

# WOMEN WITHIN AND BEYOND THE SENTENCE

A GUIDE WITH AND FOR THE FEMALE INMATES  
OF BOLOGNA PRISON



## ANTIGONE

Supported by:



FONDAZIONE DEL MONTE  
DI BOLOGNA E RAVENNA  
1473

Antigone Emilia Romagna Association

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# THE GENDER ISSUE WITHIN AND BEYOND THE SENTENCE

## Introduction

In Italy, until now little attention has been paid to projects aimed at the reintegration of people leaving prison, whatever their gender. The recidivism rate is often the only indicator against which the success of reintegration processes is assessed (Decembrotto, 2017).

In fact, the relevant literature has attempted to redefine this success in the sense of both the absence of recidivism and the presence of family and community ties vital to the person in the post-prison period, participation in social activities, mental and physical health, and paid employment.

The topic of re-entry has been studied in the United States, where these studies are most present, identifying the elements necessary to ensure that the female prisoner, once out of prison, does not re-enter it; they highlight the elements that build a certain type of vulnerability of women who later end up in prison; they identify the distortions of re-entry programmes linked to a conception of gender difference, which only reproduce that same vulnerability

Scroggins and Malley (2009) assert that the reasons why women end up in prison in the US stem from gender-related economic and social marginalisation (higher rates of single parenthood than men, high unemployment rates, and the wage gap). Considering that the obstacles an imprisoned person encounters in re-entering society are multiple and also influenced by gender, Spjeldnes and Goodking (2009) add that a period of imprisonment would only worsen the state of marginality in which

the woman was when entered into prison.

There are some key factors in the success of social reintegration processes for women leaving prison, such as finding housing, obtaining employment/having money from legal activities, rebuilding connections with others, becoming part of the community, gaining knowledge and self-confidence (O' Brien, 2001). These elements show that the experiences they will make in prison and the success of the individual's journey on leaving are closely related. A few examples can be given in this respect: work in prison, access to adequate levels of education, and the possibility of gaining training skills are crucial at the end of the sentence. If the woman is already able to leave prison with adequate financial resources, she will be more autonomous in finding housing, as well as the achievement of a better education and the gaining of job skills in prison will make easier finding employment. The benefit of having a job in prison, particularly when employed by external employers, is also the feeling of normalisation and humanity, and the development of self-confidence (O' Brien, 2001).

What does vulnerability mean when it comes to women and prison? The concept of vulnerability itself must be examined in its being primarily a product of policies. In the case of women prisoners, fragility does not necessarily coincide with being a woman, but is the result of a series of factors and elements in constant interaction, e.g. domestic circumstances (domestic violence, childcare, single motherhood), personal circumstances (mental illness, low self-esteem, eating disorders, psychoactive substance abuse), socio-economic factors (poverty, isolation, housing availability and unemployment) (Zuffa 2015). The vulnerability of female prisoners comes from a situation of disadvantage resulting from the intersection of various status and living conditions pre-existing prison.

However, the prison fails to act as a corrective.

The vulnerability of female prisoners is the result of marginalisation's pathways that precede imprisonment and that most of the time get worse with it. If certain categories are considered vulnerable in a prison context (drug addicts, imprisoned mothers, transgender prisoners, prisoners with psychiatric problems), it is important not to ignore that sometimes is the prison institution itself that amplifies and produces these vulnerabilities. In this sense, the path of accompaniment to leaving prison also starts in prison. Gender specificities must be considered in the development of re-entry programmes as well as in the period of imprisonment. However, gender is to be understood not as a fixed identity, nor in a deficit sense as difference, but as a continuously negotiated process, the result of material and cultural conditions. It is the prisoner who must be allowed to be the protagonist of his own possible repositioning in the social fabric.

Female prisoners coming out of prison must be supported during and beyond their sentence, with the possibility even during the imprisonment period (or maybe with suitable alternatives to imprisonment) to maintain their relationships, to establish new ones, to increase their chances of later finding employment and accommodation, perhaps through education and job placement. Then, on their way out, they need to be provided with appropriate information on what services and opportunities in the area they could take advantage of. However, it is of main importance that such support is based on the needs, wills, and desires expressed by the female prisoners themselves.

As Grazia Zuffa writes, it is necessary 'to give space to the female subjects in the flesh who live in prison, to their ideas and their feelings' (2015). Thinking about the creation of a guide together with and for female pris-

oners on the paths and opportunities in Bologna (including a gender perspective) means putting female prisoners in the material and cultural condition to act with a focus on pursuing full autonomy.

The elaboration of the guiding tool and of design and training paths become an opportunity to reflect on the concept of vulnerability concerning gender in a prison context, questioning how these two concepts sometimes tend to overlap and blur. In this way, there is a risk of overshadowing the dynamics through which gender and vulnerability are produced and reproduced within the prison and during exit support programmes that do not take gender specificities into due account.

# Gender stereotypes

Within female prisons and sections, the figure of women is often the subject of stereotyped representations that are reflected in the practices against female prisoners. Sometimes gender stereotypes are associated with the ones related to other aspects that characterise the person, for instance, ethnicity or mental health, making the female prison experience even more traumatic and stigmatising. The conversations and behaviours based on such prejudices can lead to discrimination and unfair practices.

Gender stereotypes are perpetuated by many of the social figures operating in the prison context, whether they are prison guards (“female sections are in better conditions because women are tidier and calmer”), operators in the pedagogical-educational area (“women are more diligent and more sensitive”), or health care personnel (“women are more attentive to their own health”): each of them holds a standardised view of the female gender within its range, even when faced with concrete implications that are different from this representation, as some surveys of the Antigone Observatory also show. To cite an example, within the women’s sections there are cells that have a clean and tidy appearance and others that are less tidy, exactly as in the men’s sections.

As well as in the discourses and daily practices of many male and female operators, the area where a one-dimensional view of women is evident even at the institutional and administrative level is the treatment one, which is generally very small in comparison to the male prisoners one. Often the activities proposed to female prisoners are limited to those that reflect an idea of women associated with the dimension of care, with an alleged physical weakness and emotional instability, and with order and cleanliness as specific characteristics of the female gender. Among the training and work activities allowed to female prisoners, sewing or em-

broidery courses are widespread (e.g. the ‘Gomito a Gomito’ project in Bologna); courses for hairdressers and beauticians are offered in some Italian institutions, and women often work in the prison administration as cleaners.

Talking about sports, often precluded to women due to the unavailability of both space and human resources, volleyball is usually the only team sport that can be practised, while in some cases yoga or dance classes are offered. Other activities offered to female prisoners include theatre courses, singing courses (the Bologna prison’s ‘Papageno Choir’ is one of the few experiences in prisons here in Italy where men and women participate), music therapy, and, if possible, the opportunity of gardening. These are all activities that could be attractive to all kinds of people, just as those that make up the widest range of possibilities offered to male prisoners, but which still end up representing the only opportunities for female prisoners. Indeed, very often the awareness of women’s specificities, which must necessarily be considered within a male-dominated institution, is reduced to a lack of problematisation of the most widespread stereotypes concerning women both inside and outside prison.



