Multilingualism in Rome
LUCIDE city report

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Abstract

The present document reports on the results of research on multilingualism and multiculturalism carried out in the city of Rome as part of the international European Project ‘Languages in Urban Communities – Integration and Diversity for Europe’ (LUCIDE). Although the present period is witnessing a massive intake of citizens from abroad, especially from non-EU countries, Rome is not new to multilingualism and multiculturalism; as a matter of fact, such phenomena have always been present in its history since early Roman times.

This report, based on the results of primary and secondary data collected about the city, in the city, looks at issues of mutual understanding and coexistence brought about by multilingualism in various sectors of city life such as education, the public sphere, economic life, the private sphere and urban spaces. At the same time as looking at problematic areas, the document also reports on examples of good practice present in the city.
1. Introduction

Rome has traditionally been a multilingual, multiethnic city through the ages. It has never been a city of emigration, rather, it has always hosted immigrant communities.

Nowadays, Rome is still very much multicultural and multilingual, although in a different way. It is one of the most visited cities in the world and one of the world’s most successful city ‘brands’ both in terms of reputation and assets – receiving millions of tourists every year. The city also hosts many international institutions, notably cultural and scientific ones, as well as Specialised Agencies of the United Nations.

Besides welcoming millions of tourists and hosting many official foreign institutions and organisations, in the past forty years Rome has also become home and working place to various rapidly expanding migrant communities. As a result, it has many multilingual immigrants, both of European and non-European origin, totaling 9.5% of its population. Much is being done to help such migrant communities integrate into the city’s life, both by the municipality and by catholic and non-governmental organizations, but there is still much to be done in different sectors of public life, especially in terms of a structured and organized approach to such a sociologically complex situation.
2. Short history of language diversity in Rome

Rome as a multilingual, multiethnic city

Rome has traditionally been a multilingual, multiethnic city through the ages. It has never been a city of migrants, rather, it has always hosted immigrant communities.

As the head and heart of the Roman Empire, it attracted people from the whole known world and, although Latin was the official language spoken by anyone wanting to be recognized as ‘cives romanus’, different languages were also spoken in daily life, ethnic customs and religions being recognized and allowed by the state.

At the fall of the Roman Empire, Catholicism had already established itself as the state religion and the Church substituted the Empire as a pole of attraction for foreigners through the ages, whether pilgrims, ambassadors and state representatives at the Papacy’s seat, or even whole communities fleeing from religious persecution such as, for example, Sephardi Jews fleeing from Spain and Portugal in the 15th century.

In Renaissance times, Rome also became one of the greatest centres for the arts, attracting artists from all over Italy and Europe. The most renowned artists of the time worked and resided in the city for some time thus adding to its lively multicultural atmosphere; many of them even Italianised their surnames (e.g. the Dutch architect van Wittel who operated in Rome for a long time and became known as Vanvitelli).

Nowadays, Rome is still very much multicultural and multilingual, although in a different way. It is one of the most visited cities in the world and one of the world’s most successful city ‘brands’ both in terms of reputation and assets – the Vatican Museums receiving 4.2 million tourists and the Colosseum receiving 4 million tourists every year. The city also hosts many international institutions, notably cultural and scientific ones – such as the American Institute, the British School, the French Academy, the Scandinavian Institutes, the Finnish Academy, the German Archeological Institute – and Specialised Agencies of the United Nations, such as the FAO. Located in Rome are also major international and worldwide political and cultural organisations, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP), the NATO Defense College and ICCROM, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property.

Besides welcoming millions of tourists and hosting many official foreign institutions and organisations, in the past forty years Rome has also become home and working place to various rapidly expanding migrant communities. As a result, it has many multilingual immigrant areas. Sixteen ethnic groups are listed by the municipality, both from European and non-European origin, totaling 9.5% of its population. Much is being done to help such migrant communities integrate into the city’s life, both by the municipality and by catholic and non-governmental organisations.

1 http://www.roma-capitale.it/documenti/laquartacapitale.pdf
3. Contemporary perspectives

Official (and unofficial) statistics about the city’s language communities, today’s immigration situation

Between 2002 and 2011, more than 3,500,000 migrants were registered, about a million of whom were from Romania. The peak was reached in 2007, after that year and until 2011 there was a decline. In 2011, registrations were 13.8% less than the previous year. 2011 saw about 386,000 new registrations and 82,000 cancellations by migrants going back to their countries of origin, leaving a net amount of 304,000 immigrants. Incoming immigrants are younger (an average of 31 years) than the outgoing ones, a majority (52%) of them being women. 43% of foreign immigrants come from Romania, Morocco, China and Ukraine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Countries of Origin</th>
<th>Incoming</th>
<th>Outgoing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>942,726</td>
<td>33,762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>278,186</td>
<td>8,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>258,203</td>
<td>8,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ukraine</td>
<td>214,673</td>
<td>5,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>150,247</td>
<td>7,242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>135,462</td>
<td>2,777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polonia</td>
<td>97,782</td>
<td>7,122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>93,468</td>
<td>4,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brasil</td>
<td>80,238</td>
<td>3,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>78,200</td>
<td>1,847</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,234,194</td>
<td>90,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total immigrants:</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,107,889</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,563,379</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1. INCOMING and OUTGOING FOREIGN CITIZENS in the Years 2002-2011 by COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

As for the Social Integration Index (which measures the access level of immigrants to fundamental welfare goods and services such as a house, higher education, etc., the level of juridical / economical independence, etc.), in 2009 in Rome it was of 42.7%, featuring one of the smallest values for this index along with most of the other Italian big cities. The capital ranked at 95th place in the 2009 National list of cities for Social Integration Index.

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Data from the National Institute for Statistics, ISTAT: rapporto sulle Migrazioni Internazionali e Interna della popolazione residente (Rome, 28 December 2012) http://www.istat.it/it/archivio/78706
4. The LUCIDE network

This section outlines the research activities of the LUCIDE network in 2012. The LUCIDE network (Languages in Urban Communities: Integration and Diversity for Europe) is composed of university and civic partners from thirteen European cities, along with research teams from Ottawa and Melbourne. The aims of our network are to depict how communication occurs in multilingual cities and to develop ideas about how to manage multilingual citizen communities. In LUCIDE’s research activities, we are therefore interested in the real-life complexities faced by individuals in various spheres and aspects of city life. The five overarching topics we have set out to explore are:

1. **Good practice in the provision of language learning opportunities for immigrants**: How do immigrants learn the language of the host country and how are they helped to maintain their own languages? What happens in schools and also in adult education?

2. **Social inclusion**: How do cities support social inclusion through linguistic support in social services, health etc. and what kind of training is desirable in these areas? What happens about translation and interpreting?

3. **Neighbouring languages**: How do cities provide for communication and cultural exchange with “neighbouring languages”? What do we mean by neighbouring languages in a city context?

4. **Intercultural dialogue**: How do cities promote intercultural dialogue and understanding by celebrating community cultures in common spaces? What is the culture of a multilingual city?

5. **New patterns of migration**: Do particular challenges confront cities in countries that have traditionally been countries of emigration but are now receiving many immigrants? How do they respond to this changed perspective and what is the impact on civil society?

In defining what our network understands to be ‘multilingualism’, the distinction drawn by the work of the Council of Europe is helpful. We therefore employ the terms ‘multilingualism’ and ‘plurilingualism’ to distinguish between societal and individual multilingualism. Multilingualism refers to societal multilingualism: the co-existence of many languages, for the purposes of this study, within a city. Plurilingualism refers to an individual's repertoire of languages, or “the capacity of individuals to use more than one language in social communication whatever their command of those languages”.

Our approach to researching multilingualism and plurilingualism in our cities considers language in its communicative processes and practice rather than from a more static perspective (e.g. counting people/languages). These communicative processes and practices may be understood within a typology of language use:

- **Symbolic/representational use of language** (bottom-up, realities of everyday life – how we use language to send messages)
- **Transaction/communicative** (e.g. pragmatic use/unofficial acceptance of ML/PL by authorities on the ground, for communicative efficiency)
- **Authoritative/directive** (official, uni-directional, tends towards monolingualism)

Our network is involved in secondary data collection and primary data collection. These two phases of data collection were designed to feed into the content development of our network: *inter alia*, its seminars, workshops and city reports.

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5 Ibid, p19
Secondary data collection

LUCIDE partners conducted meta-surveys of recent secondary data on multilingualism / plurilingualism in the network’s cities. The aim of this phase of our research was to help create a multiplicity of up-to-date narratives on the multi/plurilingual realities of the cities in our network, referring to data related to multilingual practices, processes and products in local contexts, and to develop original research questions for the next phase of primary research. As well as the more traditional academic or policy documents on multilingualism, we were also interested in examples of multilingualism. These varied in each sphere, but included artefacts (printed/visual/digital) which illustrated the multilingual reality of the city, like websites, advertising campaigns, public or private documents (biographies, diaries, official correspondence). When surveying pre-existing data, we took a broad rather than a narrow approach when deciding what could be included in the first phase of our research. In this phase of our research activities, we focused on recent data, published in 2010 and onwards, or the most recent possible, in order to ensure that we created up-to-date and fresh narratives of languages in each city, and to help formulate valid research questions for the primary data collection phase. In collecting secondary data, we distinguished between:

(a) data on/about multilingualism/plurilingualism (censuses, academic reports, civic studies, etc., employing a wide variety of methodologies). These tended to be narrative documents, although are not necessarily official or academic.

(b) manifestations/examples of multilingualism/plurilingualism present in (or available from) each city. These visual examples were found in printed images and graphic design, TV/film, computer/software design, Internet, digital multimedia, advertising in all media, fine art and photography, fashion, architecture, design, and urban design.

Five key spheres were delineated in order to provide for comprehensive and systematic exploration of how languages are encountered, used and learned in city life. These spheres included the public sphere, economic life, the private lives of citizens, and urban spaces or the ‘cityscape’. It was decided to examine education as an individual sphere, given the focus of our network on language learning, although often it falls within the public remit. Below, we define each sphere, and outline the type of data collected by partners.

1. The **public sphere** includes:
   - Local government/municipality/city council
   - Public services (health, transport, tourism)
   - Media (television, newspapers, digital media)
   - Civic events and festivals paid from public funds

   Types of data collected in this sphere included census reports, population, language and employment statistics, provision of public services, translation/interpretation services, and public broadcasting.

2. The **educational sphere** includes:
   - The public school system (from day nursery to adult education)
   - Vocational education
   - Lifelong learning
   - Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) involved in formal or informal education
   - Independent/private schools (including bilingual schools)
   - Complementary education (‘Saturday’ schools, language academies)
• Cultural organisations/societies/associations

Types of data collected in this sphere included data on L1s (mother tongues) or home languages of students, students’ place of birth/nationality/ethnicity, languages of education in the ‘official’ school sector, languages of education in the private school sector (e.g. international schools)/complementary schools, national curriculum information.

3. The economic sphere includes:

• Large local/national companies and multinationals
• Industries and manufacturing
• SMEs
• Service providers (professional services)
• Financial transactions

Types of data collected in this sphere included information from chambers of commerce and employers’ associations, labour market studies, on official/unofficial languages in companies, languages in training and in internal & external communications.

4. The private sphere includes:

• Activities related to family, friends and social networks
• Local or city-wide activities (such as festivals) that are not initiated by the public sphere (although they may receive public funding) but organized instead by local community groups
• Services that are offered by local communities (including volunteer activities)
• Local support networks
• Religious activities and organisations/structures

Types of data in this sphere included examples of privately organized festivals, religious activities, networks of migrant groups, support groups, clubs, meeting points, meet-up groups, sports, and other cultural activities (theatre, music, etc.).

5. Urban spaces encompass all publically visible and audible aspects of a city, and include:

• Public signage (shops, offices, public buildings, street signs)
• Advertising (billboards, leaflets, in public transport etc.)
• Graffiti and unofficial street art
• Monuments, art, sculptures (public art)
• Instructions on vending machines, noticeboards, other publically visible interfaces
• Announcements delivered via loudspeaker/other types of ‘audio’ announcements

Types of data collected in this sphere included studies of the city’s linguistic landscape and visual culture, official signposting at airports, train stations, in public transport, digital media, and advertising languages.
Reporting templates (Appendix 2) were deployed in order to simplify data recording and sharing in each of the spheres. These templates captured concise information from data on/about multilingualism and plurilingualism (narrative studies/reports etc.), and examples of multilingualism and plurilingualism. Templates collected information on (a) bibliographic information, content overview, methodology and key outcomes of empirical studies and research reports, and (b) on the authors/creators of examples and artefacts, a description of the example and its place of creation/observation. Secondary data was collected and shared via an online city survey. The data generated from this phase of the network’s research activities was employed to generate overarching research questions for the primary data collection phase (semi-structured interviews), and to feed into the content development of LUCIDE’s reports, seminars, workshops and city reports. This phase of secondary research yielded a considerable quantity of data which allowed us to generate a relevant set of research questions arising from the key areas identified in a content analysis of the recent studies and examples provided by city partners. We articulated the following research hypotheses, on language visibility (audibility), affordances and challenges:

1. **Visibility**
   - We hypothesize that some languages are more visible than others in city life, and that this visibility/invisibility is meaningful (Which languages are most/least visible/invisible? Why? How do we figure out which languages are invisible?)
   - We hypothesize that sometimes, when languages are visible, the visibility operates at a symbolic level. This symbolism is seen and understood by some, and largely ignored by others. Languages which are highly visible may not be the languages in which the various transactions and policies of city life are enacted.

2. **Affordances at the level of governance/policy**
   - We hypothesize that when cities want to encourage multilingualism/plurilingualism, meaningful linguistic diversity (projects, examples of languages in use) will emerge (e.g. diversity of public library projects)

3. **Challenges/obstacles**
   - We hypothesize that costs/inconvenience/lack of political will/prejudices can inhibit good communication between people in multilingual cities.
   - We hypothesize that there is sometimes a mismatch between policy (as it is ‘promised’, and practice or daily reality), e.g. in health service interpretation provision
   - We hypothesize that language is sometimes understood to represent cultural/economic capital; we also hypothesize that there may be contradictions in some cases (e.g. an indigenous language which is important culturally but may not seem to be important economically, or vice versa)

**Primary data collection**

In the second phase of our research, we sought to question city respondents about the reality of multi/plurilingualism in their city, about language policy/practice, visibility, affordances and challenges. A qualitative research design was deemed the most appropriate model, given the diversity of research sites, and the importance of gathering input from key stakeholders. A semi-standardised research design based on stakeholder interviewers was created to support primary data collection in each partner city. This phase involved the targeted questioning of selected individuals in the different spheres. Interviews were administered in a variety of modes: face-to-face, over the telephone/skype, and via email. In the case of face-to-face and telephone interviews, these were recorded (audio only) and transcribed where possible.

The types of respondents in each sphere included, where possible, two types of individuals: (i) policy-maker/influencer, and (ii) policy-implementer/user-client-recipient. Sample templates of respondent types (role, place of work etc.) were provided from two cities as guides for partners. We asked that each city attempt to interview a similar type of respondent. The semi-standardised model did not specify a minimum or maximum sample size, but indicated a target...
A template of interview questions was provided for each research team, to be adapted according to the local context and to the background of the interviewees. Interviewers were encouraged to try to ask for specific examples rather than general statements where possible, and to try to focus on comments and reflections related to respondents’ own areas of expertise (health, education, arts, retail etc.).

The core interview questions included:

- Do you think that the issue of multilingualism is a sensitive matter in this city?

