

THE BUREAUCRATIC STEPS TO...

Apply for a family reunification visa

Once you have received clearance ("Nulla Osta"), you must make an appointment with the appropriate Italian diplomatic representative (embassy, consulate, delegated office) to apply for a visa. The office may be closed in your current country, in which case you will have to contact the representative in the country closest to you. In some countries, waiting times are very long and it can be difficult to get an appointment with the consular authorities - so you should get in touch with the embassy/representative as soon as possible!

The clearance is **valid for six months from the day of issue**, within which time you must deliver the original to the embassy. Once delivered, the clearance can no longer expire.

For the **appointment**, you must bring:

- A photocopy of the **travel document** of the person in Italy;
- A photocopy and the original of your **passport** or equivalent document;
- In case of reunification with children, a photocopy and the **original** of the **birth certificate, certificate of adoption or custody** and/or a **DNA test**;
- In case of reunion with a spouse, a photocopy and the **original** of the **marriage/civil union certificate**.

Please note ...


- ⚠ The visa is valid for **ONE year**.
- ⚠ All documents demonstrating family ties must be **translated** and **legalised** in Italian.
- ⚠ If the visa is denied due to a lack of documentation, you have the **right** to appeal.
- ⚠ The cost of the visa varies from country to country. It may happen that the embassies or consulates ask for money to make an appointment - **this is NOT legal!** If this happens to you, you can contact CIR, UNHCR or IOM.

DNA Test

The Italian authorities may ask you to carry out a DNA test if there is doubt about the authenticity or lack of documents proving the family ties with your children, parents and sometimes even for partners if you have children in common. You can do the test at the offices of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) which, in agreement with the Italian state, offers the service for 230€ (plus 45€ for registration) per person.

To perform the test:

- Make an appointment with the IOM in the country where you live in order to register for their services;
- Once registered, you and your family member in Italy can make an appointment to take a saliva swab;
- The IOM will send you the test results and transmit them to the Italian authorities.

 If you have difficulty collecting the documents, consider this option in order to continue the process.

Request a residence permit for family reasons

As soon as you arrive in Italy, you must ask for your resident permit for family reasons. This document has **the same duration** as that of the family member already in Italy and gives you the right to access the National Health Service (SSN) and to work.

This residence permit also **allows you** to:

- Travel without visas (for a maximum duration of 90 days) in the countries of the Schengen area;
- Enrol in courses of study or vocational training;
- Benefit from social assistance (family allowances, unemployment benefits, etc.)

Upon expiration of the document, you may request its renewal and, if necessary, convert it into a residence permit for work or study purposes.

How do you apply?

Within **48 hours** of your arrival, you must deliver the declaration of hospitality to the **police headquarters** and go to the one-stop immigration prefecture within 8 days to declare your arrival. Here you will be given the "**kit**" of forms to request a **residence permit**. At the same time, you will be given your **tax code**, necessary to access the national health system.

The kit with the **complete forms** must be sent by mail to the **police headquarters**. The service costs 30 euros.

Once you have sent the request, you can use **the receipt of the request** to subscribe to the registry and the National Health Service.

I will go to Italy with a minor... What is the procedure?

Children will be granted **an independent residence permit** for family reasons, which is valid until the age of 18.

Once of age, it can be renewed by converting it into a residence permit for reasons of work or study. If the person concerned is entirely dependent on their parents, it may be renewed for family reasons.

Welcome to Italy!

Brief historical and geographical notes

Italy is a peninsula of southern Europe, with a population of 60.6 million inhabitants and Rome as its capital. In Italy, there are 20 regions and, to the north, it borders France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. There are four seasons (summer, autumn, winter, spring) and the climate varies greatly depending on the region. Normally, the south of Italy is hotter than the north.



Italy is a parliamentary republic founded on work. Its constitution, approved in 1947, is the fundamental and foundational law of the Italian State.

An Italian citizen is:

- The child of a father or mother that is Italian by birth;
- Born in the territory of the Republic if both parents are unknown or stateless. Otherwise, they may obtain citizenship at the age of 18, upon explicit request.



Foreigners can also acquire Italian citizenship, the application for which can be filed **after 5 years of residence**.

Fundamental freedoms

The Italian Constitution prohibits all forms of discrimination based on gender, race and ethnic origin, religion or sexual orientation. If you feel discriminated against or threatened for any of these reasons, do not use violence as an answer, call the police and file a complaint.

Freedom of expression

In Italy you can freely express your opinion on any subject, whether it be political or religious. Newspapers, radio, TV and the Internet have the freedom of the press protected by law, which means that journalists can freely express opinions and even criticisms (for example, of the government) without risk to their safety.

Religion

The Italian constitution declares that everyone is free to practise the religion in which he believes. The Italian state is officially secular but Italians are mostly of the Catholic faith. Historically, the Catholic Church has a very close relationship with the Italian state and within Rome there is also the Vatican State.



The head of the Vatican State is the pope and, although he has a great influence on Italian citizens, he has no formal power outside the religious sphere. In Italy, each person is free to practise the religion they want. Everyone must respect the religion of others!

