione straniera e segregazione residenziale: il caso di Roma’, in: Ministry of Interior (2008) *Primo rapporto sugli immigrati in Italia*, Rome: Ministry of Interior.

⁴⁹ European Commission (2008) *Discrimination in the European Union: perceptions, experiences, attitudes*, July 2008. Survey conducted on a sample of 1,036 people between 18th February and 7th March 2008.

⁵⁰ Italy / Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri, Dipartimento per i Diritti e le Pari Opportunità, Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali / Parere UNAR –Prot. 97/UNAR (18.02.2008), available at: <http://www.asgi.it/index.php?page=nws.home&idint=cn08022104&mode=detail&imm=> (15.09.2008).

⁵¹ AGECE / Delibera n. 4 (04.09.2007) e n. 23 (25.09.2007).

⁵² Italy / Corte Costituzionale / Ordinanza n. 32 (21.02.2008).

to pursue [...] when those aims keep a balance between the various constitutional values [...].

- [43]. Some associations criticized some provisions contained in art. 11 of the 2009 Financial Act,⁵³ that provides for the so-called ‘housing plan’, aimed at facilitating the access to low rent public housing for some categories of ‘weak subjects’, including immigrants with a regular stay permit who are resident for at least 10 years on the national territory or for five years on the regional territory. The associations believe that the period of residence requested is unreasonably long and in contrast with the principle of free circulation. Moreover, the same article introduces a direct discrimination against foreign immigrants, providing that, for accessing the National Fund for the support of houses on rent, immigrants must provide a certificate attesting at least 10 years of residence on the national territory or five years on the regional territory.
- [44]. Art. 5 of Law n. 215/2008⁵⁴ provides that renting a house to an unauthorised immigrant will lead to confiscation of the apartment and a jail term of up to three years. Associations working in the housing sector denounced that this provision worsened the housing situation of irregular immigrants because landlords do not want rent them houses any more.⁵⁵

4.2. Good practice

Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [45]. NGOs, cooperative societies and local authorities are still carrying out a number of projects aimed at promoting the access to housing of migrants. The most important have already been described in the previous National Data Collection Reports. In this report, it is worth mentioning a project promoted by the Municipality of Pisa, that started in 2002 and is still ongoing. Even though it concerns various sectors (housing, employment, school integration, health) its main activities are centred in the housing sector, with the following objectives: to promote the process of inclusion of Roma populations; to provide concrete answers to the need of houses; to overcome the concept of ‘Roma camp’. Thanks to this project, 47 Roma found an accommodation in low rent public housing, 25 bought their own apartments through bank mortgages and about

⁵³ Italy / Legge n. 133 (06.08.2008), available at: <http://web.camera.it/parlam/leggi/081331.htm> (20.09.2008).

⁵⁴ Italy / Legge n. 125 (24.07.2008). This is the law which converted Decree Law no. 92 (23.05.2008) which was part of the ‘security package’.

⁵⁵ ‘Il dramma dell’affitto per gli extracomunitari’, in: <http://www.meltingpot.org/articolo13267.html> (01.09.2008).

240 live on rent thanks to contracts guaranteed by social cooperatives. About 70 people will find an accommodation in a village that is currently under construction.⁵⁶

⁵⁶ <http://www.anci.it/index.cfm?layout=dettaglio&IdSez=10024&IdDett=13070> (20.09.2008).

5. Health care

5.1. Racism and discrimination (incidents and practices)

5.1.1. Statistical data and tables on incidents of racism and discrimination

- [46]. The only statistical data on discrimination and racism in health are collected by the national Equality Body (UNAR). These data are provided in Chapter 1 and in Annex 1.

5.1.2. Exemplary incidents and cases

- [47]. In a public hospital in Treviso, a 20 years old girl of Ghanaian origin without a regular stay permit was arrested after having undergone an operation of voluntary termination of pregnancy. Some Police officers working in the hospital recognized the girl and denounced her. The judge issued an expulsion order. In Italy the access to health services is guaranteed also for irregular immigrants (art. 35 of the Unified Text on Immigration) and health services can not report to the police irregular migrants who use them.⁵⁷
- [48]. As a consequence of the rising of xenophobic acts followed to the Ponticelli events, at a maternity ward in a hospital in Pisa, some women refused to share same room with a Roma woman in labour and the nurses had to find a separate place for her⁵⁸.
- [49]. The former vice-president of the Italian Jewish Communities denounced that in some Italian hospitals, including a hospital in Rome, the word 'race' is a piece of information which is still required in the case history of patients.⁵⁹

⁵⁷ 'Treviso, ragazza irregolare arrestata dopo aborto', in: <http://temi.repubblica.it/metropoli-online/treviso-ragazza-irregolare-arrestata-dopo-aborto/?h=1> (12.09.2008).

