



*Assessorato ai Diritti di Cittadinanza ed alla Coesione sociale*

*con delega a:*

*immigrazione e politiche di integrazione sociale dei migranti; tratta; nuove cittadinanze; contrasto delle nuove povertà; politiche di contrasto alle violenze di genere; solidarietà popolare; cooperazione decentrata, relazioni internazionali.*

The EU recently experienced a relative increase in asylum applications, with a peak in 2015, when 1.3 million applications were lodged across the Member States. As safe passage opportunities, which would enable asylum-seekers to lodge an application in the EU, are limited, most of them arrived via perilous smuggling routes across the Mediterranean, mostly to Italy, Spain, France, Portugal, Cyprus, Greece and Malta.

Limitations in the capacity to provide adequate management of arrivals, reception conditions, and registration of individuals, and lack of EU common action, led to the critical situation that EU is facing nowadays; difficulties are experienced both from the hosting societies and asylum seekers; in the hosting societies a growing perception of insecurity and anti-immigration attitudes, drove to the rise and success of populist, anti-immigrants and anti-EU movements all across Europe; asylum seekers instead, face huge difficulties in their process of integration politically, economically and socially.

As much as concern the the European regions among all the Member States of European Union, it records the highest rate of asylum seekers and third country nationals: purely by way of example, In Italy (Campania region), by the end of 2017 the number of registered third country nationals exceeded 250.000 people, with 19.083 asylum seekers hosted in *Extraordinary Reception Centers* (CAS – Centri Accoglienza Straordinaria) (16.429 pp.) and *Ordinary Reception Centers* (SPRAR) (2.654 pp.). In the Municipality of Naples alone, the people hosted in reception structures are over 4000, of whom 1989 in the CAS and 132 in the SPRAR system.

Following the approval of the legislative decree 113/2018, now Salvini law, in the field of security, immigration and citizenship, Italy inaugurates a heavy season of suspension of the civil and political rights. The law, de facto et de jure, violates all the articles sanctioned by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and by the Constitution of the Italian Republic itself.

We are worried that a bill meant to manage immigration and increase security for citizens, will instead create social marginality and destroy integration, while also creating social risks and the potential for radicalization.

Among the main measures introduced by the decree are: the abolition of humanitarian protection, the extension of the period of imprisonment in Permanent Centers for repatriation (CPR), the revocation of citizenship in the case of conviction for crimes related to terrorism, the reform and the downsizing of the asylum seekers' shelter system (Sprar), the extension of the period of detention of asylum seekers inside hotspots, the revocation of refugee status to those who are convicted at first instance for some types of crimes. To these measures were added other articles that have introduced limits to the granting of international protection.

The government has in fact added to the decree article 7 *bis* which provides for the establishment of a list of "safe countries of origin" and a "procedure for the application of protection manifestly unfounded". Furthermore, with Article 10, the concept of "secure internal area", ie a safe area within a country that is not on the list of safe countries of origin, makes its way.



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The changes introduced establish that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - together with the Ministry of Interior and Justice - draw up a list of safe countries of origin on the basis of information provided by the National Commission for Asylum and by European and international agencies (Easo, Unhcr, Council of Europe). An asylum seeker from one of the countries on the list will have to show that he has serious reasons justifying his asylum application and his asylum application will be examined in an accelerated manner.

For what to concern the abolition of humanitarian protection, just to capture the tragedy, out of 132 asylum seekers welcomed in Naples thanks to the International Protection System (SPRAR), only a few dozen can continue to be welcomed. The other people (all waiting to be heard in the Commission or already holders of humanitarian protection) will simply go away. They must leave the places of welcome. Now, because for the joy of some, human beings have this tendency not to melt or evaporate, all this creates pockets/baskets of poverty and social marginality that, in fact, are a social bomb. Poor against the poor. Unemployed against unemployed. Homeless against homeless.

In this horrible setting, the match is all about rights and identities. The game is our future.

There are different ways of declining identity. There is a closed way that rejects cultural diversity and, on the contrary, there is an open one that discovers its originality by making different values interact with each other.

That's the way we are. Every single day, we choose. We choose to be intercultural, Contaminated, bastards.

In Naples we work so that Neapolitan can be said who lives in the city. Leaving individuals the privilege to define themselves. The social contract is in the rights that the city recognizes you and in the duties that you will have to assume, and all the inhabitants, all the citizens, must participate in this draft.

