



GLOBALDETENTIONPROJECT

Annual Report 2019



The Global Detention Project is a non-profit organisation based in Geneva that promotes the human rights of people who have been detained for reasons related to their non-citizen status. Our mission is:

- To **promote the human rights** of detained migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers
- To **ensure transparency** in the treatment of immigration detainees
- To **reinforce advocacy** aimed at reforming detention systems
- To **nurture policy-relevant scholarship** on the causes and consequences of migration control policies

Rohingya refugees are detained by police in Tripura, India, in January 2019, having been arrested by the Indian Border Security Force. The group had previously been stranded in the no-man's land between India and Bangladesh, with both countries refusing to accept them (Alamy)

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1. From the President and Executive Director

Late in the evening of 2 July 2019, as forces loyal to Libyan “warlord” Khalifa Haftar intensified their offensive in western Libya, an airstrike hit an old storage hanger in the outskirts of Tripoli that was attached to the Tajoura Detention Centre. Locked inside the hanger were more than a hundred migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, most of whom had been apprehended by the country’s coastguard as they attempted the dangerous crossing to Europe. The UN called the attack, which resulted in the death of more than 50 people, “a war crime.”

In many ways, however, the Tajoura bombing was not only a war crime. It was also a stark reminder of the deadly consequences of European efforts to prevent refugees from reaching its borders by supporting migrant interdiction and detention in countries that are wracked by violence, war, and lawlessness.

The bombing should also be seen as a grisly symbol of the ineffable retreat of countries across the globe from their human rights obligations with respect to some of the planet’s more vulnerable people. From Australia’s on-going disregard for the rights of refugees ensnared in its offshore processing system to the escalating controls

implemented by the United States on its border with Mexico—where hundreds of thousands of children were detained last year—it is clear that many of the world’s leading liberal democracies continue to be captivated and motivated by the fear of a never ending refugee and migration “crisis.”

This ethos of fear and containment can also be discerned at the international level, where new initiatives have been launched and important studies completed in the past year. In December, the long-awaited UN Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty was released. As we discuss later in this report, the study’s advisory team, which included GDP staff members, encouraged the study’s authors to consider the latest recommendations of the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and other human rights agencies with respect to child detention practices. The final version of the Global Study cites statements from these international bodies, arguing that they “illustrate an emerging international consensus that the immigration detention of children for purely migration-related reasons is prohibited under various articles of the [Convention on the Rights of the Child].” The study marks the first time that a concerted effort has been made to comprehensively calculate the numbers of children in all forms of detention around the globe. And yet, although the Independent Expert issued questionnaires to all countries, only 92 countries responded, and only 42 countries answered questions concerning children in migration-related detention.”

Also in December, the new UN Network on Migration—the mechanism created by the Global Compact on Migration to assist states in their efforts to implement the non-binding agreement—held its first annual meeting in Geneva. This network will provide an important venue for civil society interaction with governments, and importantly it has developed “workstreams” on key issues like detention and returns. But it remains to be seen if this new network will be able to effectively promote the human rights of migrants.



The remains of Tajoura Detention Centre, Libya, July 2019 (Picture Alliance/ Hazem Turkia)

The organisation charged with coordinating the network is the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the international community's preeminent institution addressing global migration issues. However, it is important to remember that the IOM is not a human rights organisation; rather, it is a "non-normative organisation" related to the UN. As states across the globe dodge many of their responsibilities towards undocumented migrants, it is critical for civil society groups to remain engaged and vocal, pressing the IOM and all member states of the UN—whose very existence, after all, is premised on the international human rights framework—to advance a rights-based approach to migration management initiatives.

The Tajoura bombing was not only a war crime. It was a stark reminder of the deadly consequences of Europe's efforts to prevent refugees from reaching its borders.

In both these cases—the Global Study and the Global Compact—there is a tension between the acknowledgment of the need to reform how we treat the world's burgeoning population of people who are crossing borders in search of better futures, and a reticence to take the necessary steps to ensure that these reforms can be made. If a majority of countries refuse to contribute to our understanding of the extent of the detention of children, can we expect member states of the Global Compact to take steps "to end the practice of child detention," as the Compact urges? And while the Compact mentions the need to uphold the existing human rights framework, many of the world's major recipient nations have refused to join the non-binding agreement, in part because of a reticence to embrace certain migrants' rights promoted by UN human rights bodies.

The year 2019 marked the final year of the GDP's first Strategic Plan. In this Annual Report, we discuss in detail how our strategy has shaped our activities and led us to become more engaged with activists, practitioners, policy-makers, scholars, and—critically—detainees and their families. Looking back, it seems a remarkable journey, one that began in university classrooms but eventually led to the



*HMS Lifeline, which has been used for search and rescue in the Mediterranean
(Hermine Poschmann/ Mission Lifeline)*

establishment of a prominent non-profit organisation promoting the human rights of people who are locked behind bars merely because they are undocumented or seek safe haven outside their countries.

But now is not the time to rest on our achievements. Now, in the face of this backlash against migrants and refugees, is the time to redouble our efforts. This conviction is a key motivation as we complete the GDP's new Strategic Plan. We look forward to working in the year ahead with our many partners as well as with all those who seek to promote and defend the human rights of detained migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.

Michael Flynn

Executive Director

Roberta Cecchetti

President

2. From Research to Social Change: The GDP Strategic Plan

The year 2019 marked the final year of the GDP's Strategic Plan 2016-2019. As we complete this Annual Report, we are finalising a new plan for the next four-year period. But before we move forwards, it is important to take stock of the many important developments and achievements that have emerged under the guidance of our strategy.

2.1 Launching the Plan

In 2014-2015, as we transitioned from a university-based academic project into an independent human rights-based research institute, it became clear that we needed to lay concrete foundations for our future development. Oak Foundation, an important institutional partner—both then and now—encouraged our small team of researchers to lay these foundations by developing a strategy that reflected the goals of the new association. With funding provided by the foundation, we contracted a Swiss-based strategy consultant Agility3, which helped guide the GDP team in our reflections and deliberations.

A central consideration from the outset was to identify our motives for establishing a new NGO rather than continuing as an academic project. For the GDP team, the answer was clear: to more effectively promote the human rights of people who are detained for reasons related to their immigration status or asylum claims. We wanted to be able to interact more directly with those working to reform their immigration systems and to assist the various human rights bodies that seek to hold states to account. But how to shift from an academic-oriented team known for its detailed and comprehensive datasets on immigration detention systems to an effective agent of social change? This was the question at the heart of our strategic planning initiative.



A woman protests EU immigration detention practices at a protest in Barcelona, Spain, May 2019 (Alamy)

2.2 Theory of Change

Data-driven advocacy is today a cornerstone of human rights activism. When we became an independent NGO, the GDP was well placed to embrace and implement such a concept. We had already developed a unique map of detention centres covering several dozen countries across the globe. We had also built a first-of-its-kind database to document nearly all aspects of detention systems employing provisions from international human rights treaties. And we had launched a website that was quickly becoming an important go-to source of information and analysis for a range of actors, both governmental and non-governmental. The challenge we faced was to properly balance our systematic investigative approach to building data with our efforts to more directly engage advocacy communities and promote the human rights of migrants and asylum seekers.



Detained families at the US Border Patrol's McAllen, Texas, Station (Department of Homeland Security Office of the Inspector General)

As we considered how best to package our research to support advocacy campaigns, we identified various hurdles to promoting reforms of detention practices. Debates over immigration policies are frequently hampered by misinformation, competing claims, and starkly different impassioned visions. It thus became clear to us that rigorously developed measures, which are not politically or ideologically shaped, are necessary for cutting through uncertainty and ensuring that advocacy campaigns have clearly defined and well-researched targets.

Our deliberations were also informed by our experience observing how, with an issue like immigration detention, knowledge is powerful. There is widespread lack of transparency and awareness on this issue, which shields countries from scrutiny and complicates calls for reforms. Governments often attempt to disguise their immigration detention practices, perhaps because they run counter to a central tenet of modern liberal democracies—the right to liberty. These practices can also present challenging legal problems, which may help explain why detention statistics can be difficult to find and why some countries call immigration detention anything but detention. Thus, clarity in analysis, thoroughness and impartiality in constructing data, and the ability to bring attention to our findings would have to be central to the way we operate.

