

SECULARISM AND RADICALIZATION IN ITALY

SERA meeting (Malta-June 2017)

Legislation

- **ITALIAN CONSTITUTION**

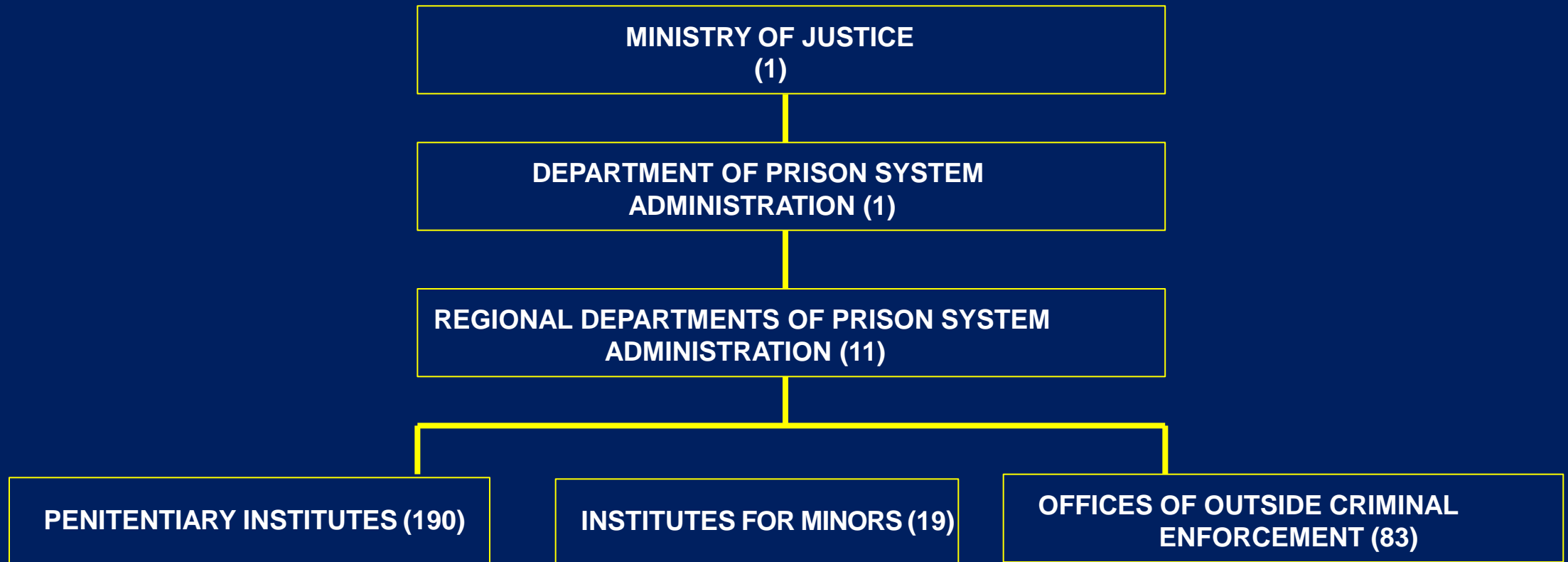
- **LAW no. 354 OF JULY 26th 1975 “RULES ON PRISON SYSTEM AND ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES OF FREEDOM DEPRIVATION AND RESTRICTING”**

- **LAW no. 663 OF OCTOBER 10th 1986 “AMENDMENTS TO LAW ON PENITENTIARY SYSTEM AND ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES TO DEPRIVE OR LIMIT FREEDOM”**

- **DECREE OF PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC no. 230 OF JUNE 30th 2000, “REGULATION STANDARDS ABOUT RULES ON PRISON SYSTEM AND ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF MEASURES OF FREEDOM DEPRIVATION AND RESTRICTING”**

The bodies

ORGANIZATION CHART OF PRISON SYSTEM



DATA

Official capacity of prisons system	Prison population (including pre-trial detainees / remand prisoners)	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	Foreign prisoners (percentage of prison population)	Minor Prison population total
• 50 044	• 56. 436	• 93%	• 34.1%	• 462

PENITENTIARY INSTITUTIONS

Prisons for adults are divided into 2 categories:

- Case di Reclusione (Detention Houses), in which the final detainees are restricted
- Case Circondariali (Prisons), where people accused are to remain up to the final sentence of conviction or they are condemned with a sentence of imprisonment that is under five years.