⁵⁸ C. Virgone (2008) 'Cacciata dalla corsia la mamma rom', in: *Il Tirreno – Pisa* (30.05.2008), p. VI.

⁵⁹ Gabriele Isman, Laura Mari (2008) 'Roma, in ospedale chiedono la razza', in: *La Repubblica* (25.01.2008).

5.1.3. Additional information

- [50]. Art. 37 par. 2 of the 2009 Financial act⁶⁰ cancelled the provision of the Unified Text on Immigration that provided that EU citizens could benefit of the provisions concerning health care applied to non-EU citizens if these provisions are more favourable than the rules of the Community law.

5.1.4. Research findings

- [51]. A study carried out by the Italian branch of *Médecins sans Frontières*⁶¹ pointed out the obstacles met by foreign seasonal workers in the access to health services. According to the data collected by MSF⁶², 71 per cent of the interviewees do not have a health card. In particular, 73 per cent of workers without a regular stay permit do not have the STP card⁶³ and 64 per cent of immigrants with a stay permit is not enrolled in the National Health Service, in most cases due to lack of information. As far as the attitudes of the medical staff towards seasonal workers, no discriminatory episodes have been reported. The survey highlights that foreign workers contract serious diseases because of the bad housing and working conditions they face: 73 per cent of them got an illness, among which the most frequent are osteo-muscular diseases, dermatologic diseases and respiratory diseases.
- [52]. A survey conducted by Save the Children analysed the health conditions of Roma mothers and children living in a camp in Rome.⁶⁴ About 70 per cent of Roma women interviewed do not have access to any form of health assistance, 18 per cent have the STP card and 11 per cent are enrolled in the National Health system. Four per cent of the interviewees declared they have been ill-treated by doctors.
- [53]. The health assistance to asylum seekers does not seem to be completely guaranteed, as highlighted in a research carried out on a group of asylum seekers who were refused the refugee status.⁶⁵ About 50 per cent of interviewees have never been enrolled in the National Health Service, 77 per

⁶⁰ Italy / Law no. 133 (06.08.2008).

⁶¹ Medici Senza Frontiere (2008) *Una stagione all'inferno*, Rome: MSF.

⁶² Sample: 600 seasonal workers, working in the agricultural sector in Campania, Latium, Apulia, Sicily, Calabria and Basilicata.

⁶³ STP (Temporary present foreigner) is a card which allows irregular immigrants to receive all necessary medical treatments.

⁶⁴ Save the Children (2008) Studio sulla salute materno infantile nelle comunità rom. Il caso di Roma (Survey on the health conditions of mothers and children in the Roma community. The case of Rome), Rome: Save the Children, available at: http://www.savethechildren.it/2003/download/Pubblicazioni/Save_rapporto_mamme_rom.pdf (25.09.2008). Sample: 76 Roma women.

⁶⁵ Caritas Diocesana di Roma, Casa dei Diritti Sociali, Centro Astalli, Federazione Chiese Evangeliche, Progetto Casa Verde (2008) *Presenze trasparenti*, Rome: Caritas.

cent is not enrolled at the moment and 85 per cent has not the STP card, which allows irregular immigrants to receive all necessary medical treatments.

5.2. Good practice

Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

- [54]. In February 2008, the Ministry of Health issued an informative note on health assistance for EU citizens.⁶⁶ The Ministry decided that EU citizens who haven't a health assurance or are not enrolled in the National Health Service, can benefit of 'all services concerning children's health, maternity and voluntary interruption of pregnancy' at equal conditions with people enrolled in the National Health Service. Moreover, EU citizens could take part in all 'vaccination campaigns, activities of international prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases'.
- [55]. The Ministry of Health issued a decree containing guidelines addressed to health operators and other operators working with immigrants coming from countries where female genital mutilations are carried out. These guidelines aim at promoting prevention, assistance and rehabilitation for all girls and women who were already subjected to these practices.⁶⁷
- [56]. In the island of Lampedusa, a medical task force has been created in order to assure free medical treatments to all immigrants (dermatology, infectious diseases and gynaecology) and to train health operators who work in the first aid and assistance centre of the island. This initiative arose from an agreement between the Ministry of Interior and the National Institute for the promotion of health of migrant populations and the struggle against poverty diseases (INMP).⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Italy / Ministero della Salute / Nota informativa prot. n. DG/RUERI/II/3152-P/I.3.b/1 (19.02.2008).

⁶⁷ Italy / Ministero della Salute / Decreto del 17 dicembre 2007 (17.12.2007).