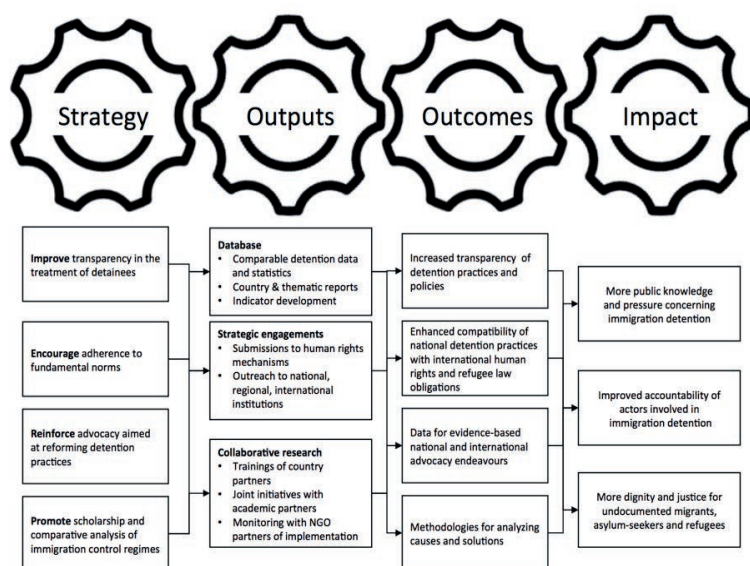
While these objectives came through clearly, what was lacking was a better understanding of where the GDP fits in the expanding ecosystem of researchers and activists focusing on immigration detention. The strategic planning initiative helped us grasp more concretely the unique space the GDP occupies. By carefully employing well-defined international human rights laws and norms to shape the categories of

information in our database, our reports are directly relevant to the efforts of both local advocates and international human rights agencies. The strategic planning initiative helped us recognise that this approach to documenting immigration detention could also be a tool for building a shared vision bringing together both the scholarly and advocacy communities.

These considerations, in addition to numerous other consultations and deliberations, eventually led us to identify the following core pillars of our strategy:

- **To improve transparency in the treatment of detainees** by expanding and refining our information on detention systems and increasing awareness of the impact of detention.
- **To reinforce advocacy** by developing tools to assist the documentation and capacities of civil society groups and collaborating on reporting initiatives at the international level.
- **To encourage adherence to fundamental norms** by deepening engagements with international human rights institutions and global initiatives addressing refugee and migration challenges.
- **To foster policy-relevant scholarship** by encouraging the study of the causes behind, and responses to, the growth of immigration detention regimes.

These four elements and the connective tissue that lead them to the changes we envision were neatly summarised in the following chart, developed with assistance from Agility3:



2.3 Then and Now

• Improving Transparency and Awareness

Since the launch of our strategic plan in 2016, we have emphasised efforts to make sure that our data and analyses of detention systems reach the widest audience possible. More awareness can lead to more transparency. Through overhauling our website, developing a social media presence, and growing our newsletter subscribers, we have seen an exponential increase in users accessing our data. In 2019, our website registered 244,055 users and 443,900 page views; in 2015, we registered 62,265 users and 163,031 page views. This steep rise in our readership has led to an uptick in the number of journalists and scholars employing our data for their own research. We identified 62 academic citations of our research and data in 2015; in 2019 we recorded 158. Bearing in mind that these figures only include articles published in English, it is fair to assume that the actual total is significantly larger.

Website Use, 2015 versus 2019

(via Google Analytics)

| | 2015 | 2019 |
|------------|---------|---------|
| Users | 62,265 | 244,055 |
| Sessions | 80,813 | 295,253 |
| Page Views | 163,031 | 443,900 |

Citations, Academic and Media (English Only), 2015 versus 2019

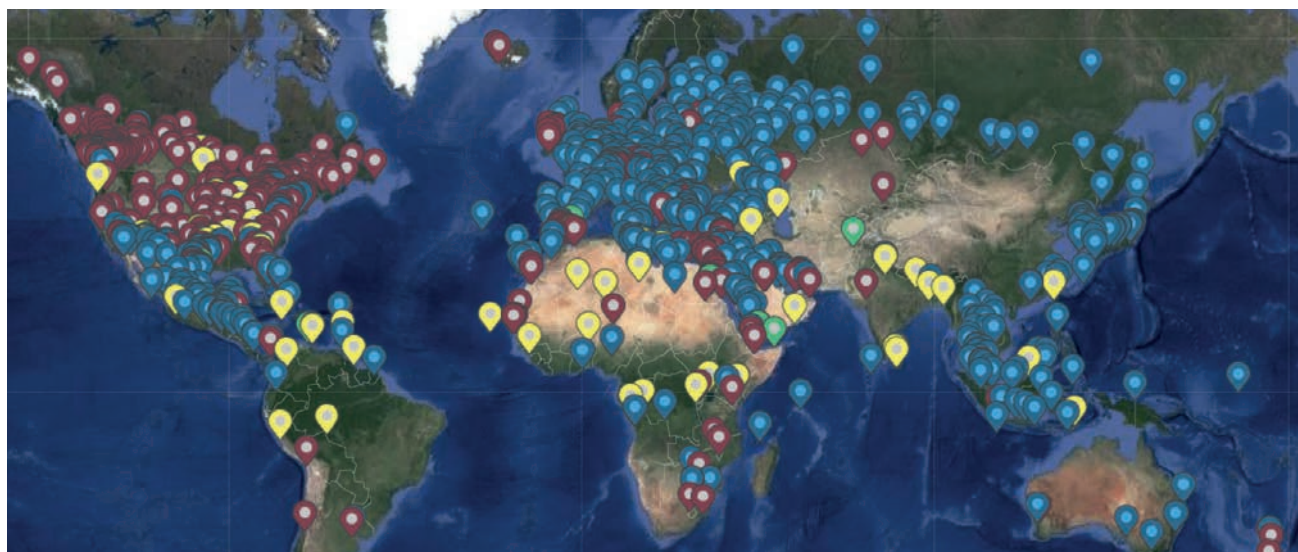
| | 2015 | 2019 |
|--------------------|------|------|
| Academic Citations | 62 | 158 |
| Media Citations | 9 | 96 |

• Reinforcing Advocacy

Prior to becoming an independent research institute, the GDP's interactions with NGOs had largely been limited to infrequent collaborations. These resulted in some important and highly impactful results, including the 2015 publication of the widely cited report "The Uncounted: The Detention of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe,"¹ which was the product of a two-year joint transparency investigation with Access Info Europe. Our only other significant civil society engagement from this period was a 2010 workshop that we hosted in Geneva, in collaboration with the International Detention Coalition, with advocates from across the Mediterranean, which aimed at developing shared concepts and languages that could be used to build the GDP's early database development efforts.²

Though infrequent, these joint endeavours were critically important motivators in our desire to become independent. With "reinforcing advocacy" as a central pillar in our new strategy, we have significantly expanded our collaborations. During this period, we have worked with some three dozen NGOs in all corners of the globe, drafting joint submissions to international human rights bodies, producing impactful reports to support local campaigns, and serving as advisors on documentation techniques and campaign strategies.

Since 2017, with the launching of the Global Immigration Detention Observatory, our collaborative online database project, we have trained more than two dozen external field researchers on the use of



GDP map of detention facilities (Global Detention Project)

GDP Engagements, 2016-2019

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| Committee against Torture | European Programme for Integration and Migration | Special Representative of the Secretary-General for International Migration |
| Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights | Global Compact for Migration | UN Forum on Business and Human Rights |
| Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women | Global Migration Group Working Group on Human Rights and Gender Equality | UN High Commissioner for Refugees |
| Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination | Human Rights Committee | UN Independent Expert on Children Deprived of Liberty |
| Committee on Migrant Workers | Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights | UN Network on Migration |
| Committee on the Rights of the Child | Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism | Universal Periodic Review |
| Council of Europe Committee on Legal Cooperation | Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrant | Working Group on Arbitrary Detention |
| European Committee for the Prevention of Torture | Special Rapporteur on Torture | Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries |

the database, many of whom are based at NGOs who have used the data developed in the database for advocacy initiatives. A case in point was the “Red Line” project, a joint project involving several NGOs in Europe whose final report, released in early 2019, included detention data profiles of all the countries covered in the report that were produced using the Observatory.