Italian approach to radicalization

- Past experience with left and right wing terrorism
- existence of mafia-style organized crime
- Separation of terrorist inmates from members of organized criminal groups within detention environment
- package of measures to protect civil detention environment liberties of inmates
- existence of a police force dedicated exclusively to the prison system

The radicalization approach

- Security
- Rehabilitation
- Surveillance judge

Italian approach to radicalization: Monitoring

There are **3 categories** of monitored inmates:

- Inmates charged - sentenced or convicted for international terrorism or political extremism crime
- Inmates charged with minor crimes, violent crimes or other crimes that share (adopting) an extremist ideology
- Inmates charged with minor crimes, violent crimes, or other crimes but vulnerable to be influenced by an extremist ideology.

Italian approach to radicalization: Monitoring

There are **3 level of alert:**

- 1. High – Monitoring
- 2. Medium – Attenzionamento (from the Italian word for ‘attention’)
- 3. Low – Reporting.

Italian approach to radicalization: Training

Training has been offered to all penitentiary operators;

Training includes following issues:

- cultural and religious features of Islam;
- religious practice;
- Cultural mediation;
- definition of ideology-inspired international terrorism and its spread;
- proselytism and violent radicalization ;
- case studies of violent radicalization in prison and good practices.

The rehabilitation treatment

Principle of rehabilitative purposes of punishment:
Punishment cannot consist in inhuman treatment and must aim at re-educating the convicted .
(Italian Constitution, third paragraph of article 27)

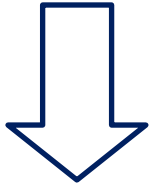
The principles

This process is made up of five elements:

- Education
- Employment
- Relationship with family
- Sport, cultural and recreational activities
- Religion

The principles and the rehabilitation treatment

SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATION OF PERSONALITY



TREATMENT DEAL

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INTRA-MURAL



EXTRA-MURAL

It offers direct interventions to support:

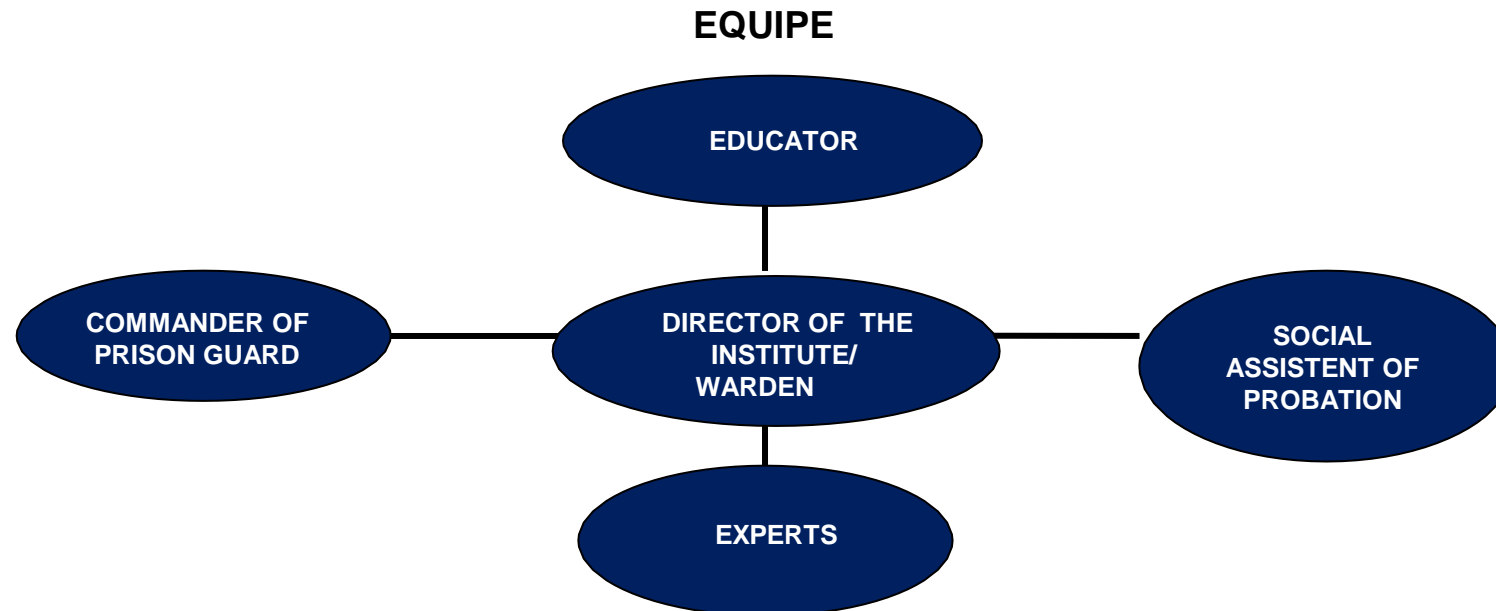
- human rights
- cultural and professional interests of the offender,
- a process of modification of personal conditions and attitudes,
- a constructive social participation

The principles and the rehabilitation treatment

Rehabilitation = recovery of the prisoner to a life in society

Methodology = scientific observation of personality involved

Subjects = prisoner and equipe



Strengths

REHABILITATIVE PURPOSES OF PUNISHMENT

INDIVIDUALIZATION OF TREATMENT AND DIALECTIC BETWEEN
INSTITUTION/DETENTION

INVOLVEMENT OF EXPERTS
(such as educators, social workers, other professionals)

PROVISION OF ALTERNATIVES MEASURES TO DETENTION

OPENNESS TO EXTERNAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Weaknesses

EXCESSIVE USE OF CUSTODY

OVERCROWDING OF PENITENTIARY INSTITUTES

PROMISCUITY AMONG DIFFERENT LEGAL POSITIONS

LACK OF STAFF (especially for custody)

**LIMITED USE OF SPECIALIZED EXPERTS, SUCH AS
LINGUISTIC-CULTURAL MEDIATOR**

SCARCITY OF JOBS AVAILABLE FOR PRISON POPULATION

Formal, informal and not formal education

- The access to the educational programs is free (no compulsory)
- In some case due to the lack of resources the candidates will be screened
- Economical benefits for students

Formal, informal and not formal education

- The Italian Ministry of Education, University and Research (MIUR) is responsible for the qualification of formal learning (school and universities) in the educational system, while Regional governments are responsible for the Vocational system and their formal qualifications.
- Among the cultural activities organized inside prisons, writing in its various forms (autobiographical storytelling, poetry, screenplays for theater and other audiovisual media and/or forms of informative communication - newspapers, websites, broadcasted radio and television), has become an effective tool for personal growth and social reintegration for convicted individuals.

Formal, informal and not formal education

CPIA (Centri Provinciali per l'Istruzione degli Adulti,) are Public School Centers specialized in educational courses for adult and migrants especially meant for adults and young.