- We’ve noticed in our study of different examples of multilingualism that some languages are more visible than others in the city. In your area of work, are there any particularly important or visible languages? Any neglected or less visible languages?

- The co-existence of multiple languages in a city brings with it some challenges and choices for local government and companies, for example in terms of policy decisions. Do you agree with the way that this city approaches the issue of multilingualism? Can you give an example of a recent approach that you agree or disagree with?

- There seem to be two main ways of handling language barriers when we encounter a language we don’t understand, by either using human translation/interpretation, or with language technology (in the past, dictionaries, and nowadays, with online translation for instance). In your area of expertise, how are translation/interpretation handled? Do you think it is handled well and appropriately?

- Have you recently witnessed difficulties experienced by an individual or group because of a lack of proficiency in XXX (dominant city language/s)?

- Is there any one language you think deserves a boost in use or in visibility in this city?

- Sometimes, languages are used symbolically, but there isn’t really any in-depth provision for the speakers of that language. Have you any experience of this type of symbolic, ‘on the surface’ language use in your area of work/expertise?

- If you could change one thing [about languages] in your city …

Context and background questions were developed, to be selected and adapted as necessary by research partners. These included:

- What is your role/position, and what type of work do you do? / What kind of agency/institution do you work for?

- How would you identify your ethnic origin?

- Do you consider yourself to be monolingual/bilingual/plurilingual?

- Which languages do you speak or interact with in (a) your personal and (b) work life?

- Would you say that you are a keen language learner?

- If you have learned other languages, what has been the most significant language learning experience for you?

Semi-structured interviews generally involve a set of questions that the researcher plans to ask, but they also allow for flexibility if new topics come up during conversation. The nature of semi-structured interviews (rather than fully structured interviews) is that researchers tend not to approach the interviewee with prepared, detailed questions in a strict order. Whilst a semi-standardised list of questions was provided for research teams, researchers could select to omit questions, adapt questions, change the order of questions, and talk about new issues during the interview. A
training pack on conducting semi-structured interviews was provided for all interviewers in the network, including useful strategies for successful interviewing and guidelines on ethical research.

Informed consent was gained from all interviewees, consent given in the knowledge of the possible consequences of participating in the research. Participants were told they could withdraw from the study at any time, and did not need to give a reason, without any negative consequences for them. A short information leaflet and a letter of invitation for potential respondents were provided for participants, in order to give them time to think over whether they would like to participate or not. Empirical research that involves human subjects is subject to ethical scrutiny. LUCIDE partners committed to ensuring that their city project meets the standards for ethical research as set out by their own university/national bodies. Whilst the type of research involved in our project does not carry a high level of risk for participants, it was nevertheless important to ensure that the tenets of ethical research were fully adhered to: that a researcher should respect the people who provide the data (for example, their right to privacy), and avoid doing them any harm in the process of collecting, analysing and publishing data (for example, causing any disruptions or stress). One of the key issues considered was whether any risk, discomfort, stress or embarrassment to participants was posed by the proposed research. In cases where individuals may feel under undue pressure to participate in the proposed project (e.g. if the researcher has a close professional or personal relationship with the sample population), a gatekeeper was used as a buffer between researcher and participants, (e.g. school principal, programme coordinator).

4.1 Multilingualism & plurilingualism in Education

“Good practice” in language learning for foreign citizens

4.1.1 National Background

In this field the Italian law provides for the total equality of foreign and Italian children.6

In particular, it is stated that:

1. Young foreigners under the age of 18 are required to attend school. All rules and regulations concerning the right to instruction, to benefit from the educational structures and services and to participate in full to the life of the school community apply to them

2. The State, Regional and local authorities guarantee the full application of the right to instruction also through the organization of special courses and activities for the learning of Italian.

3. The school community welcomes language and cultural diversity as the foundation of reciprocal acceptance and respect, of intercultural exchange and tolerance; to this end it promotes and fosters favours any initiatives towards the acceptance and the preservation of the foreign citizen’s language and culture and to the organization of common intercultural activities. […]

4. Regional and local authorities shall promote cultural programmes devoted to the different national communities, also through courses organised within high schools and universities. Special courses in the language and culture of the country of origin shall be organized [for immigrant children] in the same way as for the children of EU workers and of Italian migrants returning to Italy.

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6 Act 286/98 Art. 38 (Instruction of foreign subjects. Intercultural Education), Act 40/98 Art. 37-42
Act 943/86, Art. 9, state the right to instruction of all citizens in the state schools.
Art. 39 (Access to University)

1. Access to tertiary instruction for foreign citizens, including all dispositions in terms of ‘right to instruction’, shall be the same as for Italian citizens. […]

2. Foreign students shall benefit from any services relating to the ‘right to instruction’ as Italian students, including any special assistance such as grants, loans, lodgings, according to the law. Regional authorities may allow access to free meals to students in certified need.

Adult Education: Pilot projects in Italian Language and (socio-legal) Culture
The Home Office and Ministry of Education signed an agreement (n. 6831, 8 November 2012), for the organization and delivery of courses for the teaching of basic reading and writing skills in Italian and socio-legal culture, to be offered in 19 languages.

Such pilot courses in ‘language and socio-legal integration’, organized by local schools in each region, will count towards the obtaining of a stay permit.

4.1.2 Application of the law in Rome
The provisions of the national law apply, of course, in the city of Rome. In addition, there are measures taken locally for the support of Italian as L2.

a) Italian as L2 courses for adults, in favour of exchange students spending one or more terms in Italian Universities as part of the European exchange Programmes, are offered in the four state universities in Rome. These are usually European students but, in some cases, they may come from non-EU countries. For example, the University of Rome ‘Foro Italico’, having Tempus post-graduate programmes involving Egypt, Albania, Kosovo and Macedonia and international PhD programmes, caters for such students, as well.

b) Free courses of Italian language and culture for immigrants
The free teaching of Italian language and culture to immigrants is organized in the Roman and Lazio regions through the public education system as well as through voluntary schools and associations.

The public education system is in charge of preparing and administering the exams and of issuing the certifications necessary to obtain work permits, and it set up Permanent Local Centres (Centri Territoriali Permanenti, 12 in Rome, 37 in the Lazio region), which offer free Italian language courses in preparation for such exams. As such Centres and courses are definitely not enough to meet the immigrants’ needs, voluntary and private associations play a fundamental role in the language and cultural integration of immigrants in Rome. For this purpose, the ScuoleMigranti Network was created in 2009.

The ScuoleMigranti Network comprises 84 schools and associations supporting immigrants. They collaborate to organise language and educational courses in general, to facilitate integration, socialisation, intercultural exchanges and civic and legal education for immigrants in Rome and Lazio. According to an agreement with the Lazio Regional Education Office, the A2 level certificate obtained after attending such Italian language courses in one of the schools in this network will count towards the obtaining of a work permit.

c) Education for Rom children
The Rom (or Roma, Roman) population is a special case with peculiar characteristics. They have been in Rome, and in Italy, for a long time but, in general, do not seem to integrate in city life. They live in nomadic camps on the city outskirts, some in legal “equipped” camps, some in ‘illegal’ camps in miserable living conditions.

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7 http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/2012/11/11/3735/
http://www.immigrazione.biz/upload/2012_11_08_circolare_06112012_n6831_istruzioni_Accordo_Integrazione.pdf
8 http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/2012/09/22/3598/
2011 FOCUS-Casa dei Diritti Sociali [Association for Social Rights]9

Education for minors who live in so called “Rom equipped camps” is granted by a specific project of the City Council, funded by the Lazio Region, that has been provided for 20 years. FOCUS-Casa dei Diritti has been collaborating with it for the past 5 years. The project at the moment involves about 2000 students and quite a few (lower and higher level) schools all over the city outskirts.

Unfortunately most Rom students rarely achieve the minimum learning objectives, due to several reasons, including the attitude of some teachers having less expectations for Rom students than for others. Access to higher / university education is a utopian objective in the present situation. After-school job placement is mostly problematic too, due to widespread prejudices in the labour market. Also, this project doesn’t include all the children and kids who live in so called “illegal camps”.

Data on Migration and linguistic diversity in educational systems

Data on linguistic diversity in the educational systems are usually collected on a national scale, and thus easier to find than Rome-specific data. For the city of Rome, we have statistics on partial aspects of the issue, by semi-public Organizations, such as the ‘Scuole Migranti’ Network, or by single Municipalities (Local Authorities)

Recent Statistics provide a picture of the number of adults enrolled in free courses of Italian run by the City Council or by associate networks and of the number of immigrant children born in Italy present in given schools:

• the ScuoleMigranti Network
  Adults signed up at the free courses of Italian, city of Rome (June 1st 2011 – May 31st 2012)10
  – in the schools of voluntary associations and private associations of the ScuoleMigranti Network, total students: 11.146 (9.563 in 2010-2011)
  – in the Centri Territoriali Permanenti (Permanent Local Centres), as organised by the City Council and Lazio Region: 8.064 (6.307 in 2010-11)

• 1st Municipality: Data about migrant students in one school in the 1st Municipality, (January 2005)
  – As part of a first gathering of information about schools in the 1st Municipality, data from the Di Donato School11 showed that: on 161 children with immigrant parents (55% of the total children), 112 (39% of the total) were born in Italy, and only 49% (16% of the total) were born abroad. Children born in Italy have usually already been in infant schools and arrive at primary schools with no language problem.

Languages in School

Foreign languages are an obligatory part of the curriculum in Italian schools, both state and private, at all levels of education. Two is the usual number of languages offered, with a choice between English, French, German, Spanish but, since special emphasis is posed on English both by parents and by school authorities, English tends to be the first choice and the other European Language ends up as second best.

There are also several bilingual / multilingual, mostly private schools in Rome. Here are some of the most important ones usually attended also by many Italian children whose parents are either bi-national or of multicultural élite background:

Ambrit Rome International School

10 http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/pubblicazioni/
11 http://www.genitorididonato.it/media/file/5.doc
Deutsche Schule Rom – German School in Rome

Liceo Español “Cervantes” – Spanish High School

Lycée Chateaubriand de Rome – French High School
[http://www.lycee-chateaubriand.eu/]

Scuola Polacca di Roma – Polish School
http://www.szkolapolskawrzemie.org]

Liceo Scientifico Internazionale con opzione Lingua Cinese – Convitto Nazionale “Vittorio Emanuele II” – International High School with Chinese Language option

Scuola giapponese di Roma – Rome Japanese School (for Japanese children whose parents are temporarily working in Italy) [http://www.mclink.it/assoc/sc.gs/]

Marymount International School [http://www.marymountrome.org/] American school through High School

St. George’s British International School [http://www.stgeorge.school.it/] British school through A Level

More complete lists of other bilingual schools in Rome (mostly European languages) can be found at:
http://bilingueperigioco.com/scuola/scuole-a-roma/
http://www.ambafrance-it.org/spip.php?article961

Language and culture for immigrants

Polo Intermundia Project
The Polo Intermundia project[12], funded by the Education and School Office of the City Council, aims to intercultural exchange and integration between immigrant and Italian communities. The project involves all citizens, schools and associations of the 1st Municipality. The project programme is established by representatives of the City Council, the Municipality, Manin School and the Di Donato School Parents’ Association.

The activities involve courses of Italian as a foreign language (for immigrant parents as well as for children) as well as of the languages of their countries of origin, computer classes, intercultural seminars, leisure activities for children.

Moreover, since the main problem for immigrant children seems to be their parents’ linguistic difficulties, cultural-linguistic mediators are provided at school to facilitate communication between teachers and parents.

4.2 Multilingualism & plurilingualism in the Public Sphere

Measures taken by public authorities and municipalities about Multilingualism

a) City Council Immigration Office
The City Council Immigration Office\(^\text{13}\) provides services of reception, social integration and job placement for immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees. It organized 22 Reception Centres for adults, 22 Intercultural Centres for minors of the weakest members of society (both Italian and foreign families) and an Intercultural Mediation service, in agreement with Private Social Associations that run such centres and services.

b) Programma Integra
Programma Integra\(^\text{14}\) [Integration Programme] is a social cooperative organising activities for the integration of immigrants and refugees since 2005. This cooperative works in agreement with the City Council Immigration Office and the City Council Social Services and Health Care Services Office. Among their activities:

- For immigrants and refugees they organise and run courses of Italian language, of socio-legal orientation, professional training and job placement;
- For the professionals of the immigration field they organise both face-to-face and online training and refresher courses;
- For cultural-linguistic mediators they support the activities of the Public Register of Intercultural Mediators
- Their website offers information and orientation on the topics of immigration and asylum and on the related activities of public and private institutions.

Programma Integra also provides the following services:

- Socio-legal help desk: offering free counselling, information and support about norms and administrative procedures for immigration, asylum, access to health and social care services; available as an online tool as well [http://www.programmaintegra.it/modules/smartpage/item.php?itemid=3].
- Integration and Counseling Help Desk: offering information and advice on job offers and placement and on available services to immigrants with major integration difficulties.
- Secretary of the Public Register of Cultural-Linguistic Mediators of Rome City: supporting the activities of the Registry through organisation and diffusion of training / information activities for registered Cultural-Linguistic Mediators [http://www.programmaintegra.it/registro/index2.html]

c) City Service for Intercultural Mediation – Project SITI – Integrated systems and technologies for intercultural encounter\(^\text{15}\)
Organised by the City Council Social Services and Health Care Services Office, Programma Integra, Fondazione Roma Solidale, the Ministry of Interior, and the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals. This service is available for City Municipalities and the participating Local Health Agencies both as remote mediation, through the website homepage, and as face-to-face mediation. The system aims at improving communication between foreign citizens and public officers. It offers a service of intercultural mediation and linguistic facilitation through the use of videoconferencing (as well as face-to-face meetings) with registered intercultural mediators in a variety of languages for the Rome Administrative offices assisting foreign citizens. Languages currently listed: Arabic, French, English, Spanish, Portuguese, Albanian, Chinese, Bengali, Tigrinya, Amharic, Russian, Tagalog, Farsi, Pashtu, Dari, Turkish.

13 http://www.comune.roma.it/wps/portal/pcr?ppagecode=ufficio_immigrazione.wp
15 http://www.sitimediazione.it/?page_id=282 ; http://www.sitimediazione.it/?page_id=371
d) CSI – Centri Servizi per l’Immigrazione [Immigration Services Centres]

The Immigration Services Centres are coordinated and run by Rome Province. They were set up in 2004 to facilitate the social integration process for immigrants. They provide the following services, aimed at foreign and Italian citizens: promotion of citizenship rights for immigrants; cultural-linguistic mediation; assistance for and information on administrative procedures, public and private services; support and counselling for professionals in the immigration field.

Information and orientation services (also by phone) are free and provided by qualified multilingual operators. Available languages: Amharic, Arabic, Bengali, Bhojpuri, Bulgarian, Chinese, Creole, Croatian, English, Ewe, French, Georgian, German, Hindi, Kurd, Ibo, Kirundi, Lingala, Moldavian, Polish, Russian, Rumenian, Serbian, Spanish, Swahili, Tagalog, Tigrinya, Turkish, Urdu.

e) Immigrant Workers – Socio-legal counseling Help Desk and information campaign to safeguard workers’ rights and security at work

Project “Sicurezza Lavoratori Immigrati” is supported by the Rome Province – Work and Training Politics Office, co-funded by the European Social Fund and run by the Associazione Progetto Diritti [Project Rights Association], with the collaboration of the Department of Mental Health of the Local Health Agency Roma C.

