NO MORE

RESISTANCE AT THE BORDERS

ITALY'S CPRS: TIMELESS PLACES, BODIES WITHOUT JUSTICE

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THREE LETTERS TO ENCLOSE: 27 YEARS OF DETENTION IN CPR

Three letters that give way to a system as horrific as **administrative detention**. Always three letters, if not right from the beginning, **when in 1998, with the so-called Turco-Napolitano Law,** they were introduced into the Italian legal system under the name of **Temporary Detention and Reception Centers (CPTA)**, 4 letters, with the last one meaning Reception, so false that it "escaped" in all subsequent legal modifications, taking the names of **Temporary Detention Centers** (CPT), then **Identification and Expulsion Centers** (CIE), and finally **Centers for Detention and Repatriation**, the current CPR. Letters that, however, disappear, almost a flash to the legislator who has sneered over these 27 years. Not even the time for the pronouncement, a barely whispered hiss, like the axe that cuts off a head: a sigh of death. Building imagery: punish one to educate a thousand.

27 years of abuse, unjust detention, punishments, abuse of psychotropic drugs, racial segregation. Places defined as concentration camps from the very beginning by those who were imprisoned there and by those who revolted against them.

Like **Lassad,** who coined the term **"lager"** for these centers back in 2009; Lassad, who went through at least four CIEs, one after another. Let's repeat the number 27.

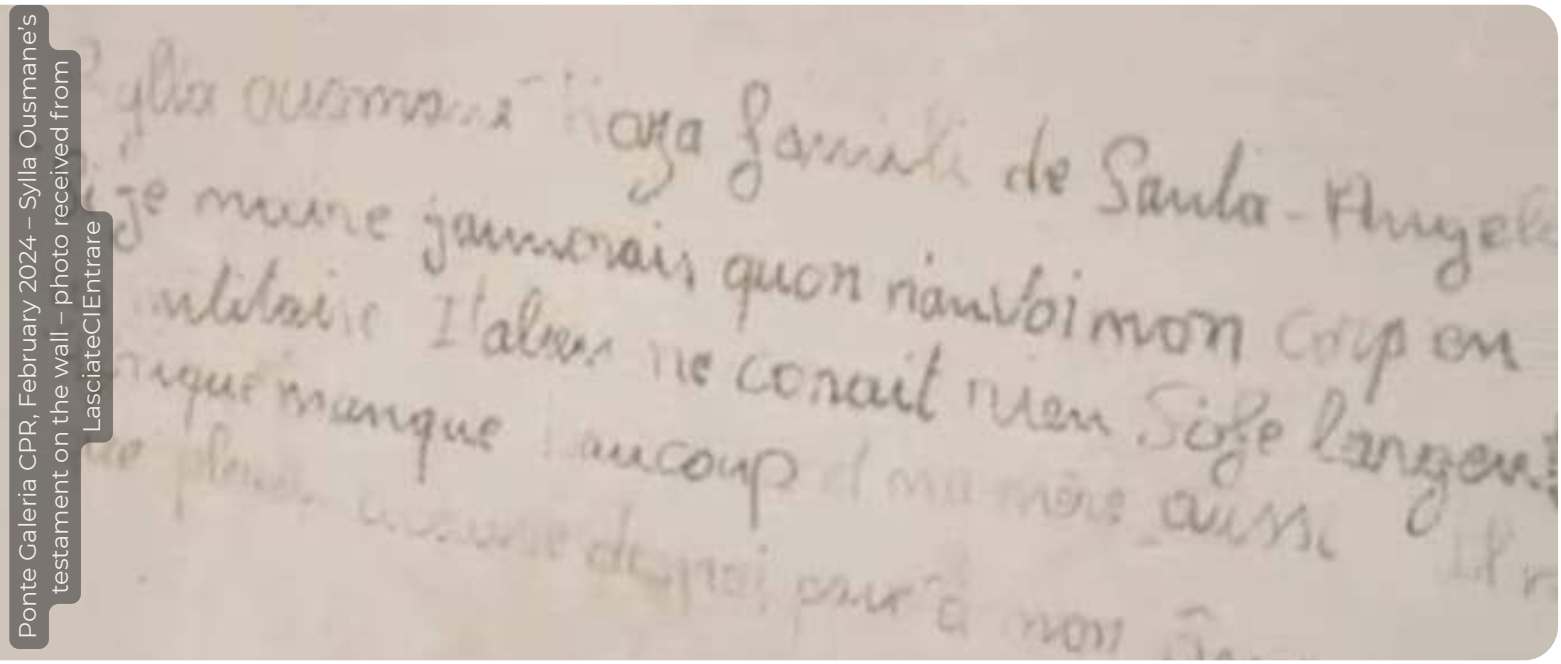
27 years — which to some may seem few, enough to call these "new" places of confinement: go tell that to those who were locked inside, to those whom these "new" places took the life from, to those they drove "mad," humiliated, oppressed, made invisible. Tell them they are new, that this time meant nothing: hours, days, seconds are nothing compared to the time of history!

