

Guidelines on the management of the CIEs and CDAs, called the *Bianco Directive*, were developed in 2000 for the provision of food, clothing, and sanitary needs. The guidelines also stipulate that each detainee be officially registered and that the managing organization submit a weekly registration report to the Department of Civil Rights and Immigration (Government of Italy 2007, p. 13; Interior Ministry website). In addition, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention claims that organizations contracted to manage centres are required to provide legal advice to detainees. However, according to the WGAD this legal advice varies in quality, and “the ex-officio lawyers” are not always “very engaged and effective” (WGAD 2009, p. 19).

The *corpo militare* of the Italian Red Cross (*Croce Rossa*) served for many years as a principal private contractor for a number of the expulsion centres—including those in Turin, Milan, Bari and Rome—in partnership with the local prefecture in each region. It also assisted in the operations of the secure welcome centre in Bari and Foggia (Croce Rossa, “Strutture per I migranti”). The government reportedly chose the Red Cross because of its ability to address the humanitarian needs of the detainee population (CDU 2006, p. 84). Among the services the Red Cross provided were food, health care, accommodation, psycho-social counseling, cultural-linguistic assistance, and facility maintenance (Interior Ministry, “I Centri dell’immigrazione”).

For many years, the Red Cross was the only private organization working inside detention centres while other rights-based groups were frequently denied access to the facilities (HRW 2006). However, various high-profile incidents at centres, including deaths and fires, led the government to broaden the number of organizations involved in the facilities beyond the Red Cross, which claimed to be understaffed (Statewatch 2000). In the early 2000s, following the adoption of the *Bianco Directive* the monopoly position of the Red Cross was weakened as other organizations were contracted to provide services (Mazza 2012).

As of 2012, the Red Cross co-managed only the CIEs in Turin and Milan and the CDAs in Lecce Otranto and Ragusa Pozzalo. Among the other charities and cooperative organizations providing services in detention centres were: Consorzio Connecting People (the CIEs in Trapani Milo, Gorizia and Brindisi and CARAs/CDAs in Brindisi and Foggia), Le Misericordie d’Italia (the CIEs in Crotone, Bologna and Modena and CARA/CDA in Crotone), Cooperativa Albatros (CIE and CDA in Caltanissetta), Auxilium (CIE in Rome and CARA/CDA in Bari), Cooperativa Malgrado Tutto (CIE in Catanzaro); Operatori emergenza radio (CIE in Bari-Palese) and Cooperativa Insieme (CIE in Trapani Serraino Vulpitta) (FaiNotizia 2012; Mazza 2012; ASGI 2011).

Conditions of detention. The Italian government and the Italian Red Cross have repeatedly been criticized by human rights organizations, the media, and the Council of Europe’s Committee for the Prevention of Torture (CPT) for conditions at immigration detention facilities across the country, and in particular at the facility on Lampedusa (HRW 2006; CPT 2007a). In 2006, a commission was established to assess immigration detention facilities, the “De Mistura Commission.” The commission’s **2007 report** contains a detailed assessment of each centre, as well as recommendations for improving the physical environment and management procedures (WGAD 2009, p. 19; De Mistura Commission 2007).

There is little information available on the demographics of the detainee population in Italy. Both the 2007 De Mistura Commission report and the 2006 Comitato Diritti Umani report indicate that men and women are provided separate areas in detention facilities.

NGO and media outlets have reported that minors (both accompanied and unaccompanied) are often detained at immigration detention facilities, particularly on the island of Lampedusa (AI 2006). In January 2009, a coalition of Italian and international NGOs published an appeal highlighting the “alarming conditions” in the centre at Lampedusa and the often prolonged detention of minors at CDAs prior to being transferred to “appropriate reception structures” (AI Italia et al 2009).

The detention conditions at the **Lampedusa** Contrada Imbriacola facility have attracted significant media attention. With a capacity of 850, it was conceived as a temporary centre for stay up to 48 hours. In 2011, when arrivals from Tunisia and Libya peaked, there were at times between 1,000 and 2,000 persons confined in the facility (PACE 2011). At the end of August 2011, reported journalist Fabrizio Gatti, more than 200 minors were detained on Lampedusa in inadequate conditions and in a situation of serious overcrowding (Gatti 2011). According to data collected by the Save of Children, almost 2,600 unaccompanied minors landed in Lampedusa between January and September 2011, of whom 40 percent were transferred between July and September 2011 to temporary shelters (*Strutture di Accoglienza Temporanea*) on the mainland (Save the Children 2011).