# Mothers and prisoners

The maternity of current and former female prisoners is a different chapter. Both the experience of imprisonment and even the release of women are strongly influenced by this factor: a higher percentage of mothers than fathers are imprisoned. Moreover, women living with their children before their imprisonment experience are more than fathers (Spjeldnes and Good-kind, 2009; Mancini et al. 2016). Many women do not take custody of their children immediately: it is a matter of recovering economically but also mentally to regain their parental role. One of the most damaging aspects of the imprisonment experience for female prisoners has been identified as the separation from their children, according to some studies (Covington and Bloom, 2003).

Prison experience has a strong impact on the prisoner's own perception of herself as a mother and her relationship with her children. The experience of imprisonment for a prisoner and mother often results in the frustration of "being a bad mother", a perception that should also be read as a result of how the period of imprisonment has actually changed the mother and child dynamics. This happened due to separation, the forced inconstancy of maternal care, and the renegotiation of the parental role once released. However, maternal distress does not only arise from relational backgrounds, but also from situational and severe economic condition. On one hand, health problems, on the other hand, financial problems do not allow mothers to take care of their children as they would like. Furthermore, working can also become a source of anxiety when mothers do not receive any kind of support for the care of their children, either from the family, friendship, or service network. According to Arditti and Few (2008), maternal distress is the result of a psychological, relational, and situational construct that has the power to influence the critical period of release from prison and the success of reintegration programmes.

Under Articles 29, 30, and 31 of the Italian Constitution, maternity is protected by regulating parenthood and the family. The prison system was amended in 1975. With this amendment, special services were introduced, at least on paper, for the health care of pregnant women and mothers who have recently given birth, the possibility for imprisoned mothers to keep their children with them up to three years of age, and day-care centres (Art. 11 of the Prison System). The 1998 'Simeone-Saraceni Law' gave rise to a reworking process aimed at facilitating access to alternative measures to detention for a larger number of convicts. In 2001, the so-called 'Finocchiaro Law' introduced special home detention to ensure that female prisoners who are mothers with children are given an adequate protection of their children's relationship and to prevent, in the child's pre-eminent interest, the negative consequences that prison life inevitably brings. The renewal process brought about by the reforms ends with Law 62/2011, which introduces many institutes (such as the foster home and ICAMs, a sort of open prison) aimed at fostering the relationship between mother and minor child, during both the criminal process and the execution of the sentence.

The aim of the Finocchiaro law and the following 2011 reform would be to reduce the presence of children in prison. When a child enters prison, aimed at not interrupting the strong and irreplaceable relationship with the mother, not only the problem is not solved (since from a theoretical point of view it only postpones the detachment from the mother, making it even more traumatic), but it can even be negative for the psychophysical development of the child, who finds himself in a repressive environment, lacking in motivation and characterised by the reduction of the parental figure's authority.

# Female detention in Italy

In the Italian institutions there were 2,352 women prisoners on 31 October 2022, 22 of whom were with their children. The percentage stands at 4.2% of the total number of persons deprived of their liberty in Italy, reflecting the statistical average with its highest peak in 1992 (5.4%) and lowest in 1998 (3.8%). This vulnerability also results in part from the conditions of detention itself for women in prison. There are only four prisons in Italy dedicated specifically to women's custody: Trani, Pozzuoli, Rome Rebibbia and Venice Giudecca, with a total of 606 women. Being imprisoned in one of the four women-only institutes might mean having more services but being away from one's loved ones. If less than a quarter of the total live in women's institutions, the remaining 1,746 women are housed in female sections of male-dominated prisons. Some sections suffer from overcrowding, others have a small number of inmates (on 31 October 2022 in Mantova there are five inmates, in Paliano even three). This smallness of numbers affects the limited space and lack of services offered: access to education, especially higher education, access to sports activities and in particular to the gym. These elements run the risk, as the relevant literature suggests, of turning into limited possibilities in terms of finding employment and housing when leaving prison, which will only result in reproducing vulnerability and marginality.

In Italy, 31.3% of female prisoners are foreigners (talking about men, 33% of them are foreigners); most of them come from Romania, Nigeria, and Bosnia-Herzegovina, which can be easily explained by the presence of gypsy women, whereas the presence of Nigerian female prisoners is related to human trafficking and prostitution. The percentage of female prisoners with non-final convictions is 34 per cent of the total, one of the highest in Europe, according to data from the Ministry of Justice. Most of the women are imprisoned with sentences of less than five years, only 50 are in prison with sentences of more than 20 years. In terms of crimes

committed, property offences prevail, even more than drug crimes. Crimes against the person are also included.

Mothers with children can be imprisoned in nursery sections situated in 19 prisons (Agrigento, Avellino, Bologna, Cagliari, Castrovillari, Firenze 'Sollicciano', Foggia, Forlì, Genova, Messina, Milano Bollate, Perugia, Pesaro, Roma-Rebibbia, 'Giuseppe Panzera' in Reggio Calabria, Sassari, Teramo, Turin, and Trento); or in ICAMs (a sort of open prisons), created to make the environment more comfortable for the child, but there are only five of them in the whole country. There were 22 female prisoners with their children in tow and 23 children on 31 October 2022. Only nine of them with 10 children are located within the Lauro ICAM, the others are in the different nursery sections of the Avellino, Rome, Milan, Turin, and Lecce prisons. Most of them suffer from a condition of isolation that is often aggravated by narrow facilities with unsuitable spaces for children. In some cases, the facilities are found to be totally inadequate and do not meet any of the requirements that were monitored, neither structural requirements (rooms suited to the child's needs, a separate kitchen for children, a playground equipped with games, a toy library, suitable rooms for meetings with family members) nor those relating to the children's quality of life (specialised staff and volunteers, conventions for insertion in local schools, possibility for children to go out with volunteers). Sections with nurseries may consist of simple rooms or entire sections. Bologna and Forlì prisons, the only two in Emilia-Romagna, are two examples of the first case.



## The women's section of the "Rocco D'Amato" prison in Bologna

Emilia-Romagna has 10 adult prisons, 5 of which include women's sections (Piacenza, Modena Sant'Anna, Bologna, Forlì, and Reggio Emilia). Bologna's genesis of prison institutions, mostly designed for a male population and later adapted to accommodate women as well, is a different story. It was planned since the construction of the facility that women prisoners would be present. Despite the scarcity of space for recreational, training, and work activities (Cancellaro, 2019), the female population lives in separate buildings. Despite the comparatively insignificant percentage of female prisoners, the overcrowding has reached rather problematic peaks over the years even in the women's section.