Tell them that 27 years since their opening in Italy is not much. Not much at all.

27 years in which people can be deprived of their individual freedom simply for being deemed "irregular."

Porto Empedocle Hub – 2022 – photo by Yasmine Accardo

What does "irregular" mean in Italy now and before? It always means the same thing: not being provided with a regular residence permit, or perhaps more simply, it means having crossed a border without declaring oneself. In the Europe that was opening up to the Schengen Agreements and the liberation of internal borders, the foundations of ferocity against non-Europeans (the poor) and against their freedom of movement were laid: “the race of privilege, the colonizers, build external (and internal) walls to enjoy the spoils of hundreds of years of massacres and colonialism.”



Ponte Galeria CPR, February 2024 – Sylla Ousmane's testament on the wall – photo received from LasciateCIEntrare

CPR at the time, in 1998, CPT, from their opening, sprang up here and there, without ever truly understanding where and how, frantically. **In Trapani, the Serraino Vulpitta center was established, and in Rome, the Ponte Galeria CPT was born, followed by Bari, Brindisi, Agrigento, Lamezia Terme, then Modena, Milan, Bologna, Trieste (for a few days), Turin, Ragusa (a CPT for women where there were only male operators), Crotone, and Pian del Lago in Caltanissetta. By 2005, there were 14 CIEs in Italy, and 174 in Europe!**

All of them immediately marked by **uprisings, suicide attempts, abuse of psychotropic drugs, deaths, and contested by movements, some parliamentarians, and lawyers: inspections, sit-ins, reports, closures of some CIEs.** Always the same story, obsessive, continuous. The same words (except for the triplet CPT which changes into CIE and CPR, modified law after law, government after government, but always the same thing; and yet changing the name serves to erase the memory, to start from zero,

in a sort of collective hypnosis: **inhuman and degrading treatment, worse than prisons, without medical assistance, spoiled food, broken toilets, like asylums, police violence, self-harm, escapes, fire**. Fire like the one that broke out and killed on December 29, 1999: Rabah Arfaoui Ben Hedi, Nasreddin Arfaoui Ben Hedi, Jamel Brahami Ben Tahar, Ramzi Ben Salem Mouldi, Lofi Ben Mohammed Salah, Nasim El Herzally Ben Moustapha, all Tunisians: they couldn't find the keys to open the cells, there were no fire extinguishers. **Dead without justice, dead because they were Tunisians, dead for crossing a border, the one between the rich and the poor. They were not the first to die from the administrative detention system: in the year of its opening, in the summer of 1998, Amin Saber died in the Caltanissetta CPT, and after him, on August 1, Abdeleh Saler, just 25 years old, died in Lampedusa..**

Gradisca d'Isonzo CPR – October 2024 – photo received from LasciateCIEntrare

The causes of death? Unknown and mostly never investigated. To date, about **47 people have died from administrative detention** (at least those of whom we have been able to obtain information), with **causes mostly being: suicide, cardiac arrest, heart attack, "probable high dose of psychotropic drugs," injuries from falling from a roof following a revolt or attempted escape, "to be clarified."** Among the causes of death is also the case of someone who died just after being released from the Ponte Galeria CIE on December 9, 2009, Mohammad Muzaffar Ali, also known as Sher Khan, a 55-year-old Pakistani man, **who died because he was "weakened, due to the cold on the street."** In the same year, **the Maroni government changed the name from CPT to CIE, and detention was extended from one month to six months.**

In 2011, the government, through a circular, **banned journalists, operators from unaccredited humanitarian organizations, and local administrators from accessing the CIEs.** From a call by some media operators (Raffaella Maria Cosentino and Stefano Liberti), gathered by the **National Federation of the Press and the mobilization of sensitive sectors of society, the "LasciateCIEntrare" Campaign was born, advocating for access to and the closure of these places.** In the following years, the number of CIEs was reduced to 4! The uprisings by the detainees, the deaths, the complaints, and the mobilizations were thought to have ended this odious system.