A report by the MSF, published in May 2011, claimed that there were substandard conditions at the Lampedusa facility, inadequate separation of men and women, lack of access to information about the migrants’ rights, and inadequate health care. In March 2011 around 3,000 migrants slept on the docks in Lampedusa for several days, sharing only 16 chemical toilets and having access to only 1.5 litres of water per person per day (MSF 2011; AI 2011). Following its visit in May 2011, PACE called on the Italian authorities to promptly increase Lampedusa’s reception capacities and ensure the rapid transfer of new arrivals to the mainland (PACE 2011).

On 20 September 2011, during a revolt at the Contrada Imbriacola facility, a fire broke out that prompted authorities to close the centre and declare the Lampedusa port an unsafe harbour (European Parliament 2012; Squires 2011).

The CIE in **Trapani contrada Milo** is the newest detention facility in Italy. Opened in July 2011 it can host up to 200 persons. It is composed of five buildings and offers accommodation in 6-person rooms (European Parliament 2012). A delegation of journalists which succeed to enter the centre in May 2012 reported poor living conditions such as the lack of bed sheets, doors in bathrooms or a recreational area (TM News 2012).

The Ponte Galeria CIE in **Rome**, with a capacity of 354 and an average detainee population of 240, is the biggest detention centre in Italy. In 2011 and early 2012, detainees, angered by the poor conditions at the facility, engaged in several hunger strikes and riots. According to one NGO, the Rome facility fails to provide decent conditions respecting human dignity. Of particular concern was the lack of access to recreational activities, inadequate sanitary facilities and inadequate health care assistance (MEDU 2012). The group noted that conditions of detention in Ponte Galeria in Rome were comparable to those in the CIEs in **Bologna** and **Turin** (MEDU 2012).

An investigation undertaken by the International University College of Turin found that the **Turin** CIE provides insufficient activities for detainees, lack of hygienic products and ventilation, inadequate medical consultations. Immigration detainees complained also about disrespectful behaviour by personnel. Some detainees had previously spent time in criminal prisons told investigators that the prisons provided better conditions, had more clear-cut rules, and better trained staff. During 2011, there were 156 incidents of self-harm in Turin (Iyengar et al 2012).

Facts & Figures

According to the website of the Ministry of Interior (as of October 2012), Italy operated 9 CDAs (secure “welcome centres”) and 13 CIEs (secure “identification and expulsion centres”). The country reported a total immigration detention capacity of 1,901 in CIEs and 1,163 in CDAs (not including those located in CARAs) (Interior Ministry Website, "I Centri dell'immigrazione").

Compared to 2009, the country's detention capacity has grown significantly. As of September 2009, Italy operated 10 CDAs and 10 CIEs. The total immigration detention capacity in the CIEs was 1,160 ([GDP 2009 profile](#)).

The daily cost of detention in the CIEs is 45 Euros per person, including food, accommodation, and health care (EMN 2012b). While the average detention period in CIEs is 150 days (EMN 2012b), the overall maximum length of detention in CIEs is now 18 months, which requires magistrate approval after each 30 or 60 day detention interval expires (the Consolidated Immigration Act, Art. 14(5)).

In 2011, 7,735 immigrants were detained in CIEs, of whom 3,880 were deported from the country. This resulted in a 50 percent deportation, although there were significant regional differences. The rate was from 68 percent in Modena and 30 percent in Brindisi (MENU 2012b). As of 20 December 2011, there were 1,050 immigration detainees in Italian CIEs, 103 in Bari, 71 in Bologna, 34 in Brindisi, 45 in Catanzaro, 66 in Gorizia, 117 in Milano, 60 in Modena, 203 in Roma, 134 in Torino, 37 in Trapani Serraino Vulpitta and 180 in Trapani-Milo; there were no detainees in Caltanissetta and Crotone (Commissione Straordinaria Per La Tutela e La Promozione Dei Diritti Umani 2012).

According to the 2007 De Mistura Commission report, some 25,000 non-citizens were detained in immigration detention centres between 2005-2006 (De Mistura Commission 2007, p. 12). 6,800 of these, nearly 31 percent, were from the Roma community. Moroccans, Nigerians, Palestinians, and Tunisians also made up a significant portion of the detainee population during this period.

Following the unrest in North Africa in 2011, the number of asylum applications increased dramatically from 10,050 in 2010 to 34,120 in 2011 (UNHCR 2012c). In 2011, positive decisions were taken in 7,485 cases, of which refugee status, subsidiary status, and protection on humanitarian grounds were granted to 1,870, 2,265, and 3,350 persons, respectively (EUROSTAT). Top five countries of origin of persons accorded protection included Afghanistan, Somalia, Pakistan, Ivory Coast, and Nigeria (EMN 2012a). UNHCR reports that in January 2012 there were a total of 13,525 asylum seekers in Italy (UNHCR 2012).