Socio-legal help desks are run by a team of socio-legal operators, lawyers, cultural-linguistic mediators, and provide assistance and information on the safeguarding and recognition of the rights of foreign workers, severely injured at their workplace, and of families of immigrants who died at their workplace.

Project “InformaSicurezza” consists in an information and awareness campaign against foreign workers’ injuries at their workplace. Multilingual brochures and posters will be produced and a series of training seminars will be organised on those topics.

– According to the interview to a worker at a local Trade Union Immigration office, issues about immigration and multilingualism in Rome are usually approached through specific, restricted projects, while according to her a structural approach is necessary, with permanent cultural-linguistic mediation services for immigrants.

f) Biblioteche in lingua [Libraries in foreign languages]

Organised by Settore multicultural delle Biblioteche del Comune di Roma [Multicultural Department of the Libraries of the City Council], Ufficio Intercultura, Comune di Roma [Intercultural Office, City Council]

Biblioteche in lingua is a project that aims at promoting bilingualism as a value and cultural richness for migrants, and at preserving the language use and culture of the country of origin. New sections of books in the languages of the largest foreign communities in Rome have been added in 18 libraries in different areas of Rome, according to City Council data on the presence of immigrants. Sections in such libraries include books in Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Rumanian, Polish, Albanian, Bengali, Urdu, Ukrainian, Russian, Portuguese, etc. Access to such books and libraries is free of charge for anyone, with the only condition being that users must register to use the libraries (which is free of charge).

18 http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/biblioteche-in-lingua.html
Their website includes a list of the participating libraries and the foreign languages sections they offer, as well as information about all the other projects being developed in several libraries with the aim of welcoming immigrants and diversities and sharing cultural interests, promoting everyone's participation, migrants, locals and New Italians (Second generations), to library and city life. Such projects include: L'italiano in biblioteca [Italian language in libraries], Intercultura nelle scuole [Multiculturality in schools], Storie dal Mondo [Stories from the world], Intercultural events in libraries.
Examples of specific libraries: opening events of the new foreign languages sections in libraries:


– According to the interview with a Spanish person working in the City council Intercultural Office, there are many multi-cultural associations working on multilingualism and immigration issues, and City council libraries do focus on multilingualism, while little has been done about these issues as a general City policy.

g) Turismoroma [Rome Official Tourism website] and City Council Tourism Office

Turismoroma\(^{19}\) is the city’s official tourist portal. It provides information about events, restaurants, public transport, accommodation, museums & monuments, etc. and is run by the City Council, Tourism Office.

It is available in 5 languages: Italian, English, Spanish, German, French.

The Tourism Office also runs 11 Information Points all over the City, providing multilingual information and brochures, and a Phone Contact Centre offering information on cultural life, events, tourist services in 6 languages.

h) EDA – Education for Adults – Local centres and information Help Desks\(^{20}\)

EDA is a City Council programme with the aim of improving competences and professional qualifications of adult population in Rome, offering training and refresher courses, assistance for job placement, certification acknowledgement, etc.

In two years’ work, data showed that 7.2% of EDA users are EU immigrants and 29.3% are non-EU immigrants, of which 6.8% from Asia (of which 42.3% from Bangladesh), 9.9% from Africa (of which 28.3% from Eritrea) and 7.4% from South America.

Also, 8.7% of EDA users require services of basic linguistic education.

Measures about interpretation / translation / linguistic support and training - the Health care sector:

a) Norms on the protection of Non-EU citizens – Ten Golden Rules for foreign citizens

Local Health Agency Roma A – Italian Migration Medicine Society

Norms on the health care for immigrants in Rome and in Italy in general, and on the right to health and care through the state public health service. Particularly, non-EU citizens have the right to receive assistance from doctors and hospitals even if they do not have a valid permit to stay and are illegal immigrants, and it is illegal for anyone (doctors, nurses, etc.) to report them to the authorities. The “Ten golden rules” document is available online\(^{21}\) in 9 languages: Italian, French, English, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Chinese, Albanian, Arabic.

\(^{19}\) http://www.turismoroma.it

\(^{20}\) http://www.comune.roma.it/wps/portal/pcr?ppagecode=d_atec_pr_fo_la_for_eda.wp;
http://www.comune.roma.it/wps/portal/pcr?ppagecode=dip_at_ec_fo_eda_spo_inf.wp

\(^{21}\) http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_inglese.pdf
b) Cultural-Linguistic Mediation of the Local Health Agency ‘Roma A’ – Immigration Services Network

Services in mediation, interpretation, information, and orientation are offered to non-EU community immigrants, even those without a permit to stay.

Available languages: Arabic, Bengali, Chinese, Romanian.

The Linguistic-Cultural Mediation service is run by the association CIES Onlus. Project: “PRAxIS” co-funded by the European Fund for the Integration of Third Country Nationals.

c) Foreigners’ Guide to Health Care Services

ASL [Local Health Agency] ‘Roma B’

Norms and procedures on how to register with the National Health System and how to make use of health care services in Italy and specifically in the Lazio region and in Rome. The document includes names, addresses and contact details of the Rome ASL B districts and hospitals, and is available in 5 languages: Chinese, English, Spanish, French, Romanian.

d) A.M.S.I. Clinic for Foreigners

Local Health Agency ‘Roma B’ and A.M.S.I. (Association of doctors of foreign origin in Italy) organised the A.M.S.I. Clinic for Foreigners, either those registered to the National Health Service having linguistic or cultural difficulties, for non-registered ones, or for those who are hospitalised and in need of linguistic-scientific-medical support as requested by the hospital doctors.

Services offered: General medicine visits; dental visits and treatments; specialist visits.

All visits are carried out by voluntary mother-tongue doctors. Languages: Russian, Croatian, Macedonian, Arabic, Albanian, Romanian, Iranian, English, Chinese, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, French, Hindi, and of course Italian.

e) INMP/NHMP – National Institute for Health, Migration and Poverty – San Gallicano Hospital

The INMP/NHMP website is in 4 languages: Italian, English, French, Arabic.

The INMP/NHMP is a public institution for health care and social assistance of all citizens, both Italian and foreigners. It also offers theoretical and practical, multicultural training and education for the health care and social assistance professionals. Among other things, at San Gallicano Hospital they offer cultural-linguistic mediation services in several languages and multilingual information on healthcare and prevention on videos in waiting rooms.

Multilingual signs at the INMP/NHMP

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23 http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/index.php
24 http://www.amsimed.it/apertambul.htm
25 http://www.inmp.it/index.php/ita/Chi-Siamo
Interviews with Ukrainian, French and Slav cultural-linguistic mediators working at S.Gallicano, have identified the following problems/critical issues:

- public authorities should do much more about multilingualism and immigrants in Rome, they should for example organize more free language and training courses for immigrants;
- public authorities should make a better use of the available human resources;
- to offer a really effective service, cultural-linguistic mediators should belong to the same culture as that of the people they are helping.

Measures about interpretation / translation / linguistic support – Broadcasters, Public Transport:

- **RomaRadioTv- TheTubeStation – ATAC [City Public Transport Agency]** provide news in three languages in underground stations

- **Multilingual TV (available online26 and in some Underground stations and buses/trams):** TV News on mobility and traffic in French, English, Spanish.

- **Multilingual Radio News (available online27 and in all Underground stations):** three editions (French, English, Spanish) alternating with the usual Italian edition at peak hours.

Measures about interpretation in signed languages

Unfortunately, no measure seems to be in place for interpretation in signed languages for immigrants.

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25 [http://www.muoversiaroma.it/muoversiaroma/tv.aspx#link_tg_ml](http://www.muoversiaroma.it/muoversiaroma/tv.aspx#link_tg_ml)
26 [http://www.muoversiaroma.it/muoversiaroma/radio.aspx](http://www.muoversiaroma.it/muoversiaroma/radio.aspx)
4.3 Multilingualism & plurilingualism in the Economic Sphere

The role of language skills in the labour market

Non-EU citizens do not have access to open competitive exams except, for instance, for substitutions in foreign language teaching, as long as the foreign language is an official language in non EU countries. They are, however, placed in a subordinate position to EU citizens in the exam ranking. (ex art. 27 D.Lgs. 286/98)

Sectors of employment for immigrants

Housework, care and family assistance add up to 29.2% of all the first job placements of immigrants, and represent more than half of the jobs of female immigrants (and 9% of male immigrants). Families and cohabitating groups are the main employer for immigrants, with a 40% increase of employment start-ups for immigrants.

Besides housework and care, the most common jobs for immigrants (and the most likely to turn into self-employment activities) are those in the fields of commerce, construction industry and catering services. Between 2010 and 2011, in contrast with a general decrease of job placements, an increase of job placements for immigrants was recorded. Immigrant work contracts increased by 6.8% (7447 workers in a year); these data seem to be connected to the increase of female immigrant workers (3684 female workers). In 2011 job placements for immigrants represented 21% of the total work contracts. In 2011 40.3% of employed immigrants were Romanian, 7.8% were Filipinos, 4.4% Bengali, and 4% Ukrainian. Job placement for immigrants mostly takes place as a result of an implicit, underground request of the Italian market. Immigrants are often recruited for undeclared work, as they effectively respond to needs of transformation and deregulation of productive systems. The top five nationalities per number of immigrant workers with a contract in 2011 were: Romania, Philippines, Bangladesh, Ukraine, Peru. The number of self-employed immigrants in Rome increased by 22.3% between 2009 and 2011 (+0.04%). The following table shows the main nationalities and the numbers of self-employed immigrants on 31 December 2011:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number of Immigrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>5,784</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>5,637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>2,654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td>2,234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>1,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>1,088</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tunisia</td>
<td>522</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data provided by the Rome Chamber of Commerce

The main nationalities of self-employed immigrants are Romanian (5784) and Bengali (5637), representing 19.1% and 18.6% of self-employed immigrants respectively.

According to the Job Placement Index, measuring the amount and quality of immigrant participation to the local job market, Rome is placed in the top part of the ranking of Italian provinces, in 12th position with an index of 68.3% (2009 data).
4.4 Multilingualism & plurilingualism in the Private Sphere

Activities of various migrant support organisations, local neighbourhood associations, etc.

A large number of private / no-profit / voluntary associations, organisations and cooperatives work in Rome in the field of immigration and intercultural services. The following is a selection of the most relevant and interesting, with their activities and ongoing projects.

a) Scuole Migranti. Rete delle scuole di italiano per l’integrazione linguistica e sociale dei migranti [Migrants Schools. Network of Italian language schools for linguistic and social integration of migrants]

As already mentioned, the network has the purpose of connecting some of the biggest Italian language schools for migrants that are part of voluntary and private associations in Rome. The schools share characteristics such as free-of-charge courses, continuous cycles of courses throughout the year, the aims of social inclusion and the exercise of fundamental rights, a low beginners threshold so as to allow access to citizens with specific educational shortcomings or otherwise disadvantaged, etc. Their website includes a list of the schools and associations in the network, a list of the ongoing courses, information on teacher training courses and events, free reference and didactic materials, migrant-related news and events, a list of migration-related publications, a statistics section and a photogallery.

b) Progetto Futuro prossimo. [Near Future Project – Paths of Language learning for foreign citizens]

Organized by ‘CARITAS’ [Roman Catholic relief, development and social service organisation] and ‘Fondazione di Roma’ [charity and social service organisation] (22 December 2011).

The project has the purpose of promoting social inclusion and of meeting the cultural-educational needs of foreign citizens in Rome through the organisation of Italian language courses, in an area where the education opportunities offered are barely half the actual needs. The courses are addressed to the users of the Centro di Ascolto Stranieri [Counselling Centre for Foreign citizens]. 5 courses are organised, at 5 different levels, from pre-literacy level to intermediate B1 level, with the aim of achieving the necessary skills to be granted the long-term UE permit of stay. Courses are organised progressively, so that when students finish a course and achieve a lower level, they can then go on to the next level course.

Aims: promoting social inclusion and meeting the cultural-educational needs of foreign citizens in Rome through the organisation of Italian language courses from pre-literacy level to intermediate B1 level.

c) Strade Sociali – Sportello Stranieri [Social Streets. Help Desk for Foreigners]

‘Social Streets’ is a cooperative for social service, cooperating with Rome City Council and Rome Province as well as with Associations and Organizations active in the field of Immigrants rights, to carry out a project to support citizens through a complex network of services. The project is aimed at foreign and Italian citizens, as well as voluntary groups, public and private services professionals, and anyone collaborating in this field. Social Streets offer a free one-year card granting a free session of psychological or legal counseling; a free dental visit. They also offer a Help Desk for Foreigners service, in 4 languages (Italian, English, French, Spanish), mainly aimed at foreign citizens who need information and assistance for: requesting / renewing the permit to stay; family cohesion and re-union; access to health care and social services; job opportunities in family and home assistance.

28 http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/
29 http://www.caritasroma.it/2011/12/futuro-prossimo/
30 http://www.stradesociali.it/infostranieri_.htm
d) **Immiweb – H.E.L.P. Cooperative**

Their website is available in 9 languages: Italian, Arabic, French, English, Albanian, Bosnian, Romanian, Spanish, Ukrainian.

They offer an orientation and cultural mediation service for immigrants in their “Useful Information” section, to provide recent immigrants the necessary information about health care, civic rights and duties, services for immigrants offered by the Rome province.

e) **Association Progetto Diritti o.n.l.u.s. [Project Rights]**

Aims: safeguarding of the rights of worse-off social groups, promoting actions for local development.

Since 1985 they have been offering information and counselling for immigrants, worse-off social groups, special needs citizens, unemployed citizens, etc.; they also offer training and education courses for social officers and operators. They collaborate with political and social forces being particularly active in providing knowledge of and help with the norms about political asylum. They also collaborated with the City Council and the University of Rome on the training of operators in Job Orientation Centres with a special focus on the issues of immigrant job placement.

The Association also runs a **Legal Help Desk for Immigrants** which offers the following services:

- Information, counselling and assistance on administrative procedures about the permit to stay, family reunion, naturalisation, political asylum request, social security, disputes at the workplace, etc.
- cultural mediation between immigrants and public administration offices
- legal counselling and assistance on several kinds of criminal or immigration / asylum issues

The Help Desk activity is supported by a group of legal experts and operators, constantly up to date with current norms and laws. Legal counselling is free for the association’s members.

f) **ARCI DI ROMA – Immigration Office**

ARCI is an independent association of social and civil promotion with over 1 million members and 5400 centres. They are active in the promotion and development of social cohesion, civil commitment, promotion of peace and citizenship rights, fight against all kinds of exclusion and discrimination.

Immigration Office activities:

- Legal help Desk – offering services of legal counseling and assistance, asylum requests, etc.
- Administrative practices Help Desk – offering counselling services for request and renewal of stay permits, naturalization, family reunion, job placement, social security, undeclared work
- Adult Education Help Desk – offering services of orientation on professional training and education

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34 [http://www.arciroma.it/immigrazione/201/](http://www.arciroma.it/immigrazione/201/)
g) **Associazione PiùCulture – Migrazioni e Incontri a Roma** [Association PiùCulture – Migration and Encounters in Rome]

PiùCulture is an intercultural voluntary association active in the 2nd Municipality of Rome. It is part of the Scuole Migranti Network.

Aims: school admission for immigrants’ children; Italian language courses for young and adult foreigners; education to intercultural dialogue; orientation services to facilitate immigrants’ integration and access to services and local resources; fight against prejudices, social exclusion and unequal treatment of immigrants; organization of educational intercultural encounters; media divulgation of the related activities and events organized in the 2nd Municipality.