CPIA organize course also for detainees in the penitentiaries such as:

- First level education courses (lower secondary school diploma): all those over 16 may enroll.
- Second level education courses: second level education courses (technical, professional and artistic training) are finalized to obtain a technical, professional and artistic preparation diploma.
- Literacy and Italian language courses: these courses are open to adults with a non-Italian citizenship, of working age and in possession of a residency permit. The qualification obtained once these courses are completed successfully is useful for the accomplishment of procedures required by the innovations in the fields of immigration and integration.
- The CPIA also host the Italian A2 level tests for the release of the CE residency permit for long-term residents , and hosts the civic education and information sessions for immigrants interested in the verification of the integration agreement based on the new CE residency permit release regulations.

Certification of competences

- The process for the certification of competences acquired in non-formal and informal contexts is composed of three phases:
- Identification,
- Validation through (II party assessment)
- Certification (III party assessment)

Obstacles and challenges

- Lack of spaces, teaching materials and media
- Access of detainees to lessons is reduced
- High percentage of abandonment
- Teachers are forced to cover infinite roles
- Teachers' opinions count little or nothing in major decisions regarding detention
- Risk of mistification

The state of the youth detention centers system

- non-Italian minors are more likely to be detained rather than subjected to external penal measures and they indeed represent 45 percent of the population in IPMs.
- The youth detention centers system only host foreign or southern people, with few Exceptions

The state of the youth detention centers system

- Scholastic activities: plenty of curricular courses are offered, ranging from basic language lessons for foreigners to secondary school modules
- Ample offer of extracurricular activities
- All IPMs offer professional formative courses

The state of the youth detention centers system; Problems

- Lack of teachers, educators and social workers
- Classroom space limited
- No internet access

The state of the youth detention centers system; Suggestions

- the opening up of the juvenile justice system to more external activities;
- the guarantee of Internet access in each and every detention center;
- reshaping staff to include more specialized pedagogic operators and fewer penitentiary police.
- Training need to be more individualized, flexible and modular

Detention House. “Ucciardone”

Ucciardone is one of the oldest Penitentiary of Sicily (1834). It's located in Palermo and it's very famous because many people belong to the local mafia (*cosa nostra*) were detained inside. It had been for long time a Prison but in 2014 it became a Detention House.

“UCCIARDONE” Detention House

Official capacity of prisons system	Prison population	Foreign prisoners	Type of Offending
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 566	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 347	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 39	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Property crime• Traffic• Sexual offences

Detention House “Ucciardone”: Activities

- Educational courses - first level Primary School (about 70 student and just 17 of them finished the courses)
- Educational courses – secondary school – 51 students and just 25 completed the courses
- Language courses – 25 students
- Work activities
- Inmates work in upkeep activities

Detention House “Ucciardone”: Activities organized by no profit associations

- Sport activities (organized by Volunteers Association)
- Theatre Activities
- Cultural Activities(reading workshop; Music session);
- Religion groups (Catholic and Evangelic).

Muslim Inmates are using to pray in the prison cells because it's not present a place in common where they can pray together. Therefore, The Institute, respecting the different beliefs and religions, during the Ramadan time allows to muslim prisoners to cook themselves their food in the evening.

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Prisons of Castelvetro

The Castelvetro prison is quite small and overall well-maintained in terms of its structure. Castelvetro. The development of treatment activities – which the Direction has lately intensified – enables the prisoners taking part in them to spend a part of their day outside of their cells.

Prison of Castelvetro

Official capacity of prisons system

- 44

Prison population

- 58

Foreign prisoners

- 20

Types of Offending

- Sexual offences
- Property crime
- Drug Trade

Prisons of Castelvetro: Educational activities

- Literacy and Italian language courses held by provincial adult education centres (CPIA); and second-level education courses held by schools which offer technical courses
- Literacy is overall quite low. However, the main literacy courses this year were those of Italian for foreigners

Prisons of Castelvetro: Educational activities

Schoolrooms are often set up in the sectional sociality rooms, which are medium-sized (about 25 square meters), and are equipped with a TV, some gym equipment and some video game consoles.

Prisons of Castelvetro : Activities organized by no profit associations

- Religion groups (Catholic).
- Ceramic laboratory