In 2011, Italy hosted 4,570,300 recognised international migrants, amounting to 7.5 percent of the total population. Out of this number, 1,334,800 were citizens of another EU Member State (EUROSTAT).

At the end of 2011, 7,750 unaccompanied, non-asylum-seeking children were present in Italy, 1,094 of whom were Afghan nationals.

The number of asylum applications submitted by unaccompanied minors increased dramatically, from 306 in 2010 to 827 in 2011, the largest nationality group being Afghan (125 children) (UNHCR 2012d; France Terre d'Asile 2012).

According to one source, there were 541,000 irregular migrants in Italy in 2005, 650,000 in 2006, and 349,000 in 2007, and

651,000 in 2008 (Clandestino Research Project, 2009). Much of the decrease during 2006-2007 was due to the fact that in 2006 nearly a half a million undocumented non-citizens were granted work permits allowing them to remain in Italy (Blangiardo 2008). In line with estimates developed by the Research Centre Idos, the number of irregular migrants decreased to 560,000 in 2009 and 544,000 in 2010 (EMN 2012b).

In 2011, 29,505 irregular migrants were issued an expulsion order, of which 6,180 were forcibly returned. The top five countries of origin of returnees were Tunisia, Egypt, Albania, Morocco, and Algeria (EMN 2012a).

The numbers of irregular arrivals drastically decreased during the period 1998-2005, even as the “immigration problem” gained increasing public attention and Italy introduced stricter immigration controls. In 1999, 49,999 undocumented individuals were registered as having arrived on Italian territory; by 2005, the number of arrivals had decreased some 50 percent, to 22,939 (Government of Italy 2007, p. 13-14).

In 2007, approximately 20,000 undocumented migrants arrived to Italy by sea, of which 12,000 disembarked at Lampedusa. Fifty percent of those who arrived by sea applied for asylum, and 57 percent of these asylum seekers received some form of protection (UNHCR “PRAESIDIUM”). In 2008, arrivals by sea increased to some 36,000 people, of which 75 per cent applied for asylum, and roughly half of those received refugee status or protection on other humanitarian grounds (UN Service 2009a).

Between 2008 and 2011 the boat arrivals dropped dramatically due to cooperation with Libya in the framework of the 2008 *Treaty on Friendship, Partnership and Co-operation*. In 2009 with around 9,600 arrivals, Italy reported a 90 percent drop comparing to 2008. In 2010 there was a further decrease of around 80 percent, as only 4,350 persons reached Italy (ICMC 2012).

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AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Global Detention Project
Programme for the Study of Global Migration
The Graduate Institute - P-O. Box 136 - 1211 Geneva 21
Phone +41 22 908 4556 - Fax +41 22 908 4594
global.detention.project@gmail.com - www.globaldetentionproject.org

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Italy Detention Profile

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Name	Status (Year)	Location	GDP Facility Type	Detention Timeframe	Security	Authority	Management	Capacity	Reported Pop. on a Single Day	Demographics & Segregation
Bari Palese, Area Aeroportuale, Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Bari Palese, airport, Puglia	Registration centre/ Migrant Detention centre	Short-term	Mixed regime	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Auxilium and Consorzio OPUS			Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)
Bari-Palese, Area Aeroportuale, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Bari")	In use (2012)	Bari Palese, airport, Puglia	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Bari / Operatori Emergenza Radio	196 (2012)	103 (20 December 2011)	Adult males (2011)
Bologna, Caserma Chiarini, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Enrico Mattei")	In use (2012)	Bologna, Caserma Chiarini, Emilia-Romagna	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Bologna / Le Misericordie d'Italia	95 (2012)	71 (20 December 2011)	Adult males (2007)
Brindisi, Restinco, Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Brindisi, Restinco, Puglia	Registration centre/ Migrant Detention Centre	Short-term	Mixed regime	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Consorzio Connecting People			Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)
Brindisi, Restinco, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Restinco")	In use (2012)	Brindisi, Restinco, Puglia	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Brindisi / Consorzio Connecting People	83 (2012)	34 (20 December 2011)	
Cagliari Elmas, Centro di Primo Soccorso e Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Cagliari, Elmas, Sardinia	Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Consorzio di Cooperative Sociali SISIFO	220 (2012)	44 (1 September 2011)	Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)