All activities and services are offered free.

– According with the interview to a volunteer teacher of Italian as L2 collaborating with the PiùCulture Association, languages are not particularly supported by the city public authorities and the issue of multilingualism should be given more attention.

h) **Associazione Interculturale Griot** [Griot Intercultural Association]

Griot Intercultural Association was founded in 1999 by foreign (mostly African) and Italian citizens for the promotion of intercultural dialogue and reciprocal understanding, and the spreading of historical and cultural values of the countries of origin of immigrants in Italy. They run an information help desk for immigrants in the 13th Municipality. They participate in the organization of World AIDS Day, in projects for immigrant women, in intercultural encounters and multicultural celebrations in schools in the province of Rome, etc.

– According with the interview to a freelance journalist and volunteer collaborating with the Griot Association, the city public authorities should give more support to Italian courses for immigrants and to language teaching in general

i) **Associazione Argentina di Cultura** [Cultural Argentinian Association]

Aims: promotion of intercultural exchange between Italy and Latin America, particularly in the academic field, for students and universities exchanges; organization of literary events; services of bibliographic research on Latin America and Argentina.

– According with the interview to an Argentinian student collaborating with this association, courses of Italian for foreigners need more support in Rome, and also signposting on public transport should be multilingual

j) **Bosnian community in Rome and its province**

A considerable number of immigrants from Bosnia-Herzegovina began in 1992, when the war broke out. Today 1280 Bosnian immigrants live in the Rome province with a permit to stay.

The multicultural, multi-religious community **Bosnia neil cuore [Bosnia in the heart]** was founded in 1992 to help refugees and to send humanitarian help to Bosnia-Herzegovina. They run a cultural-linguistic recovery laboratory for children, organise intercultural exchanges between Bosnian and local families and summer camps for children with the aim of preserving their cultural identity, offer cultural support to the Bosnian population in Rome with an online newsletter.

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35 [http://www.piuculture.it/](http://www.piuculture.it/)
38 [http://www.immiweb.org/intercultura/comunita_bosniaca_roma.htm](http://www.immiweb.org/intercultura/comunita_bosniaca_roma.htm)
City and neighbourhood festivals and celebrations

Several associations, music groups and laboratories in Rome carry out a large number of activities for the promotion and spreading of different cultures. Here are a few examples of intercultural celebrations, artistic and cultural events and the role of language in them.

a) **Tufello, Festa delle culture migranti 1.0**
   [Tufello, Festival of Migrant Cultures]39

   Organised by various local organizations, 27/06/2012

   The Festival of Migrant Cultures took place in the Tufello neighborhood, in the North East of Rome on June 29th 2012. The webpage features the Festival poster and its detailed programme, whose introduction reads, in short: “29 June is the birthday of Rome. In Tufello it is a multicultural, multiethnic celebration, it will be a festival of migrant cultures. In the heart of Tufello, in Euganei Square. Because the world of today is heterogeneous and multicultural”. The colourful Festival poster lists a short version of the programme and the mottos “Tufello Meticcio” [Multiethnic Tufello] and “to Migrate is not a crime” [sic].

   The webpage explains that the festival offered information stalls, screening of reportages and documentaries, theatrical performances, “A taste of the world” international food stalls, open mike for free speech and free style / hip hop performances by artists from Tunisia, Mali, Senegal, Egypt.

   Video of a performance at the Festival available at: [http://youtu.be/F5OW8VHzS8w](http://youtu.be/F5OW8VHzS8w)

   Performed by Gasati51 Squat (“For Live” music by Mangrovie)

   The video shows a multilingual / multicultural free style / hip-hop performance at the Festival. It includes superimposed mottos such as “Migrate is not a crime” [sic], “no border, no nation”, “Tufello Meticcio” [Multiethnic Tufello]. It also captures some of the audience of the performance, and some of the people taking part in the festival, all apparently from different cultures.

b) **Festa popolare greca: musica, danze & cucina (19/01/2013)**40
   [Greek folk celebration: music dances and cooking]

   The third edition of the Festa popolare greca: musica, danze & cucina took place at the CIP — Centro d’Iniziativa Popolare [Centre of people’s initiative] in Centocelle quarter in Rome (in the East) on Saturday 19th January 2013. A day dedicated to Greek culture: cooking classes, dimotikà and rebètika dances, traditional music.

c) The **Bosnian community in Rome** organise social and cultural activities and celebrations to help and support the Bosnian population in Rome, such as: National Bosnian Day (March 1st); Djurdjevdan (Rom folk celebration); a local intercultural soccer local league.

d) **Associazione Italia-Cina [Italy-China Association]**41
   [It is a reference point for cultural relations with People’s Republic of China and for the spreading of Chinese cultural aspects. They offer access to newspapers and magazines in Chinese and translation / interpretation services, and organise courses of Chinese culture and language, cooking classes and martial arts courses.]

40  [http://www.cipeventi.it/event/festa-greca-2/](http://www.cipeventi.it/event/festa-greca-2/)
e) **FarafinaRitmi**

It is one of the most renowned and important African dances companies in Rome, as well as a cultural association with the aims of research and aggregation for artists and experts of traditional and contemporary African arts, of promotion of intercultural exchanges, or rediscovering values at the roots of African culture (including oral transmission of information), through courses, festivals, conferences, etc.

f) **Istituto Cervantes (Cervantes School)**

Besides organising Spanish language courses, it is also a reference point for Spanish and Latin-American communities in Rome. They also regularly organise screenings of Latin-American films in Spanish language.

g) **Istituto giapponese di cultura (Japanese Cultural Institute)**

This institute organises cultural events for the diffusion of Japanese culture: exhibitions, conferences, concerts, theatrical shows, film festivals, etc. They also organise courses of Japanese language with access to a language laboratory and audiovisual materials.

h) **VersOriente (Eastward)**

This association was founded in 2003 by a group of experts in Eastern cultures, with the aim of promoting the Far East culture and traditions, thus organizing events and activities. They also organize basic, advanced and intensive courses of Japanese language, as well as of ikebana, shodo, manga comics and Buddhism.

i) **Centro culturale tunisino (Tunisian cultural centre)**

The centre is co-funded by the Tunisian government with the aims of facilitating the integration of Tunisians, allowing the preservation of their culture and supporting needy immigrants. It organises free classes of arts and crafts, computer science, music instruments, basic Arabic language, as well as painting exhibitions, theatrical and film festivals, music events. Religious celebrations also take place at the centre, with the participation of an Imam.

j) **Centro di Cultura ebraica (Jewish Cultural Centre)**

The Jewish Cultural Centre offers services to both its members and all citizens in general. They offer access to their 10,000 volumes library, counseling on bibliographical researches and historical information, they organise courses of modern Hebrew language and Jewish culture with mother tongue teachers, refresher courses for teachers, film festivals, exhibitions, conferences, etc.

k) **Radio Mambo**

This is a 10-year old Roman and cosmopolitan radio dedicated to Latin-American rhythms. They have collaborated with other important media, Embassies, Cultural Institutes, Tourism Information Offices, etc. They also take part in international cultural events, contributing to intercultural understanding as well as diffusion of Caribbean music.

l) **Filipino Radio and TV shows**

The Filipino community in Rome have the highest number of radio shows of any immigrant community. Such shows feature different kinds of content, but they all offer news about the Philippines, information about immigration in Italy, and Filipino music, and they are usually all in Filipino, English and Italian. Here is a list of such programs:

- Buhay Pinoy – Radio Spazio Aperto
- Kaibigang Pinoy Radio – Radio Roma 103.95 fm
- Radio Pinoy Balitang Bayan – c/o Radio Roma 103.95 fm
- Radio Sentro Pilipino Ng Vaticano – Radio Vaticana 1611 am
- Ugnayan sa Himpapawid – Radio Città Aperta 88.9 FM
- Bato-bato sa Langit – 87.9 FM

m) Aquarela do Brasil

This is a choir, based at the Brasilian Study Centre in Rome, comprising Italian and Brazilian people, who are passionate about Brazilian language and musical culture. The choir researches the sounds of folk brasileira musica and collaborates with musicians of different cultures.

n) Coro Latinoamericano di Roma [Latin-American choir of Rome]

(bilingual website: Italian and Argentinian Spanish)

This Latin-American choir specializes in the sounds and styles of Latin-American different trends and cultural influences. They are based in Santa Maria Addolorata, the National Argentinian Church in Rome, where every spring they organize the LatinAmerican Festival of music and arts, with the participation of choirs and music bands from other parts of Italy and Europe.

Languages in sport clubs/associations

Apart from the manifest presence of foreign élite athletes and coaches at all levels in several sports, no specific interest for multilingualism stands out in sports federations and associations in Rome. There are nonetheless some examples of multilingual and multicultural sports events in the city:

a) Staffetta Mappamondo [Globe Relay Race] 26/05/2012

The Staffetta Mappamondo saw the participation of Somali middle-distance runners, Irish and Rwandan dancers, Bengali cricket players, Ethiopian coffee, rice from Cape Verde, a gospel choir, etc. The race was mostly a chance for intercultural encounters and mutual understanding of the largest foreign communities in Rome that filled the CUS [University Sports Centre] facility. The Relay race as a symbol and example of integration, the baton passing from hand to hand of the representatives of the different nationalities, contributing together to reach the common purpose.

b) La Corsa Di Miguel [Miguel's Race]

Miguel was a 25 year old boy, passionate about marathons, who was taken away from his home in Buenos Aires in 1978, one of the many desaparecidos of those years of military dictatorship. A Roman journalist Valerio Piccioni, came to know about Miguel in 2000 and contributed to the organization of the first Miguel's Race in Rome, as a symbol of the inalienable right of individual freedom. Nowadays Miguel's Race also takes place in Buenos Aires, Bariloche (Argentina), Barcelona (Spain), the USA and in L'Aquila (Italy). The 2013 Race saw the participation of more the 5,000 people from all over the world (competitive race), almost 5,000 other people for the non-competitive race and more than 200 people for the joint cycling race.

c) Il soffio del drago – Accademia d'arti orientali [Dragon's breath – Eastern arts Academy]

This is a sport association with the aim of spreading Eastern culture, offering not only courses in martial arts, but also in language and customs such as Kung Fu, Taji Quan, Wing Chun, Yoga and Reiki.

51 http://www.corolatinoamericanodiroma.it/Italia/home_page.htm
52 http://www.lacorsadimiguel.it/sito/i-nostri-progetti/staffetta-mappamondo/
53 http://www.lacorsadimiguel.it/sito/
54 http://www.ilsoffiodeldrago.it/web/
d) Accademia Yoga [Yoga Academy] This is a cultural association of Eastern esoteric studies. It collaborates with several yoga schools in India and organises meetings and conferences with Indian teachers. Along the usual theoretical and practical courses, the association offers shatsu therapy, ayurvedic massages and also courses in Hindi and Sanskrit languages.

Languages in religious life and places of worship

The Vatican is of course the biggest religious entity in Rome, and it is characterised by a strong multilingual / multicultural identity: cardinals, priests, nuns, the Pope himself as well as officers, employees, guards etc. in the Vatican come from all over the world and belong to all kinds of different nationalities and cultures, just like many of the priests, nuns, etc. in the Catholic churches in Rome. Moreover, each religious / national community in Rome has its own places of worship and celebrate rites in their own language. This is a list with some examples:

a) Centro argentino Chiesa S. Maria dell’Addolorata (Argentinian centre)
Mass in Spanish, on the first Sunday of each month.

b) Centro latinoamericano – Chiesa di S. Maria Mediatrice, Chiesa S. Maria degli Angeli (Latin-American Centres)
Mass in Spanish, all Sundays.

c) Chiesa di S. Maria della Luce Cappellania latinoamericana (Latin-American Church)
Latin-American mission, comprising 18 different communities from Latin-American countries, speaking Spanish and Portuguese. The aim of the centre is to facilitate the social integration of immigrants. Mass is celebrated in Spanish and Portuguese.

d) Casa Polacca Giovanni Paolo II (Polish Centre)
Mass in Polish.

e) Chiesa di San Stanislaao dei Polacchi (Polish Church)
Since 1982 this has been the National parish of Polish people in Rome, the only parish in Italy producing valid certificates in Polish language, promoting Polish religious traditions. Mass is sometimes celebrated in both languages due to the high number of mixed marriages. Every Sunday the parish bulletin in Polish language is distributed: it includes liturgical texts and information about the parish activities.

f) Centro Islamico Culturale d’Italia – Moschea di Roma (Islamic Cultural Centre of Italy – Rome Mosque)
This is a very important reference point for Muslims in Rome and from all over Italy, as well as the largest Mosque in Europe. Islamic celebrations with the Imam take place on Fridays and during the Ramadan, and during the most important celebrations up to 40,000 people attend the mosque.

g) Centro Islamico Imam Mahdi (Islamic centre)
This Islamic association is the main National organisation for Shiite school Muslims. They organize classes on the different branches of Islam and host the most important Islamic celebrations. They also offer access to their multilingual library with books in Italian, French, English, German, Spanish, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

h) Moschea El Fath – Associazione islamica culturale (Mosque and Islamic Cultural Association)
Courses in Arabic of Islamic religion for Muslim children, as well as the usual Islamic rites and prayers, take place in this association and mosque.

http://www.accademiayoga.it/istituzione.htm
i) **Centro Agostino Chao**
This centre is a meeting place for all Catholic Chinese people living in Rome and in Italy. It is housed in the *San Bernardino da Siena in Panisperna Church*, and it organises several activities: reception and health care for immigrants, bureaucratic assistance, information service, courses of Chinese language for children and teenagers. Mass is celebrated in Chinese.

j) **Chiesa cattolica di rito bizantino (Catholic Church of byzantine rite) – Santa Maria in Cosmedin**
The Byzantine rite is celebrated in Arabic.

k) **Chiesa cattolica siriana di Antiochia (Sire Catholic Church of Antioquia) – Santa Maria in Campo Marzio**
The Sire Catholic rite is celebrated in Aramaic and translated into Italian.

l) **Chiesa copta ortodossa (Orthodox Copt Church)**
Orthodox rites and celebrations, courses of Arabic language on Sundays, translation activity of theological and liturgical texts.

m) **Comunità Cattolica Congolese (Congoese Catholic Community)**
Mass in French, Italian and Lingala on Sundays.

n) **Comunità dei cattolici del Madagascar (Catholic Madagascar Community)**
Mass in Malagasy language, every second Sunday of each month.

o) **Comunità Nigeriana (Nigerian community) – Rettoria S. Ambrogio**
Mass in English every Sunday.

p) **Comunità ortodossa dell’Etiopia – Chiesa ortodossa (Orthodox Ethiopian Community and Church)**
Rite in Ethiopian language every Sunday.

q) **Sentro Pilipino (Filipino centre)**
This centre organises religious activities but also sport activities, seminars, etc. Mass is celebrated in Filipino on Thursdays and Sundays. They organise Filipino religious celebrations, like the traditional simbang gabi, evening Masses that begin nine days before Christmas.
4.5 Multilingualism & plurilingualism in Urban Spaces

Public signs, storefronts, particularities of certain districts

a) Public signs and storefronts

– Signs around the city, pointing to monuments, historical places and tourist attractions, are usually in Italian, sometimes in English too. In some cases, we also find multilingualism in specific signs in most popular monuments or tourist attractions, such as at the Colosseum (see pictures below), but again European languages, specifically English, French, and Spanish, are the most common. More rarely, signs also feature a non-European language such as Chinese or Japanese.