Equality

In Italy, men, women and gay people have the same rights and duties in the eyes of the state and they are treated equally. There is the same access to the labour market, education and health care.

However, Italian society is still quite unbalanced in favour of men and therefore women still struggle to achieve total gender equality, especially in the workplace!

The family

The family is considered the heart of Italian society, protected by law and the community. A "nuclear" family means only parents, spouses and children. However, in the Italian family, the role of grandparents and aunts/uncles also has great value. There are very few large families and, instead, many "extended", i.e. parental couples who have divorced and married other people,

with whom they may have had other children. Divorce is permitted since 1974, as are contraception and abortion.

Even gay people have the right to civil marriage, however they can not adopt children.

⚠ Polygamy is prohibited and is considered a crime by Italian criminal law.

Customs and behaviour in public

Showing affection in public

Italians are people who tend to be warm, extroverted and affectionate. It is in fact part of our behaviour to show affection in public. In public you will often see couples, of different ages and genders, holding hands while walking on the street or at the park, kissing and hugging each other. When two close friends or acquaintances meet it is common, even among people of different genders, to give each other two kisses on the cheek. If this annoys you, you can simply shake their hand. If your religion prevents any physical contact with a person of the other sex, do not worry, they will understand!



Dress code

In Italy, as well as all over Europe, you can wear what you like. Given this individual freedom, do not be surprised to see women and young women walking around in the sun wearing short-sleeved or sleeveless shirts and in miniskirts. Similarly, males often wear jeans, sweatshirts, shorts and short-sleeved or sleeveless shirts. It is fashionable and very common!

The same is true for hairstyles: some people have dyed their hair pink or blue and women often wear makeup.

Staring at a person because he or she is dressed inappropriately is considered rude and can be very annoying!

Alcohol

Italians love drinking alcohol, especially beer and wine. It is very common in the evening to meet up with friends during "cocktail hour" ("*l'ora dell'aperitivo*" - between 6.30pm and 9pm) or after dinner to drink something together and talk about their day.

When you are invited to dinner at someone's house, it is customary to, as a sign of gratitude, bring a bottle of good wine or a cake!



However, you must know that **driving** after drinking is **absolutely illegal**.

Besides the risk of having serious accidents, the police can give you a ticket or take away your driver's license for six months. Be careful!

Clearly, drinking alcohol is a free individual choice - if you do not want to do it, do not feel obligated. Even many Italians do not drink!

Smoking

Since 2003, it is strictly **forbidden** to smoke inside public spaces: at work, at school, in bars, in restaurants and in any place open to the public (cinema, public transport etc.). If the police see you smoking in a public place, you will have to pay a fine that can reach up to 500 euros.

Smoking is still part of Italian culture and therefore socially accepted after someone is 16 years old.

Finally, do not throw the cigarette butt on the ground because nature will need between 5 to 12 years to destroy the filter!



Work

In Italy it is necessary to have a residence permit to work. Since 2007, the minimum age for being able to work is 16 years. School education is compulsory for at least 10 years. Due to a major economic crisis, many people are unemployed and it will not be easy to find a job. Often you will be offered undeclared work, i.e. without a regular contract. Try to avoid these jobs because you will have no guarantee that your employer will respect the **rights of workers** and because working "in black" is a prosecutable offence!



The contract

A contract of employment refers to the agreement between an employer and a worker, in which the worker is obligated to make available to the employer his or her labour, manual or intellectual, and the employer is obligated to pay to the worker the remuneration Agreed.

- **Permanent** ("tempo indeterminato"): When no term is set for the duration of the contract;
- **Fixed term** ("tempo determinato"): When the duration of the working relationship is specified in the contract.
- **Full-time** – 40 hours per week
- **Part-time** – 20 hours per week
- **Training course/probationary period/apprenticeship** – a form of commitment in a working context for training purposes and preparation for entry into the world of work.

The **employer** has the obligation to communicate at the time of recruitment:

- The identity of the parties (company name and worker name);
- The workplace;
- The start date of the employment relationship;
- The duration of the contract (fixed term or permanent);
- The duration of the probationary period (if applicable);
- Job description ("qualifica di assunzione" - a short description of the main activity to be carried out);
- Payscale according to National Collective Labour Agreements ("Contratti Collettivi Nazionali di Lavoro" or CCNL);
- Amount of pay, period and method of payment;
- Vacation days
- Working hours.

The maximum number of working hours is determined by the CCNL (National Collective Labour Agreement). In any case, the average number of working hours in a 7-day period cannot exceed 48 hours, including overtime.

⚠ Before signing a contract, read it carefully. If you are not certain that you understand the content, ask for time to be able to check it with someone.

⚠ Undeclared work is illegal in Italy and Europe. Do not get exploited!

Probationary period/training course/Apprenticeship

Often, before being hired with one of the above mentioned forms, you will have to do a trial period or an internship. This is a period that is necessary to learn the job and it allows your future employer to get to know you and appraise your work. Normally probationary periods and traineeships have a **minimum duration of three months** and a maximum of six; the salary depends on the employer but is expected at least to reimburse your expenses, with a minimum of 400 euros.