Pozzallo Hotspot - September 2021 - photo received from LasciateCIEntrare

Over time, access to the CPRs has become increasingly difficult, up until today, when civil society can mostly access them by accompanying parliamentarians in the exercise of their oversight power, as they are among the few institutional figures allowed in these camps without the need for prior authorization. Such practices have allowed critical situations within these cages to emerge promptly, but at the same time, they have led to a setback in the struggle for the right of access for various civil society organizations.

To this day, the representatives of LasciateCIEntrare are still denied entry, considered hostile subjects. Over the years, inspection visits have consistently led to complaints, legal filings, and in rare cases, even trials, but without ever truly impacting the CPR system. The few instances in which media operators have gained access have made it possible to bear witness to the horrors of life in the repatriation centers, through images that only those willing to see have paid attention to. **The documentation is extensive and detailed — the CPRs must be shut down.**

In 2017, under the **Gentiloni government—a center-left administration—the structure of the administrative detention system was powerfully relaunched through the so-called Minniti-Orlando decree.** In short, the **name of the CIEs was changed to CPRs (Repatriation Detention Centers), the need for one CPR in each region was established, and other detention sites were normalized at the discretion of law enforcement. Today, there are 10 CPRs open: Trapani (Milo), Caltanissetta, Palazzo San Gervasio, Bari, Brindisi, Ponte Galeria, Macomer, Gradisca d'Isonzo, Milan, and Turin.**

No government has ever attempted to close them—least of all the left-wing ones that established them in 1998—choosing instead to sporadically **modify over the years the duration of "detention": first one month, then three months, then one year, then three months again, then six months, today up to 18 months, and finally formalizing the need for more of them.**

Only the uprisings of the detained individuals over the years have led to the closure of these detention centers—closures that have always been followed by reopenings, in places like Turin, Crotone, Trapani, and Gradisca d'Isonzo.

Ponte Galeria CPR – February 2024 – photo received from LasciateCIEntrare

It is particularly important to remember what happened at the CIE in Crotone following the death by heart attack of Moustapha Anaki, a Moroccan citizen who collapsed after asking for medical assistance and receiving no response. It was 2013, and Moustapha's death triggered a violent protest that destroyed the CIE: three people were charged with devastation. The facility had been reopened the year before, after being rendered unusable during a previous revolt. However, in reference to that earlier event, the Court of Crotone in 2012 ruled that the individuals involved in the uprising were innocent, stating that one of the fundamental principles of the Italian Constitution—individual freedom—had been violated, and that the revolt was to be considered legitimate self-defense.

It remains the only ruling of its kind in Italy. The CIE in Crotone was reopened for a few months between 2016 and 2017 and then never again.

nda and Kamal Abdelatif at the Anthropology Festival in Bologna – 11.04.2025 – photo by Valentina delli Gatti

Today, with **the signing of Legislative Proposal no. 1660—approved on April 4, 2025, by the Council of Ministers and thus converted into a decree**—the executive has effectively bypassed the parliamentary process, rewriting the measure unilaterally with only minor changes. **This marks a serious erosion of everyone's freedom, the criminalization of any form of dissent, and an expansion of protections and discretionary powers for law enforcement—a trend already initiated with the 2017 Minniti-Orlando Decree. The decree criminalizes squatting with prison sentences ranging from two to seven years, and attacks roadblocks and movements opposing so-called "useful" public works.** While broader analysis of the decree is required elsewhere, here **we must emphasize the increasingly harsh repression of protests inside prisons and CPRs—extending even to peaceful protest forms like hunger strikes.**

As previously stated, revolts inside CPRs have at times succeeded in bringing about their partial or temporary closure, while also drawing public attention to the inhumane conditions within. Already rendered highly invisible—by restrictions such as the enforced use of non-personal phones without cameras, limited call times in some CPRs, and total phone bans in others—the ability of detainees to protect themselves through denunciation becomes ever more difficult. This is a punitive and securitarian decree that has faced repeated opposition from activist movements.