All told, since 2017, external researchers have added some 4,500 individual pieces of data into our online database, which has helped lead to the creation of a network of data-supported advocacy groups and a global repository of immigration detention data and analysis. (For more on the Observatory, and our plans to develop it further, see 5. Reinforcing Advocacy.)

- **Encouraging Adherence to Fundamental Norms**
While we first began to engage with international human rights mechanisms on detention-related issues in the early 2010s, it was not until 2016 and the adoption of our Strategic Plan that this work began in earnest. Much of our early attention was focused on the Committee on Migrant Workers and the Human Rights Committee. More recently, we have significantly expanded our interactions to include more varied mechanisms (24 in total) such as the Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries, the Special Rapporteur on Torture, and the Universal Periodic Review—many of which have only recently begun focusing concerted attention on immigration detention.

Total Number of Submissions, 2012-2015 versus 2016-2019

| | |
|-----------|----|
| 2012-2015 | 11 |
| 2016-2019 | 63 |

With 63 interventions submitted over the past four years, we have observed a growing tendency for these monitoring mechanisms to cover detention issues in their assessments, and to seek out the GDP team for advice, demonstrating our growing role as an important source of data and analysis. Our submissions have been of particular use to mandate holders in their preparation for investigations. Regularly, they have cited GDP interventions, and



A Serviço De Estrangeiros e Fronteiras (SEF) officer inspects passports at Lisbon Airport (Miguel A. Lopes)

“The success of every country mission that the Working Group carries out largely depends on the ‘homework’ that the WGAD has carried out in preparation to the visit by researching the issues pertinent to the deprivation of liberty within the country it is visiting, identifying issues and stakeholders, as well as actual facilities to visit. This is a huge undertaking and requires reliable partners assisting the WGAD. To this end, the GDP has been an enthusiastic and professional supporter of the WGAD, providing the Group with reliable and up-to-date information and data on the countries the Group is visiting.

The Working Group considers such assistance of the GDP as invaluable especially noting the lack of civil society organisations that are able to engage with issues related to detention in the migration context globally, a role that the GDP carries out with remarkable persistence.”

Elina Steinerte, Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

have even invited the GDP to participate in events such as the twentieth anniversary of the mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants to discuss our research further (for more, see 6. Encouraging Adherence to Fundamental Norms).

- **Fostering Research and Scholarship**

In developing into a new association, and in establishing ourselves in-line with our strategic vision, we drew on our roots as an academic research team. We have continued to emphasise a scientific approach to investigating immigration detention, which forms the basis of our database initiative, as well as to pursue research endeavours with scholars and academics around the world.

In many ways, we have broadened our academic engagements since becoming independent. We now have a well-established programme for hosting interns and research fellows as part of their graduate studies; we have launched a series of working papers covering a broad range of subjects (we published 25 papers between 2016 and 2019, all of which were written by leading scholars); we have published two books, *Challenging Immigration Detention* (Elgar 2017) and *Immigration Detention in the EU: In the Shadow of the “Crisis,”* (Springer 2020); we have presented our findings at numerous academic conferences; and we have written a host of articles for scholarly publications examining detention from varied theoretical angles.

Importantly, we have also sought to build on the realisation that emerged from our strategic planning consultations of the unique position

we have straddling the academic and advocacy communities. In particular, we are actively engaged in supporting a range of initiatives that seek to strengthen collaborations between scholars and activists, including an emerging scholar-activist network launched by researchers at McGill University and a project based at Oxford University’s Border Criminologies that seeks to give voice to activists and detainees about their experiences in detention centres (for more, see 7. Fostering Policy-Relevant Scholarship).

Total Number of Rights Mechanisms with which the GDP Interacted, 2015 versus 2019

| | |
|------|---|
| 2015 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women 2. Committee on Migrant Workers 3. European Committee for the Prevention of Torture 4. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention |
| 2019 | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Committee on Migrant Workers 2. European Committee for the Prevention of Torture 3. Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism 4. Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants 5. UN Forum on Business and Human Rights 6. UN Independent Expert on Children Deprived of Liberty 7. Universal Periodic Review 8. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention 9. Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries |

3. Realising the GDP Vision: Key Highlights from 2019

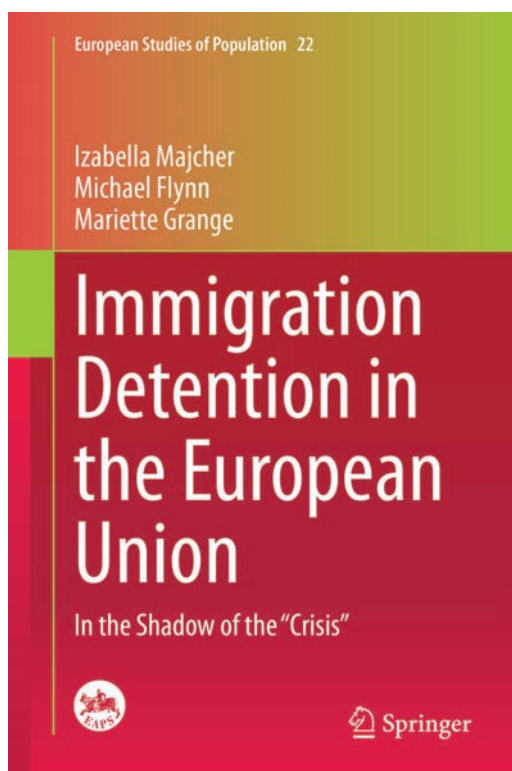
3.1 Immigration Detention in the European Union: In the Shadow of the “Crisis”

In 2014, on the eve of Europe’s “refugee crisis,” astute observers of immigration would have noticed that detention rates were plateauing, or even declining, across much of region. Almost overnight, these trends dramatically changed. As thousands of refugees and migrants embarked on gruelling journeys across Europe, countries massively ramped up their immigration detention rates. Today, years after this short-lived “crisis” ended and the numbers of asylum seekers dropped off massively, detention rates remain at all-time highs in countries across the continent.

The GDP has closely monitored Europe’s evolving detention systems for many years, reporting regularly on changes in migrant-related legislation at both the EU and domestic levels, sourcing data, and documenting critical features of detention regimes. Our efforts to systematically track detention practices

have given us a unique vantage point with which to observe trends. In 2019, these efforts culminated in the completion of the book *Immigration Detention in the European Union: In the Shadow of the “Crisis”* (Springer 2020).

The book—co-authored by the GDP’s Izabella Majcher, Michael Flynn, and Mariette Grange—offers a unique comparative assessment of the evolution of immigration detention systems in all EU member states since the onset of the “refugee crisis.” By applying an analytical framework premised on international human rights law in assessing domestic detention regimes, the book reveals the extent to which EU legislation has led to the adoption of laws and practices that may disregard fundamental rights and standards. Sharpening awareness of the evolution of state efforts to control global migration, the book will be an invaluable tool for academics and practitioners seeking to better understand how and why EU states have increasingly drifted away from core human rights at the heart of liberal democracies, notably the right to liberty and prohibitions against torture and ill treatment, in their responses to new refugee and migration challenges.



3.2 De Facto Deprivation of Liberty in Qatar

In Qatar, foreigners make up a staggering 90 percent of the country’s population. However, under the country’s *Kafala* system, migrants and domestic workers have been legally unable to leave their employers without permission—a fact that has fuelled an exploitation of foreign workers, and left migrants vulnerable to detention and deportation. Following countless calls for reform, including from the GDP, the country introduced important new legislation in 2018, stipulating a migrant’s right to leave their employer without permission. Critically however, this excluded large numbers of persons, including employees of public sector organisations, employees of semi and quasi-governmental organisations, and domestic workers.