Given the uncertainty of the Italian labour market, this is the most reliable format for access to it.

Minimum and average wage

The minimum wage is contractual and depends on the type of industry. This means that it will be your employer who decides how much to pay you per hour, based on the industry the business is in. However, a salary of less than 5 euros per hour is not permitted.

The average salary is 1200-1400 euros for a full-time job and 700-800 euros for a part-time job.

Vacation

The right to annual vacation is codified in Article 36 of the Constitution of the Italian Republic. You are entitled to four weeks of vacation per year.



Illness and injuries

An employee who is absent from work due to sickness or injury is entitled to keep his or her job for a certain period of time, depending on the severity of the illness or injury. Absence due to sickness should be immediately communicated to the employer and must be accompanied by a medical certificate. In the following days, stay available for a medical check-in during the specified time frames, usually between 10am and 12pm and between 5pm and 7pm, including Sundays and public holidays.



Unions

There are associations of workers who fight to protect the rights and interests of workers in the workplace and in society. The main trade unions in Italy are CGIL, CISL, and UIL. If you think that your rights at work are not respected, go to the unions and carefully explain your situation.

- ⚠ If you do not have a regular contract, it can be difficult for them to help you without an official report against your employer.

Experience and qualifications

When you come to Italy bring **all the documents** related to your education and all the jobs that you have had up to the day of departure. Therefore, bring with you school and university diplomas, old employment contracts, letters of reference from former employers, and so on.

Anything that can prove your skills, put it in your suitcase!

Adult Education

Italy offers several alternative solutions if you cannot bring your documents attesting to previous work and/or studies, or if you do not have professional experience.

Many training courses and traineeships are offered by the municipality and the region, for more information on the opportunities available you can contact the toll-free number from 8.30am to 5.45pm or go to employment advice centres ("Centri per l'Orientamento del lavoro" - COL) or the job centre at your local city hall.



Accommodation

In order to rent an apartment or a house, you need to sign a **lease agreement** ("contratto di locazione"). The contract must specify:

- The rental period;
- The down payment or **cautionary deposit** to be paid, which normally amounts to two (maximum three) monthly rental payments and which will be returned to you at the end of the contract;
- The monthly price of the apartment/room, called **rent** ("**canone di affitto**"), payable to the owner;

- How much **advance warning** you must allow when providing a **notice of termination**, in case you or the owner want to break the contract before the agreed date;

The lease agreement must be registered with the **Revenue Agency** ("l'Agenzia delle Entrate") and the price of the registration shall be divided between the owner of the property and the tenant.

- ⚠ **Before signing a contract**, read it carefully. If you are unsure of understanding the content, ask someone for help.
- ⚠ Always rent a house/room with a legal lease agreement, otherwise you contribute to the black market and, above all, you will not have any kind of protection against disputes with the landlords.

Situation in Italy

Finding cheap accommodation in big cities is very difficult. Moreover, it is even more difficult to find houses suitable for large families. If these are your difficulties, look within the towns and villages near the city, you will see that prices will drop significantly!

If you have problems paying rent, you can contact the social services of the town hall where you reside. In fact, social workers can ask the city hall to grant you financial support to help you pay rent, bills and so on. As there is not so much funding available, social workers will not always be able to accept your request. Also, ask the non-profit organizations working in the area (phone numbers available on the last page).

In case of **extreme hardship**, if you do not know where to sleep, call **emergency social assistance** ("sala operativa sociale" - SOS), which will help you find a temporary solution. For emergency social assistance, you will find the number at the bottom of this booklet, under the heading "Useful numbers".

Council houses

People in serious economic difficulties can ask to be included in a waiting list for assignment to council housing. In order to access this type of accommodation, it is necessary to make a request to the Technical Office ("l'Ufficio tecnico") of the town hall where you live. The waiting times can be very long, due to the high demand from Italians and foreigners.

Health care

Health in Italy is a guaranteed right for all citizens. It is the **National Health System** ("Sistema Sanitario Nazionale" - **SSN**) which guarantees access to citizens' health care services, for which it is **mandatory** to register.

Italians and foreigners are equal and have the same access to **free health care**. However, in order to benefit from certain specific services, it is necessary to **co-pay** (to pay "il ticket"), i.e. to contribute a partial contribution for the treatment received. The cost of the co-payment varies depending on the family income and on the basis of the benefits received. Some services have significant co-payments, for example, blood tests, medications and specialist visits (dermatologist;



cardiologist; neurologist; orthopedic, etc.). There are many **accredited facilities**, that is to say, half-managed by the state and half by private individuals; here you can find affordable prices!

Enrolment in the National Health System

To subscribe to the SSN, you must go to the ASL of your municipality of residence. You need:



- A copy of your **residence permit**. If it has expired or you still have to collect it, the **receipt** attesting to the request for release/renewal is also sufficient;
- Tax code;
- **Certificate of residence**, even as a self-declaration.

Registration to the SSN is valid until the expiration of the residence permit.

Once registered, you can choose from the ASL your **family doctor**, whom you can contact for free for general visits, prescriptions and certificates. Enrolment to the family doctor is obligatory!