Center in Albania – Credit: Klodiana Millona,

The current **Meloni government has extended the maximum detention period to 18 months and plans to open at least three new CPRs: in Marche, Liguria, and Trentino-Alto Adige.** But it has gone even further, strengthening the administrative detention network to the point of experimenting—on the backs of people on the move—with new procedures of control and detention in CPRs outside Italy itself, specifically in Albania: a kind of penal colony.

In implementation of the memorandum of understanding between the two countries[1], according to which Albania allows Italy to use part of its territory to install facilities intended for carrying out border procedures aimed at the repatriation of migrants without a legal title of entry or residence in Italian territory. These structures are managed by Italian authorities, according to Italian law, and fully funded by Italy. This decision immediately raised alarm and concern among activists, legal operators, associations committed to the defense of human rights, with the awareness that such a system represents a **clear regression in the respect and guarantee of the rights of people on the move, in contrast with Italian, European, and international regulations on immigration and asylum law.**

The actual start of activities in the Italian centers in Albania confirmed these concerns: the first attempts to transfer people rescued at sea, in October 2024, proved unsuccessful[1], leading to the emptying and even closure of the facilities for several months.

In order to bypass the issues raised by the judges deemed competent on a case-by-case basis[1], it was finally decided—through a unilateral Italian amendment to the protocol between the two countries—that individuals already detained in CPRs in Italy would be transferred to Albania. People who suddenly found themselves delivered like unwanted parcels to another country, not even being informed beforehand, let alone given the chance to notify their families or legal representatives. But the inability to see the right to legal defense respected is nothing new for those held in a CPR.

for Ousman Sylla and Moussa Balde at the former Snia in Rome – February 2025 – photo by StopCpr Roma

Thus, deportations to Albania resumed, and once again in April 2025 around 40 people were transferred there, a number that continues to decrease thanks to the application of legal technicalities, yet without halting this juridical abomination—an abomination that has so far proven entirely ineffective even in serving the shallow goals of such a system, while generating exorbitant costs in just a few days for transfers to Albania and returns to Italy for repatriation. **An abomination that risks being perfected to the point of serving as a model for a new European system.**

Meanwhile, the Albanian machine, managed by the well-known Medihospes[3], continues to expose the shame of this country, while in all the CPRs in Italy, abuses and both small and large revolts persist.

THE WORD TO ACTIVISTS

enda at the Anthropology Festival in Bologna – 11.04.2025 – photo by Yasmine Accardo

Who is fighting against the CPRs?
The men and women who endure this system, along with their families. Henda is the mother of Wissem, who died bound and restrained on an extra bed in the hallway of the psychiatric ward at San Camillo Hospital in Rome on November 28, 2021. He had previously been detained at the CPR in Ponte Galeria, and before that, in the quarantine ships set up for the COVID emergency and at the Lampedusa hotspot.

Henda, along with her husband Kamel, Wissem's father, has been in Italy to join as a civil party in the trial seeking truth and justice for Wissem, which began on April 9, 2025.

"We were afraid to come to Italy. We didn't even want to hear about the country that killed our son. Wissem was loved by everyone. He was a good boy. He always worked and wanted to help his family, because we were struggling. That's why he came here, for us. When he arrived, he didn't expect to find what he found. He used to denounce all the injustices he saw over the phone, that's why they hurt him. I keep asking myself. We keep asking ourselves. How is it possible that he was treated worse than an animal, even in the hospital where one should find care? We are devastated, our whole family is devastated. We are here not only for our son, but for everyone who suffers through all of this, to put an end to all of it."

Wissem's story is emblematic of the treatment that those who arrive in this country experience, as it encompasses all the stages: **arrival at the hotspot, random distribution to reception or administrative detention,** in this specific case even the abomination of **quarantine ships** (set up during the COVID-19 health emergency), **and finally psychiatric containment. These are not even bodies or objects; they are expendable in the face of the altar of control and repression policies—a kind of blood ritual to display the power of the European capitalist system to its subjects.** Wissem exclusively wore the garment of detention, as do all those who arrive on our shores. **He rebelled against this system by denouncing the living conditions daily, which led to his detention, sedation, and psychiatric labeling. Wissem arrived healthy, but in our country, he became ill with injustice—he didn't deserve care, but containment, abandonment, and death.** While Henda and Kamel meet many young people at the Anthropology Festival at the University of Bologna, welcomed by Senator Cucchi, S. remains incarcerated at the CPR in Turin Reopened just a few days ago, he calls the SOS number of LasciateCIEntrare because he finds himself once again in a CPR, after having already been in the one in Trapani.