So, there seems to be a lot that could be done about visibility and use of languages in such a multicultural, massively touristic city as Rome.

– In central shopping streets you can find multilingual signs in shop windows, to give useful information about opening times, languages spoken, etc.

Multilingual signs are also common in phone and money transfer centres, all over the city. You can also find Chinese or other exotic shops, in different part of the city, featuring signs in languages other than Italian (usually Chinese and Arabic).

b) Bilingual Signposting at Termini Station and Fiumicino – Leonardo Da Vinci airport

– In Roma Termini Station and in Tiburtina Station, as in all Italian railways stations, you can find blue, bilingual (Italian and English) signposting indicating platforms, tickets, toilets, exits, lifts, trains to the airport, metro, shopping areas, etc.

Examples: Binari / platforms:
[http://www.grandistazioni.it/cms-file/immagini/grandistazioni/RM_forum_533x280.jpg]
Above top: Termini: Tickets sign  
Above: Tiburtina: various signs  


– In Fiumicino – Leonardo Da Vinci airport, you can find blue, bilingual (Italian and English) signposting indicating departures, gates, custom offices, how to reach Rome, etc.

Examples: Partenze / Departures:  
  [http://download.kataweb.it/mediaweb/image/brand_reproma/2009/10/22/125623923191_01032686.jpg]  
  [http://download.kataweb.it/mediaweb/image/brand_reproma/2009/10/22/125623924178_0103606.jpg]  

– Also the underground stations and trains offer bilingual signs and audio messages, and tickets vending machines in tube stations have bilingual instructions, while self service ticket vending machines in railway stations feature multiple languages, but just a few European ones: English, German, French and Spanish, as well as Italian of course.
c) **The Esquilino neighborhood**

The Esquilino neighborhood in Rome has traditionally been characterised by (mostly internal, up to the 70s) migration flows and subdivided in different cultural zones according to invisible boundaries. During the 20th century and still nowadays it has also seen the rising of a considerable number of commercial activities run by non-EU immigrants, mostly Chinese, whose community in Rome is the second largest in Italy (over 20,000 members). Among the communities of immigrants living in the Esquilino area, we can find the different working and living areas chosen by immigrants from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, from China, from Northern Africa, from Eastern Europe and from Arabic countries.

The heart of the neighborhood is still Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II and its gardens: a common place where immigrants of different cultures and different generations meet. A typical example of integration and peaceful cohabitation is represented by the groups of children who often play there, oblivious to national or cultural differences. The arcade around the square is a stunning and fascinating, unique and incessant mix of languages and attitudes, occasionally witnessing problems of law and order.

A good representation of the mixture of cultures and languages in the Esquilino district can be found in Amara Lakhous’ (himself an immigrant from Algiers)’ novel *Clash of Civilizations Over an Elevator in Piazza Vittorio*, which pictures the following, according to its inside front cover: “A small culturally mixed community living in an apartment building in the center of Rome is thrown into disarray when one of the tenants is murdered. As each of the victim’s neighbours is questioned by the police, readers are offered an all-access pass into the most colorful neighbourhood in contemporary Rome. Each character takes his or her turn “giving evidence”, recounting his or her story – the drama of racial identity, the anxieties and daily humiliations born of a life spent on society's margins, but also the hilarious imbroglios that are inevitable in this melting pot of cultures. What emerges is a moving story that is common to us all. With a language that is as colorful as the neighborhood it describes, *Clash of Civilizations Over an Elevator in Piazza Vittorio* is characterized by a seemingly effortless prose that borrows from the cinematic tradition of the *Commedia all’Italiana*, as exemplified by directors such as Federico Fellini. At the heart of this bittersweet comedy, winner of Italy’s prestigious Flaiano Prize for Fiction, is a social reality we often tend to ignore and an anthropological analysis, refreshing in its generosity, that cannot fail to fascinate”. As described by national paper *L’espresso*, this novel is “discreetly peppered with Arabic words, Neapolitan dialect, Roman slang, and proverbs from all over, burgeon with poignant nostalgia, candid naivety, and grotesque gaiety”

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**Roma Migranda** [Migrant Rome]

*Roma Migranda – Viaggi Solidali* is an organised, educational and fascinating itinerary in the streets and squares of the Esquilino neighbourhood, to experience places, customs, typical food and arts and crafts of the many foreign communities that live in and love this area. Participants walk and look around this neighbourhood.

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56 http://www.06blog.it/post/7638/turisti-a-roma-il-rione-esquilino-terza-parte
57 http://www.azgay.it/node/79545
59 http://www.vivilitalia.it/roma-migranda-passeggiata-esquilino
accompanied by qualified immigrant guides of first or second generation, of different nationalities and origins (China, Egypt, Senegal, Kenya, Ukraine); they speak Italian perfectly as well as 3 other languages, besides their own mother tongue. The itinerary goes through the market stalls full of typical and exotic products, small ethnic shops with typical handcrafted products, places of worship and meeting places of the communities living around this area. Roma Migranda is organized by social cooperative Viaggi Solidali and constitutes an example of multilingualism / multiculturalism as social integration through touristic visits and multicultural tours. It is part of the Città Migranda [Migrant City] project, along with other Italian cities such as Turin, Milan, Genoa, Florence and Palermo.

According to the interview with a co-worker of Roma Migranda, Viaggi Solidali, Bangla, Chinese and Arabic are not visible enough languages in Rome, and multilingual signs in immigrant languages are needed, as well as a stronger support for a structured approach to multilingualism (in particular, more language courses for immigrants are necessary).

e) Il mercato di Piazza Vittorio [The market in Piazza Vittorio]

The market near Piazza Vittorio, the “Nuovo Mercato Esquilino”, is a perfect example of multiculturalism in Rome. This market is unique, and walking around it feels like being in India, Bangladesh or Thailand, though it is actually in the centre of Rome. There is a wide range of stalls and a huge variety of products on sale in the market, as well as multicultural-multinational-multilingual stall-keepers and clients (of mainly African and Asian origin). The history of the market can be found at the market website (in Italian):
A list of the exotic products available there and a significant and colourful picture gallery can be found in a blog entry by Stefano Bonilli (journalist and founder of Gambero Rosso, an Italian food and wine magazine and publishing group). The pictures also offer examples of the typical multilingual signs and advertising at the market stalls: 


Community cultures in common spaces

a) **Chinese New Year** is one of the biggest and most colorful intercultural celebrations. It takes place in public spaces, different ones every year, and it attracts a considerable crowd. Here are a few comments about recent editions.

Chinese New Year's Day at the Pigneto Library (14 February 2010)\(^60\)

The celebration of the Chinese New Year's Day in 2010 took place in the Pigneto Library, which is part of the Biblioteche in lingua [Libraries in foreign languages] project in Rome. The celebration included Chinese traditional dances of the Lion and the Dragon, a Kung-Fu show, an introduction to Chinese Calligraphy, and a cooking class on Chinese dumplings. Organised by Bilioteca Pigneto [Pigneto Library], Associazione culturale Tao Chi [Cultural Association Tao Chi], Roma Multietnica – Settore multiculturale delle Biblioteche del Comune di Roma [Multicultural Department of the Libraries of the City Council]

Chinese New Year's Day at the Esquilino neighbourhood (18 February 2011)\(^61\)

Organised by the Esquilino Project (run by the cultural mediators of the Social cooperatives Eureka I Onlus and Parsec\(^62\)) and funded by the Rome Province in accordance with the City Council, in collaboration with the Chinese community and the other associations of Esquilino. During the celebrations, quite a lot of Italian, Chinese and multicultural people attended at the theatrical show which took place in the theatre of the Istituto Manin, and at the Chinese typical dances, organised by a language Association, which were performed at the Gardens. From the Gardens the typical parade with Chinese dragons and lions then started, wound through the district and ended in Piazza Vittorio Emanuele II. The celebration ended with a traditional Kung Fu performance.

Chinese New Year's Day in Piazza del Popolo (14 January 2012)\(^63\)

Thousands of people took part in the celebration of the Chinese New Year in 2012: families with children, elderly and young people, tourists, as well the City Mayor, the City Police Commissioner, the Chinese Ambassador in Italy,

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\(^{60}\) [http://www.romamultietnica.it/en/archivio-eventi-roma-multietnica/item/6036-capodanno-cinese-alla-biblioteca-pigneto.html]


\(^{62}\) [http://www.mediazionesociale.org]

\(^{63}\) [http://www.ilmessaggero.it/roma/cronaca/capodanno_cinese_migliaia_di_romani_in_piazza_per_ricordare_joy_e_zheng/notizie/177034.shtml]
and other official representatives. They were all fascinated by the colours and sounds of dances and songs, Kung Fu performances and acrobatic games. The celebration ended with fireworks.

**Chinese New Year’s Day in Via dei Fori Imperiali (2 February 2013)**

[http://youtu.be/qrBqAl7Kidc](http://youtu/be/qrBqAl7Kidc) (show)
[http://www.tikotv.it/video/Comunicazione%20e%20Partecipazione/Roma,%20evento%20del%20Capodanno%20Cinese%202013.%20Anno%20del%20Serpente/582](http://www.tikotv.it/video/Comunicazione%20e%20Partecipazione/Roma,%20evento%20del%20Capodanno%20Cinese%202013.%20Anno%20del%20Serpente/582) (parade, show, fireworks)

On 12th February 2013, in the year of the 15th anniversary of the twinning of Rome with Beijing, the Chinese Year of the Snake (official New Year’s Day Feb. 10th) was welcomed with a celebration that started at 7 pm with a typical folk parade along Via dei Fori Imperiali to the stage next to Altare della Patria (Altar of the Fatherland), where a 3-hour show took place, with over 100 artists of the National Dance Company, of the Opera and Dance Theatre and of the Wanxing Dance and Singing Group, all from Beijing, performing with songs, music, dance, acrobatics, etc. The great parade was characterized by the Dragon dance, the Lion dance, and other typical Chinese dances. The show began on stage at 7.30 pm, with megascreens for standing audience as far away as the end of Piazza Venezia. At 10.30 pm the show moved up in the sky, with 20-minute foreworks show from the Celio Hill, above the Colosseum, that could be seen from all along the Via dei Fori Imperiali and beyond. The show was sponsored by the Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and by the Rome City Council (Roma Capitale), with additional support of Chinese private companies, like the Chinese airlines, and it was organized with the Embassy of the Chinese Popular Republic in Italy and the Chinese National Tourism Office.

Other examples of celebrations of cultures in public spaces include the following:

**b) “Indovina chi viene a cena…?” [Guess who’s coming for dinner?]**

This national project, organized by Rete Italiana di Cultura Popolare [Italian Network of Folk Culture] with the patronage of the Ministry for International Cooperation and Integration, started in September 2011, in Turin (with a dinner shared by more than 100 people in Piazza Carlo Alberto, all sitting around the same table from Morocco, China, Romania, Argentina, Albania, Ethiopia, etc.) and is now taking place in Rome too, to enjoy food and dishes prepared by families of the foreign communities. The first dinner in Rome was in October 2012, and it featured dozens of participants in a public Park, sharing a multicultural dinner. The project aim is to share stories of travels and of different lands as well as food and traditions, a chance for intercultural encounters and integration with different immigrant communities.

The project continues with a series of meetings / dinners in private houses, called “Guess who’s coming for dinner?”. According to a yearly schedule, each month a group of families from Senegal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Peru and Moldavia offer traditional dinners in their own houses for anyone willing to participate in the project, to learn about foreign cultures, traditions and cooking, and to establish intercultural relations and collaborations.

**c) Celebrations of the Indian subcontinent at the Esquilino**

– 21st February: celebration of the Bengali language. On this date Bengali citizens (from Bangladesh and India) celebrate the birthday of their language. The area around Piazza Vittorio fills up with stalls selling traditional hand-crafted and local products.

– Holi Fertility celebration, also known as Colors celebration. Usually in the second decade of March. The Indian community celebrates with meetings and partying in the Esquilino district.

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64 [http://www.06blog.it/post/37321/capodanno-cinese-2013-a-roma-aspetta-il-serpente-%E8%9B%87-she](http://www.06blog.it/post/37321/capodanno-cinese-2013-a-roma-aspetta-il-serpente-%E8%9B%87-she)
[http://it.chineseembassy.org/ita/xwdt/t1010494.htm](http://it.chineseembassy.org/ita/xwdt/t1010494.htm)


66 [http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/subcontinente-indiano/ricorrenze-del-subcontinente-indiano.html](http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/subcontinente-indiano/ricorrenze-del-subcontinente-indiano.html)
– 14th April: **Bengali New Year’s Day**. The area around Piazza Vittorio turns into a “bazaar” packed with food, books and arts & crafts.

d) **Jewish New Year Celebration (16th September 2012)**

This celebration, taking place in the Rome ghetto, has become a precious part of the history and culture of the city, which, in the City Mayor’s greeting to the Jewish community in Rome, “respectfully salutes and participates in this celebration, rich in symbols and rites”.

e) **Russian folk culture and dances in piazza Navona (14th June 2011)**

In the “Russia National Day” celebration, the first festival of Russian Folk Culture “Costellazione della Russia” (Constellation of Russia) took place on 12th June 2011, organised by the Federal Agency for Business of the Russian Federation in collaboration with the Rome City Council and in partnership with Gazprom. In the stunning scenery of piazza Navona, traditional dances and singing were performed by 11 of the most talented Russian artist groups in their traditional costumes from all over the Russian Federation, including Cossacks from the city of Lipeck, on the Don river. The moving grand ending, performed by folk artist Jan Osin and all the Russian ensembles together, was cheered by a standing ovation of the enthusiastic crowd gathered in Piazza Navona for the exceptional show.

68 [http://russiaoggi.it/articles/2011/06/14/a_piazza_navona_balla_la_cultura_popolare_russa_12361.html](http://russiaoggi.it/articles/2011/06/14/a_piazza_navona_balla_la_cultura_popolare_russa_12361.html)
5. Conclusion

The conclusions to be drawn from our investigation into the present situation of multilingualism in the city of Rome are that Rome is very much a multilingual city where many different languages are audible (if not all visible) in public places: streets, hospitals, public transport, shops.

Further, the situation of multilingualism and multiculturalism is sociologically more complex than it may appear following the lines of the present research in that it is hypothesised that different issues are present according to different factors among which length of their stay, for example, therefore different measures are needed to meet different needs, e.g. young people brought up but not born in Italy who are asking for Italian citizenship.

Many actions are being put into practice for newly arrived migrants, both by the public institutions (City, Province and Region) and by organisations and associations in collaboration with the institutions, to help their integration into the Italian language and culture:

- **Language learning** is catered for both by Council and State schools, for children, and by semi-private organisations for adults. Language and civic education for adults has had a further boost after the 2012 agreement by which knowledge of Italian at B1 level and of basic Italian socio-legal culture will give credits towards obtaining a stay permit.

- Problems posed by multilingualism in different aspects of public life are catered for either directly by the City Council or with the help of semi-private or private organisations. The number of actions given to the same aspect probably mirrors the perceived importance of the single problem. On top position seem to be Immigration Offices and Centres providing first necessity information (intercultural mediation, legal and socio-legal help, job offers and placement, available services to immigrants with major integration difficulties, etc.) and Health care Agencies (hospitals and local health care authorities), which offer free health care services and intercultural mediation and interpretation. Measures about multilingualism in Public transport and broadcasting are present but less evident.