The women's section of the Rocco D'Amato Prison consists of the ground floor and two upper floors. On the ground floor there is a pedagogical area with seven rooms with a variety of rooms where vocational training and cultural and recreational activities take place, the kitchen that serves the entire section, the day hospital and infirmary, a library, a church, and finally a playroom, where mothers can meet their children.

The first floor is divided into two sections, one for definitively sentenced female prisoners (A) and the other for preventing detention/pending trial female prisoners (B). Each section has 20 double cells, with a total capacity of about 80 places. Between the two sections A and B there are two single cells for new arrivals, where TB screening is carried out.

A 'nursery section' was recently opened: designed to accommodate a maximum of three female prisoners with children, it consists of three large single cells with new, colourful furniture and a green area. Bologna prison nursery, in addition to the other 16 existing in Italian correctional facilities, is the only place specifically dedicated to the detention of mothers with children in the whole Emilia-Romagna area, producing an improvement in the detention conditions of female inmates with chil-

dren, who, however, should not be confined in prison, but only in ICAMs ('Istituto a Custodia Attenuata per Detenute Madri', absent in the Region) or in safe foster homes, which are communal and still absent.

On the second floor, activities for female prisoners take place. Here there are classrooms (literacy classes, middle school, accounting, as well as the University's Prison Campus), a computer room, rooms for courses (such as Gomito a Gomito's traditional social tailoring activity, sewing and hairdressing training courses, and the activities promoted by the 'Non solo mimose' network), a multi-purpose room, a gymnasium (where female prisoners can go every other day as an alternative to yard time), and a cinema room.

Group activities, including sports, were temporarily stopped for a long period due to the health emergency and only gradually restarted in the last few months; some of them had not yet restarted as of September 2022, such as the historic Papageno choir, a unit activity involving the participation of female prisoners and inmates which was created in 2011.

Outside there are two walks, a 'green' one (without covering but with a volleyball court, accessible under the same rules as the gym) and a so-called 'grey' one, in cement, with covering.

Specialist medical services are available in the facility for female prisoners, such as gynaecology, obstetrics, and paediatrics if there are children present. There are also specific periodic screenings, such as mammography, faecal occult blood testing for colon cancer prevention, and pap test/HPV.

There is also a mental health unit in the women's section, with a total of five places (two double and one single cell). The small number of female prisoners in the mental health unit leads to a situation of isolation, which is very damaging. This is being attempted by involving even common female prisoners in some of the activities. There has been a recent focus on rehabilitation projects (such as theatre, mural painting, pet therapy, and silk-screen printing), but assistance is often inadequate (chronic lack of nurses and OSS staff).

## LIVING

### ASP City of Bologna

Bologna municipality is responsible for ensuring a shelter and promoting social reintegration of homeless or for those people living in conditions of marginality in its territory, through **ASP City of Bologna's services (Public Personnel Services Assistance)** and others aimed at fighting against severe marginalisation of adults.

These include people released who require fulfilment of specific needs and support in finding an accommodation.

ASP manages to identify people close to the end of their sentence who need support leaving prison through a project carried out with the Tavolo dimittendi, a team working inside the local prison.

During the six months after leaving the institute, ASP works to offer a support to people who got out of prison, according to their different needs. Regarding accommodation, Bologna municipality provides 5 beds on the territory for people leaving prison.

Moreover, ASP offers a low-threshold service to connect users and social service. Please see:

### Città prossima Help Center

Open to everybody, this service offers orientation activities regarding services on the territory for those who are socially marginalised.

The desk is located at via Albani 2/2

**OPENING HOURS:** MONDAY - FRIDAY h 2:30pm-6:00pm  
SATURDAY and HOLIDAYS h 3:30pm-6:00pm

# Other realities providing accommodation

## A.VO.C. Association


The **Avoc Association** not only offers various activities within the institute, but also provides support and assistance in finding accommodation at the end of detention, in the case of alternative measure or release in temporary licence.

Moreover, the Association runs a number of apartments to ensure accommodation for prisoners' relatives but also for inmates in possession of temporary licence or for those at the end of the sentence. In this case, the goal is to support the person in such a delicate moment as leaving the prison.

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via San Mamolo n. 2  
at Saint Annunziata Church

### CONTACT DETAILS

 [info@avoc-bologna.it](mailto:info@avoc-bologna.it)

## ACER Bologna

It is possible to apply for the assignment of public residential housing through notices published by municipalities or by the union of municipalities in the province of Bologna if you are in possession of specific requirements.

The main requirements include to have been resident or have been working in the Emilia Romagna region for at least three years.

To submit your application, please contact Acer Bologna.



### OFFICE ADDRESS

Piazza della Resistenza 4  
40122 - Bologna

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY  
h 9:00am-1:00pm  
TUESDAY and THURSDAY  
h 2:30pm-4:30pm

### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.292111   
051.554335 fax  
[info@acerbologna.it](mailto:info@acerbologna.it) 

# WORKING

## Employment centres

Employment centres offer free services to people seeking for a job or wishing to change it, and to companies needing staff. Active services include orientation interviews, support in managing administrative practices such as enrolment in employment registry, job certification and the obtaining of unemployment status.

These are some of the employment centres in the Province of Bologna:

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOLOGNA

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Todaro 8/A, Bologna

#### BUSES

20, 28, 36, 37

#### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.5279337

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 11:00-13:00



impiego.bologna@regione.emilia-romagna.it

### MUNICIPALITY OF MINERBIO

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Europa 16 e 20, Minerbio

#### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.878298

### MUNICIPALITY OF ALTO RENO TERME

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Marconi 2, Porretta Terme

#### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 053.422095

### MUNICIPALITY OF SAN GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Modena 66/B, San Giovanni in Persiceto

#### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.822341



impiego.Persiceto@regione.emilia-romagna.it


# Municipal Employment Desk

## MUNICIPALITY OF SAN LAZZARO DI SAVENA

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Emilia 107, San Lazzaro di Savena

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.6272040


 [impiego.sanlazzaro@regione.emilia-romagna.it](mailto:impiego.sanlazzaro@regione.emilia-romagna.it)

## MUNICIPALITY OF ZOLA PREDOSA

### OFFICE ADDRESS

Piazza della Repubblica 1  
(c/o) Municipio, Zola Predosa

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.6598080

 [impiego.sanlazzaro@regione.emilia-romagna.it](mailto:impiego.sanlazzaro@regione.emilia-romagna.it)

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 9:00am-1:00pm  
TUESDAY and THURSDAY h 2:30pm-4:30pm

Bologna municipality offers a service for those who need support in finding a job through the **Municipal Employment Desk**.

The service does not operate as an employment centre but deals strictly with work orientation.

Persons domiciled or resident in Bologna municipality can access it on request.

Taking into account individual skills and local offers, the desk operators assist you in drawing up a curriculum vitae, in acquiring useful skills for seeking employment and in identifying professional goals.