⁶⁸ *Lampedusa, una task force medica al Centro di accoglienza*, Press Release (06.08.2008), available at:
http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/immigrazione/0747_2008_08_05_task_force_medica_lampedusa.html_1183734042.html (20.09.2008).

6. Education

- 6.1. Statistical data and tables on racist incidents
- 6.2. Exemplary cases of discrimination
- 6.3. Restrictions to access to education
- 6.4. Good practices

Key policy and practical initiatives by civil society and government

Annex 1 – Statistical Data and Tables

Please complete the table below

	2007 ⁶⁹	2008 ⁷⁰
Complaints regarding ethnic discrimination received by Equality Body	278	349
Number of ethnic discrimination established by Equality Body	159	226
Follow up activities of Equality Body, once discrimination was established (please disaggregate according to type of follow up activity: settlement, warning issued, opinion issued, sanction issued etc.)	Not available	Not available
Number of sanctions and/or compensation payment in ethnic discrimination cases (please disaggregate between court, equality body, other authorities or tribunals etc.) in your country for the thematic areas of Employment, Housing, Healthcare, Education etc. (if possible, disaggregated by gender and age).	Not available	Not available
Range of sanctions and/or compensation in your country (please disaggregate according to type of sanction/compensation)	Not available	Not available

Type of users of the UNAR contact centre (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

Type of user	Absolute values	%

⁶⁹ Reference period: 01.01.2007-15.09.2007.

⁷⁰ Reference period: 01.12.07 – 15.07.08.

Victim	240	68.8
Witness	45	12.9
Association/Body	36	10.3
Other	28	8.0
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Users of the UNAR Contact Centre by sex (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

	Absolute values	%
Women	174	49.9
Men	129	37.0
Not specified	46	13.2
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Users of the UNAR Contact Centre by age (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

	Absolute values	%
Up to 30 years old	51	14.6
From 31 to 40 years old	107	30.7
From 41 to 50 years old	56	16.0
From 51 to 60 years old	23	6.6
61 years old and more	5	1.4
Not specified	107	30.7
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Users of the UNAR Contact Centre by number of years of residence in Italy (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

	Absolute values	%
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Up to 5 years	46	13.2
From 6 to 10 years	75	21.5
More than 11 years	86	24.6
Not specified	142	40.7
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Users of the UNAR Contact Centre by geographical area of origin (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

	Absolute values	%
Western Europe	57	16.3
Eastern Europe	63	18.1
Asia	10	2.9
Oceania	1	0.3
North America	2	0.6
Latin America	39	11.2
Africa	118	33.8
Not specified	59	16.9
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Users of the UNAR contact centre by geographical area of residence (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

Geographical area		%
North	136	39.0
Centre	128	36.7
South	22	6.3
Not specified	63	18.1
total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Events reported to the UNAR Contact Centre (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

	A.V.	%
Pertinent	226	64.8
Not pertinent	96	27.5
Uncertain	27	7.7
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Status of the cases (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

Status	Absolute values	%
Admitted	5	1.4
Sent to I level	8	2.3
Assigned to I level	85	24.4
Closed	206	59.0
Sent to II level (Dir. UNAR)	13	3.7
Assigned to UNAR officer	15	4.3
Assigned to Judge/Expert	17	4.9
total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Events by sector of discrimination (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

	Absolute values	%
Housing	45	12.9
Employment	82	23.5
School and education	14	4.0
Health	7	2.0
Public transport	15	4.3
Police forces	30	8.6
Services provided by public bodies	63	18.1

Services provided by public commercial concerns	23	6.6
Financial services	7	2.0
Mass media	7	2.0
Public life	53	15.2
Free time	3	0.9
Total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Type of discriminatory action (01.12.07 – 15.07.08)

Type of discrimination	Absolute values	%
Direct	254	72.8
Indirect	73	20.9
Harassment	3	0.9
Other discrimination	9	2.6
Direct with harassment	8	2.3
Not specified	2	0.6
total	349	100.0

Source: Acli-Iref/Unar 2008

Data on prosecutions for racial discrimination with known author by type of office – Criminal sector – Year 2007

Inquiring offices								
Office	Criminal sector	Turned up	Ended	Of which: committed to the examining judge		Of which: committed to the Court		Final pending prosecutions
				Request of indictment	Request of alternative proceeding	Summary procedure	Ordinary procedure	
Prosecution service in the Court	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	4	9	1	-	-	-	4
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	69	47	3	1	8	1	64
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	4	6	-	-	-	-	8
Prosecution service in the Juvenile Court	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	3	4	2	1	-	-	1
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics (data updated to 11.09.2008)