- In the economic sphere, it would seem that the major sectors of occupation in Rome are house help/ care of children and the elderly and commerce. Here migrants learn to speak Italian after a short stay, probably also by close contact with employers and/or customers.

- We have little data on the language spoken by migrants in the private sphere. One might suppose that recently arrived migrants communicate in their own language when with their compatriots. Interviews with non-EU citizens who have stayed in Italy for a longer time, surprisingly have reported that the language spoken in the family is Italian and either French or English according to the language spoken by educated people in their country of origin.

As for private support organisations, there is a large number operating in Rome, the majority Italian but there are also some associations run by the foreign communities (e.g. Argentinian Cultural Association, Italy – China Association, Bosnian Community in Rome, etc.)

- Several urban spaces are used by different migrant communities to celebrate their national festivities, as a meeting and get together point on particular days (e.g. Pilipino gathering in front of Stazione Termini on Thursday afternoons) or for multicultural festivals and shows.

In spite of the wealth of initiatives, both public and private, to foster integration of foreign citizens into Roman (and Italian) society there is still much to be done. In particular, as pointed out in almost all the interviews conducted in different sectors of public life:

- There is a strongly felt need for a more structured approach to multilingualism and multiculturality in the city. The existing ‘good practice’ initiatives, particularly the private ones, should be recognised and coordinated; their number should be increased to cover larger numbers of foreign migrants, in particular those providing intercultural exchanges with Italian citizens.
• More courses of Italian L2 are needed, in particular for adults, since both individuals, and often whole language communities, have great difficulty in understanding and making themselves understood, which makes daily life and integration highly problematic.

• It is necessary to make foreign languages, particularly non-European languages, more visible in street and public transport signs, where there is little in terms of foreign languages in general and usually only in Italian/English.

• Provisions should be made for signed languages for immigrants / foreigners in TV broadcasts, particularly in news programmes.
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Progetto Siti http://www.sitimediazione.it/?page_id=371

Programma Integra http://www.programmaintegra.it/

Progetto Diritti http://www.progettodirittri.it/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=33&Itemid=3

Progetto Diritti http://www.progettodirittri.it/joomla/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=56&Itemid=8


Roma Capitale http://www.roma-capitale.it/documenti/laquartacapitale.pdf

Progetto Mediazione Sociale http://www.mediazionesociale.org
Scuole Migranti http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/pubblicazioni/

Società Italiana di Medicina delle Migrazioni http://www.simmweb.it/index.php?id=303&no_cache=1

Strade Sociali http://www.stradesociali.it/infostranieri_.htm

Turisti a Roma: il rione Esquilino (terza parte)
http://www.06blog.it/post/7638/turisti-a-roma-il-rione-esquilino-terza-parte

Viva l’Italia http://www.vivilitalia.it/roma-migranda-passeggiata-esquilino
Appendices

Appendix 1a – Interview questions: Italian version / adaptation

Questionario - Multilinguismo a Roma - Progetto “LUCIDE”

1. Qual è il suo ruolo / la sua posizione e che tipo di lavoro svolge? Per che tipo di agenzia / istituzione lavora?
2. Qual è la sua etnia d’origine?
3. Si considera monolingue / bilingue / plurilingue?
4. Pensa che il problema del multilinguismo sia una questione delicata a Roma?
5. Nel nostro studio preliminare di esempi diversi di multilinguismo, ci siamo resi conto che nelle città multilingui alcune lingue sono più visibili di altre. Nella sua sfera d’azione ci sono lingue particolarmente importanti o visibili, o lingue (neglette? e) meno visibili?
6. C’è una lingua che pensa dovrebbe essere sostenuta di più nell’uso o nella visibilità?
7. La coesistenza di più lingue in una città pone delle sfide e delle scelte per il governo locale e per le aziende, per esempio in termini di decisioni politiche. È d’accordo col modo in cui la città di Roma affronta il problema del multilinguismo? Può fornire un esempio di una scelta che condivide oppure che non condivide?
8. Sembrano esserci due modi principali di gestire le barriere linguistiche quando incontriamo una lingua che non conosciamo: usare la traduzione o interpretazione, oppure usare la tecnologia (per esempio con sistemi di traduzione automatica online). Nella sua esperienza, come viene gestita la traduzione / interpretazione nel suo settore d’azione? Pensa sia gestita in modo appropriato?
9. Ha avuto esperienze recenti di difficoltà incontrate da singoli individui o da gruppi a causa della loro non adeguata conoscenza dell’italiano?
10. Cambierebbe qualcosa nell’approccio al multilinguismo in questa città?
11. Quali lingue parla o usa nella sfera privata e in quella professionale?
12. Pensa di apprendere facilmente le lingue? Le piace?
13. Se ha appreso altre lingue, qual è stata l’esperienza di apprendimento più significativa per lei?
14. Vuole aggiungere altro?
### Appendix 1b – Summary Table of interviews

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<td><strong>Interviewees</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ukrainian woman, cultural mediator at a hospital, multilingual</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>More visible: Arabic, Russian, French and English; Ukrainian needs more visibility</td>
<td>Not ok, [doesn’t explain]</td>
<td>Face to face interpretation</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Organize free language courses, training courses, make a better use of human resources</td>
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<td>2. Italian woman, volunteer teacher of Italian as L2, bilingual</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No language is particularly supported</td>
<td>No idea</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>Yes, with Chinese people, not understanding Italian</td>
<td>Language problem should be given more attention</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Spanish woman, Union local Immigration office, multilingual</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Issue usually approached through specific, restricted projects; structural approach is necessary, with permanent cultural-linguistic mediation services</td>
<td>Interpretation through colleagues of different nationalities</td>
<td>Usually with recent immigrants, for example: underage kids from Bangladesh</td>
<td>More cultural-linguistic mediators are necessary in public offices, schools, hospitals, etc.</td>
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<td>4. Italian woman, City council Libraries – Intercultural office, monolingual</td>
<td>Yes, fundamental</td>
<td>English most visible, as well as Arabic, Chinese, Spanish. Bengali and minor African languages less studied. Spanish needs more visibility</td>
<td>Many multicultural associations; little has been done as city policy. City council libraries focus on multilingualism, though.</td>
<td>Interpretation and mediators, online technology unreliable</td>
<td>Yes, especially with women, refugees, unaccompanied minors</td>
<td>More support is necessary for libraries</td>
<td>Public signs need to be in at least 3 languages</td>
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<td>5. Italian man, freelance journalist, volunteer, multilingual</td>
<td>Doesn’t know English and French more visible; Chinese the least visible; English should be more widespread</td>
<td>More should be done, especially about teaching Italian to immigrants</td>
<td>Translation technologies unreliable and ineffective. Translation through personal proficiency or professional translators</td>
<td>Yes, many difficulties, with immigrants</td>
<td>Language teaching in general should be more widespread and supported</td>
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<td>6. Argentinean woman, student in a religious institution, bilingual</td>
<td>No, positive experience</td>
<td>Indian should be more visible in public transport; Japanese is the least visible; Italian for foreigners needs more support</td>
<td>Doesn’t know Internet translation tools</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Less English words should be used in spoken Italian, it’d help foreigners</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Italian woman, worker in a social cooperative, monolingual</td>
<td>Yes, important vehicle of dialogue and integration</td>
<td>Less visible: Bangla, Chinese, Arabic. Multilingual signs needed, in migrant languages</td>
<td>Multilingualism problem not addressed. Schools for immigrants are too few, not properly supported, based on volunteers</td>
<td>Technology is useful if accessible for anyone</td>
<td>Yes, people with communication problems also have integration problems</td>
<td>It is necessary to support a structured approach to multilingualism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Senegalese man, cultural-linguistic mediator, touristic guide, etc. working with tour operators and no-profit organizations, multilingual</td>
<td>Multilingualism is one of the major problems in Rome</td>
<td>Only Italian is visible; even common immigrant languages are not considered; French and English could be particularly useful</td>
<td>Too much confusion and not enough awareness about multilingualism, no interaction between the City authorities and the immigrant associations</td>
<td>Translation services are important and not nearly enough available in Rome, the City Council should organize them and train interpreters</td>
<td>Every day, people don’t know how to ask for basic information and can’t find help</td>
<td>Immigrant languages should get visibility and be a crucial point for integration and social participation</td>
<td>Multilingualism is an important part of all civil societies, and all stakeholders should interact</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Woman working in a health care institute, multilingual, native language: French</td>
<td>Yes. Different issues for each language, different ways of living, of thinking. Romanian has become more visible recently. French and English widely used as lingua franca. Swahili is among the less visible ones.</td>
<td>Very little is being done by the authorities about languages. A structural approach is necessary.</td>
<td>Working in a mediation service, cooperating with psychologists, anthropologists, etc. Not just translators / interpreters.</td>
<td>Lots of people have problems at making themselves understood, there are misunderstandings, fits of anger, mistakes</td>
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10. Woman from former-Yugoslavia, working in a health care institute, multilingual | Yes, especially in health care institutes. Not sure whether Immigration Office alone can handle such delicate matter. Too many languages are not considered / catered for. | Services in lots of different languages should be available to cater for all needs. | Interpretation and translation to/from native language (after attending a one year course for mediators) | -- | -- | -- |
Appendix 2 - Templates Secondary and Primary Data

A. REPORTING DATA SOURCES ON/ABOUT MULTILINGUALISM & PLURILINGUALISM

1. LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_Act482:

   Title of study – National Language Policy

   Act 482 of 15/12/1999 (Legge 15 Dicembre 1999, n. 482)
   “Norme in materia di tutela delle minoranze linguistiche storiche”
   [Norms on the protection of historical linguistic minorities]
   Authors/organization: Italian Parliament
   Date/place of publication: Gazzetta Ufficiale [Official Gazette] n. 297, 20 December 1999
   Available online at: http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/99482l.htm

   Overview of study:
   The Act recognizes Italian as the official national language. It also recognizes and protects twelve so-called “historical” minority cultures and languages in Italy (Albanian, Catalan, German, Greek, Slovenian, Croatian, French, Provençal, Friulian, Ladin, Occitan, Sardinian) and regulates their use in public acts and institutions, their promotion in the media and in ad hoc cultural institutions, and their teaching in schools and universities.

   Aims
   - recognizes Italian as official national language
   - recognizes and protects twelve so-called “historical” minority languages
   - regulates their use, promotion and teaching

2. LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_CNEL:

   Title of study: Riepilogo Provinciale statistiche Immigrazione – Roma [Statistics Table on Immigration in the Province of Rome]

   Authors/organisation: Consiglio Nazionale Economia e Lavoro [National Council for Economics and Work]
   Date/place of publication: 2011
   http://www.cnel.it/cnelstats/sinotticoP.asp?topic=010&sourceType=N&anno=2011&warea=5110&nazi=005&regi=lt6&prov=lt03

   Overview of study:
   National statistics database on the immigration phenomenon, including data on immigrants’ presences, integration and work. Specific data on each region and province are available too.

   Study's abstract
   Il Cnel, attraverso L’Organismo Nazionale di Coordinamento per le politiche di integrazione sociale dei cittadini stranieri a livello locale e con la consulenza scientifica del Dossier Statistico Immigrazione della Caritas/Migrantes, ha promosso la creazione di una banca dati dedicata interamente alla presentazione di tutti i dati disponibili a livello nazionale e regionale sull’immigrazione. Si tratta di un database, unico nel suo genere, che permette una lettura incrociata dei dati provenienti dalle molteplici fonti istituzionali preposte alla rilevazione del fenomeno migratorio. Nonostante la struttura mostrì inevitabili caratteri di complessità, l’utilizzo del database risulta facilitato grazie alla sua versatilità e semplicità d’uso.
I temi trattati sono stati suddivisi in tre macrofenomeni (soggiornanti, inserimento e lavoro) che al loro interno contengono numerose voci a loro volta disaggregate in molteplici tabelle statistiche. È una mole di dati che il CNEL intende mettere a disposizione di tutti coloro che a diverso titolo si occupano di immigrazione, dai ricercatori universitari, agli operatori dei servizi pubblici e del privato sociale fino agli studenti delle scuole medie e superiori. L’ambizione è quella di garantire tempestivamente un’informazione oggettiva sul fenomeno migratorio non solo attraverso la pubblicazione di tabelle statistiche ma anche con l’inserimento all’interno della banca dati di percorsi guidati che possano aiutare l’utente nella comprensione dei singoli fenomeni. La struttura della banca dati verrà arricchita da una parte denominata “schede paese” nella quale è possibile ottenere una serie di informazioni circa la presenza immigrata di cittadini stranieri in Italia.

La Banca dati può essere consultata a livello di “riepilogo nazionale” e a livello territoriale, selezionando il pulsante “Inizia la navigazione geografica” e quindi scegliendo la regione di interesse.

La navigazione geografica consente il confronto verticale dei dati tra i livelli di territorio selezionati e le relative aggregazioni di appartenenza (la regione, la macro area di riferimento, e l’Italia), permettendo una immediata valutazione del posizionamento relativo dell’area osservata.

Per ogni informazione presentata si possono consultare (selezionando l’icona “informazioni”) definizioni, note ed avvertenze rilevanti per la stessa, ottenere eventuali livelli di dettaglio disponibili (icona lente di ingrandimento), ovvero segmentazioni del dato, o disegnare grafici (icona grafico). Selezionando il testo dell’indicatore prescelto si otterrà una tabella riferita allo stesso con tutte le aggregazioni territoriali selezionate (ad es. tutte le regioni).

Una sezione specifica è dedicata ad alcuni percorsi di navigazione guidata, per tutti coloro che desiderino avere spunti e suggerimenti sull’utilizzo di dati e indicatori nella lettura delle situazioni e nelle dinamiche locali. Un ultimo spazio presenta infine un insieme di documenti utili contenenti indicazioni metodologiche, classificazioni ed avvertenze, nonché link a siti di specifico interesse.

La Banca Dati è navigabile attraverso lo strumento CnelStats

Aims:

- Providing objective information on the immigration phenomenon, including data on immigrants’ presences, integration and work, through the publication of user-friendly statistics tables at national, regional and local level

- Methodology

- Multiple data sources, including ISTAT (Italian Institute for Statistics), CARITAS and UN reports on im/migration

2_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_OsservatorioRomano:

Title of study: Osservatorio Romano sulle Migrazioni. Ottavo Rapporto [Rome Observatory on Migrations. 8th Report]

Authors/organisation: CARITAS diocesana, Camera di Commercio di Roma, Provincia di Roma

Date/place of publication: 2011, Roma

http://www.dossierimmigrazione.it/libro.php?cid=47_52&pid=144

Study's abstract

L’Osservatorio Romano sulle Migrazioni, giunto alla ottava edizione, nasce dal comune intento della Caritas diocesana, della Camera di Commercio e della Provincia di Roma di favorire la conoscenza dell’immigrazione, un fenomeno divenuto, da emergente e di per se più limitato alla Capitale e ad alcune grandi città del Nord, costitutivo del nostro presente, tanto nei principali centri urbani come nei più piccoli comuni d’Italia e di Roma.
La struttura del Rapporto si è andata, così, consolidando in tre sezioni tematiche:

- la Provincia di Roma e i suoi Comuni;
- il Comune di Roma e i suoi Municipi;
- l’economia e l’imprenditoria.

Questo annuario statistico, utile a studiosi, operatori, amministratori locali e funzionari pubblici, vuole essere uno studio attento alle dinamiche sociali attivate dai processi migratori e alle nuove domande che, anche a partire da questi, vengono sollevate.