Information can be obtained accessing the website by typing "Sportello comunale per il lavoro - Comune di Bologna" or on the Facebook page "Comune di Bologna - Sportello lavoro".

### OFFICE ADDRESS

Vicolo Bolognetti 2

### CONTACT DETAILS

To access the services it is necessary to call

 +39 051.2197114 / +39 051.2197034  
MONDAY and WEDNESDAY h 10:00am-12:30pm

# Orienta Lavoro Service

Through the 'Orienta Lavoro' Service, the CGIL of Bologna, offers support in seeking employment by drawing up a curriculum vitae, analysing needs and training opportunities, and selecting job offers or professional training courses suited to user's individual skills. Specific information on available local services is also provided.

## WHERE?

### BOLOGNA

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Marconi 67/2

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6087342

### CASALECCHIO DI RENO

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Ranzani 3/2

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6087342

### FUNO DI ARGELATO

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Galliera 62

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6087342

### SAN LAZZARO DI SAVENA

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Emilia 249/B

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6205511

### SAN GIOVANNI IN PERSICETO

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Marconi 26

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.821155

## Tutelage Institution and CAF

**Tutelage** offers services regarding tax and retirement. Competent offices offer free assistance for example in the matter of unemployment applications, family reunification, retirements, leave, occupational disease, civilian invalidity.

**CAFs** offer assistance in filling in of individual income tax return or 730 form, INPS forms, and ISEE self-declarations.



# Cefal



**Cefal** offers support not only to people still in prison, but also to those who are about to end their sentence.

The different services include the possibility to undertake professional training, internships or employment paths.


Outside the prison, Cefal works to find employment paths also in partnership with **Asp**, **Uepe**, **Servizio Sociale Bassa Soglia**, **Serdp**.

It also cooperates with **Insieme per il lavoro** and **Caritas**.

## OFFICE ADDRESS

Via Toscana 1, San Lazzaro di Savena

## CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.489611

 [info@cefal.it](mailto:info@cefal.it)

# HEALTH

## National Health Service

### How to obtain the health insurance

When leaving prison, it is essential to know how to access health care. It should be noted that it is possible to register free of charge with the National Health Service.

For the enrolment it is necessary to be in possession of an identity document, residence permit (or a document proving application for its issue or renewal), health insurance card, and residence self-certification.

Health insurance card is issued for people registered with the Health Service. It allows them to access the services.

## IF YOU ARE A FOREIGNER AND WITHOUT A RESIDENCE PERMIT

People without a residence permit can have access to urgent, essential, and continuous care, including treatment for pregnancy and vaccinations. This requires an STP (temporarily present foreigner) registration card.

The STP code can be requested at the health registry counters where it is necessary to present oneself with an identity document. In the absence of a document, the data provided by the person concerned is sufficient. The person without financial resources must fill in the declaration of indigence to access treatment.

The STP code and the declaration of indigence are valid for six months and can be renewed every six months as long as they are needed.

The STP code is valid throughout the entire national territory.

People in possession of the STP code do not have a General Practitioner but can go to outpatient clinics with facilitated access.

## General practitioner

For Italian citizens who are resident, registered with the **National Health Service** and in possession of a health card, it is possible to choose a General Practitioner with a day hospital in their area of residence and who is willing to take on new patients.

You can choose the doctor through one of these ways:

### ONLINE

By accessing your Electronic Health Record at:

[www.fascicolo-sanitario.it](http://www.fascicolo-sanitario.it).

Here you can immediately find doctors operating in your area of residence who are actually available to take on new patients.

### IN PERSON

Going to one of the **CUP** (Single Booking Centre) of the company network: you can make an appointment by calling +39 051 4206221 or by visiting <http://bologna.zerocoda.it/> to book an appointment at the CUP desk of the Casa della Salute Navile.

### Online form "CAMBIO DEL MEDICO"

Go to: [www.ausl.bologna.it](http://www.ausl.bologna.it), access the 'Servizi online' menu and click on 'Vai alla pagina complete dei servizi online'.

Here you can submit your request, which will be processed within a few working days.

Within the "Cittadini" menu, under "Medici di famiglia", you will find a complete list of doctors recognized by our AUSL (Local Health Authority).

Otherwise, it is possible to go to one of the CUP desks of Bologna AUSL, (except pharmacies), whose offices and timetable can be consulted on the website [www.ausl.bologna.it](http://www.ausl.bologna.it), in the “Cittadini” menu, by clicking on “Punti CUP”. If the person is unable to go in person to make the choice, he/she may delegate a trusted person who must present, together with the proxy, a photocopy of an identity document of the delegating person and the delegate.

Please note that patients residing in other neighbouring AUSL must choose a family doctor exclusively operating in their area of residence or in the AUSL they belong to.

## **WOMEN WHO ALREADY HAD A GENERAL PRACTITIONER BEFORE BEING IMPRISONED**

It is advisable to check through the CUP whether you still have a general practitioner. However, if you obtained your residence when you entered prison, you may no longer have it once you leave. In this case too, it is advisable to check through the CUP.

## **IF YOU ARE NON-RESIDENT**

Under regional law of 2021, non-residents can apply for the temporary assignment of a general practitioner.

## **ITALIAN CITIZENS WITHOUT RESIDENCE**

A general practitioner can be requested. However, in the period preceding release it would be important to request an interview inside the prison with the educator or social worker of the Municipal Desk present inside the institution or with the health educator of the AUSL present to point out this need.

In this way, a contact with the local healthcare service is activated directly by in-house operators. Once the person has been released, he/she may contact the low threshold social worker to request a general practitioner.

## Facilitated access clinics

### SOKOS

The **Sokos Association** offers free socio-health and multi- specialist services especially to people in vulnerable situations. The services offered include the possibility of access to general practice day hospital as well as the possibility of specialist examinations (upon referral by the general practitioner and depending on the availability of doctors in the association) including cardiology, dermatology, haematology, endocrinology, blood tests, physiotherapy, gynaecology, neurology, ophthalmology, dentistry, orthopaedics, psychology, psychiatry, pain therapy, and urology. In addition to the examinations that can be carried out at Sokos, always on referral from the facility's specialists: ecodoppler, ultrasound, electrocardiogram, echotransvaginal and, in collaboration with ANT, pap test and mammography.

Sokos has a pharmacy available and it provides medicines free of charge to those who are unable to get them.

No documentation is required.

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Massimo Gorki 12  
40128 - Bologna

Navile District - Corticella area  
**Buses** 27, 97, 98


#### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY h 4:00pm-7:00pm

Solo su appuntamento:

MONDAY-THURSDAY h 10:00am-12:00pm/4:00pm-6:00pm

#### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.0416380

 info@sokos.it

### BIAVATI OUTPATIENT CLINIC

It offers free healthcare for people without a residence permit and in general for those in vulnerable situations.