Judging offices								
Office	Criminal sector	Turned up	Ended	Of which: ended with sentence		Mixed sentence	Other sentences	Final pending prosecutions
				Verdict of acquittal	Sentence of condemnation			

Examining judge in the Court (Register known people)	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	22	26	-	-	-	5	7
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court and related divisions	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	3	4	-	-	-	1	2
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	26	33	3	1	-	8	15
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Juvenile Court	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Court of Appeal	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	-	3	-	3	-	-	1
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	2	2	1	-	-	1	3
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	1	2	-	2	-	-	1

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics (data updated to 11.09.2008)

Data on prosecutions for racial discrimination with unknown author - Inquiring offices – Criminal sector – Year 2007

Office	Criminal sector	Turned up	Ended	Final pending prosecutions
Prosecution service in the Court	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	-	-	2
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	22	15	28
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	2	2	-
Prosecution service in the Juvenile Court	Protection of linguistic minorities (Law 38/2001)	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Law 205/1993)	-	-	-
	Ratification of the International Convention on discrimination (Law 654/1975)	-	-	-
	Urgent measures concerning discrimination (Legislative Decree 122/1993)	-	-	-
Total		24	17	30

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics (data updated to 11.09.2008)

Number of Judicial Offices which did not transmit the data as at 11th September 2008

Office	Total	Data not provided year 2007	% of data not provided on the total
Prosecution service in the Court	165	9	5.5
Prosecution service in the Juvenile Court	29	3	10.3
Examining judge in the Court	165	36	21.8

Court	165	30	18.2
Juvenile Court	29	3	10.3
Court of Appeal	29	1	3.4
Total	582	82	14.1

Source: Ministry of Justice – DG Statistics

Annex 2 – Court, specialised body or tribunal decisions

Case title	Sentence against discrimination in the enrolment of foreign children in public nursery schools
Decision date	11.02.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Milano - Sez. I Civile / Ordinanza n. 2380/08 R.G. [Court of Justice of Milan – I Civil section / Ordinance no. 2380/08 R.G.]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	On 14th January 2008, a Moroccan citizen filed a court case challenging a circular of the Municipality of Milan which excluded children of immigrants without a regular stay permit from access to public nursery schools (Circular no. 20 of 17.12.2007).
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Court admitted the claim, stating that the measure of the Municipality was discriminatory, being contrary to the right of the child to attend any public school, irrespective of the parents' legal status. According to the Italian legislation, all children have the right to stay on the national territory and have access to all services.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The court held that the circular was discriminatory, according to art. 44 of Legislative Decree no. 286/98.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court ordered the Municipality to stop the discriminatory behaviour and to remove its effects. The Municipality renounced to impugn the ordinance and later complied with the sentence and cancelled the discriminatory provision, pointing out the 'non-EU minors without legal residence can be enrolled in the municipal nursery schools provided that they have their habitual residence in the municipal territory'.

Case title	Court of Cassation ruling on legal actions against discrimination
Decision date	07.03.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte Suprema di Cassazione - sez. Unite civile / Sentenza n. 6172 [Supreme Court of Cassation – United Civil Sections / Sentence no. 6172]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	An Albanian citizen filed a complaint against a hospital because he had been excluded from a public competition for a job of hospital manager due to the fact that he is not an Italian citizen. The Court admitted the complaint and stated that the Albanian doctor could be admitted in the public competition, as a precautionary measure. The hospital decided to appeal against the sentence before the Court of Cassation.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Cassation stated that judicial measures taken in the framework of a legal action against discrimination in accordance with article 44 of Legislative Decree 286/98, cannot be challenged before the Court of Cassation because they are precautionary measures.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	This is the first time in Italy that the Court of Cassation has analysed a legal action against discrimination from the procedural point of view and has interpreted the law on the subject.

Case title	Sentence of the Court of Cassation on prejudices against Roma people
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Decision date	07.07.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte di Cassazione – Quarta Sezione Penale / Sentenza n. 27517 [Court of Cassation – Fourth Criminal Section / Sentence no. 27517]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	A Roma man had been imprisoned after being unjustly accused and detained for attempted murder. He asked for compensation for damages but a judge denied him the compensation on the ground that being “the head of a Roma clan constitutes in itself a serious fault”.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	Referring to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to the European Charter, the judge stated that all citizens are equal before the law without distinction of ‘race’, language, religion, political opinions, social and personal conditions.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Cassation affirmed that members of groups of ‘nomadic culture’ can not be discriminated against before the law only because of their ‘existential condition’.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Cassation cancelled the previous sentence and deferred the case to the Court of Appeal of Salerno.