"In Trapani it was terrible, there was no assistance, nothing. They didn't want us to use phones, they kept threatening us outside the bars. Some were beaten badly just for going on a hunger strike. One brother went out in the morning to meet the Consul and never came back. Another brother, who had a phone, was taken by four people and he also disappeared. They took me and another person, and they wanted to deport us by ship. I felt sick, I fainted, and they took me to the hospital. They abandoned me there, like that. I had nothing with me, not even a piece of paper. After a day, I left, just like that. Free. I thought they had finally let me go, that I could leave and reach some family members in France, and instead... here I am in Torino. Honestly, I don't understand why."

In March 2025, numerous reports of uprisings at the Trapani CPR were made by the Sicilian network against confinement. Specifically, detainees were denouncing the continuous and unbearable conditions that prevented them from communicating with their family and friends due to the seizure and/or limitation of phone use. The use of phones has always allowed individuals to document events, mistreatment, and abuses, serving as a tool for legitimate defense, which is systematically taken away or damaged to prevent the recording of videos or contact with activists and lawyers outside. It should be noted that in March, some repatriations of Tunisian citizens were carried out by ship, a practice that had not been used before.
K:

"They didn't even let me see the Consul and put me on a ship. By evening, I was already in Tunisia. All this for denouncing what was happening: suicide attempts, beatings, expired food. What kind of country is this?"

The successive regulations over time have tried in every way to restrict the processes related to the CPRs (Identification and Expulsion Centers), with convoluted maneuvers that clearly violate the rights of people arriving in Italy, undermining their fundamental human rights. A clear example of this concerns the CPR in Trapani and the validation of detention, a case followed by lawyer Gaetano Pasqualino, involving a Bangladeshi citizen who had just landed in Italy and was taken to the CPR. **A part of Decree-Law 145 of 2024 introduced new rules for the validation of detention, under which the Court of Cassation must rule in a chamber of counsel on the grounds for the appeal and the requests of the Prosecutor General, without any involvement of the parties.**
It should be noted that the Constitutional Court, in Judgment No. 39 of April 21, 2025, deemed this procedure unlawful, as it was in violation of Articles 3 and 24 of the Constitution, which guarantee the right to a fair trial and the right of defense. This procedure had been introduced to speed up the detention validation process, thereby infringing upon the rights of individuals subject to expulsion orders or asylum seekers arriving in the country.
In the case of the Bangladeshi citizen who arrived in Italy on February 19, 2025, and whose detention at the CPR for 60 days was validated, lawyer Pasqualino had filed an appeal with the Court of Cassation as required by the law. In the judgment of April 22, the Supreme Court of Cassation highlighted the flaws in this procedure, agreeing with the legitimate doubts raised regarding the "adequate provision and proper explanation of the information" given to the migrant upon arrival in Italy, particularly regarding the opportunity to apply for international protection. It specifically addressed *"the time and manner in which the information was provided,"* reiterating that "it is not enough, to fulfill the information obligation under Article 10-ter of Legislative Decree No. 286 of 1998, for the deportation or detention order to simply state that the person was fully informed, if, after the person's objection, there is no evidence of this information in the record or other documents or evidence offered by the administration," and referred the matter for a new examination to the Court of Appeal of Palermo.

N. is a Nigerian citizen who has been at the CPR (Identification and Expulsion Center) in Gradisca di Isonzo for a few days.

"I've never done anything. It's really terrible here. There are a lot of protests, everyone is angry. There's no worse place than this. What am I doing here? I even found a job, for 3 months, which they could have renewed, but they told me they couldn't do anything without a document. But I just wanted to work. I want to go to a reception center. What is this camp? Why am I here? They told me they would take me to reception. But what is this?"

N., after a month of detention in the CPR, because he lacked a regular residence permit, was deported to Nigeria. When he arrived, he called to ask for help.