Among the services offered: access to basic medical care as well as the possibility of specialised visits such as paediatrics, cardiology, physiatrists and dermatology. For other specialised visits, there is the possibility to obtain an STP card (Temporary Registration with the National Health Service, for Temporarily Present Foreigners).

No document is required.


#### OFFICE ADDRESS

Vicolo Alemagna 3  
40125 - Bologna

#### OPENING HOURS

EVERY DAY  
including holidays  
h 5:30pm-7:00pm

#### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.229773

# Family Counselling centres

In the family counselling centre you can find:

- Social and psychological support for motherhood, fatherhood and the family in general;
- Specialised obstetric and gynaecological examinations;
- Pre-natal courses;
- Indications for contraception and VIP (Voluntary interruption of pregnancy);
- Fertility counselling and pregnancy planning;
- Medical-social support in postpartum and breastfeeding.

## WHERE

### Family counselling centre - Casa della Salute Borgo Reno

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Ettore Nani 10

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.3143111

#### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY-FRIDAY  
h 10:00am-12:00pm

### Family counselling centre - Casa della Salute Navile

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Cardinale Domenico Svampa 8

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.4191109  
Per info: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 12:30pm-2:00pm

### Family counselling centre - Poliambulatorio Reno

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Arturo Colombi 3

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6173511  
Booking Hours: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 12:00pm-2:00pm

### Family counselling centre - Casa della salute San Vitale San Donato

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Filippo Beroaldo 4/2

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6375711  
Booking Hours: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 12:30pm-1:30pm

## Family counselling centre - Poliambulatorio Mazzacorati

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Toscana 17/19

### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.6221511

Booking Hours: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 12:00pm-2:00pm

## Family counselling centre and youth area - Casa della Salute Saragozza

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Sant'Isaia 94/A

### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.6597327

Booking Hours:

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY h 8:30am-11:30am

TUESDAY and THURSDAY h 8:30am-11:30am/2:00pm-4:00pm

Access to counselling services requires a reservation and no copayment is required.

# Gynaecological examinations

In addition to family counselling centres, gynaecological examinations are also available at other day hospital, again without the need for a doctor's prescription, but by booking the appointment online, at the **CUPs** of health care facilities and pharmacies, or by telephone (special number **800 884 888**).

WHERE

## Infertility outpatient clinic - District City of Bologna Saragozza

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Sant'Isaia 94/A

### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.6597331 / +39 051.6597333

MONDAY h 3:00pm-5:00pm

WEDNESDAY h 10:00am-12:00pm




## Obstetrics and gynaecology outpatient clinic - Polyclinic San Camillo

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Guglielmo Marconi 47

### CONTACT DETAILS


 +39 051.6435711

## Obstetrics and gynaecology outpatient clinic - Maggiore Hospital

### OFFICE ADDRESS

Largo Bartolo Nigrisoli 2

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.3172411  
MONDAY-FRIDAY h 8:00am-12:30pm

# Paediatrician

## Enrolment

Enrolment with a trusted paediatrician is compulsory for children from 0 to 6 years old. Older children, up to the age of 16, may be registered with a trusted paediatrician (between the ages of 14 and 16 only for special, recognised reasons) or with a general practitioner.

The choice is made among the family doctors and paediatricians on the list referring to the territorial area of residence, either personally or through the minor's legal representative or through a person formally delegated.

A paediatrician is a doctor who provides free healthcare for children from childhood to early adolescence on behalf of the Health Service.

## List of paediatricians in Bologna

The list of paediatricians is available at the bottom of this link:

<https://www.informafamiglie.it/bologna/documenti-e-prati-che/la-scelta-del-pediatra/la-scelta-del-pediatra>

## If you are a foreigner, without residence permit and with minor children

Under-age boys and girls, children of migrants without residence permits, are also entitled to a paediatrician and family doctor up to the age of 18 in Emilia-Romagna region.

All foreign minors with or without residence permits must be compulsorily registered with the **Regional Health Service**. A free-choice paediatrician is assigned at the time of enrolment up to the age of 14. From 14 up to the age of 18, the minor may be enrolled by the paediatrician of free choice or by the general practitioner. Enrolment, with the subsequent choice or assignment of a family doctor or paediatrician for the minor, takes place at the local health authority of the municipality of residence or abode. At the time of enrolment, a personal health card is issued. This card entitles the holder to use the services, either free of charge or by paying the health ticket. This also applies to children of foreigners without a residence permit, by assigning the STP code.

The choice of doctor is for a fixed term, valid for one year from the moment of registration and is renewable from year to year as long as the minor is present in the region. The choice is made among the family doctors and paediatricians on the list referred to the territorial area of residence, either personally or through the minor's legal representative or through a person formally delegated.


## WHERE TO FIND A PEDIATRICIAN FOR A MINOR CHILD

### Health registry Mengoli

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Mengoli 32, Bologna

#### CONTACT DETAILS


 +39 051.396105  
Info: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 8:00am-1:00pm  
SATURDAY h 8:00am-12:00pm

### Health registry Tiarini

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Tiarini 10, Bologna

#### CONTACT DETAILS


 +39 051.706205  
Info: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 8:00am-1:00am

### Health registry Montebello

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Montebello 6, Bologna

#### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.2869232  
Info: MONDAY-FRIDAY h 8:00am-6:00pm  
SATURDAY h 8:00am-12:00pm

## Centre for the health of immigrant women and their children

Women can find assistance in this area, even those without residence permit.

The services provided are:

- Obstetrical and gynecological care during pregnancy
- Weaning, parenting education, health records
- Promotion of breastfeeding, puerperium
- VTP (voluntary termination of pregnancy) and contraception
- Fertility counselling and pregnancy planning
- Menopausal support
- Paediatric check-ups, health reports and vaccinations for children
- Female genital mutilation project

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Beroaldo 4/2  
40128 - Bologna

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY and THURSDAY  
h 1:00pm-6:00pm

FRIDAY h 9:00am-1:30pm

Paediatric clinic:

TUESDAY h 2:30pm-6:00pm

### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6375711 / +39 051.6375271  
Pediatria 051.6375818

Also accessible without a reservation.  
Access is also possible without a STP but  
the Centre does not issue the card.

## OTHER SERVICES

### Vaccinations

You have free access to the following vaccinations regardless of the presence of a GP:

- **ANTI DIPHTHERIA-TETANUS-PERTUSSIS VACCINE** (associated with anti-polio for people with foreign citizenship for whom it is difficult to find a previous vaccination record). This vaccination is always guaranteed especially if the woman is pregnant.
- **MEASLES-MUMPS-RUBELLA VACCINE** (possibly associated with varicella).
- **ANTI-FLU VACCINE**, during the period of the seasonal vaccination campaign (October-January).
- **ANTI COVID -19 VACCINE** from 4 months after the last occurrence, whether an illness or a vaccination. A 4th or 5th dose may be given depending on individual risk factors to be assessed: i.e. immunodepression, particular therapies, chronic diseases.
- **ANTI HBV VACCINE** vaccination is performed on the basis of an assessment of antibody titer or age; a research for markers for hepatitis B is recommended if not previously performed. Intravenous drug abusers, contacts with people at risk for HBV (including the restricted population), persons with hepatopathy (liver disease), and all persons born after 1979 (second half-year) are entitled to free vaccination.
- Other vaccinations such as **MENINGOCOCCAL AND HAEMOPHILUS VACCINATIONS** are always free of charge but are only suggested to people with a medical condition.