Case title	Court of Justice of Milan - Sentence on public employment of non-EU citizens
Decision date	30.05.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Milano – Sezione Lavoro / Sentenza n. 2454/08 RG [Court of Justice of Milan – Labour section / Sentence no. 2454/08 RG]

Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	A non-EU citizen filed a complaint against San Paolo hospital in Milan which had refused to convert the fixed term contracts of non-EU staff into open ended contracts because they have not the Italian citizenship.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Justice of Milan stated that non-EU citizens can be included in the stabilisation procedure accorded to staff with fixed term contracts. The Italian citizenship is required only for jobs in the public sector that imply the exercise of public powers or tasks of national interest. This provision can not be applied to nurses in a public hospital.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	In the access to the labour market, both in the public and private sector, the principle of equal treatment for Italian, EU and non-EU citizens must be applied, according to art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 286/98. All provisions excluding non-EU workers from public employment on the basis of their nationality can be considered as discriminatory.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court ruled that the hospital's behaviour was a discriminatory conduct in accordance with articles 43 and 44 of Legislative Decree no. 286/98 and art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 215/03, and ordered the hospital to stop it.

[57].

Case title	Sentence on public employment of non-EU citizens
Decision date	03.06.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Tribunale di Genova / Ordinanza n. 3749/2008 [Court of Justice of Genova / Ordinance no. 3749/2008]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	This complaint has been filed by an Ecuadorian citizen with a regular stay permit, who had been excluded from a public competition for a job of nurse in a public hospital in Genoa because she is not an Italian citizen.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	There is no reason for unequal treatment between a health worker in the public and in the private sector and between a health worker with a fixed term and an open ended contract. For workers who do not exert public powers or tasks of national interest, the Italian nationality is not a compulsory requirement.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	In the access to public employment, the principle of equal treatment for Italian, EU and non-EU citizens must be applied, according to art. 2 of Legislative Decree no. 286/98. All provisions excluding non-EU workers from public employment on the basis of their nationality can be considered as discriminatory.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The judge ordered the hospital to adopt all necessary acts to admit the foreign citizen to the public competition, without any condition of assessment on the compulsoriness of the requirement of the Italian nationality.

Case title	Court of Cassation cancel a sentence on incitement to racial hatred
Decision date	28.03.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte di Cassazione – III Sezione Penale / Sentenza n. 13234 [Court of Cassation – Third Criminal Section / Sentence no. 13234]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	In 2004 the Northern League Party in Verona promoted a campaign and a petition with the aim of “throwing Gypsies out of the city”, by distributing posters and fliers. Moreover the leader of the Northern League party in the city declared that: "Gypsies must be chased away from the city because in the areas where they live, thefts are increasing". This campaign was challenged in Court by a group of Roma and some local anti-racist organisations. The first level judgement ended with six members of the party found guilty of incitement to racial hatred, who were sentenced to a six months prison term each and a fine. The sentence by the Court of Appeal in 2007 confirmed the previous first level sentence but reduced the penalty.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	According to the Court of Cassation, the statement of the leader of the Northern League party of Verona did not express any idea of superiority on the ground of ethnic differences but showed aversion against a group because people belonging to this group are ‘thieves’. This is not racial hatred but only a racial prejudice, which is punishable only if it contains statements which are not true.

Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	Discrimination must be founded on the ‘quality’ of the subject (black, Roma, Jewish etc.) and not on his/her behaviour. Discrimination based on diversity is very different from discrimination based on criminality. A subject can be legally discriminated against for his/her behaviour and not for his/her ‘diversity’.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Court of Cassation, in December 2007, cancelled the sentence and ordered that a new trial should be undertaken.

Case title	Discrimination in the access to low rent public housing
Decision date	21.02.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte Costituzionale – Ordinanza n. 32 [Constitutional Court – Ordinance no. 32]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	In 2006, the Regional Administrative Court (TAR) of Lombardy Region annulled a regional regulations that provided for the requirement of five years of residence on the regional territory in order to apply for low rent public houses. The Court raised the plea of unconstitutionality against that provision before the Constitutional Court, stating that it was discriminatory.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court ⁷¹ declared as ‘manifestly unfounded’ the plea of unconstitutionality presented by the Administrative Regional Court of Lombardy region concerning the provision of Lombardy Region that provided for the requirement of five years of residence on the regional territory in order to apply for low rent public houses. The Court stated that this provision is not discriminatory because ‘the requirement of continuative residence is not unreasonable [...] when it is consistent with the aims that the lawmaker wants to pursue [...] when those aims keep a balance

⁷¹ Italy / Corte Costituzionale / Ordinanza n. 32 (21.02.2008).

	between the various constitutional values [...]’.
Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)	This ordinance do not seem to affect the prohibition for the regional laws to introduce discriminatory criteria that directly influence the access to low rent public houses of migrant citizens. Notwithstanding, he requirement of five years of residence could be considered as a form of indirect discrimination.
Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)	The Constitutional Court dismissed as manifestly unfounded the request by the TAR of Lombardy region.