UN Human Rights Council (Wikimedia Commons)

In submissions to UN treaty monitoring bodies, the GDP has repeatedly highlighted the abuses that foreign workers suffer at the hands of their employers across the Gulf, and their subsequent acute vulnerability to detention. In particular, the GDP has drawn attention to the fact that immigration systems in the region lead to *de facto* arbitrary deprivation of liberty at the hands of private individuals—such as the case of domestic workers being prevented from leaving employers’ households. To date, however, these abusive policies have rarely been viewed through the lens of detention.

The GDP, however, has worked to place this issue squarely on the table of human rights monitoring bodies. Ahead of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention’s visit to Qatar in November 2019, the GDP—together with the Gulf-based group Migrant-Rights.org—highlighted the issue of *de facto* detention in a submission to the Working Group. We stated:

“The excessive control that employers have over workers, common in Qatar and the entire Gulf region, may lead to unrecognised forms of arbitrary deprivation of liberty perpetrated by private individuals and businesses.”

Subsequently, during the Working Group’s visit and following report,³ particular focus was paid to the issue of “*de facto* deprivation of liberty,” prompting the body to urge Qatari authorities to ensure that “the right to personal liberty of all individuals in Qatar is respected in both the public and private sectors.” The Working Group added that “workers must be allowed to leave their employers without the fear of being arrested for the so-called crime of absconding.”

3.3 Expanding Interactions with Human Rights Initiatives

In November, the UN Independent Expert on Children Deprived of Liberty, Manfred Nowak, released the long-awaited “Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty.” This study was the result of years of work by the Independent Expert, with assistance provided by numerous external advisers and experts, evaluating all forms of deprivation of liberty of children. The GDP provided expert advice throughout the process, including during early stages on models for developing data on immigration detention and tools for storing and exploiting this data. During the drafting phases, GDP Senior Researcher Mariette Grange contributed extensive expertise in her role as a member of an external advisory team advising the authors producing the section on immigration detention of children. Throughout the process, the advisory team emphasised the growing body of literature from UN human rights bodies expressing concern about the impact of immigration detention on children and discussing appropriate reception policies for children and families, issues which are firmly highlighted in the final report.

Among the study’s key recommendations are the need for states to design and implement child-sensitive screening processes to ensure prompt identification of children who come into contact with migration authorities; the necessity for states to ensure that assessments of a child’s best interests are undertaken independent of migration authorities; and the recommendation that children with family members be permitted to remain with their families in non-custodial, community-based contexts.

Interactions with human rights initiatives such as this are a crucial part of our work at the GDP. In 2019, our interactions with human rights monitoring bodies significantly expanded, a culmination of our efforts to raise awareness of the relevance of immigration detention to the mandates of an ever-widening cohort of international and regional agencies. We made contributions to the Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries, the Special Rapporteur on Contemporary Forms of Racism, the European Committee on the Prevention of Torture, the Universal Periodic Review, and the Committee on Migrant Workers, amongst others. In November, the GDP's director was invited to join a panel at the UN Forum on Business and Human Rights organised by the Working Group on the Use of Mercenaries. This proved to be an invaluable opportunity to highlight the growing privatisation of detention centres, and states' increasing delegation of various tasks to private security companies and other non-state actors.

3.4 Immigration Detention in Turkey

Long-serving as Europe's reluctant but opportunistic gatekeeper for refugees and migrants, Turkey's role was dramatically highlighted during the "refugee crisis" in 2015. Host to one of the world's largest detention systems—indeed, over the past five years, a staggering 1.2 million persons have been arrested and deprived of their liberty in Turkey⁴—and reportedly deporting thousands of Syrian refugees across the border, the country has been an important one to

monitor. This has particularly been the case since the 2016 EU-Turkey deal, which established that all migrants and asylum seekers arriving on Greek islands would be liable to return to Turkey.

In 2019, we published our most detailed report on the country to date. "Immigration Detention in Turkey: A Serial Human Rights Abuser and Europe's Refugee Gatekeeper" highlights the EU's role in promoting Turkey's growing detention system; the horrific conditions inside centres, including persistent overcrowding, lack of access to legal assistance, and insufficient medical care; derogations from non-refoulement obligations and subsequent deportations to unsafe third countries; and plans for the establishment of a "safe zone" for refugees inside Syria. Published as Turkey's military launched an offensive against Kurdish forces inside Syria—reportedly with the aim of establishing its long sought-after "safe zone"—the report raised serious and timely concerns regarding how Turkey might "persuade" Syrians to relocate to such a zone.

3.5 The Uses of Social Media in Today's Migration Journeys

The refugee "crisis" helped spur a "tech turn" in how people travel across borders and how governments and others respond to these movements. Everyone from civil society organisations—including the GDP—and individual activists to humanitarian technologists, government officials, and international bureaucrats have experimented with social media and other new forms of digital technology to assist, prevent, or otherwise influence the movements of people across borders.

In late 2019, we published the final report of our two-year investigation into the uses of social media and other tools—"Physical Fences and Digital Divides: Final Report of the Global Detention Project Special Investigation into the Uses of Social Media in Today's Migration Journeys." The report documents the trajectory and impact of these developments, exploring key new tools that have emerged in recent years, the uses of these tools by people on the move based on on-the-ground reporting from key hotspots in the Mediterranean region, and the lessons we should learn as some of the early excitement and promise of digital humanitarianism have begun to fade.



Women protest against the Turkish government's plans to limit the number of Syrian refugees in Istanbul, and threats of forcible transfer, August 2019 (Alamy)

4. Advances in Country Reports and Data Development

GDP researchers closely monitored developments in dozens of countries during the past year, which led to the production of 16 in-depth country reports, continued expansion and deepening of our data on detention regimes, as well as several submissions to human rights bodies (see 6. “Encouraging Adherence to Fundamental Norms”).

By conducting rigorous and comprehensive reviews of publicly available documents, interviewing country analysts, working with local partners and external field researchers who provided on-the-ground updates, and submitting information requests to relevant officials and human rights institutions, our

Country Reports Produced in 2019

Immigration Detention in **Slovakia**: Punitive Conditions Paid for by Detainees

Immigration Detention in **Slovenia**: Where They Call Detention a “Limitation of Movement”

Immigration Detention in **Niger**: Expanding the EU-Financed Zone of Suffering Through “Penal Humanitarianism”

Immigration Detention in **Croatia**: Shrinking Space for Independent Monitoring

Immigration Detention in **Bulgaria**: Fewer Migrants and Refugees, More Fences

Immigration Detention in **Lithuania**: Detention and Denial Amidst Extreme Population Decline

Immigration Detention in **Latvia**: Giving “Accommodation” a Whole New Meaning

Immigration Detention in **Estonia**: Better Conditions, Stricter Regime

Immigration Detention in **Malta**: “Betraying” European Values?

Immigration Detention in **Portugal**: Resettling Refugees, Detaining Asylum Seekers

Immigration Detention in **Ireland**: Can You Detain “Better” Without Detaining More?

Immigration Detention in **Cyprus**: Reception Challenges in Europe’s New Gateway

Immigration Detention in **Greece**: Stranded in Aegean Limbo

Immigration Detention in **Italy**: Complicit in Grave Human Rights Abuses?

Immigration Detention in **Turkey**: A Serial Human Rights Abuser and Europe’s Refugee Gatekeeper

Immigration Detention in **Romania**: With a Little Help from the EU

reports provide thorough overviews of the laws and policies shaping detention, as well as the conditions detainees face. They also identify key emerging issues, such as questions regarding Ireland’s opening of its first dedicated detention facility; the growing “humanitarian catastrophe” on Greece’s Aegean Islands; the EU’s involvement in migration processes in Niger; and Cyprus’ position as an important gateway for migrants and refugees and subsequent concerns about a “reception crisis.”

A key focus during the year was detention within the EU, which we have closely monitored over the past three years, culminating in the drafting of our new book *Immigration Detention in the European Union: In the Shadow of the “Crisis.”* However, working with an external research consultant we also launched a new series covering the MENA region and other key countries in Africa, which included two reports in 2019, “Immigration Detention in Niger: Expanding the EU-Financed Zone of Suffering Through ‘Penal Humanitarianism’?” and “Turkey: A Serial Human Rights Abuser and Europe’s Refugee Gatekeeper.” The rest of this series is due to be published during 2020-2021.