From what we love to define, "Naples laboratory" we strictly oppose the application of the law: we're and we will be disobedient to the this law and obedient to the Constitution.

Naples is a seaside city of a country of first landfall. We are ready to make every means available to ensure the protection of the right to migrate.

The good practices launched by Naples concern the application of strategies of local resistance in terms of citizenship rights, enhancement of reception and integration processes, municipalism, social development of common spaces, common goods and assets and use of European funding as opportunities for the growth of local autonomies.

We will continue to recognize the personal rights of residence to all those who live in our urban space. We will continue to work to ensure a more effective network of territorial solidity able to guarantee widespread reception processes throughout the territory.

The City of Naples seeks to dynamize and systematize a multi-level governance processes aimed at co-building and strengthening networks of European cities and communities engaged in experimentation of participatory democracy and widespread hospitality of migrants in the field of integration and local



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development of human capital, through the provision of integrated public services aimed at enhancing an intercultural and trans-cultural coexistence among the peoples of European society-understood as free and equal citizens in dignity and rights (both from host society and third countries)-called *to act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood*: to stir up a Europe of local autonomy networks, such as collectors and multipliers of actions, programs and administrative practices capable of generating and promoting the exchange of experiences on integration.

The aim will perfectly fit in the contemporary context of the European network (NGOs, cities, civil societies, etc) already existing.

These networks have to try to deal with the migration phenomenon in an inclusive, intelligent and sustainable perspective and with a strong civic sense of responsibility towards vulnerable groups. Last and iconic initiative has been the “*Solidarity Appeal to the City*” from the Mayor of Naples in support of the asylum seekers detained for days onboard of the ships *Diciotti* and *Sea Watch 3*

([https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=2&v=CH3gZgiNmx0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=2&v=CH3gZgiNmx0)).

The response of civil society has been impressive and impose us to enforce a network of regions to develop and transfer a new model of integration.

The objective is the construction of a network of European cities and NGOs that gather and improve best practices models of integration of third country nationals. The cornerstone of this project is the active role of civil societies and local authorities in Europe in the development and implementation of successful initiatives of reception and professional integration of migrants through a bottom up approach.

We will demand a clear positioning of specialized agencies and human rights monitoring and observation institutions. Crucial allies to disclose violations of rights that, as in a domino, are already unleashed on our territories.

For years we have been partnering with Barcelona and other cities for various projects eligible for funding under the European URBACT program. The projects in question are aimed at sharing good practices and solution-stories on urban regeneration in contexts exposed to social hardship and marginality.

We use European funds to build and strengthen the network of human rights cities. In this regard, I launch an appeal: two upcoming calls are open, UIA and AMIF. Please participate. We encourage participatory planning with territorial assemblies, social centers, NGOs, associations and civil society.

We open public comparison spaces. We have recognized 7 physical spaces able to enhance places of death, deprivation of rights or inhuman and degrading treatment, in places of personal and collective growth. Let's think about the former judicial psychiatric hospital, at the former juvenile prison.

Our cities are called to address global and complex issues. Therefore, we are obliged to imagine global and complex solutions that can guarantee a sustainable protection of human rights for everyone around the world.

We are called to develop a strategic and operational plan of administrative resistance in all sectors. From campaigning to advocacy, from awareness tools, to the drafting of norms that can change the paradigm.



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The law is not at the service of politics. the law has no heart and has no prejudices. The law must be right.

The city of Naples was the first in Italy to recognize citizenship rights to children born to families of the same. It was the first city in Italy to establish a register of civil unions, open in pairs of the same. It is worth mentioning here that in my country a law on egalitarian marriage has not yet been approved. And that the conquest of "civil unions" is a recent protection. That children born from homogenitorial couples are not recognized as children of both parents. That, even today, an Italian woman (lesbian or not) if she resorts to PMA-Medically Assisted Procreation, will have to declare that her son or daughter is born from a relationship had, not consumed with a relative or a related. As in 1940.

The Municipality of Naples is the only Municipality in Italy to give full application to the referendum on public water. In Naples, water belongs to everyone.

The City of Naples is about to establish a Table on City Refuge for the construction of human corridors.

Naples, before the Government, recognized the possibility for its citizens to choose their lives and their medical care, establishing a register for the living will.

We are experimenting with innovative forms of local economy (block and bitcoin) able to build an economic model that looks at human beings not as robotic consumers but as key players in the process of growth and evolution of a city.