Case title	Discrimination in the access to social security benefits
Decision date	30.07.2008
Reference details (type and title of court/body; in original language and English [official translation, if available])	Corte costituzionale – Sentenza n° 306/2008 [Constitutional Court – Sentence no. 306/2008]
Key facts of the case (max. 500 chars)	This complaint was filed by an Albanian citizen against the National Institute of Social Security (INPS) and the Ministry of Finance. The foreign citizen asked that some social security benefits could be granted also to foreign citizens without permanent stay permit, when their health conditions do not allow them to work and to have a sufficient income.
Main reasoning/argumentation (max. 500 chars)	The Court stated that the provision that provides that foreign citizens must have the permanent stay permit in order to obtain social security benefits, is contrary to solidarity values (Art. 2 of the Constitution) and contradictory from the logical point of view, because it grants social security benefits to subjects who are financially self-sufficient excluding those who need these benefits more than others.

<p>Key issues (concepts, interpretations) clarified by the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	
<p>Results (sanctions) and key consequences or implications of the case (max. 500 chars)</p>	<p>The Constitutional Court declared the constitutional illegitimacy of the provision that excludes immigrants without a permanent stay permit from the access to social security benefits.</p>

Annex 3 – Positive initiatives

Area ⁷² :	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Articolo 3, Osservatorio sulle discriminazioni
Title (EN)	Article 3, Observatory on discrimination
Organisation (original language)	Comunità Ebraica, Associazione Sucar Drom, Istituto Mantovano di Storia Contemporanea, Istituto di Cultura Sinta, Comitato Provinciale ArciGay la Salamandra
Organisation (EN)	Jewish Community, Sucar Drom Association, Institute of Contemporary History of Mantova, Institute of Sinti culture, Provincial Committee of ArciGay
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://osservatorioarticolo3.blogspot.com/2008/04/articolo-3-osservatorio-sulle.html
Type of initiative ⁷³	support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group ⁷⁴	ethnic minorities; Roma and Travellers; migrants; asylum seekers, refugees; religious minorities; victims of racist violence
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁷⁵	This project, started in 2008, aims at combating discrimination against minorities, in particular those persecuted by Nazism and Fascism. The activities of the observatory are the following: a daily press review on anti-Semitism, dialogue among religions, racism; a toll free number (to be activated) for the victims and the witnesses of discrimination and racism, with legal assistance in case of necessity; training courses and seminars on racism and discrimination.

⁷² Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

⁷³ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁷⁴ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁷⁵ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

Area ⁷⁶ :	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Carta di Roma
Title (EN)	Charter of Rome
Organisation (original language)	Consiglio Nazionale dell'Ordine dei Giornalisti; Federazione Nazionale della Stampa Italiana; Alto Commissariato ONU per i rifugiati
Organisation (EN)	National Council of the Association of Journalists, Italian National Press Federation, UNHCR
Government / Civil society	Government; civil society
Internet link	http://www.fnsi.it/Contenuto/Download/Carta_di_Roma.pdf
Type of initiative ⁷⁷	codes of ethics, code of conduct
Main target group ⁷⁸	Other: journalists
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁷⁹	The 'Charter of Rome' is a code of conduct which outlines professional ethics and standards that should be respected by journalists when reporting on asylum seekers, refugees, victims of trafficking of human beings and migrants. The Rome Charter will provide Italian journalists with guidelines to ensure that information on asylum seekers, refugees, migrants and victims of human trafficking is balanced and accurate. The Charter also calls for migration and asylum issues to be included in journalism courses and establishes an independent Monitoring Centre which will monitor media coverage of asylum seekers, refugees and migrants.

Area ⁸⁰ :	Racist violence
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⁷⁶ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

⁷⁷ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁷⁸ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁷⁹ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

⁸⁰ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Title (original language)	Meeting di San Rossore. Contro ogni razzismo. Capire le diversità, valorizzare le differenze
Title (EN)	Meeting of San Rossore. Against all types of racism. Understanding diversity, promoting differences
Organisation (original language)	Regione Toscana
Organisation (EN)	Tuscany Region
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.regione.toscana.it/regione/export/RT/sito-RT/minisiti/sanrossore
Type of initiative ⁸¹	Awareness raising
Main target group ⁸²	General public
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁸³	On 10th and 11th July 2008, Tuscany Region organised an international meeting in San Rossore, Pisa. It was a high-level policy and advocacy meeting bringing together representatives of the local and national government, decision-makers, NGOs, representatives of international organisations etc., with the goal of discussing past and present manifestations of racism and racial discrimination.
Area ⁸⁴ :	Racist violence
Title (original language)	Cause strategiche contro la discriminazione
Title (EN)	Strategic litigation against racial discrimination