"I have nothing here. What am I doing here? I left with at least the money for the journey, and now I've come back like this, with nothing. I was in Italy for 4 years, I lost my residence permit, it expired. What was I supposed to do? I didn't do anything. I didn't deserve this suffering"

Mariama Sylla, the sister of Sylla Ousmane, who died in the Ponte Galeria CPR on February 6, 2024, was in Italy this February along with Thierno and Djenebou Balde, the brother and mother of Moussa Balde, who died in the Torino CPR in 2022. During their journey, they visited the CPRs in Ponte Galeria and Trapani, accompanied by parliamentarians from the AVS group. Their journey represented a powerful statement as they visited several cities in Italy to demand truth and justice and to speak to people about who Ousmane and Moussa were: border fighters

Mariama

"I found out about the death of Ousmane, my beloved brother, through social media. It was terrible. I couldn't believe it. How was it possible? What had they done to him?
My brother would have never committed suicide; if he did, it's because he couldn't take it anymore, to denounce all the mistreatment and violence.
My brother was a good person, a just person. He only wanted to sing — that was his dream, and he wasn't able to fulfill it.
He didn't like lies."

"We will not stop fighting until we know the truth. We want justice. We must all fight together."

Thierno: ***"We are not here just for our brothers but also for all the others, those who are now in the CPRs and are suffering, because this system cannot go on. Moussa was my brother. Adored by my mother. He was the best of us. He did not commit suicide — and if he did, he did it to denounce an injustice, to show what the CPR really is."***

Ousmane Sylla was a victim of a shameful reception system that abandoned and mistreated him in a center in the province of Cassino, managed by the cooperative Revenge, which is now closed.

Ousmane wanted to report what was happening inside, and for this reason he went to the Town Hall, where he was then taken, arrested, and brought to the CPR of Trapani, where he suffered abuse through psychiatric drugs and his health condition significantly worsened.

Following the revolts of December 2023, the CPR of Trapani was closed and **Ousmane was transferred to Ponte Galeria, where he took his own life with a rope on February 4, 2024, leaving a will in the form of a graffito of his face on the wall of the cell: *"Bring my body back to my mother."***

Here, no judge has yet ruled legitimate self-defense. The case is being followed by lawyers Pasqualino, Vitale, and Salerni, but no proceedings have yet been opened.

Mariama Sylla, Rome, February 2025

THE TRIAL AND THE STORY OF MOUSSA BALDE

Moussa Balde committed suicide in the Turin CPR of Corso Brunelleschi on May 23, 2021. He was only 23 years old and originally from Guinea. Following an assault that occurred in Ventimiglia, he had been transferred to a hospital where, while trying to report his attackers, he was instead taken to a CPR because he did not have documents. There, he was placed in isolation, where he later took his own life.

In the trial, those answering to the charge of manslaughter are Annalisa Spataro, former director of the center on behalf of the Gepsa company, and Fulvio Pitanti, the doctor who ordered Balde's isolation in the so-called "Ospedaletto." The charges of unlawful detention against the head of the Immigration Office and two officers were dismissed due to lack of subjective element. The Prosecutor concluded that the fact did occur, but since this had always been done, the officials could not have known it was wrong —these were the words of Gianluca Vitale, lawyer for the family.

Moussa is not the only one who died in the Turin CPR. Here we also remember Hassan Nejl in 2008 and Faisal Hossein in 2019. Today, the facility has been reopened after several months of closure following internal revolts.

The meeting between the Sylla and Balde families strengthened the shared desire for truth and justice, creating multiple moments of gathering and paths of struggle that are involving people both here in Italy and in the countries of origin, once again demonstrating the strength of these women and men in transforming pain into resistance.

D. has been living in Italy for 10 years now, having experienced a vile reception system that never guaranteed him anything.

"We didn't have hot water, we were out in that scattered countryside every day, trying to understand how to enter this country where we were always kept outside. It was too cold, the food was disgusting, and when I got to the commission..."