The health card

The health card is a personal card that contains all your health care data. This card is valid throughout the country and has a validity of 5 years. When the card is about to expire, the *Revenue Agency* will automatically send you a new card to the declared address of residence.

If you buy medication, the pharmacist will ask you to scan your card so that you can deduct the cost from the next year's fees.

Facilities

To access *free and immediate* care, you can go to:

- The **hospital**: in case of emergency, go to the **Emergency Room** ("Pronto soccorso");
- Your **Local Health Care Agency** ("l'Azienda Sanitaria Locale" - **ASL**). The ASL is the set of hospitals and health centres that guarantee local care. The ASL also manages **family planning services**, which offer assistance to families. In addition, some counsellors offer gynaecological, psychological and paediatric visits free of charge or at reasonable prices. Social workers are always available, who will help you if you are having problems.

School

- ⚠ School is **compulsory** from **6 to 16 years** of age.



In Italy, the school year runs from September to June. During this period, the closure of schools, as in all public offices, respects the calendar of Catholic festivals.

The Italian state offers a public service but there are also private and officially recognised schools i.e. co-financed and managed by the public and private sector, which require a monthly payment fee.

The Italian school system

- Children from 0 to 3 years old go to **kindergarten**, while those from 3 to 5 years old go to **nursery school**. To enrol your child in a public school, you must apply to the municipality where you live so that your child will be placed in the school near you. In big cities, where there is more demand, there may be a very long waiting list and often there will be no place available!
- Children from 5-6 to 10-11 years old go to **elementary school**;
- From 10-11 to 13-14 years they go to **middle school**;
- Teenagers from 14 to 19 years old go to either **high school** or **technical institutes**. In both cases, at the end of the required five years students must take the state **graduation examination**.

School starts around 8am. Depending on the parent's preference, children in kindergarten and elementary school can attend either full or half-time, which means they can stay in school until 1-1.30pm or until 4-4.30pm.

If you have problems supervising your children, in many schools you can enrol them in pre-school and/or after-school - ask the secretary of your school!

If the children eat at school, it is necessary to pay the school canteen. Exemption from these expenses may be requested at the beginning of the year.

High school, contrary to many countries, is not based on the thorough study of all scholastic subjects, but rather the student's choice of a specialisation. The three main specialisations are: "liceo classico", focused on the humanities; "liceo linguistico", focused on foreign language learning; and "liceo scientifico", focused on science. The technical institutes, however, are professional schools or study paths that lead children to learn a trade. For example, there is the Hotel Institute, aimed at training people for work in the catering industry, or surveying, aimed at preparing students for a career in the building industry.

University

Students who successfully pass the graduation exam can enrol in university.

University issues two types of diplomas: a **bachelor's degree** and the **master's degree** or **graduate degree**, obtained after a further two years of study. In the end

you will receive a degree that has validity throughout Europe and many other countries of the world - you only need to translate and legalise it.



Vocational training

Several training courses are offered within Italy, from both public and private entities.

The region and the municipality offer many courses completely free of charge. In order to access them, you must have completed the compulsory schooling and have a sufficient level of Italian. After attending these courses, you will be issued with a certificate attesting to the skills reached or an attestation of participation.

For more information on offers within Italy you can contact the town hall in which you are resident and humanitarian organizations.

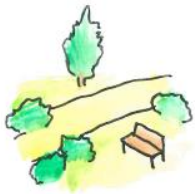
Daily life in Rome and Italy

Free time

Italians really like to spend their free time in the open air, whether in a park or in a square or even in front of bars. In the summer time, you can find many outdoor activities that are often free, such as concerts and theatrical performances, especially for children. During the summer there are many outdoor cinemas, such as, with Rome as an example, the cinemas at Piazza San Cosimato and Piazza Vittorio. The scheduling and prices vary every year, so you should ask around!

Parks

There are many parks in Rome, suitable also for sports and to entertain children. The most important parks in Rome are Villa Borghese, Villa Ada, Villa Pamphili and the Caffarella Park. Here you can find sports equipment provided by the municipality as well as skating rinks and rides for children.



Dogs should always be walked on a **leash**. They can be released only in the areas reserved for them, which will be clearly signposted.

⚠ In these parks it is also **compulsory**, as it is on the street, to **clean up after your dog**.



Sports

In addition to private sports centres, there are also many municipal sports centres where membership is economically more advantageous. The municipal sports centres are often based in school gyms and are entrusted to non-profit sports associations that manage its organisation. They are open, in addition to school hours, from 4.30pm to 10pm. For more information, contact the sports office of your town hall.

Food

Italy is famous world-wide for its cuisine. Each region and city has its own typical dishes and styles for making pizza. Italians eat a lot of meat, pasta and cheeses. In Rome, for example, the traditional pasta dishes are carbonara, amatriciana, cheese and pepper and gricia. As for the second course, worthy of note are tripe ("la trippa"), oxtail stew ("la coda alla vaccinara"), and offal with beans ("la coratella coi fagioli").