Vaccinations for which residence or the presence of a GP is required:

- **ANTI PNEUMOCOCCAL AND ANTI ZOSTER** (for those born between 1952 and 1958): residence or the presence of a GP is required; however, if the person has a chronic disease, he/she can access free of charge to these vaccinations.
- **ANTI HPV** for non-resident women who do not have a GP the conditions for free treatment no longer apply in the absence of risk factors.

**N.B.** Vaccinations for international trips are accessible but always subject to payment.

For all information, please refer to the AUSL website where all vaccinations, admission, and booking procedures are explained

<https://www.ausl.bologna.it/cit/vaccini>

## Oncological Screening

<https://www.ausl.bologna.it/cit/scr>

The screenings offered by the **Screening Centre** are cervical cancer (PAP Test), breast cancer (Mammography), and colorectal cancer (faecal occult blood). The 'summon' to participate in screening is sent by post to the address of residence or on the FSE (Electronic health record) it is therefore necessary to be domiciled and registered with the SSN in Emilia-Romagna.

At the moment the screening centre only treats resident and domiciled women assisted by a General Practitioner.

Women who do not meet these requirements can also be treated if they have an STP or ENI code with a medical prescription stating the type of screening service requested.

It is therefore important for women to regularise their health status at the

CUP, whatever it may be, to have access to oncological screening.

The woman residing in Emilia Romagna never leaves the screening pathway and regularly receives invitations even though she is in prison; the screening centre is not aware that she has entered prison and continues to send the invitation to the patient's main residence. To overcome this problem, a route has been set up with the **Mobile Unit** in prison where the screening centre checks the women's lists sent by the prison's nursing coordinator. In this way, the invitation that arrives at home (without the possibility of performing the examination) can be retrieved when the user leaves prison.


## STD (Sexually Transmitted Diseases) outpatient clinic

<https://www.aosp.bo.it/it/content/ambulatorio-malattie-a-trasmissione-sessuale-mts>

### OFFICE ADDRESS

S.Orsola-Malpighi Polyclinic, via Giuseppe Massarenti 9  
Pavilion 29, ground floor, E wing

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.2143319

To access the service, you must have an EHIC (European Health Insurance Card) or an STP/ENI code.

The service is not subject to co-payment.

## BOOKINGS:

- on your **electronic health record** (EHR),
- **Online** through the CUP web service ([https://www.cupweb.it/cup\\_web\\_regionale/main.htm;jsessionid=A60E3ABD41D0F241CB7E1E5F8F91B-5BE.apicup1](https://www.cupweb.it/cup_web_regionale/main.htm;jsessionid=A60E3ABD41D0F241CB7E1E5F8F91B-5BE.apicup1)).
- Or directly at the office between h 9:40am and 10:10am (7 places are provided, 4 on Tuesdays).

**Opening Hours:** every morning from MONDAY to FRIDAY

# Dependency

SER.D.P.

In the case of addiction problems, you can contact the **Ser.D.P., Servi-zi per le Dipendenze Patologiche** (Services for Pathological Addictions) competent for your area.

The services are offered by the National Health Service and aimed at the treatment, prevention, and rehabilitation of people with problems related to drug use or abuse.

All legally residing Italian and foreign citizens have access to the services. Foreign citizens without a residence permit but in possession of an STP card can request emergency services.

The services are completely free of charge.

In the case of previously detained women, the service is activated according to territoriality, favouring the implementation of the therapy programme in the subject's area of origin. Patients leaving the prison receive

a three-day substitution therapy placement, after which they can go to the appropriate service.

Detailed information:


- People without documents and not resident in Bologna can contact the **UOC Dipendenze Patologiche** and **Assistenza alle Popolazioni Vulnerabili** and **Bassa Soglia** in Viale Pepoli (phone number +39 0516597171) open from MONDAY to SATURDAY h 8:00am to 1:30pm.
- Residents should contact their local SerDP.

## SerDP West Based in Maggiore Hospital

### OFFICE ADDRESS

Building A Campus Maggiore  
Largo BartoloNigrisoli 2  
40133 - Bologna

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.3172011

fax 051.3172117


 sert.ovest@ausl.bologna.it

## SerDP East Polyclinic Carpaccio

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Vittore Carpaccio 2  
40139 - Bologna

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.6223606 / +39 051.6223644  
drug administration

fax 051.6223607 / 051.6223647  
drug administration


## Alcohol-related pathway

Bologna citizens with alcohol-related problems (use, abuse, and addiction) resident or domiciled with a GP in Bologna are referred to this office; the access is direct or by referral from other services.

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Fioravanti 10, Bologna

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.706405

fax 051.701824

 [percorsoalcolologico@ausl.bologna.it](mailto:percorsoalcolologico@ausl.bologna.it)

### OPENING HOURS

Direct access for users and family members

MONDAY h 8:30am-1:30pm

WEDNESDAY h 11:00am-1:30pm/2:00pm-5:00pm

FRIDAY h 8:30am-1:30pm




## Pathological gambling pathway

Adults with gaming, gambling problems and other forms of addiction can access the programme. For support in accessing the service, also gamblers' family members can make use of it.

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Fioravanti 10, Bologna

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.706401

cell 331.1360139

 [programmadga@ausl.bologna.it](mailto:programmadga@ausl.bologna.it)

### OPENING HOURS

Direct access on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

Telephone reception is available every day:

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 9:00am-3:00pm

## Salute mentale

For patients leaving the prison who have been diagnosed with a mental disorder care will be provided at the competent **CSM, Centro Salute Mentale** (Mental Health Centre).

For people who want to turn to a MHC, through the general practitioner's prescription it is possible to access; referral will be made to the MHC of territorial competence.

For undocumented persons with psychiatric problems, the first assessment is carried out through mediation with the local social services, which send a record form to the vulnerability and migrants' group of AUSL of Bologna (Local Health Authority). This group cooperates with the sending social service to define an assessment interview and provides for possible referral to the relevant service.

# DOMESTIC ABUSE AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

## Casa delle donne against violence

**Casa delle Donne** is an anti-violence shelter in Bologna. The centre's services are aimed at supporting and preventing male violence against women regardless of age, origin, and socio-economic status.