IN FOCUS: HIGHLIGHTING THE ABUSES WOMEN SUFFER IN DETENTION

“At night, some armed men come and take away women and 13-year-old girls. They bring them back either a few hours later or on the following day. The women and the very young girls are raped, and if they resist, they are beaten and threatened with guns.” -16 year-old detainee, Libya⁵

The GDP has long paid close attention to the treatment and conditions faced by women in immigration detention, where the pain and suffering of confinement can be compounded by gender-related violence and abuse. While men continue to be the main target of detention systems, women migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers—including those who are pregnant, have young children, or are victims of trafficking—are being placed behind bars on account of their immigration status at increasingly higher rates, reflecting in part the fact that women and girls now make up nearly half of the world’s migrant population. This is happening despite numerous calls by government watchdogs and authoritative human rights bodies that states refrain from detaining these people.

Many of those who are detained face a range of terrifying abuses. As the GDP highlighted in a special newsletter on International Women’s Day 2019, “Non-citizens in administrative immigration detention often suffer from a diminished level of procedural guarantees compared to prisoners under penal law. For migrant and asylum-seeking women and victims of trafficking, risks in detention include threats of sexual abuse in absence of female security staff, and lack of access to sexual and reproductive health care.”

Throughout the year, we reported on such practices. In Bulgaria, for example, we noted that Lyubimets Detention Centre was particularly dangerous for women and minors, due to authorities forcing them to share dormitories—which were locked at night in total darkness—with unrelated men. We reported how in Greece pregnant women and young girls are confined in abysmally small cells (in Fylakio Pre-Removal Centre, families can be confined to a mere 1m² of space per person). Women and girls in Libya, meanwhile, face a litany of abuses including rape, torture, and trafficking—in part due to the country’s authorities failing to recognise that they require any special attention and failing to provide female guards.



Women protest the detention of female migrants and asylum seekers in the UK, March 2016 (Flickr/ Eye DU)

4.1 Expanding Reach

Ensuring that our research and data reaches a wide and varied audience is critically important in our goal of ensuring greater transparency surrounding immigration detention. After all, it is the lack of transparency that shields states from scrutiny and encourages the growth of detention regimes. Our website, social media channels, and newsletter are thus critical resources for sharing key information with interested audiences.

In 2019, we recorded a total of 295,253 sessions on our website, 244,045 users, and 443,900 page views. These figures, which are roughly 30 percent higher than our 2018 website statistics, represent a significant increase—and one which well surpasses our target of increasing online readership by 10 percent each year. Meanwhile, our newsletter mailing list continued to steadily grow (and readership rates were constantly 30 percent or more), our Facebook page boasts 10,000 followers, and our Twitter page has 1,500 followers and reached an average of 21,000 users each month.

Top Ten Most Visited Country Profiles in 2019 via Google Analytics

1. United States
2. Saudi Arabia
3. Canada
4. Mexico
5. Libya
6. Qatar
7. Italy
8. Malaysia
9. Kuwait
10. Australia

Top Ten Web Traffic Sources in 2019 via Google Analytics

1. United States
2. Canada
3. United Kingdom
4. Malaysia
5. Mexico
6. India
7. Italy
8. Australia
9. United Arab Emirates
10. France

Website Analytics by Year via Google Analytics

| | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sessions | 157,000 | 224,455 | 295,253 |
| Users | 125,000 | 184,297 | 244,045 |
| Page Views | 266,000 | 348,201 | 443,900 |



Eloy Detention Centre, Arizona, USA (Alamy)



Border police set up a barricade to prevent migrants from crossing between Bosnia and Croatia, 25 October 2018 (Picture Alliance)

With a growing online readership, we have also observed expanding use of our research by journalists, activists, and academics, as well as regular requests for interviews from journalists around the world. During the year, for example, GDP researchers were interviewed by a host of newspapers and online resources, including *El País* regarding detention conditions in Malaysia; *Newsweek* concerning the detention practices in Poland; and the *Guardian* to discuss global immigration detention trends. Our researchers, too, were often consulted by journalists and asked to provide comments.

*“The Malaysian economy is a magnet for immigrants from southeast Asia and Muslim-majority countries. ... Director of the NGO Global Detention Project explains to *El País* that since 2018 there have been improvements regarding the detention of minors, although he adds that ‘serious problems persist’: ‘Some of these detention centers are among the worst in the region and the world. The aggressions and mistreatment by the guards are frequent, as well as the lack of medical services, adequate food, or beds.’”* – Christian Seguar, *El País*, “*Un español, recluso seis días en un CIE de Malasia por un problema con el visado*,” 9 July 2019.

“L’impitoyable politique migratoire de l’Australie [Australia’s Ruthless Migration Policy],” – *Le Monde*, February 2019.

“ICE Struggling to Contain Spread of Mumps in its Detention Centers,” – *Quartz*, May 2019.

“Opinion: Seeking Refuge, Legally, and Finding Prison,” – *New York Times*, June 2019.

“Ethiopians Face Beatings and Bullets as Saudi ‘Deportation Machine’ Cranks Up,” – *The Guardian*, August 2019.

“Analysis: The Revised Returns Directive: A Dangerous Attempt To Step Up Deportations By Restricting Rights,” – *Statewatch*, September 2019.

“Who Profits from Immigration Detention? Not America or its Ideals,” – *Seattle Times*, December 2019.

“No End to Abuse and Exploitation of Migrants Stranded in Libya” – *Arab News*, December 2019.

Selection of 2019 headlines

Journalists, meanwhile, have also heavily relied on the research and data available on our website in their coverage of issues ranging from deportations from Mexico and Australian offshore detention policies, to health care provision in detention facilities and the use of drones in monitoring migration routes. Throughout the year, we were cited more than one hundred times by a range of publications including CNN, the New York Times, the Guardian, Newsweek, Quartz, the Canada OPCAT Project, the Chicago Tribune, Statewatch, Jadaliyya (MENA), Ekathimerini (Greece), Der Freitag (Germany), and Le Monde (France).

Over the past few years, we have received an increasing number of emails from detainees and their relatives, indicating our website's growing role as a destination for those directly affected by detention. (As the only website with detailed information on detention centres around the world, this is perhaps not surprising.) In general, emails vary from appeals for information on the whereabouts of a particular individual, to messages requesting advice on how to legally challenge detention. In early 2019 for example, the GDP was contacted by a Finnish NGO that was supporting an Afghan family. The NGO was seeking assistance locating the family's son, who had reportedly been arrested and then detained at the Adana Removal Centre in southern Turkey. Unable to find information on the boy's fate or whereabouts,

and fearful that he would be deported, the NGO wrote: "We kindly inquire whether you at the Global Detention Project could investigate where [he] currently is exactly, and potentially assist in registering him as an asylum seeker."

We have received an increasing number of emails from detainees and their relatives, indicating our website's growing role as a destination for those directly affected by detention.

Although we are not able to locate individuals or provide legal assistance, we attempt to direct such persons to useful services such as the ICRC's online "Family Tracing" tool, as well as representatives of local partner organisations. Acknowledging the growing role that our website plays for detainees and their loved ones, and the lack of immediate tools available to assist them, in 2019 we decided to take steps to ensure our resources are better formulated for our widening audience. We thus designed a new tool for key pages, which will quickly direct those in need of assistance to the information we have available for them. This tool is part of a host of website updates and re-designs that we are currently undertaking, and which will be unrolled in 2020 (for more on these, see 5. Reinforcing Advocacy).

IN FOCUS: INTERNAZIONALE A FERRARA

In October, the GDP's director was invited to participate in a public debate organised by *Medecins Sans Frontières* (MSF) concerning immigration detention policies around the world. The debate, "The World Behind Bars," was part of the Italian news weekly *Internazionale's* annual arts and social affairs festival in the city of Ferrara. Speaking alongside Jean Hervé Bradol (MSF), Luigi Manconi (member of Parliament and activist), and Marco Damilano (*L'Espresso*), Michael Flynn discussed the growing tendency for states to outsource detention and the challenges of promoting human rights-based reforms of systems that may pose inherent human rights problems. Shortly after the event, several Italian newspapers ran articles covering the panel, citing Flynn's comments.