Name	Status (Year)	Location	GDP Facility Type	Detention Timeframe	Security	Authority	Management	Capacity	Reported Pop. on a Single Day	Demographics & Segregation
Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago, Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago, Sicily	Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Cooperativa Albatros	360 (2012)	30 (31 January 2007)	Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)
Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Pian del Lago")	In use (2012)	Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago, Sicily	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Caltanissetta / Cooperativa Albatross	96 (2012)	0 (20 December 2011)	
Catanzaro, Lamezia Terme, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)	In use (2012)	Catanzaro, Lamezia Terme, Calabria	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Cosenza / Cooperativa Malgrado Tutto	80 (2012)	45 (20 December 2011)	Adult males, adult females (2006); Segregation of men and women (2006)
Centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Contrada S. Benedetto"	Closed (2007)	Agrigento	Migrant detention centre		Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Confraternite della Misericordia di Realmonte e S. Biagio Platani			
Centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Regina Pacis"	Closed (2008)	San Foca di Melendugno (Lecce)	Migrant detention centre		Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Fondazione Regina Pacis			
Crotone, Sant'Anna, Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Crotone, località Sant'Anna, Calabria	Registration centre / Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Mixed regime	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Le Misericordie d'Italia			Adult males, adult females, minors (2009); Segregation of men and women (2006)
Crotone, Sant'Anna, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza/centro di accoglienza "S. Anna")	In use (2012)	Crotone, località Sant'Anna, Calabria	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Crotone / Le Misericordie d'Italia	124 (2012)	0 (20 December 2011)	
Foggia, Borgo Mezzanone, Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Foggia, Borgo Mezzanone, Puglia	Registration centre / Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Mixed regime	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione /	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Consorzio			Adult males, adult females, minors (2009); Segregation of men and women

Name	Status (Year)	Location	GDP Facility Type	Detention Timeframe	Security	Authority	Management	Capacity	Reported Pop. on a Single Day	Demographics & Segregation
						Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Connecting People			(2006)
Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo, Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2009)	Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo	Registration centre		Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	112 (2009)	100 (31 January 2007)	Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)
Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)	In use (2012)	Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo, Friuli - Venezia Giulia	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Gorizia / Consorzio Connecting People	248 (2012)	66 (20 December 2011)	Adult males, adult females (2006); Segregation of men and women (2006)
Lampedusa Centro di primo soccorso e accoglienza (CDA) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Lampedusa")	In use (2012)	Lampedusa, Agrigento, Sicily	Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Cooperativa Lampedusa Accoglienza	381 (2012)	900 (1 September 2011)	Adult males, adult females, minors (2009); Segregation of men and women (2006)
Milano, Via Corelli, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly Centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Via Corelli")	In use (2012)	Milano, Via Corelli, Lombardy	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Milano / Italian Red Cross	132 (2012)	117 (20 December 2012)	Adult males (2011)
Modena, Località Sant'Anna, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "La Marmora")	In use (2012)	Modena, Località Sant'Anna, Emilia - Romagna	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Reggio Emilia / Le Misericordie d'Italia	60 (2012)	60 (20 December 2011)	Adult males (2007), adult females (2006); Segregation of men and women (2006)
Otranto, Centro di primissima accoglienza "Don Tonino Bello" (CDA)	In use (2012)	Otranto, Lecce, Puglia	Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Italian Red Cross with ASL	30 (2012)	41 (1 September 2011)	
Pantelleria Centro di Primo Soccorso e Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2009)	Trapani, Pantelleria	Registration centre		Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	25 (2009)		Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)

Name	Status (Year)	Location	GDP Facility Type	Detention Timeframe	Security	Authority	Management	Capacity	Reported Pop. on a Single Day	Demographics & Segregation
Pozzallo, Centro di Primo Soccorso e Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2012)	Pozzallo, Ragusa, Sicily	Migrant detention centre	Short-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo / Italian Red Cross with ASL, UNHCR, and OIM	172 (2012)	44 (1 September 2011)	Adult males, adult females, minors (2011)
Roma, Ponte Galeria Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Ponte Galeria")	In use (2012)	Roma, Ponte Galeria, Lazio	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Roma / Auxilium	360 (2012)	225 (22 February 2012)	Adult males, adult females (2011); Segregation of men and women (2011)
Siracusa, Cassibile Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)	In use (2009)	Siracusa, Cassibile	Registration centre		Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	200 (2009)		Adult males, adult females, minors (2009)
Torino, Corso Brunelleschi, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Brunelleschi")	In use (2012)	Torino, Corso Brunelleschi, Piedmont	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Torino / Italian Red Cross	180 (2012)	134 (20 December 2011)	Adult males, adult females (2011); Segregation of men and women (2006)
Trapani, Milo, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)	In use (2012)	Trapani, Milo, Sicily	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Trapani / Consorzio Connecting People	204 (2012)	190 (24 April 2012)	
Trapani, Serraino Vulpitta, Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE) (formerly centro di permanenza temporanea ed assistenza "Serraino Vulpitta")	In use (2012)	Trapani, Serraino Vulpitta, Sicily	Migrant detention centre	Long-term	Secure	Ministero dell'Interno / Dipartimento per le libertà civili e l'immigrazione / Direzione Centrale dei Servizi Civili per L'immigrazione e L'asilo	Prefettura di Trapani / Cooperativa Insieme	43 (2012)	37 (20 December 2011)	Adult males (2011)