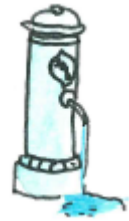


Generally, it is considered rude **to eat with your hands**. In our culture we eat with a knife and fork. Only pizza, bread and sandwiches can be eaten with your hands!

⚠ Pay attention! Typical Roman dishes often contain **pork**, so if you can't eat it always make sure to ask whether the dish contains this meat.

Water

The water is very good and potable in all homes. The high presence of calcium makes the water opaque and often you will find residues of limestone in your drinking glasses and cooking pots. Calcium is an element that is normally processed by the body so do not worry yourself too much!



All the fountains found on the street provide cool, potable water - if not, this will be indicated by an appropriate sign.

Places of worship

Rome is the homeland of Catholicism. The strong presence of the Jewish and Muslim communities, however, make the city a multicultural place and one with a deep respect between religions. There are also other Christian communities such as Protestant and evangelical, as well as Eastern religions such as Buddhism.

The main landmarks are:

- St. Peter's Basilica – St. Peter's Square;
- Mosque of Rome - Avenue of the Mosque (on Friday morning you can find the market in the square opposite);
- Major Temple of Rome – Lungotevere de Cenci;
- International Evangelical Church - Via Giuseppe Chiovenda, 57

Multi-ethnic neighbourhoods

Over the years, the Esquiline Hill and Tor Pignattara have become the most multi-ethnic neighbourhoods in Rome.

In Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, in the heart of the Esquiline district and near Termini Station, you will find the New Esquiline Market, a large market that offers food and dishes from all over the world. In addition to spices and various foods you can also find fabrics and clothes. It is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 5:00 a.m. to 3:00 pm., and on Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays from 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Tor Pignattara, however, which is a little out of the centre of Rome but easily accessible from Termini station, is a district with a high percentage of Muslims, and there you can easily find small shops with foods mainly from Asia and the Middle East. The shop is in Via Francesco Laparelli and is open from Monday to Saturday from 6.00 a.m. to 2.00 p.m.

Traffic and transport

Rome is an extremely busy city. Morning and evening, scooters and cars whizz around the city at high speed but are often also stuck in traffic.

Cross the road only on the **pedestrian crossing** and wait for the vehicles to stop before stepping out onto the road. If you are traveling by public transportation, always **calculate** the **time** that it will take to arrive. Sometimes you may be waiting for the bus for a very long time, or you may get stuck in traffic for hours!



Bus, tram, Metro

In Rome, it is not easy to travel by public transport but it is still possible. There are three Metro lines, many buses and some trams. A ticket costs 1.50 euro and is valid for 100 minutes for the bus and tram, and for just one trip on the Metro. The ticket and the subscription, available monthly or yearly (35 or 250 euros), can be purchased from newsagents, tobacconists or ticket offices in the stations. It is possible to reduce the cost of subscriptions - ask your local town hall or consult the link <http://www.atac.roma.it/>

⚠ Always remember to **validate the ticket** inside the bus or risk a fine!



Trains and coaches

Rome is easily accessible from all the towns and villages nearby. You can take both the train and the bus and get to one of the main stations in Rome (Termini, Tiburtina, Anagnina, Ostiense etc...). For both coaches and trains, rates and timetables vary depending on the city and region you are in. For more information, you can ask the ticket offices in the stations or consult these websites: <http://www.trenitalia.com> and <http://www.cotralspa.it/>.

⚠ Always remember that the **ticket** must be **validated** before getting on the train and directly on the coach.

Bicycle path

Cycling on the street can be very dangerous. Rome offers many bicycle lanes and a free *bicycle sharing* service, you just need to sign up. At the bottom of this short guide, you will find the map of bicycle lanes.

Have a good ride!



you!") – "Piacere mio, prego, si accomodi" ("The pleasure is mine. Please, make yourself comfortable") – "La ringrazio." ("Thank you.")

Forms of politeness

At the end of the interview, Mohamed goes to Alessio's office and says: "Alessio, andiamo a prenderci un caffè? Offro io!" ("Alessio, shall we go and get some coffee? I'm buying!") "**Grazie tante** Mohamed, sì, un caffè lo prendo con grande piacere, **grazie mille!**" ("Thanks so much Mohamed, yes, I'll happily take a coffee, thanks a lot!") – "**Figurati, non c'è di che**" ("Of course, you're very welcome").

At the bar Alessio asks Mohamed about the interview: "Allora? Raccontami com'è andata, **per favore!**" ("So? Tell me how it went, please!") – "Credo bene. Mi farà sapere se esce qualcosa. Grazie di avermi presentato" ("Well, I believe. He will let me know if something comes up. Thank you for having introduced me.") – "Di niente, speriamo sia stato utile! Ora devo proprio andare, grazie ancora per il caffè!" ("It was nothing, let's hope it was useful! Now I really need to go, thank you again for the coffee!") – "**Buona giornata Alessio e grazie!**" ("Have a good day Alessio, and thank you!")



IL GIORNO DOPO MOHAMED SI RECA NELL'UFFICIO DI ALESSIO:

BUONGIORNO ALESSIO
COME STAI?



BENE MOHAMED, GRAZIE!
TU COME STAI INVECE?