5. Reinforcing Advocacy

Key to the GDP's mission and strategy is collaborating with local advocacy organisations to develop a cadre of field researchers who, by reporting on detention operations using our online database the "Global Immigration Detention Observatory," can bring national developments to a global audience.

Formally launched in 2017, we have since created, trained, and expanded a network of partner organisations across Europe, Africa, and Asia who have to date entered some 4,500 pieces of data covering detention operations in 25 countries. Data is vetted by the GDP before going live on the GDP website. Through this initiative, we have together created a rich and expanding collection of data that can be utilised in advocacy and awareness-raising activities aimed at assisting policy makers, human rights actors, and civil society in addressing gaps in protections.

To ensure a smoother work process for external field researchers, and to further reinforce the capacity of local partners, we made significant changes to the Observatory in mid-2019, using many of the suggestions our partners had proposed during consultations. Working with external developers, we refined the tools available and introduced a new "data download" tool, allowing researchers to access and utilise all data in a customisable, downloadable PDF.

Recently, we have taken steps to further develop our partnerships beyond the initial pilot phase of the Observatory, which is a critical consideration in our new strategic planning efforts. In particular, we have sought to include more partners in the MENA region and in non-EU European countries, thereby expanding our coverage of "transit" countries on the periphery of the global North, which have found themselves facing increasing pressure to block flows of migrants. Looking ahead, priority regions where the GDP will seek to develop new advocacy and monitoring partnerships will include West Africa, the Near East, and East Asia.

NGO Partners in 2019

| NGO | Country Focus |
|--|--|
| ADC Memorial | Russia |
| Centre for Peace Studies | Croatia |
| Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matias | Mexico |
| Collectif Loujna Tounkaranké | Algeria |
| Foundation for Access to Rights | Bulgaria |
| Greek Council for Refugees | Greece |
| Human Constanta | Belarus |
| Hungarian Helsinki Society | Hungary |
| International Legal Initiative | Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan |
| Italian Council for Refugees | Italy |
| Lawyers for Human Rights | South Africa |
| Migrant-Rights.org | Gulf States |
| Macedonian Young Lawyers Association | North Macedonia |
| [Unnamed NGO] | Egypt/North Africa |

South Africa Immigration Detention Data Profile

GLOBAL IMMIGRATION
DETENTION OBSERVATORY

Global Detention Project Profile

Quick Facts

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Immigration detainees (2017) | Not Available |
| Detained asylum seekers (2017) | Not Available |
| Detained minors (2017) | Not Available |
| Immigration detention capacity (2018) | Not Available |
| International migrants (2015) | 3,142,500 |
| New asylum applications (2016) | 35,329 |
| Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2017) | Not Available |

GROUNDINGS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION

| Immigration-status-related grounds | Name | Observation Date |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Detention to establish/verify identity and nationality | 2015 |
| | Detention to effect removal | 2015 |

CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES

| Does the country provide specific criminal penalties for immigration-related violations? | Fines | Incarceration | Observation Date |
|--|-------|---------------|------------------|
| | Yes | Yes | 2018 |

CRIMINALIZATION OF IMMIGRATION-RELATED OFFENCES

The GDP's new data download (Global Detention Project)

IN FOCUS: CROSSING A RED LINE

Between 2017 and 2019, the GDP worked with the Hungarian Helsinki Committee (HHC) and other partner organisations on a joint initiative documenting and raising awareness of how border “reception” facilities in European Union member states are increasingly used as “ad hoc” detention centres. The joint initiative, titled the “Red Line Project,” received financial support from the European Programme for Integration and Migration and involved NGOs in Hungary (HHC), Bulgaria (Foundation for Access to Rights), Greece (Greek Council for Refugees), and Italy (Italian Council for Refugees). In addition to assisting partners in using UN human rights mechanisms to bring attention to detention-related issues at the international level, the GDP worked with each partner to develop data profiles on their countries using the GDP’s Global Immigration Detention Observatory. Employing newly updated Observatory tools, these data profiles were downloaded into page templates and appended to the final report, “Crossing a Red Line: How EU Countries Undermine the Right to Liberty by Expanding the Use of Detention of Asylum Seekers upon Entry,” which was officially launched at an event hosted by Quaker House in Brussels.

KEY FINDINGS

- The sharp increases in detention after the onset of the migration “crisis” in 2015 have not abated despite significant decreases in asylum applications in Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy.
- In 2017, 73.5% of asylum seekers were detained in Hungary (an increase from 2.9%) and 59% in Bulgaria, while the average length of detention has also increased in both countries.
- In 2017 the use of migrant detention increased in Italy by 25% and in Greece by 75%.
- There is increasing reliance on various forms of *de facto* detention in key countries, including “protective custody” of children in Greece, “hot spots” in Italy, and transit zone detention in Greece and Hungary.
- Common to all *de facto* detention practices is that people are deprived of their liberty in the absence of a detention order.
- Detention is increasingly justified as a security measure (e.g. against terrorism).
- There is no clear evidence from these countries indicating that detention reduces the flow of arrivals.



A child detainee walks through Lampedusa Hotspot, Italy, 2019 (Francesco Malavolta)

6. Encouraging Adherence to Fundamental Norms

The GDP continues to play an important role in ensuring that gaps in protections of people in immigration detention are brought to the attention of monitoring bodies that assess whether states are abiding by their human rights obligations. We have also greatly expanded our advisory engagements with other international human rights agencies and initiatives.

From responding to a questionnaire from the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants concerning good practices and initiatives of gender-responsive migration legislation, policies, and practices,⁶ to calling on the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture to encourage North Macedonia to share more information about its detention estate and regimes, the GDP escalated its work highlighting concerns and reporting gaps in protection to varied rights mechanisms throughout 2019.

The submission of concise, targeted information to rights bodies is vitally important in directing them to issues that may otherwise be overlooked and provides a crucial link between national concerns and international mechanisms.

We submitted a total of 10 detailed submissions to various bodies. Often, these submissions were produced in collaboration with local partner organisations, such as the Greek Council for Refugees, Migrant-Rights.org (MENA), and the Foundation for Access to Rights (Bulgaria)—helping to broaden involvement in treaty body monitoring. The submission of concise, targeted information to rights bodies is vitally important in directing them to issues that may otherwise be overlooked and provides a crucial link between national concerns and international mechanisms. Following each submission, we closely monitored its impact, assessing the extent to which mechanisms utilised our recommendations in their work and deliberations. In monitoring this,

we noticed some important inclusions of detention-related issues in public documentation, indicating the growing importance of our work within this field.

GDP researchers also participated in various events throughout the year hosted by UN working groups and rights bodies in order to present research and to contribute towards broader dialogue surrounding detention. These events ranged in scope, including a conference marking the twentieth anniversary of the Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants (Mexico City) and the inaugural consultation of the UN Network on Migration and Civil Society (Geneva).

Submissions and Interactions in 2019

Submission to the UN Committee on Migrant Workers:
Draft General Comment No.5

Open NGO Letter to All Permanent Missions to the UN in
Geneva and New York

Submission to the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights
of Migrants: “Good Practices and Initiatives of Gender
Responsive Migration Legislation, Policies, and Practices”

Input to the Global Study on Children Deprived of Liberty

Joint Submission with Migrant-Rights.org to the Working
Group on Arbitrary Detention: Qatar

Submission to the European Committee for the Prevention
of Torture: Ireland

Submission to the Universal Periodic Review: Libya

Joint Submission with the Foundation for Access to Rights
to the Universal Periodic Review: Bulgaria

Joint Submission with the Centre for Peace Studies to the
Universal Periodic Review: Croatia

Joint Submission with the Macedonian Young Lawyers
Association to the European Committee for the Prevention
of Torture: North Macedonia

Joint Submission with the Greek Council for Refugees to
the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention: Greece

IN FOCUS: GREECE'S NEW LAW ON ASYLUM

In late October, after just five days of public consultations, a new draft law on asylum was submitted to the Greek parliament.⁷ The law threatens to expose thousands to indiscriminate detention and to undermine the principle that detention of asylum seekers should only be applied exceptionally and as a measure of last resort. In a joint submission to the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, the GDP and the Greek Council for Refugees (GCR) raised these critical concerns, urging the group to closely examine the country's detention laws and policies during its visit to the country in December.