"I didn't know what to say. They rejected my request and I didn't even know I could have a lawyer. I was left without documents and I managed to get by working in the countryside in Calabria. Then they stopped me because I had a joint and they took me to prison... I stayed there for a year. It was terrible. No one can imagine how much. Then I got out with nothing. I tried to find the right path, but nothing, no documents. At least I was working to send money to my mother. Then they stopped me again and took me to an even worse place. The CPR in Palazzo San Gervasio. I was afraid. Always afraid. Afraid that I would kill myself. I just wanted to get out, just get out. Then a young man died. I don't know what happened... I got out two days later. They say it's because I'm crazy. Yes, it's true, I'm crazy. I went crazy here.

D. was detained in the CPR of Palazzo San Gervasio in August 2024, for two weeks. Despite his psychiatric vulnerability, he was considered fit for detention, which the judge validated. After the death of Oussama Daraoui on August 5, he was hastily released 'for health reasons' — it took a death to prevent another one...

An investigation has been opened into the death of Oussama. The family appointed lawyer Covella, who is handling the case. It concerns the management of the CPR of Palazzo San Gervasio by Engels, now Martinina srl, from 2019 to 2022 (currently managed by Officine Sociali, against whom a complaint was filed by MP Rachele Scarpa following an inspection visit with CILD in December 2024. **A trial has begun against as many as 27 defendants — a trial involving not only the management, but also lawyers, police officers, and public officials[2], for fraud in public procurement, mistreatment, and previously torture** (later downgraded during proceedings due to a lack of evidence of systematic abuse). The trial opened in January 2025. Several people harmed by the CPR were able to join the case as civil parties, following public complaints made by some detainees through the press. Among the associations that joined the case as civil parties is Mem.med – Mediterranean Memory.

There are several ongoing legal proceedings against the CPR system: for mismanagement and denial of rights in the Milan CPR[1]; for the death of Vachtang Enukidze, which occurred in 2020 in the CPR of Gradisca di Isonzo, in which the National Guarantor of the rights of detained persons has joined the case as a civil party. For the violations reported in the same CPR, a complaint was filed with the Gorizia Prosecutor's Office by then-MPs D. Sarli and P. Nugnes (Mixed Group), based on reports received from the LasciateCIEntrare campaign; another complaint was filed regarding the CPR of Caltanissetta by Borderline Sicilia (now Mem Med – Mediterranean Memory); and a further complaint was filed in January 2025 with the Prosecutor's Office of Nuoro by MP F. Ghirra (AVS), based on reports received from the Milan-based association Naga and the network Mai più Lager – No to CPRs.

For 27 years, the horrors suffered by people detained in the CPR system have been sadly well known — after being starved, oppressed, rejected, rendered invisible. Detained for a mere administrative offense in prison-like facilities managed by a small circle of private entities[1], whose ultimate goal is profit maximization at the expense of the living conditions endured by detainees.

Gradisca di Isonzo CPR – 2024 – photo received from LasciateCIEntrare

They are deprived of the possibility to share images of the inhumane conditions in which they are forced to live, except in rare cases. In fact, only from certain CPRs (such as Gradisca d'Isonzo and Milan), where the use of personal mobile phones is allowed, do images, videos, and cries for help manage to break through the walls of the CPRs. From the remaining facilities, direct reports from those who suffer them daily rarely reach the outside. **Take, for example, the CPR of Macomer, in Sardinia — a former prison equipped with a high-security area, active since 2020 as a center for migrants, but which had been closed in 2014 because it did not meet the minimum standards required of a correctional facility.**

From this center, images are rarely received, just as contact with the outside world is difficult. Over the years, numerous cases of rights violations have been reported, including the detention of non-expellable individuals and, increasingly, people with psychological suffering — either pre-existing or induced — as happened to Z., who was detained here despite not being in a condition to understand what was happening, and likewise left alone, without the competent local services being alerted to provide support after his release. Or “Ousmane,” who, having built a life in Italy, attempted suicide several times in order to avoid forced repatriation to Senegal — considered a safe country by the Italian government, but not in light of his specific situation.

Gradisca di Isonzo CPR – October 2024 – photo received from LasciateCIEntrare

With the aim of remembering the inhumanity of these places — where the protection of fundamental rights, such as the right to health, is not possible, as the facilities themselves are a source of distress, despair, and alienation — a campaign has been launched: a true journey for justice, dignity, and rights, promoted by the Forum Salute Mentale. Through this campaign, Marco Cavallo is once again on the move, this time heading toward the CPRs.