Project Proposals:

- **WELCOMING:** individual and private listening, counselling, support, and information paths. Legal advice, psychological support to women and their children victims of violence.
- **EMERGENCY HOUSING:** supplied by PRIS, Pronto Intervento Sociale Metropolitano (Emergency Social work Service);
- **ACCOMMODATION IN SHELTER HOUSES.**
- **SUPPORT GROUPS AND "OLTRE LA STRADA":** a service for migrant women who experienced Human Trafficking and sexual and/or labour exploitation.

### Where

via dell'Oro 3, Bologna

**Buses** from stazione centrale: 33, 11


**OPENING HOURS:** MONDAY - FRIDAY h 9:00am-5:00pm

### Contacts

SATURDAY and SUNDAY: general phone line available h 10:00am-4:00pm

It is recommended to call for booking an appointment during the above mentioned opening hours to the following contacts:

Whatsapp +39 388.4017237

 +39 051.333173

Deaf women experiencing violence can make a video-call in LIS, Lingua dei Segni Italiana (Italian Sign Language) +39 388.4017237.

 [accoglienzabologna@casadonne.it](mailto:accoglienzabologna@casadonne.it)

Website <https://www.casadonne.it/>

# DOCUMENTS

Once released from prison, it may be necessary to apply for or renew one's documents, although the institution is obliged to return them when leaving.

## ID Card

It is issued by the municipality in which one is resident. The Municipality of Bologna also issues this document to non-residents who live in the territory, subject to a request for entry clearance from the Municipality of residence.

You must request an appointment at your local URP (Public Relations Offices) or, if non-resident in that municipality, at the URP in Piazza Maggiore 6 using the online service.

Documents required to apply for the issue are:

- 1 PASSPORT PHOTO,
- TAX IDENTIFICATION NUMBER,
- EXPIRING IDENTITY CARD OR OTHER IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT RESIDENT PERMIT IN CASE OF FOREIGN CITIZENS.

## Passport

You must be an Italian citizen. You can go to the nearest Police Station to your place of residence.

## Residence permit

Immigration office

You can contact the Immigration Office of Questura of Bologna (Police Headquarters) for services related to:

- RESIDENCE PERMIT APPLICATIONS UNDER THE COMPETENCE OF POSTE ITALIANE (POST OFFICE)
- PERMIT APPLICATIONS TO BE SUBMITTED DIRECTLY TO THE QUESTURA
- ISSUE OF RESIDENCE PERMITS
- APPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Bovi Campeggi 13/3

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 8:30am-1:30pm/2:30pm-5:30pm

### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6401111

## Poste Italiane's offices

Under an agreement between the Ministry of Home Affairs and Poste Italiane, it is possible to apply at post offices desks for applications for the following types of permit:

- RESIDENCE PERMIT UPDATE
- WAITING FOR EMPLOYMENT
- WAITING FOR ITALIAN CITIZENSHIP
- RENEWAL OF POLITICAL ASYLUM
- RENEWAL OF SUBSIDIARY ASYLUM
- RESIDENCE CARD FOR FAMILY MEMBERS OF EU AND ITALIAN CITIZENS
- EU LONG-TERM RESIDENCE CARD
- CONVERSION OF RESIDENCE PERMIT
- DUPLICATE RESIDENCE PERMIT
- EMPLOYMENT/SELF-EMPLOYMENT
- SEASONAL WORK
- FAMILY REASONS
- RELIGIOUS REASONS
- ELECTIVE RESIDENCE
- SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
- STATELESS STATUS (RENEWAL)
- STUDY
- PROFESSIONAL INTERNSHIP

## Police headquarters

Some applications for residence permits are under the direct jurisdiction of the Questura (Police Headquarter):

- CONVERSION OF RESIDENCE PERMIT FROM SUBSIDIARY PROTECTION TO REASONS OF EMPLOYMENT/SELF-EMPLOYMENT STATUS
- FIRST ISSUE OF ELECTRONIC ASYLUM RESIDENCE PERMIT
- ELECTRONIC RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR SUBSIDIARY AND SPECIAL PROTECTION
- RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR FAMILY MEMBERS OF EU CITIZENS WHO ARE NOT NATIONALS OF AN EU MEMBER STATE
- RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR MEDICAL TREATMENT
- RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR PREGNANCY
- RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR CHILDCARE
- RESIDENCE PERMIT FOR BRITISH CITIZENS TAKING ADVANTAGE OF BREXIT

In these cases, users will be able to access Help desk1 after booking an appointment on the website <https://prenotafacile.poliziadistato.it/>

Questions relating to:

- Foster care;
- Minor age;
- Justice matters;
- Child integration;
- Stateless status (first issue);
- Family reasons under Art. 19 of *Testo Unico sull'Immigrazione* (Immigration Act);
- Social welfare reasons (Art. 18 and 18 bis of TUI);
- Working holidays;
- Special protection;

may be submitted directly to the Questura – Help desk1 by appointment at the offices. Opening hours: MONDAY from 3:00pm to 5:00pm.

## Assistance and information

You can contact these offices for assistance and information on applications for the issue/renewal of residence permit:

### Migrant Workers' Centre CGIL, General Italian Confederation of Labour | Italian Trade Union

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via del Porto 16/c  
40122 - Bologna

Buses 11, 21, 27, 32, 33

#### CONTACT DETAILS

Number reserved for booking appointments to fill out paperwork:

cellphone +39 342.3474777

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 2:00pm-4:00pm



+39 051.6087190 / +39 051.6087191



stranieri@bo.cgil.it

Website [www.incabo.it](http://www.incabo.it)

#### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 9:00am-1:00pm/2:00pm-6:30pm

SATURDAY h 9:00am-12:30pm

It helps migrants who face difficulties with social and/or professionally integration.

The main services are: information and advice on general rights of citizenship and residence permits, renewal of residence permits, entry visas with immigrants being brought to the *Questura* or *Prefettura*, legal advice, consulting service and sending applications for citizenship, family reunification, translations of certificates and documents from different languages into Italian and vice versa, support for immigrant workers in labour disputes and/or for the defence of trade union rights, protection and assistance social security, family allowances, injuries, maternity, retirements.

### Tutelage Institution, ACLI (Immigrants help desk)

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Lame 118/B  
40122 - Bologna

Buses 32, 33, 18, 29, 19

#### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.523368



immigrati.bologna@patronato.acli.it

#### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 8:00am-12:00pm

MONDAY and THURSDAY h 2:00pm-4:00pm

Desk operators give legal advice to foreign nationals.  
The service is free of charge.


## Ya Basta Association


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Casarini 17/4  
40131 - Bologna

**Buses** 35, 29B (bus stop Casarini)

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.0935901

 yabasta.bologna@gmail.com

### OPENING HOURS

WEDNESDAY h 6:00pm-8:00pm

Migrant Help Desk, information, and free legal support.