Sources

[Please see the [Reference List](#)]

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AND DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

Global Detention Project
Programme for the Study of Global Migration
The Graduate Institute - P-O. Box 136 - 1211 Geneva 21
Phone +41 22 908 4556 - Fax +41 22 908 4594
global.detention.project@gmail.com - www.globaldetentionproject.org

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Country View

1. Bari Palese, Area Aeroportuale Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)
2. Bari Palese, Area Aeroportuale Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
3. Bologna, Caserma Chiarini Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
4. Brindisi, Restinco Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)
5. Brindisi, Restinco Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
6. Cagliari, Elmas Centro di Primo Soccorso e Accoglienza (CDA)
7. Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)
8. Caltanissetta, Contrada Pian del Lago Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
9. Catanzaro, Lamezia Terme Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
10. Crotone, Sant'Anna Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)
11. Crotone, Sant'Anna Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
12. Foggia, Borgo Mezzanone Centro di Accoglienza (CDA)
13. Gorizia, Gradisca d'Isonzo Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
14. Lampedusa Centro di primo soccorso e accoglienza (CDA)
15. Milano, Via Corelli Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
16. Modena, Località Sant'Anna Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
17. Otranto, Lecce Centro di Primi Soccorso e Accoglienza (CDA)
18. Pozzallo, Centro di Primo Soccorso e Accoglienza (CDA)

19. Roma, Ponte Galeria Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
20. Torino, Corso Brunelleschi Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
21. Trapani, Milo Centro di Identificazione ed Espulsione (CIE)
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Global Detention Project
Programme for the Study of Global Migration
The Graduate Institute - P-O. Box 136 - 1211 Geneva 21
Phone +41 22 908 4556 - Fax +41 22 908 4594
global.detention.project@gmail.com - www.globaldetentionproject.org

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Italy Country Links

- » Government Agencies
- » International Organizations
- » NGOs and Research Institutions
- » Media

Government Agencies

Ministero dell'Interno (Interior Ministry) - Italian

<http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/>

Interior Ministry - English

http://www.interno.it/mininterno/export/sites/default/it/temi/immigrazione/english_version/

International Organisations

International Labor Organisation (ILO) – Rome

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/region/eurpro/rome/>

International Organisation for Migration (IOM) – Italy

<http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/pid/835>

IOM Mission in Italy

<http://www.italy.iom.int/index.php?language=eng>

UNHCR – Italy

<http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e48e996>

NGOs and Research Institutions

Amnesty International Italia

<http://www.amnesty.org/en/region/italy>

Associazione per gli Studi Giuridici sull'Immigrazione (The Association for Legal Studies on Immigration)

http://www.asgi.it/home_asgi.php?

Associazione Ricreativa Culturale Italiana (Italian Cultural and Recreational Association)

www.arci.it

Centro Astalli – JRS in Italy

www.centroastalli.it

Consiglio Italiano per i Rifugiati (Italian Council for Refugees)

<http://www.cir-onlus.org/>

Croce Rossa Italiana (Italian Red Cross)

<http://www.cri.it/flex/cm/pages/ServeBLOB.php/L/IT/IDPagina/1>

Federazione delle Chiese Evangeliche in Italia (The Federation of Protestant Churches in Italy)

www.fcei.it

Medecins Sans Frontieres (Medici Senza Frontiere) – Italy

<http://www.medicisenzafrontiere.it/>

Medici per i Diritti Umani (Doctors for Human Rights – Italy)

www.mediciperidirittiumani.org

Media

Corriere della Sera - English

<http://www.corriere.it/english/>

Corriere della Sera - Italian

<http://www.corriere.it/>

La Repubblica - Italian

<http://www.repubblica.it/>

La Stampa - Italian

<http://www.lastampa.it/redazione/default.asp>

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The Graduate Institute - P-O. Box 136 - 1211 Geneva 21
Phone +41 22 908 4556 - Fax +41 22 908 4594
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