Subsequently, during its visit, the Working Group visited some ten facilities where migrants and asylum seekers are held, including police stations, border guard stations, reception and identification centres, and pre-removal detention centres. Noting the legislative amendments, the Working Group noted many of the GDP's and GCR's concerns. "The Working Group is aware that the new law will extend the maximum detention period from 3 to 18 months, which may reach 36 months if added to immigration detention," it noted in its preliminary findings. "This appears to treat the detention of migrants and asylum seekers as the rule and not the exception. The Working Group is concerned that these provisions are not in line with the principle of proportionality, necessity and reasonableness, which should govern measures of deprivation of liberty."

Image: Greek police block refugees from the country's northern border, April 2019 (Nur Photo/ Nicolas Economou)



IN FOCUS: MIGRANT WORKERS IN MALAYSIA

In August 2019, the Special Rapporteur on Extreme Poverty visited Malaysia to examine the conditions faced by a variety of vulnerable groups within the country—amongst them, migrants and stateless persons. In line with the GDP's 2018 Universal Periodic Review submission concerning Malaysia, in which we had highlighted migrant workers' vulnerability to detention and the dire conditions they face in "immigration depots," the Special Rapporteur focussed attention upon several of our concerns during his visit to the country. In particular, he noted the country's detention of children, stating "The children of migrant workers, those brought across borders and those conceived in the country, face an uneasy existence and are generally not able to enrol in public schools. According to the Global Detention Project, 885 children were detained in immigration detention in 2017, out of an estimated 47,092 immigrant detainees."

Image: Migrant workers in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Alamy)



7. Fostering Policy-Relevant Scholarship

GDP researchers remain active in scholarly endeavours, frequently publishing in academic journals and blogs, collaborating with scholars on a working paper series, attending conferences, mentoring students, and participating in academic networks. Although no longer in a university setting, we continue to seek to influence and define the growing and multidisciplinary field of immigration detention studies.

GDP researchers published a variety of articles in external publications in 2019. These explored diverse themes, ranging from immigration detention under the global compacts to an assessment of the policies and conditions that lead to the death of 39 Vietnamese nationals in the back of a lorry in Essex, UK. These were published as journal articles, blog posts, newspaper articles, and conference publications. A particularly important part of our work during the year, meanwhile, was the completion of our book, *Immigration Detention in the EU: In the Shadow of the "Crisis,"* (Springer 2020) (for more, see 3. Realising the GDP Vision: Highlights from 2019). Our research and data were used and cited by hundreds of scholars around the world; in total, we recorded more than 150 English-language academic publications employing or citing GDP data, website, and reports.



GDP Researcher Izabella Majcher and Senior Researcher Mariette Grange speak at the University of Leicester Law School, March 2019 (Global Detention Project)

"The EU return policy should be compliant with the international human rights standards on expulsion, not least because these standards are premised upon binding provisions of international treaties ratified by the EU member states. In addition, adopting provisions falling short of international human rights norms shows a double standard of the EU, typically keen on giving lessons on human rights to other world regions."

Izabella Majcher, "The Recast of the EU Returns Directive: Human Rights Lost Again?" Refugee Law Initiative.

"The ATDs framework may have a rationale in the context of adults, but its application to children seems increasingly contradictory. ... In effect, encouraging states to consider 'alternatives' for children reinforces the original policy of detaining them."

Michael Flynn, "The Debate Over 'Alternatives' to Immigration-Related Detention of Children," Global Studies Institute.

"While the Forced Labour Convention prohibits prisoners from being supervised, controlled, hired to, or placed at the disposal of private interests when engaged in compulsory labour, it allows these arrangements so long as labour is voluntary. Nonetheless, from a human rights point of view, as free and informed consent is difficult to obtain given the captive circumstances of prisoners, an approach requiring compliance with the above conditions would better serve the objective of the Convention: avoiding the exploitation of a vulnerable workforce."

Mario Guido, "Private Prison Labour: Paradox or Possibility?" UCL Journal of Law and Jurisprudence.

"These 39 deaths were not a 'tragedy.' They were not unavoidable. They were the direct result of British government policies that have made it impossible to enter the country using safe and legal means. The conditions that produced these 39 deaths emerge from the same set of policies that deny asylum, justify indefinite immigration detention, charter deportation flights, and restrict migrants' access to fundamental rights—that is, the so-called 'Hostile Environment.'"

Jun Pang, "Don't Call the Essex 39 a 'Tragedy,'" New Internationalist.



IN FOCUS: “CRIMMIGRATION CONTROL IN INDIA”

In a 2019 working paper for the GDP, Toronto-based scholar Sujata Ramachandran explores India’s contemporary “cimmigration” system. The large-scale refugee flows that occurred during post-colonial nation formation, she argues, entrenched deep-seated anxieties about informal migration, which today are manifested in a purported national “infiltration” crisis and unchallenged anti-Muslim xenophobia, with a particular focus on “irregular” Bangladeshis. Increasingly influenced by these anti-immigrant impulses and the perceived failure to effectively deter cross-border migrations in the past, punitive forms of control have become default options in the country’s response to migration challenges. Published during the divisive public debate over the India’s new citizenship law, which could make millions of Muslims in the country stateless, and in the wake of the government’s crackdown on purported “illegal” residents in the state of Assam and news of plans to construct massive detention “camps” across the country, Ramachandran’s working paper was an important and timely contribution to this issue. It also represents the GDP’s first substantive foray into immigration detention in South Asia, which is becoming an increasingly important hotspot for this issue.

Image: Construction site of a new detention centre in north east Assam, India, September 2019 (Reuters/ Anuwar Hazarika)

Throughout the year, the GDP participated in conferences and provided trainings on detention monitoring and the rights of migrants. These proved to be invaluable opportunities for us to engage with broader communities of academics, lawyers, government representatives, national human rights institutions, NGOs, and advocates working within the fields of immigration and asylum. In Brussels, for example, at the 2019 EU Forum on the Rights of the Child, where EU officials touted “progress” in the treatment of child migrants in various members states, the GDP’s director stressed the lack of recognition of the impacts that the EU’s externalisation of migration controls to countries such as Libya and pushbacks along external borders have upon child refugees and migrants, in addition to the abysmal conditions in many facilities where children and families are confined.

Mentoring students and nurturing young scholars remains an important objective of our work. In March, GDP Senior Researcher Mariette Grange was invited

to address a group of students from the University of Oxford’s MSc Refugee and Forced Migration Studies programme, who were visiting Geneva to learn about the work of international organisations and research institutions based here. Discussing the issue of immigration detention around the world, Grange provided an overview of the GDP’s work and introduced the group to the GDP’s database. Following this meeting, one of the MSc students inquired about joining the GDP as a research fellow. In the autumn we welcomed this student, Jun Pang, who has been working with the GDP to develop new reports on various Asian countries.

“As a Research Fellow at the GDP, I was given the chance to investigate and critically examine immigration detention regimes in East Asia, as well as the opportunity to attend events at different international organisations and sessions in different UN committees. Overall, this experience was extremely fulfilling. I not only benefitted from discussions with colleagues who had extensive

knowledge of migration and refugee-related issues, but also saw first-hand what effective research and advocacy can look like: I witnessed people using the GDP's data to try and locate their loved ones, organisations referencing our reports in order to hold states to account over their anti-migrant policies, and researchers conducting further inquiry into how best to protect the liberty of those on the move. I am so grateful to the GDP for giving me this opportunity and hope to carry on the lessons I have learned to my future career as an advocate for human rights and civil liberties.” – Jun Pang, GDP Research Fellow, Autumn 2019.