BENE,
GRAZIE

DOPO POCHE MINUTI ENTRA IL DOTTOR FLEUR, IL CAPO DI ALESSIO



SALVE DOTTOR FLEUR, LE PRESENTO IL DOTT. ROKI E ORA VI LASCIO, HO UNA RIUNIONE IMPORTANTE. A RINGRACIARCI



BUONGIORNO DOTTOR FLEUR
IO SONO MOHAMED ROKI
PIACERE DI CONOSCERTA



PIACERE MIO, PREGO, SI ACCOMODI



LA RINGRAZIO

ALLA FINE DEL COLLOQUIO MOHAMED PASSA
DALL'UFFICIO DI ALESSIO E DICE:

ALESSIO, ANDIAMO A
PRENDERE UN CAFFÈ?
OFFRO IO!

GRAZIE TANTE MOHAMED, SÌ,
UN CAFFÈ LO PRENDO CON
GRANDE PIACERE, GRAZIE
MILLE!

FIGURATI, NON
C'È DI CHE

AL BAR ALESSIO CHIEDE A MOHAMED
DEL COLLOQUIO:

ALLORA, RACCONTAMI
COME È ANDATA, PER FAVORRE

CREDO BENE. MI
FARÀ SAPERE SE
ESCE QUALCOSA.
GRAZIE DI AVERMI
PRESENTATO

DI NIENTE, SPERIAMO SIA STATO UTILE!
ORA DEVO PROPRIO ANDARE, GRAZIE
ANCORA PER IL CAFFÈ!

BUONA GIORNATA
ALESSIO E GRAZIE

Useful numbers: If you call from outside Italy, type the prefix **0039** before the number to call.

Emergencies:

						
	113	118	115	112	1522	19696

Welfare:

 Sala Operativa Sociale	Emergency Social Assistance Hotline of the City of Rome 800.44.00.22 - available 24 hours
	Caritas Diocesana: 06.88.81.53.00
	Centro Astalli: 06.69.70.03.06
	Comunità di Sant'Egidio: 06.89.92.234
	Italian Council for Refugees ("Consiglio Italiano per i Rifugiati" - CIR): 06.69.20.01.14
	Federation of Italian Evangelical Churches ("Federazione Chiese Evangeliche Italiane" - FCEI): 06.48.25.120



Percorsi ciclabili

- 1 **TEVERE** - facile
da Castel Gubileo al Ponte di Mezzocannino (vedi itinerario nel retro)
- 2 **PONTE RESORGIMENTO - VILLA BORGHESE VILLA ADA** - medio facile
(vedi itinerario nel retro)
- 3 **ANIENE** - medio facile
da Villa Ada a Ponte Nomentano (vedi itinerario nel retro)
- 4 **VIA DELLA PISANA** - facile
inizio: via della Pisana
fine: via della Pisana (incrocio via C. Fontana)
1,4 km
- 5 **VIA FRATTINI** - impegnativo
inizio: via Frattini
fine: via Frattini (incrocio via Bassini)
1,3 km
* tutta in pendenza, solo in un breve tratto molto impegnativo.
- 6 **VIA DI GROTTAPERLETTA** - facile
inizio: via di Grotta Perletta
fine: via di Grotta Perletta (incrocio via Calderone de la Barca)
1,5 km
- 7 **DON BOSCO** - facile
inizio: piazza Aruleno Ceio Sabino (Chiesa di S. Polcarpo - Parco degli Acquedotti)
fine: via Marco Furio Nobilitore (incrocio via Salvio)
1 km
- 8 **TOR VERGATA** - medio
inizio: via Edoardo Caffi (davanti Barca d'Italia - Vermicino)
fine: viale Torre Maura (incrocio via di Torre Spaccata) con diramazione Università - via Casilina e Cinecittà Est
10,1 km
- 9 **TOR BELLA MONACA** - medio facile
inizio e fine: Parco di largo Mencaroni
4,1 km
- 10 **CINECITTÀ EST** - molto facile
inizio: via V. Proccacci
fine: via Giudecca (Terminal Anagnina) con diramazione Cinecittà Est
2,4 km
- 11 **ROMANINA** - molto facile
inizio: via Schiavonetti
fine: via Schiavonetti (incrocio via Almena)
1,3 km
- 12 **TOIRINO** - medio (Nord) medio facile (Sud)
4,5 km complessivi
NORD inizio: viale Città d'Europa (vicino via Bernini)
fine: via Senni (incrocio via Copenhagen) con numerose diramazioni
4,5 km di cui 1,3 km da completare
SUD inizio: via delle Costellazioni (da via della Grande Muraglia)
fine: via di Decima (incrocio via delle Comete)
1,8 km
- 13 **DRAGONCELLO** - medio facile
inizio: largo Cesidio da Fossa
fine: via Patra
6,4 km
- 14 **PORTO DI OSTIA** - facile
inizio: imboccatura porto di Ostia
fine: ponte di Ostia
3,5 km
- 15 **CASAL PALOCCO** - facile
inizio: viale Alessandro Magno
fine: via Giorgio di Leonida
5,0 km
- 16 **SALINE** - facile
inizio: via del Collettore primario (angolo via Romagnoli)
fine: via del Collettore primario
1,3 km