In un grande sistema urbano policentrico quale quello romano, basato sulle inter-connessioni tra la Capitale, i comuni limitrofi e le altre province laziale, diversi sono gli obiettivi da raggiungere secondo le organizzazioni promotrici.

2_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_Stranieri a Roma:

Title of study: **Gli stranieri a Roma – Titolari di impresa** [Foreigners in Rome – Business Owners]

Authors/organization: Osservatorio Permanente sulle dinamiche socio-economiche della Provincia di Roma [Permanent Observatory on socio-economical trends of the Province of Roma]

Date/place of publication: March 2012

http://www.provincia.roma.it/percorsitematici/statistica-e-studi/studi-e-pubblicazioni/22654

Overview of study

The study presents data on foreign residents’ presence in the Rome Province, outer city and City, their age profile, their nationalities and their role as business owners

Aims

- Providing data on the immigrants in Rome, their age, nationalities and role as businessmen
- Methodology
  - Data sources: ISTAT, Rome Chamber of Commerce
  - Key outcomes

- +196% percentage variation of foreign residents in Rome City in 2011 as compared with 2002 (294,571 foreign residents, 10,7% of Rome population on 1 Jan. 2011)

- Age profile: 46,6% of foreign residents in Rome City is in the 18-39 age range (vs. 26,3% of total residents) on 1 Jan. 2011; immigrants counterbalance the aging trend of local population

- Predominant Nationalities in Rome City: Romania: 24,6% immigrants on 1 Jan. 2011 (+766,6% variation as compared with 2002); Philippines: 9,8%; Bangladesh: 4,9% (+339,7% variation as compared with 2002); Poland: 4,5%; China: 4,1% (+253% variation as compared with 2002)

- Foreign residents business owners in the Province of Rome in 2011: 30.281 (17,3% of total businesses; +22,3% variation as compared with 2009), of whom 19,1% are from Romania and 18,6% are from Bangladesh; 11% of foreign residents business owners are under 30 years of age (vs. 5,4% of Italian business owners under-30)
Title of study: Scuole Migranti. Rete delle scuole di italiano per l’integrazione linguistica e sociale dei migranti [Migrants Schools. Network of Italian language schools for linguistic and social integration of migrants]

Authors/organization: Rete Scuole Migranti [Migrants Schools Network]
Date/place of publication: 2009-2012
http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/
http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/about/
http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/attivita/
http://retescuolemigranti.wordpress.com/formazione/didattica/

Overview of study
The network has the purpose of connecting some of the biggest Italian language schools for migrants that are part of voluntary and private associations of Rome. The schools share characteristics such as free-of-charge courses, continuous cycles of courses throughout the year, the aims of social inclusion and exercise of fundamental rights, a low threshold to allow access to citizens with specific educational shortcomings or otherwise disadvantaged, etc. The website includes a list of the network schools and associations, a list of the ongoing courses, information on teacher training courses and events, free reference and didactic materials, migrants-related news and events, a list of migration-related publications, a statistics section and a photogallery.

Study's abstract
La Rete scuolemigranti è nata ufficialmente il 20 aprile del 2009. Un’iniziativa che ha messo in collegamento alcune tra le più importanti le scuole di italiano per migranti, operanti all’interno delle Associazioni di volontariato e del privato sociale che agiscono nell’area della capitale. Caratteristiche di queste scuole per migranti sono: la gratuità dei corsi, la riproduzione a cicli ricorrenti o continuati durante l’anno, la finalizzazione all’integrazione sociale, all’utilizzo dei servizi di base, all’esercizio dei diritti fondamentali. Ma altri elementi che ne distinguono l’azione sono: la cura nell’accoglienza, l’approccio olistico ai problemi del singolo, la bassa soglia per consentire l’accesso alle persone con particolari carenze di istruzione o deboli e svantaggiate, la predisposizione all’indirizzo e accompagnamento verso strutture di sostegno.

Aims
• connecting some of the biggest Italian language schools for migrants that are part of voluntary and private associations of Rome
• providing free-of-charge courses, in continuous cycles throughout the year, to promote social inclusion and exercise of fundamental rights, even to foreign citizens with specific educational shortcomings or otherwise disadvantaged
• providing information about migration and migrants
• providing information about training courses and events, and free reference and didactic materials for Italian language teachers

Title of study: Progetto Futuro prossimo. Percorsi di apprendimento linguistico per cittadini stranieri [Near Future Project – Paths of Language learning for Foreign citizens]

Authors/organization: CARITAS [Roman Catholic relief, development and social service organization], Fondazione di Roma [charity and social service organization]
Date/place of publication: 22 December 2011
http://www.caritasroma.it/2011/12/futuro-prossimo/
Overview of study
The project has the purpose of promoting social inclusion and meeting the cultural-educational needs of foreign citizens in Roma through the organization of Italian language courses, in an area where the education opportunities offered are barely half the actual needs. The courses are addressed to the users of the Centro di Ascolto Stranieri [Counselling Centre for Foreign citizens], Via delle Zoccolette 17, Roma. 5 courses will be organized, in 5 different levels, from pre-literacy level to intermediate B1 level, with the aim of achieving the necessary skills to be granted the long-term UE permit of stay. Courses will be organized progressively, so that when students finish a course and achieve a lower level, they can then go on to the next level course.

Study's abstract
Un progetto della Caritas con la Fondazione Roma per promuovere la lingua italiana tra gli immigrati.


La conoscenza della lingua del paese di migrazione è elemento fondamentale ai fini dell’interazione con la società di destinazione ed è strumento imprescindibile di conoscenza e comunicazione. Il progetto avviato intende pertanto favorire l’integrazione, partendo dal presupposto che i bisogni formativo-culturali degli immigrati non sono secondari rispetto a quelli concernenti la dimensione lavorativa, alloggiativa o sanitaria, ma costituiscono un elemento fondamentale nello sviluppo e nell’esito dell’esperienza migratoria.

Il progetto va ad inserirsi in un contesto in cui l’offerta formativa di corsi di italiano nel territorio soddisfa appena la metà del bisogno reale. I destinatari dell’attività formativa proposta verranno individuati tra coloro che usufruiscono dei servizi del Centro di Ascolto Stranieri della Caritas di Roma.

Verranno attivati 5 corsi di lingua, strutturati su 5 diversi livelli, dal corso di pre-alfabetizzazione per analfabeti totali, fino al corso Intermedio B1, anche con l’obiettivo di conseguire le competenze linguistiche necessarie, alla luce delle recenti normative, al rilascio del permesso di soggiorno CE per soggiornanti di lungo periodo. I corsi proposti si svolgeranno in successione, dando così la possibilità agli allievi, una volta concluso il corso di livello inferiore, di partecipare a quello di livello superiore.

Al termine del Corso, ai partecipanti verrà rilasciato un attestato di frequenza.

Aims
• promoting social inclusion and meeting the cultural-educational needs of foreign citizens in Roma through the organization of Italian language courses from pre-literacy level to intermediate B1 level

3_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_ScuoleAmericane

Title of study: U.S. Education in Italy

Authors/organization: U.S. Embassy in Italy
Date/place of publication: 2012

Overview of study
The webpage explains the possibilities for studying in Italy with “year-abroad” programs and with “degree-granting” programs. It also lists American colleges and universities with degree-granting programs in Italy, including 3 universities in Rome (American University of Rome, John Cabot University and St. John’s University), and all the English-taught
educational programs (from primary to secondary school) in Italy, including at least 10 in Rome.

Study’s abstract
American College, University And Research Programs In Italy:

When considering attending a U.S. study program in Italy, a distinction should be made between: the numerous (currently 140) semester- or year-abroad programs offered by U.S. accredited institutions of higher education, and degree-granting institutions.

English-Taught Educational Programs In Italy (K-12)

There are no U.S. Government operated schools in Italy, but there are a number of independent, private schools offering courses and classes taught in English.

Some of the schools have classes from kindergarten to high school, while others offer a curriculum at the elementary or high school levels. Classes are taught in the English language, but emphasis is on multiculturalism and courses in Italian and other languages are offered at many of the schools.

Several schools do accept boarders. The school year often begins in September and ends in June, actual opening and closing dates vary from one school to the next.

Aims

• Providing information on education in Italy for U.S. students.

3_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_ScuoleFrancesi

Title of study: Studiare in una scuola francese in Italia [French Schools in Italy]

Authors/organization: Ambasciata di Francia in Italia [French Embassy in Italy]
Date/place of publication: 2012
http://www.ambafrance-it.org/spip.php?article961

Overview of study
The webpage lists French schools in Italy, including the 2 schools in Rome (Lycée Chateaubriand and Institut Saint Dominique), and it explains their characteristics, the reciprocal acknowledgement of diplomas, and the procedures to give the high-school final exams for students whose father or mother are Italian. It also lists the foreign languages such school teach: Italian and English as first possible foreign language, German and Spanish as second possible foreign language. Contacts and addresses of the French schools are also provided.

Study’s abstract
In Italia la rete scolastica francese comprende 6 istituti di cui 4 licei (2 a Roma, 1 a Torino, 1 a Milano) che accolgono alunni dalla materna (a partire dai 3 anni) all’ultimo anno del liceo (indirizzi L-Letterario, ES-Economico-Scientifico, S-Scientifico) e 2 scuole, a Firenze e Napoli, che accolgono alunni dalla materna alla 3a media. L’insieme di questi istituti istuisce più di 3,000 alunni francesi, italiani o di altri paesi.

Lingue insegnate
Lingua straniera 1: inglese, italiano
Lingua straniera 2: tedesco, spagnolo
Altre: latino, greco
Diplomi
Gli alunni che desiderano proseguire gli studi del secondo ciclo in un liceo italiano saranno preparati all’esame italiano di licenza media (equivalente al BEPC). L’Accordo culturale italo-francese prevede l’equivalenza del “Baccalauréat” ottenuto in un liceo francese in Italia con il diploma italiano di fine ciclo secondario (Esame di Stato) per permettere agli allievi di iscriversi all’università in entrambi i paesi. Tuttavia c’è una condizione per iscriversi all’università italiana: gli studenti di padre italiano devono seguire un corso speciale d’italiano lingua materna sancito da una prova supplementare al “Baccalauréat” mentre gli altri studenti devono scegliere l’italiano come prova di lingua straniera all’esame.

A partire dall’anno scolastico 2010-2011 gli alunni possono iscriversi alla preparazione al diploma di EsaBac, certificazione a doppio rilascio, per conseguire insieme Baccalauréat francese e Esame di Stato italiano.

Aims
• Providing information on French schools for French students and their families.

5_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_AssociazioniCentriInterculturali

Title of study: Associazioni e Centri interculturali [Intercultural Associations and Centres] webpage

Authors/organization: Roma Multietnica – Settore multiculturale delle Biblioteche del Comune di Roma [Multicultural Department of the Libraries of the City Council]
Date/place of publication: 2012
http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/la-citt-interculturale/associazioni-e-centri-interculturali.html

Overview of study
The webpage offers a long list of cultural and intercultural associations and centres based in Rome and open to or aimed at or founded and managed by migrants and refugees. They have a variety of aims, such as offering services and support, promoting art and craft activities, preserving a multicultural cinema, protecting and assisting minors, promoting interreligious dialogue etc.

Aims
• providing information on the cultural and intercultural associations and centres based in Rome and open to or aimed at or founded and managed by migrants and refugees.

5_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsecondarydata_MusicaDanzaMultietnica

Title of study: Musica e danza multietnica [Multicultural Music and Dance] webpage

Authors/organization: Roma Multietnica – Settore multiculturale delle Biblioteche del Comune di Roma [Multicultural Department of the Libraries of the City Council]
Date/place of publication: 2012
http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/la-citt-interculturale/musica-e-danza-multietnica.html

Overview of study
The webpage offers a list of multicultural dance associations and centres, choirs and orchestras based in Rome and open to or aimed at or founded and managed by migrants and refugees.
Aims

- providing information on the multicultural dance associations and centres, choirs and orchestras based in Rome and open to or aimed at or founded and managed by migrants and refugees

**5_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateA_Reportingsccondarydata_ProgrammaIntegra**

**Title of study:** Programma Integra – Servizi per l’inclusione sociale dei migranti e rifugiati [Program Integra – Services for social inclusion of migrants and refugees]

**Authors/organisation:** Programma Integra – Cooperativa sociale – con il supporto del Dipartimento Promozione Servizi Sociali e Salute di Roma Capitale [Social cooperative – supported by the Department for the Promotion of Social and Health Services of the Rome City Council]

**Date/place of publication:** 2005-2012

http://www.programmaintegra.it/

http://www.programmaintegra.it/modules/smartpage/item.php?itemid=1

**Overview of study**

The program has the purpose of promoting paths of integration for migrants and refugees. It is now a reference point for institutional and non- institutional operators, migrants, intercultural mediators, as it provides information on the migration phenomenon in the Roman area through its website, the publication of reports and reference works, the reception of foreign delegations. It also organizes projects for migrants, refugees and disadvantaged people, such as training, work integration and Italian language courses, services in support of autonomy, cultural mediation services. Its headquarters is available for migration-related events, exhibitions and conferences organized by private social associations.

**Study’s abstract**

Programma integra è una cooperativa sociale che dal 2005 realizza attività volte alla promozione dei percorsi di integrazione dei cittadini migranti e rifugiati. Opera nell’ambito dei servizi offerti dal Dipartimento Promozione dei Servizi Sociali e della Salute di Roma Capitale per quanto riguarda l’assistenza e la presa in carico socio legale, l’orientamento lavorativo, il counseling, la promozione di eventi e attività formative, la mediazione interculturale.

Programma integra è divenuta nel tempo punto di riferimento per operatori istituzionali e non, migranti, mediatori interculturali fornendo informazioni e contribuendo alla diffusione della conoscenza del fenomeno migratorio sul territorio romano attraverso il suo portale informativo www.programmaintegra.it, la redazione di rapporti e pubblicazioni, l’accoglienza di delegazioni straniere, studenti e operatori del settore.

Realizza inoltre progetti a favore dei migranti, rifugiati e in generale categorie vulnerabili rispondendo a bandi e avvisi nazionali ed europei concentrando le sue attività nella realizzazione di corsi di formazione e inserimento lavorativo, corsi di lingua italiana, servizi di supporto all’autonomia, interventi di mediazione interculturale rivolti prevalentemente al territorio di Roma Capitale.

Dal 2005 il suo staff ha preso in carico oltre 2000 persone e fornisce informazioni in tema di immigrazione e asilo ad oltre 20mila persone al mese attraverso il suo sito internet.

Il lavoro di Programma integra è un lavoro di squadra orientato ad una mission comune: la promozione dell’integrazione sul territorio di persone vulnerabili convinti che il sostegno e la presa in carico possa contribuire al benessere e allo sviluppo territoriale.

Programma integra ha la sua sede a Roma in via Assisi 41 presso il Centro Cittadino per le Migrazioni, l’Asilo e l’Integrazione Sociale che ha tra le sue funzioni anche quella di spazio integrato di iniziative (mostre, convegni, seminari) proposte alla cittadinanza dalle numerose realtà del privato sociale operanti nell’ambito dell’immigrazione.
Aims

- promoting paths of integration and support for migrants, refugees and disadvantaged people.
- providing information on the migration phenomenon in the Roman area.
- hosting migration-related events, exhibitions and conferences.

Key outcomes

Since 2005 the program has been in charge of 2000 people and has been providing information on immigration and asylum to over 20 thousand people per month through the website.