⁸¹ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁸² Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁸³ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

⁸⁴ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Organisation (original language)	Cospe – Cooperazione per lo Sviluppo dei Paesi Emergenti; ASGI – Associazione Studi Giuridici sull’Immigrazione; ENAR – European Network Against Racism ; Cestim – Centro Studi Immigrazione
Organisation (EN)	Cospe – Cooperation for the Development of emerging Countries; ASGI – Association of Judicial Studies on Immigration; ENAR – European Network Against Racism ; Cestim – Centre of Studies on Immigration
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.cospe.org/doc/quaderno_cause_strategiche.pdf
Type of initiative ⁸⁵	awareness raising; support, advice to immigrants/minorities; legal advocacy
Main target group ⁸⁶	ethnic minorities; migrants; religious minorities; justice practitioners
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁸⁷	The project aimed at analysing the national and international legislation and jurisprudence on racial and ethnic discrimination in order to identify strategic lawsuits against discrimination in the Italian context. The main activities carried out during the project were the following: a judicial and sociological analysis of the cases of racial or ethnic discrimination that has been brought before courts; a qualitative research on a group of victims of discrimination who filed a complaint inquiring on their experiences; seminars with NGOs, lawyers and legal experts on strategic litigation in Italy; a publication containing guidelines addressed to lawyers, NGOs and victims for taking legal actions against racism and discrimination.

Area ⁸⁸ :	Education
Title (original language)	GLID - Gruppo di Lavoro Interdirezionale per la Dispersione Scolastica

⁸⁵ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁸⁶ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁸⁷ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

⁸⁸ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Title (EN)	Working group on disaffection at compulsory school level
Organisation (original language)	Ministero dell'Istruzione
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Education
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.orizzontescuola.it/orizzonte/article18567.html
Type of initiative ⁸⁹	training, education
Main target group ⁹⁰	youth (children, young people, students)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁹¹	On 1th March 2008, the Ministry of Education issued a decree (Ministerial Decree no. 19) that set up a Working group on disaffection at compulsory school level (GLID - Gruppo di Lavoro Interdirezionale per la Dispersione Scolastica). Its main tasks include: re-establishment of a National Observatory on School Disaffection charged with defining a national strategy for the prevention of and struggle against disaffection and failure at compulsory school level; organisation of specific training courses for teachers on the characteristics of an effective teaching methodology; experimentation of a model of register which will include also children experiencing disaffection at compulsory school level.

Area ⁹² :	Education, Housing
Title (original language)	Conferenza Europea sulla Popolazione Rom
Title (EN)	European Conference on Roma population

⁸⁹ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁹⁰ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁹¹ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

⁹² Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Organisation (original language)	Ministero dell'Interno
Organisation (EN)	Ministry of Interior
Government / Civil society	Government
Internet link	http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/sezioni/sala_stampa/notizie/minoranze/0991_2008_01_23_conferenza_sinti_ssai.html?back=%2Ftools%2Fsearch%2Findex.html%3Ftext%3D%2522conferenza%2Beuropea%2Bpopolazione%2Brom%2522%26start%3D%26end%3D%26type%3Dgeneric
Type of initiative ⁹³	community cohesion – social integration
Main target group ⁹⁴	general public; Roma and Travellers; public authorities
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁹⁵	On 22nd and 23rd January 2008, the ministries of Interior and Social Solidarity organised an European Conference on Roma populations aimed at promoting a better knowledge of these minority groups and identifying possible solutions to their problems. During the conference, the situation of Roma and Sinti populations in the educational and housing sectors was analysed in depth. Many authorities at local, national and European level took part in the event, together with NGOs working on the protection of rights of the Roma.

Area ⁹⁶ :	Housing
Title (original language)	Le città sottili
Title (EN)	The thin cities

⁹³ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁹⁴ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁹⁵ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

⁹⁶ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Organisation (original language)	Comune di Pisa; Azienda Usl 5 – Pisa; Società della salute zona pisana
Organisation (EN)	Municipality of Pisa; Local Health Unit no. 5 – Pisa; Health society of Pisa area.
Government / Civil society	government
Internet link	http://www.anci.it/Contenuti/Allegati/presentazione_citta_sottili_2007.doc
Type of initiative ⁹⁷	support, advice to immigrants/minorities
Main target group ⁹⁸	Roma and Travellers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ⁹⁹	The project started in 2002 and it is still ongoing. It concerns various sectors (housing, employment, school integration, health) and aims at improving the independence of the target groups through accompanying activities. Thanks to this project, 47 Roma found an accommodation in low rent public housing, 25 bought their own apartments through bank mortgages, about 240 live on rent thanks to contracts guaranteed by social cooperatives. A village for 70 people is going to be built.