Percorsi ciclabili nel verde

- Gli itinerari nel verde possono essere percorsi a piedi o con biciclette adatte a percorsi su strade sterrate.
- 1 **MONTE MARIO** - molto impegnativo solo per Mountain-Bike
4 settori per 6,7 km complessivi
- VILLA MAZZANTI
inizio e fine: via Gomerizza n. 80
0,9 km
- OSSERVATORIO ASTRONOMICOMO
inizio: via Gomerizza (a valle)
fine: via del Parco Mellini (a monte)
1,7 km
- CIMITERO MILITARE FRANCESE
inizio: via dei Colli della Farnesina (a valle)
fine: viale di Monte Mario (da viale del Parco della Vittoria)
2,2 km
- MONTE MARIO
inizio: Centro Don Orione (via della Camillicia vicino a piazza W. Röss)
fine: antonino di Monte Mario (da viale del Parco della Vittoria)
1,9 km
 - 2 **PARCO DI S. MARIA DELLA PIETA'** - medio
inizio e fine: ingresso del Parco
piazza S.M. della Pietà
1,4 km
 - 3 **PARCO DI AGUZZANO** - facile
inizio e fine: piazzale Hegel
2,2 km
 - 4 **VILLA PAMPHILI** - facile
percorso consigliato:
inizio: porta S. Pancrazio
fine: via Aurelia Antica
2,150 km
 - 5 **VIA APPIA ANTICA** - medio facile
inizio: via del Casale Rotondo
fine: piazza Numa Pompilio
11,3 km
 - 6 **PARCO DELLA CAFFARELLA** - medio
inizio: via Latina
(vicino largo Tacchi e Venturi)
fine: via della Caffarella
(vicino chiesa Domine Quo Vadis?)
6,4 km
 - 7 **PARCO DI TOR FISCALE** - molto facile
inizio: via dell'Acquedotto Felice
fine: Parco di Tor Fiscale vicino alla Torre
1,4 km
 - 8 **PARCO DEGLI ACQUEDOTTI** - molto facile
inizio: Casale del Sellarotto
(da via delle Capionelle vicino al ponte sul Fosso dell'Acqua Mariana)
fine: via Lemoria
diramazione per Quarto Miglio
2,2 km
 - 9 **PARCO TOR TRE TESTE** - facile
inizio: via Falk (incrocio via C. Candiani Tor Tre Teste)
fine: via F. Bonafede (Alessandrino) con interruzione in via delle Nespole
3,4 km
 - 10 **PARCO DECIMA MALAFEDE** - inizio e fine: via Valle di Perna
16 km
 - 11 **PARCO DI CASTELFUSANO** - facile
inizio: ingresso del parco in piazza di Castel Fusano
altri punti di accesso: via del Mediterraneo e viale C. Colombo
10,8 km

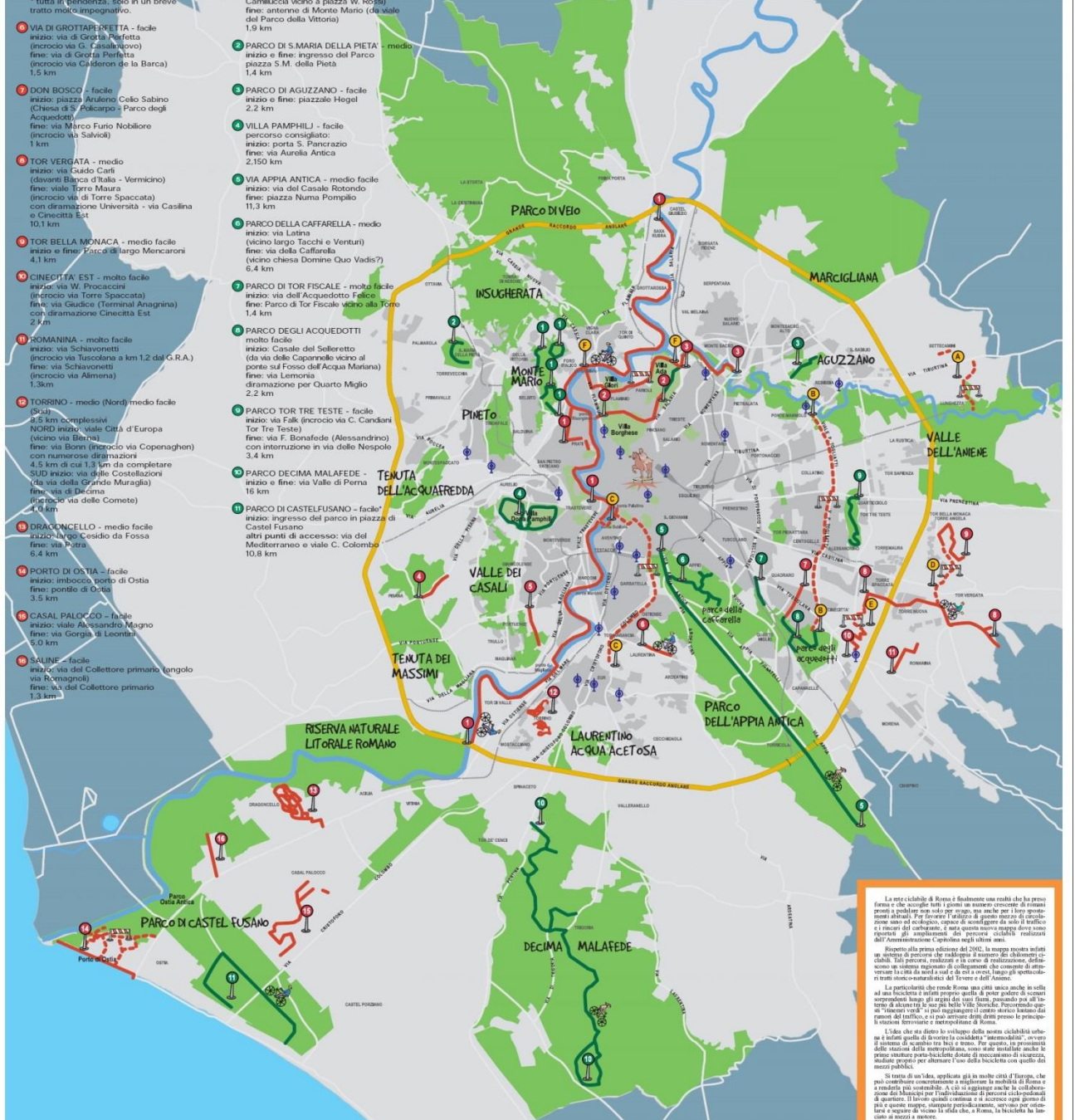
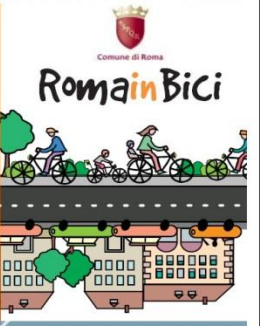
In costruzione

