

APPENDIX III - DATA SUMMARY TABLE

Data collected in asylum seekers reception centres in Sicily (Ragusa and Catania Provinces) and in informal migrants settlements in Rome

General data about activities	<p>In Sicily. Testimonies of 100 asylum seekers (in-depth interviews); psychological/psychiatric assistance to 62 asylum seekers; 42 certifications documenting physical and psychological consequences of cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment (CIDT)/torture.</p> <p>In Rome. Primary medical assistance to 400 forced migrants with collection of socio demographic data and basic information about the migratory routes; testimonies of 54 patients through a brief questionnaire about migratory routes on their way to Europe.</p>
Socio-demographics characteristics	<p>In Sicily. <u>Country of origin:</u> Nigeria (36%), Gambia (28%), Senegal (10%), Mali (7%), Bangladesh (4%), others (15%). <u>Age</u> :< 18 (5%), 18-30 (78%), 31-50 (17%). <u>Sex:</u> male (94%), women (6%). <u>Status:</u> asylum seekers</p> <p>In Rome. <u>Country of origin:</u> Eritrea (95%), Ethiopia (5%). <u>Age</u> :< 18 (21%), 18-30 (64%), 31-50 (14%), >50 (1%). <u>Sex:</u> male (87%), women (13%). <u>Status:</u> migrants in transit</p>
Push factor to migration	<p>In Sicily. <u>Main reason to migrate from own country:</u> political persecution (20%), religious persecution (14%), land dispute (12%), in conflict with the law (12%), economic reasons (11%), violence inside the family (10%), civil war (5%), sexual persecution (4%), others (12%).</p> <p>In Rome. <u>Main reason to migrate from own country:</u> compulsory military conscription and political persecution.</p>
Migration routes	<p>In Sicily. Mainly West African Route: West African countries---Niger---Libya—Italy (average duration 22 months)</p> <p>In Rome. East African Route: Eritrea (Ethiopia)---Sudan---Libya---Italy (average duration 16 months)</p>
Vulnerabilities	<p>In Sicily. All the 100 asylum seekers interviewed by MEDU were victims of some sort of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, especially in Libya. In particular: 61 were victims of torture or extreme violence; 15 do have psychological needs not directly ascribable at a well identified episode of violence; 5 persons have physical health problems; 2 unaccompanied minors.</p> <p>In Rome. All the 400 migrants interviewed by MEDU were victims of some sort of cruel, inhuman, degrading treatment, especially in Libya. Almost a quarter of the migrants were minor.</p>
Human rights violation on the migration route	<p>In Sicily. Among the asylum seekers interviewed, 81% had been guarded, tied up, locked or detained (detention or kidnapping, mainly in Libya); 93% stated to have been victims of violence, mainly beatings, sometimes burning and hanging; 97% declared to have been deprived of food and water, 40 % said to have been deprived of medical treatment. The vast majority of violations occurred in Libya but also in Niger and across the desert.</p> <p>In Rome. Among the 400 forced migrants from Eritrea and Ethiopia, 98% declared to have been deprived of food and water. Several patients stated to have been victims of violence, mainly beatings, sometimes burning and hanging. The vast majority of violations occurred in Libya but also in the desert across Sudan and Libya. According to the testimonies collected, the majority of migrants have been detained in prison/migrant detention centres or in informal detention facilities/connection houses in Libya.</p>
Most common forms of torture, ill-treatment and violence	<p>According to the testimonies collected: beatings and other forms of blunt trauma; deprivation of basic necessities and sanitary conditions; beatings of the feet (Falaka or Falanga); suspension and stress position (handcuffing, stand up etc); threats of harm to them or their families; sexual, religious and other forms of degrading treatments; deprivation of medical treatment when needed; witnessing torture and cruel treatment. The violence occurred in particular in Libya.</p>
Torture, inhuman and degrading treatment and mental distress	<p>In Sicily. 62 asylum seekers received psychological/psychiatric assistance. Among them 90% said they had suffered CIDT/ torture (in 71% of cases in Libya) and 86% of cases exhibited physical signs compatible with the violence reported. The principal diagnoses were: anxiety disorder (23%), major depressive episode (20%), post traumatic stress disorder (15%), mood disorder (9%), nightmares (9%), hypochondria (9%), dysthymic disorder (4%), insomnia (4%), and other disorders (7%). A diagnosis of psychiatric co morbidity is present in 28 of 62 patients (45%) and in particular the most frequent cases are those that combine a major depressive episode with post traumatic stress disorder.</p>