Area ¹⁰⁰ :	Employment
Title (original language)	Sindacato Multietnico
Title (EN)	Multiethnic trade-union
Organisation (original language)	Fillea CGIL – Federazione Italiana Lavoratori Legno, edili e affini
Organisation (EN)	Fillea CGIL – Italian Federation of Workers in the building and wood sector

⁹⁷ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

⁹⁸ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

⁹⁹ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁰⁰ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.filleacgil.it/DOCUMENTI/PFNmultiethnico28gen08.htm
Type of initiative ¹⁰¹	Training, education
Main target group ¹⁰²	employees and their associations
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁰³	Training course addressed to Italian and foreign trade-union officers and managers, in order to create a mixed group that will contribute to the creation of a real multi-ethnic trade union. This is the first experience of its kind in Italy and is carried out by a section of the biggest trade union (CGIL). The training course will last 23 months (from January 2008 until November 2009).

Area ¹⁰⁴ :	Employment; Education
Title (original language)	Breaking stereotypes
Title (EN)	Breaking stereotypes
Organisation (original language)	UNAR – Ufficio Nazionale Antidiscriminazioni Razziali
Organisation (EN)	UNAR – National anti-discrimination office
Government / Civil society	government
Internet link	http://www.pariopportunita.gov.it/DefaultDesktop.aspx?doc=1757
Type of initiative ¹⁰⁵	training, education; awareness raising

¹⁰¹ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁰² Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁰³ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁰⁴ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Main target group ¹⁰⁶	general public; youth (children, young people, students)
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹⁰⁷	The project aim is to contribute to remove racial prejudices and to promote the recognition of cultural diversity values through awareness raising activities. The project include, among others, the following initiatives: a National Intercultural Competition, in cooperation with the Ministry of Public Education, addressed to university students, Italian High Schools and Cinema and Documentary Schools that awarded 6 videos against any kind of stereotype and any kind of discrimination; a national training course on most recent normative instruments and safeguard actions against discriminatory behaviours, addressed to the associations engaged in behalf of victims of discrimination; the Synesis Forum of the Career Day, a moment of reflection on the right of equal treatment in the employment sector.

Area ¹⁰⁸ :	Health
Title (original language)	Salute senza esclusione: campagna per l'accessibilità de servizi socio- sanitari in favore della popolazione rom e sinta a Roma
Title (EN)	Health without exclusion: campaign for the access to social and health services for the Roma and Sinti population in Rome
Organisation (original language)	GrIS Lazio – Gruppo Immigrazione e Salute
Organisation (EN)	GrIS Lazio – Immigration and Health group
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.caritasroma.it/Prima%20pagina/RapportoGRIS/testo%20campagna.pdf
Type of initiative ¹⁰⁹	awareness raising

¹⁰⁵ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹⁰⁶ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹⁰⁷ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹⁰⁸ Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

Main target group ¹¹⁰	Roma and Travellers
Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹¹¹	'Health without exclusion' is a campaign aimed at promoting the access to health services and improving health education among Roma and Sinti populations living in Rome. The main objective of the campaign is to bring the health institutions near to Roma and Sinti living in the camps, through a specific action of guidance to the correct use of health services on the territory and an activity of training of social and health operators. The activity involved 140 health operators and reached 1,970 people.

Area ¹¹² :	Health
Title (original language)	Progetto VI.TO. – Accoglienza e cura delle vittime di tortura
Title (EN)	VI.TO. project – Reception and assistance of victims of torture
Organisation (original language)	CIR – Consiglio Italiano Rifugiati
Organisation (EN)	CIR – Italian Refugees Council
Government / Civil society	Civil society
Internet link	http://www.cir-onlus.org/attivita%20vito.htm
Type of initiative ¹¹³	support, advice to immigrants/minorities; improving employment skills
Main target group ¹¹⁴	asylum seekers, refugees

¹⁰⁹ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

¹¹⁰ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹¹¹ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

¹¹² Please indicate: Racist Violence, Employment, Education, Housing, Health and social care, Services and Goods.

¹¹³ Please select one or more from the list of categories below

Brief description (max. 1000 chars) ¹¹⁵	A pilot-project of psycho-social integration and vocational training, in favour of groups of traumatised refugees. Occupational therapy is the strategy adopted to help traumatised refugees to recover from a condition of psycho-emotional distress, while empowering them and guaranteeing sustainable benefits. In 2007 the project helped 560 refugees victims of torture.
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¹¹⁴ Please select one or more from the list of target groups below

¹¹⁵ Please indicate here whether the initiative is a governmental or non-governmental action.