- Piste ciclabili o percorsi in progetto:
- A POLO TECNOLOGICO
 - B PALMIRO TOGLIATTI
 - C CRISTOFORO COLOMBO
 - D TOR BELLA MONACA
 - E TOR VERGATA
 - F PONTE MILVIO-VILLA ADA

RomainBici

Legenda

- FERROVIA
- VERDE PROTETTO
- VERDE STORICO
- PERCORSI CICLABILI
- PERCORSI CICLABILI NEL VERDE
- PERCORSI CICLABILI IN COSTRUZIONE
- PARCHEGGI DI SCAMBIO PER BICI



La rete ciclabile di Roma è finalmente una realtà che ha preso forma e che sceglie fra i percorsi un numero crescente di itinerari privi di traffico, ma anche per i loro spostamenti cittadini. Per favorire l'adozione di questo modo di circolazione sono ad oggi, capaci di assorbire da solo il traffico e i ritardi del traffico, è una buona notizia, e una buona notizia sono i progetti di ampliamento della rete ciclabile realizzati dall'Amministrazione Capitale negli ultimi anni.

Rispetto alla prima edizione del 2012, la mappa mostra infatti un numero di percorsi che raddoppia di numero (da 16 a 32 percorsi), realizzati e in corso di realizzazione, dedicando un sistema integrato di collegamento che consente di attraversare la città da nord a sud e da est a ovest, lungo gli sportelli e tutti i monumenti del centro storico di Roma.

La particolarità che rende Roma una città unica anche in Italia è una bicicletta a tutto campo, adatta a poter godere di itinerari avventurosi lungo gli argini del Tevere, passando poi all'interno di alcuni tra i più belli "verde". Percorrendo ogni "itinerario verde" si può raggiungere il centro storico passando dai rioni del traffico, e si può arrivare dritti dritti presso le principali stazioni ferroviarie e metropolitane di Roma.

L'idea che sta dietro lo sviluppo della rete ciclabile urbana è stata quella di creare "cittadine" "multimediali", un vero e proprio sistema di scambio tra bici e uomo. Per questo, in partnership delle stazioni della metropolitana, sono stati installati anche le prime stazioni porta-biciclette dotate di meccanismo di sicurezza, ideate proprio per abbattere l'uso della bicicletta con questi mezzi pubblici.

Si tratta di un'idea, applicata già in molte città d'Italia, che può contribuire concretamente a migliorare la mobilità di Roma e a renderla più sostenibile. A ciò si aggiunge anche la collaborazione dei Municipi per l'individuazione di percorsi ciclo-pedonali di quartiere. Il lavoro quindi continua e si accorcerà ogni giorno di più e questo mappa, stampata periodicamente, serve per orientarsi e scoprire di vicino la città che, a Roma, la bicicletta ha le sue città a misura d'uomo.

Pulsare per credere!

L'Assessor alle Politiche Ambientali ed Agricole
Dario Esposito

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Text edited by: Martina Daniele and Alexia Duvernoy

Illustrated by: Paolo Del Gallo di Roccagiovine