6_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateAReportingsecondarydata_MercatoPiazzaVittorio

Title of study: **Roma multietnica: il mercato di Piazza Vittorio** [Multicultural Rome: the market in Piazza Vittorio] (webpage – blog entry)

Authors/organization: Stefano Bonilli (journalist and founder of Gambero Rosso, an Italian food and wine magazine and publishing group)
Date/place of publication: 16 September 2011

Overview of study

The blog entry reports on the multicultural market near Piazza Vittorio, in the centre of Roma, the “Nuovo Mercato Esquilino”. The author remarks how unique this market is, and how it feels like being in India, Bangladesh or Thailand, though it only takes a bus ride to get there. He also highlights the wide range of stalls and the variety of products in the market, and the multicultural-multinational-multilingual stall-keepers and clients (of mainly African and Asian origin). The blog entry includes a brief history of the market, a list of exotic products available there and a colourful picture gallery.

Study’s abstract

Guardando questa foto che ho scattato al Chatuchak Market di Bangkok mi è venuta voglia di un piatto di cucina thai, che amo molto, e allora ho preso l’autobus e sono andato all’Esquilino in un mercato molto bello e particolare.

Per arrivare in questo mercato, dopo tanti viaggi in aereo e decine di miglia di miglia, è bastato prendere un autobus, eppure sembra di essere in India, Bangladesh o in Thailandia e invece siamo dalle parti di Piazza Vittorio a Roma.

Aims

- Providing information and visual documentation on the multicultural Nuovo Mercato Esquilino, near Piazza Vittorio, in Roma.
B. REPORTING EXAMPLES (MANIFESTATIONS) OF MULTILINGUALISM & PLURILINGUALISM

2_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_ASLRMA-norme:

Name or title of example: Normativa a Tutela Extracomunitari – Decalogo per i cittadini stranieri [Norms on the protection of Non-EU citizens – Ten Golden Rules for foreign citizens]

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: ASL [Local Health Agency] Roma A, Società Italiana Medicina Migrazioni
Date/place of creation/observation: 2011-12;
http://www.simmweb.it/index.php?id=303&no_cache=1

Description
Norms on the health care for immigrants in Rome and in Italy in general, and on the right to health and care through the state public health service. Particularly, non-EU citizens have the right to receive assistance from doctors and hospitals even if they do not have a valid stay permit and are illegal immigrant, and it is illegal for anyone (doctors, nurses, etc.) to report them to the authorities. “Ten golden rules” document available in 9 languages.

URL
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_francese.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_inglese.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_portoghese.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_spagnolo.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_tedesco.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_cinese.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_albanese.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/10_arabo.pdf
http://lnx.simmweb.it/fileadmin/documenti/Le_norme/ministero.decalogo_stran.pdf

2_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_ASLRMB-norme

Name or title of example: Assistenza agli Stranieri [Foreigners’ Guide to Health Care Services]

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: ASL [Local Health Agency] Roma B
Date/place of creation/observation: January/May 2010 / June 2012;
http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/index.php

Description
Norms and procedures on how to register to the National Health System and how to make use of health care services in Italy and specifically in the Lazio region and in Rome. The document includes names, addresses and contact details of the Rome ASL B districts and hospitals, and is available in 5 languages.

URL
http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/docs_stranieri/Cinese_guida%201.pdf
http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/docs_stranieri/Inglese_guida%201.pdf
http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/docs_stranieri/Spagnolo_guida%201.pdf
http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/docs_stranieri/Francese_guida%201.pdf
http://www.aslromab.it/cittadini/servizi/stranieri/docs_stranieri/Romeno_guida%201.pdf
**Biblioteche in lingua [Libraries in foreign languages]**

**Author(s)/creator(s)/organization:** Settore multiculturale delle Biblioteche del Comune di Roma [Multicultural Department of the Libraries of the City Council], Ufficio Intercultura, Comune di Roma [Intercultural Office, City Council]

**Date/place of observation:** June 2012 (the project dates back to 2010)

**URL**
http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/biblioteche-in-lingua.html

**Description**
Biblioteche in lingua is a project that aims at promoting bilingualism as a value and cultural richness for migrants, and at preserving the language use and culture of the country of origin. New sections of books in the languages of the biggest foreign communities in Rome have been added in 15 libraries in different areas of Rome, according to City Council data on the presence of migrants. Sections in such libraries include books in Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, Rumanian, Polish, Albanian, Bengali, Urdu, Ukrainian, Russian. Access to such books and libraries is free of charge for anyone, with the simple condition of subscribing to the libraries (free of charge). The webpage includes a list of the participating libraries and the foreign languages sections they offer.

**URL**
http://www.romamultietnica.it/it/biblioteche-in-lingua.html

**Specific libraries:** opening events of the new foreign languages sections:

**Turismoroma: Roma – sito turistico ufficiale [Rome Official Tourism website]**

**Author(s)/creator(s)/organization:** Roma Capitale [City Council, Roma Capital Tourism Office]

**Date/place of observation:** June 2012; http://www.turismoroma.it

**Description**
Turismoroma is the city’s official tourist portal.

It provides information about events, restaurants, transport, accommodation, museums & monuments, etc. and is run by the Roma Capital Tourism Office.

It is available in 5 languages: Italian, English, Spanish, German, French

**URL**
- http://www.turismoroma.it
- http://www.turismoroma.it/?lang=en
- http://www.turismoroma.it/?lang=es
- http://www.turismoroma.it/?lang=de
- http://www.turismoroma.it/?lang=fr
**3_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_JohnCabotUniversity**

Name or title of example: [John Cabot University: Degree-Seeking Students (webpage)](http://www.johncabot.edu)

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: John Cabot University

Date/place of creation/observation: 2012

Description

The webpage introduces and explains the characteristics and organization of this American university in Rome, which is open to students of any nationality. The university offers undergraduate (Bachelor of Arts) degree-granting programs taught in English, and acknowledged in the U.S., in Italy and in the UK. They offer programs in a variety of disciplines, including Italian Language and Culture and English Language and Literature. According to the webpage, the University gives non-Italian students the chance to learn to speak fluent Italian, and Italian students the chance to learn to speak fluent English. The webpage has English, Italian and Russian versions.

URL

- [http://www.johncabot.edu/admissions/degree-seeking-students/default.aspx](http://www.johncabot.edu/admissions/degree-seeking-students/default.aspx)
- [http://www.johncabot.edu/admissions/studenti-italiani/default.aspx](http://www.johncabot.edu/admissions/studenti-italiani/default.aspx)
- [http://www.johncabot.edu/admissions/russian-students/default.aspx](http://www.johncabot.edu/admissions/russian-students/default.aspx)

**3_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_lycee-chateaubriand**

Name or title of example: [Lycée Chateaubriand (website)](http://www.lycee-chateaubriand.eu)

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: Lycée Chateaubriand [French school in Rome]

Date/place of creation/observation: 2012

Description

The website introduces and explains the characteristics and organization of this French school in Rome, which is primarily aimed at French students living in Italy and at Italo-French students. The school offers primary and secondary school classes, according to the French Education system, and the final secondary school exams, acknowledged both in France and Italy. It also lists the foreign languages taught in the school, namely: Italian, English, German and Spanish. The website has a French and an Italian version.

URL

- [http://www.lycee-chateaubriand.eu/](http://www.lycee-chateaubriand.eu/)

**5_6_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_Immiweb**

Name or title of example: [Immiweb – sito multilingue dell’immigrazione, dell’ospitalità, dell’integrazione di Roma e Provincia] (Multilingual website on immigration, hospitality, integration of Rome and its Province)

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: Cooperativa H.E.L.P – Handicap, Educazione, Lavoro, Partecipazione [Social cooperative H.E.L.P – Handicap, Education, Work, Participation]

Date/place of observation: June 2012

URL

The website aims at providing migrants with useful information (and links) about permits of stay, citizenship, and all kinds of bureaucratic documents, services, news about migration, cultural mediation, inclusion and integration programs, intercultural events and projects, etc. The website is available in 9 different languages: Italian, English, French, Arabic, Albanian, Bosnian, Romanian, Spanish, Ukrainian.

URL
http://www.immiweb.org/
http://www.immiweb.org/inglese/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/francese/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/arabo/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/albanese/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/bosniaco/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/romeno/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/spagnolo/index.php
http://www.immiweb.org/ucraino/index.php

5_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_CapodannoCinese

Name or title of example: Capodanno Cinese alla Biblioteca Pigneto [Chinese New Year’s Day at the Pigneto Library] (webpage)

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: Biblioteca Pigneto [Pigneto Library], Associazione culturale Tao Chi [Cultural Association Tao Chi], Roma Multietnica – Settore multiculturale delle Biblioteche del Comune di Roma [Multicultural Department of the Libraries of the City Council]

Date/place of creation/observation: 14 February 2010

Description
The webpage reports on the celebration of the Chinese New Year’s Day in 2010, which took place in the Pigneto Library, part of the Biblioteche in lingua [Libraries in foreign languages] project in Rome. The celebration included Chinese traditional dances of the Lion and the Dragon, a Kung-Fu show, an introduction to Chinese Calligraphy, and a cooking class on Chinese dumplings. The webpage includes the program of the event, a link to the related flyer, and a colourful image gallery.

URL
http://www.romamultietnica.it/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&task=download&id=10
http://www.romamultietnica.it/media/k2/galleries/6036/Capodanno%20cinese%20al%20Pigneto%2010.jpg
http://www.romamultietnica.it/media/k2/galleries/6036/Capodanno%20cinese%20al%20Pigneto%2013.jpg
http://www.romamultietnica.it/media/k2/galleries/6036/Capodanno%20cinese%20al%20Pigneto%206.jpg
http://www.romamultietnica.it/media/k2/galleries/6036/Capodanno%20cinese%20al%20Pigneto%204.jpg
http://www.romamultietnica.it/media/k2/galleries/6036/Capodanno%20cinese%20al%20Pigneto%22.jpg
Name or title of example: Tufello, Festa delle culture migranti 1.0 [Tufello, Festival of Migrant Cultures]

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: Various local organizations including Arte Migrante, Esc-Infomigrante Roma, Scuola di italiano Astra19, Horus Project, YoMigro, Optika Multietnika; ClipfilmEuropa website

Date/place of creation/observation: 27/06/2012 [last visited September 2012]

Description
The webpage illustrates the Festival of Migrant Cultures, that took place in Tufello quarter, Rome (in the North East) on June 29th 2012. It features the Festival poster and its detailed programme, whose introduction reads, in short: “29 June is the birthday of Rome. In Tufello it is a multicultural, multiethnic celebration, it will be a festival of migrant cultures. In the heart of Tufello, in Euganei Square. Because the world of today is heterogeneous, multicultural”. The colourful Festival poster lists a short version of the programme and the mottos “Tufello Meticcio” [Multiethnic Tufello] and “Migrate is not a crime” [sic].

The webpage explains that the festival would offer information stalls, screening of reportages and documentaries, theatrical performances, “A taste of the world” international food stalls, open mike for free speech and free style / hip hop performances by artists from Tunisia, Mali, Senegal, Egypt.

URL
http://cfeinfoeventi.wordpress.com/2012/06/27/festa-delle-culture-migranti/

Name or title of example: Tufello, Festa delle culture migranti 1.0 [Tufello, Festival of Migrant Cultures] (video)

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: Gasati51 Squat (“For Live” music by Mangrove); various local organizations including Arte Migrante, Esc-Infomigrante Roma, Scuola di italiano Astra19, Horus Project, YoMigro, Optika Multietnika

Date/place of creation/observation: 29/06/2012 [last visited September 2012]

Description
The video shows a multilingual / multicultural free style / hip-hop performance at the Festival of Migrant Cultures in Tufello quarter, Rome (in the North East). It includes superimposed mottos such as “Migrate is not a crime” [sic], “no border, no nation”, “Tufello Meticcio” [Multiethnic Tufello]. It also captures some of the audience of the performance, and some of the people taking part in the festival, all apparently from different cultures.

The video caption reads: “29 June is the birthday of Rome. In Tufello it is a multicultural, multiethnic celebration, it will be a festival of migrant cultures. In the heart of Tufello, in Euganei Square, because the world of today is heterogeneous, multicultural”.

URL
http://youtu.be/F5OW8VHzS8w
**6_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_ASRomawebsite**

Name or title of example: **A.S. Roma Official Website**

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: A.S. Roma [Roma football club]

Date/place of observation: 2012

http://www.asroma.it/index.html

Description
The official website of the most famous Rome football club is entirely available both in Italian and in English.

URL
http://www.asroma.it/index.html

**6_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingexamples_MercatoPiazzaVittorio_pictures**

Name or title of example: **Roma multietnica: il mercato di Piazza Vittorio [Multicultural Rome: the market in Piazza Vittorio] (webpage – blog entry with picture gallery)***

Author(s)/creator(s)/organization: Stefano Bonilli (journalist and founder of Gambero Rosso, an Italian food and wine magazine and publishing group)

Date/place of creation/observation: 16 September 2011


Description
The blog entry reports on the multicultural market near Piazza Vittorio, in the centre of Roma, the “Nuovo Mercato Esquilino”. The author remarks how unique this market is, and how it feels like being in India, Bangladesh or Thailand, though it only takes a bus ride to get there. He also highlights the wide range of stalls and the variety of products in the market, and the multicultural-multinational-multilingual stall-keepers and clients (of mainly African and Asian origin). He tells how some of the stall-keepers do not appreciate the reporter’s attention, while others kindly interact and explain the origins of their peculiar products. The blog entry includes a brief history of the market, a list of exotic products available there and a significant and colourful picture gallery. (Links to the picture files follow) The pictures also offer examples of multilingual signs and advertising at the stalls.

URL
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/Carne%20islamica.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/asian%20alimentari.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/Kalabaga.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/Mercato%20-%20targa.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/banco%20donna%20nera.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/Banco%20straniero.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/e%20due%20incazzate.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/Uppo.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/labanos.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/Ojuco.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/amplaya.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/banchi%20pesce.jpg
http://blog.paperogiallo.net/IMG_1302.jpg
**6_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingeamples_SignpostingFiumicino**

Name or title of example: **Bilingual Signposting at Fiumicino – Leonardo Da Vinci airport**

Author(s)/creator(s)/organisation: Aeroporti di Roma – Fiumicino  
Date/place of observation: 2012  
Fiumicino – Leonardo Da Vinci airport

Description  
In Fiumicino – Leonardo Da Vinci airport, you can find blue, bilingual signposting indicating departures, gates, custom offices, etc.

URL  
Partenze / Departures:  
http://download.kataweb.it/mediaweb/image/brand_reproma/2009/10/22/125623923191_0103f586.jpg  
http://download.kataweb.it/mediaweb/image/brand_reproma/2009/10/22/125623924178_0103f606.jpg

**6_LUCIDE_WP2_TemplateB_Reportingeamples_SignpostingTermini**

Name or title of example: **Bilingual Signposting at Termini Station**

Author(s)/creator(s)/organisation: Grandi Stazioni – Ferrovie dello Stato [Italian railways]  
Date/place of observation: 2012  
Roma Termini Station

Description  
In Roma Termini Station, as in all the Italian railways stations, you can find blue, bilingual signposting indicating platforms, tickets, toilets, exits, trains to the airport, metro, shopping areas, etc.

URL  
Binari / platforms: http://www.grandistazioni.it/cms-file/immagini/grandistazioni/RM_forum_533x280.jpg  