## International Protection

Services, information, and assistance for seekers and holders of political asylum, subsidiary, and humanitarian protection.

**ASP CITY OF BOLOGNA  
(personal care service) -  
International protection desk**

The service is an integral part of the Bologna territorial project belonging to the **SAI** network, **Sistema di Accoglienza** (National Reception System) and it is the first point for taking charge of people who already have a protection title, or applicants for whom the recognition process must be started.


It interfaces with the *Questura*, the *Prefettura* (Prefecture) and the Territorial Commission, to carry out all the actions necessary for the formalization and recognition of protection, supporting people who intend to start the process of applying for international protection.


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Del Pratello 53, Bologna

**Buses** 14, 20, 21

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.6201946

 protezioni.internazionali@aspbologna.it

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY  
h 9:00am-11:00am



## Legal Advice

### Avvocati di strada

Free legal advice for homeless people. Professional lawyers receive people living on the street for an interview to get to know them and to discuss their legal issues. Homeless people taken into care are followed in and out of court, free of charge.

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Malcontenti 3, Bologna  
Buses 11, 20, 27

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.227143

bologna@avvocatodistrada.it

Website [www.avvocatodistrada.it](http://www.avvocatodistrada.it)

#### OPENING HOURS

MONDAYS h 3:00pm-5:00pm: Criminal Law and Immigration Law  
TUESDAYS h 3:00pm-5:00pm: TPER fines (public transport tickets)  
THURSDAYS h 3:00pm-5:00pm: Civil Law, Family Law and Labor Law

Monthly and bimonthly the Association runs other legal counselling counters which is hosted in other facilities in the city.  
For information, please contact the office at the contacts indicated.

## BASIC NEEDS

### Eating

### Mensa della fraternità

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via S. Caterina 8  
40123 - Bologna  
Buses 11, 14, 19, 20, 25

#### OPENING HOURS

Open every day of the year  
h 5:45pm-6:45pm

#### CONTACT DETAILS

+39 051.6447965  
info@fondazioneasanpetronio.it

It provides warm meals. Access after an assessment of the situation at the Caritas Listening Centre in Piazzetta Prendiparte 4.

## Mensa dell'Antoniano

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Guinizelli n. 3  
40125 - Bologna

**Buses** 13, 19, 32, 33

### OPENING HOURS

**Lunch service:** every day h 12:30pm-1:30pm

**Breakfast service:** every morning h 9:00am-11:00am

**Evening canteen:** every MONDAY evening from h 7:00pm only for household's families at the recommendation of territorial social services, private social services or sent by Antoniano.

### CONTACT DETAILS



+39 051.3940226



centroascolto@antoniano.it

Access only in possession of a valid card, obtainable through interview with the Listening Centre.

## Cucine Popolari

**Soup Kitchens** were created as an alternative to the city canteens already present, to reach out the people resident or domiciled about reference district of each of the 3 canteens, in economic difficulties, even temporary, with health problems or isolation, to create a network between them.

The 3 current canteens are:

### Navile/Corticella District

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via del Battiferro 2

#### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - THURSDAY h 12:00pm-1:30pm

### S. Donato/S.Vitale District - "Italicus"

#### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Sacco 16

#### OPENING HOURS

TUESDAY - FRIDAY h 12:00pm-1:30pm

## Porto/Saragozza District- “Scalo”

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Berti 2/9

### OPENING HOURS

TUESDAY - THURSDAY h 12:00pm-1:30pm

Through a recommendation by the Neighbourhood Social Services and the Caritas Listening Centres, is possible to access the Soup Kitchene in the parishes located in the 3 neighbourhoods.

Website: [www.civibo.it](http://www.civibo.it)


## SS Angeli Custodi Parish – Paolo VI canteen


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Lombardi 37, Bologna

Buses 25, 27

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.356798

 [parrosac@iperbole.bologna.it](mailto:parrosac@iperbole.bologna.it)

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 12:00pm

The service is suspended in August.

It provides warm meals.

Access only with a card issued by the Caritas Listening Centre Diocesana in Piazzetta Prendiparte 4.

## S. Egidio Community

### OFFICE ADDRESS

Galleria Acquaderni,  
angolo Via Rizzoli 34

Buses 11, 25, 27

### OPENING HOURS



Every TUESDAY from h 8:30pm

Dinner distribution with free access in Bologna Stazione Centrale, Platform 1. Piazzale Est; Piazza delle Medaglie d'oro; Via Indipendenza; Autostazione; Via Calori close to the Sport Centre (Palazzetto dello Sport); Piazza di Porta Saragozza; Piazza di Porta Castiglione.

Every FRIDAY from h 8:30pm

Dinner distribution with free access in Via Indipendenza, Piazza dei Martiri and Autostazione.

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 349.7879930  comunitasantegidio.bologna@gmail.com

## Cuore Immacolato di Maria Parish

### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Mameli 5, Bologna

Buses 13

### OPENING HOURS

Open on SUNDAY h 8:30am for breakfast and 12:00pm for lunch, except in July, August and September.

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.400201  parrocchiacim@libero.it

## Sorelle dei Poveri Congregation


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Nosadella 32, Bologna Buses 11, 20, 21, 30 (bus stop Piazza Malpighi)

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY - FRIDAY h 8:30am-10:00am holidays excluded.  
Breakfast distribution. Free access.

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.330257  convittosantaelisabetta@alice.it

# Food assistance

## Arca Association


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Gandusio 33/a, Bologna **Buses** 38, 21

### OPENING HOURS

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY h 2:30pm-4:30pm

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 348.0822070

It supplies food assistance to people in state of distress.

## San Giuseppe Lavoratore Parish


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Marziale 7, Bologna **Buses** 27 a-b-c, 97, 98 (bus stop Croce Coperta)

### OPENING HOURS

Every SUNDAY h 8:30am-9:30am  
Breakfast distribution and lunchbox.

### CONTACT DETAILS

 senoniochi2016@gmail.com

## S. Maria Maddalena Parish


### OFFICE ADDRESS

via Zamboni 47, Bologna **Buses** 32, 36, navetta C

### OPENING HOURS

WEDNESDAY h 10:00am-11:00am  
Service suspended in July and August.  
Food assistance, free access.

### CONTACT DETAILS

 +39 051.244060

## Clothing



### **ANTONIANO ONLUS**

via Guinizelli 3

### **SAN GIUSEPPE COTTOLENGO PARISH**

via Don Orione 1

### **SACRO CUORE PARISH**

via Matteotti 27

### **L'ARCA ASSOCIATION**

via Gandusio 33/a

## Hygiene Services



### **SHOWERS**

via del Lazzaretto 13/15

Dedicated to young and old adults living in conditions of marginality in order to offer free services for personal hygiene as well as guidance and healthcare monitoring.

#### **OPENING HOURS:**

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY

h 4:00pm-6:00pm

TUESDAY h 10:00am-12:00pm