The GDP has long sought to build bridges between the academic and activist worlds. During 2019, there were several developments on this front. The GDP's director was invited to serve on the steering committee of a new initiative called “inRapid.” Led by a group of academics at McGill University in Montreal, the project is comprised of a multidisciplinary group of scholars and activists from North America and Europe. The initiative seeks to eventually develop a global, multidisciplinary network advancing scholarship on immigration detention and developing innovative strategies together with rights advocates for confronting the growth of immigration detention regimes. The GDP director is also on the advisory board of the newly launched “Landscapes of Border Control” initiative, hosted by Oxford University's Border Criminologies project, which aims to visualise the realities of detention settings, initially focusing on Greece and Italy, in order to increase public understanding of the treatment of migrants and refugees.

Selected Presentations in 2019

“IOM and Detention Practices,” at an expert workshop on the International Organisation for Migration, University of Oxford Refugee Studies Centre, (UK).

“Immigration Detention as a Challenge to Realisation of the Global Compact's Objectives and Goals of Agenda 2030,” at Migrants' Rights at a Crossroads: Seizing the Moment(um) of the UN Global Compact on Migration and the SDGs 2030 to Forge a New Path for the Protection of Migrant's Rights, University of Leicester Law School, (UK).

“National Sovereignty or Regional Protection? How the Perceived Loss of Control Stands in the Way of a Functioning European Protection System,” at the 4th Annual Conference of the Refugee Law Initiative, (UK).

“Crisis and Opportunity? On the Externalisation of Immigration Detention,” at The Externalisation of Refugee Policies in Australia and Europe: The Need for a Comparative Interdisciplinary Approach, the Comparative Network on Refugee Externalisation Policies, (Italy).

“Protecting the Rights of Refugees and Migrants Deprived of their Liberty: Challenges and Opportunities,” at the Twentieth Anniversary of the Mandate of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, (Mexico).

“The Privatisation of Immigration Detention: The View from the Global South,” at Privatising Migration: A Solution for the European Union, University of Nottingham's Human Rights Law Centre and the European Policy Centre, (UK).

“The World Behind Bars,” at the Internazionale a Ferrara, (Italy).

“The Use of Private Military and Security Companies in Migrant Detention Centres,” at the United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights, (Switzerland).



Aerial view of Moria Refugee Camp, Lesbos, Greece (Dimitris Tosidis/ Shutterstock)

8. The GDP Team and Governance

Staff

Michael Flynn, Executive Director

Michael Flynn holds a BA in Philosophy from DePaul University and a PhD in International Studies from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies. Flynn previously worked as a project director at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.; as a project coordinator at the Graduate Institute's Programme for the Study of Global Migration; and as an associate editor of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. His research has been supported by the Swiss Network for International Studies, the Geneva International Academic Network, the Pew International Journalism Program, and the Fund for Investigative Journalism.

Izabella Majcher, Researcher

Izabella Majcher is a researcher in international human rights and refugee law, with expertise in the European Union's immigration and asylum policy. Her research at the GDP focuses on the international legal framework governing immigration detention and detention regimes in European Union and Latin American countries. Izabella is also a volunteer visitor to immigration detainees in Geneva, with the *Ligue suisse des droits de l'Homme*. She holds a PhD in international law from the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies (IHEID) in Geneva. Her doctoral dissertation assesses the European Union's policies targeting undocumented migrants and their compatibility with international human rights law.

Mariette Grange, Adviser

Mariette Grange served as Senior Researcher at the Global Detention Project during 2010-2019. Since retiring in mid-2019, she has continued to serve as an external adviser to the GDP team. Ms. Grange's track record includes co-establishing the Amnesty International office to the United Nations in Geneva

and providing leadership to Human Rights Watch during the institution-building years of the Human Rights Council. She worked on migrant and refugee operations at the World Council of Churches and the International Catholic Migration Commission and on emerging issues at the International Council on Human Rights Policy. Her research interests include the UN treaty bodies and the impact of language on human rights protection.

Katie Welsford, Communications Officer

Katie Welsford has a background in not-for-profit communications and journalism and specialises in conflict and displacement. She previously worked for the AMAR International Charitable Foundation, overseeing all digital communications and campaigns which focused in particular upon the IDP crisis in Northern Iraq. Prior to this, Katie worked as the Co-ordinator for the human rights NGO, Reach All Women in War, and as a freelance journalist in the Middle East and Caucasus for publications including the *Guardian*, *Daily Beast*, and *Le Monde Diplomatique*. She holds an MSc in Political Science from the University of London's Birkbeck College and a BA in Social Geography from Durham University.

Tom Rollins, Research Consultant

Tom Rollins is an independent researcher focused on Syria, Palestinian refugees from Syria, and displacement/migration around the Middle East and Mediterranean. Tom worked as a journalist in the MENA region for several years, with his reporting appearing in *Al Jazeera English*, *IRIN News*, and *Mada Masr*. He investigated immigration detention and irregular migration on Egypt's north coast between 2014-2015 and has documented the post-2011 displacement and vulnerabilities of Palestinian refugees from Syria.



Detention centres in south-east Asia (Global Detention Project)

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François Crépeau, Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants, McGill University, Montreal, Canada

Jeff Crisp, Refugees International, Washington D.C., United States of America

Niels Frenzen, USC Gould School of Law, University of Southern California, United States of America

Elspeth Guild, Radboud University, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Jussi Hanhimäki, Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies, Geneva, Switzerland

Donald Kerwin, Center for Migration Studies, New York, United States of America

Daniel Wilsher, City University, London, United Kingdom

Governance

As a non-profit association under Swiss law, the GDP has two main governance bodies: the General Assembly of association members, whose responsibilities include appointing the association's Executive Committee, which is responsible for managing the association, approving budgets, and authorising grants, among other activities. Executive Committee members participate on a purely volunteer basis and are only reimbursed for expenses and travel costs directly related to fulfilling their responsibilities on behalf of the association.

In addition, the Executive Committee has appointed a five-person Board that is intended to interact more closely with the Executive Director and provide assistance on short notice for a range of activities, including banking and finances, drafting contracts, addressing legal questions, and generally serving as an easily accessible advisory body to the Executive

Director. Board members include the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Executive Committee. The Board is directly involved in financial oversight of the association and has direct access to all of its financial information. Copies of banking and financial records are sent directly by the association's bank to the Treasurer.

Lastly, the association has appointed a nonbinding Academic Advisory Council, which is made up of prominent academics and scholars working on issues central to the GDP's mandate. The academic council is intended to serve in a consultative capacity to the Executive Director in order to help ensure that the GDP's outputs meet the highest standards. Council members provide advice on research, proof drafts of reports, suggest areas to focus GDP efforts, and collaborate with staff on producing material published by the association.



A UK Home Office immigration enforcement vehicle, London (Wikimedia Commons)

9. Acknowledgements

The GDP would like to give special thanks to the following financial partners, whose support made our work in 2019 possible: Oak Foundation, the Open Society Foundations, the Human Security Division of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs, and Loterie Romande.

We would also like to thank the numerous immigration and human rights experts and organisations around the world who collaborated with us during the year, including the Border Criminologies team at Oxford University, scholars at McGill University, detention experts at the UK's Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, the Norwegian Red Cross, ADC Memorial, Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matias,

Foundation for Access to Rights, the Greek Refugee Council, the Italian Red Cross, Human Constanta, the Hungarian Helsinki Society, the International Legal Initiative, Lawyers for Human Rights, Migrant-Rights-org, as well as various individuals and organisations who prefer to remain anonymous to preserve their access to detainees and maintain their own security.

Finally, we owe much gratitude to the students, research fellows, and interns who generously gave their time and energy to the GDP throughout the year. Our work was significantly strengthened thanks to the skills and commitment of the following individuals: Mario Guido, Phoebe Kennan, Jun Pang, Constanza Ragazzi, and Agnese Zucca.



OPEN SOCIETY
FOUNDATIONS



An aerial photograph of the Christmas Island Immigration Detention Centre. The image shows several long, rectangular buildings with grey roofs and large windows, arranged in a U-shape around a central courtyard. The courtyard contains a green lawn, a paved walkway, and a fenced-in sports area. A blue semi-transparent overlay covers the top half of the image, with the word "ANNEXES" written in white capital letters in the center.

ANNEXES

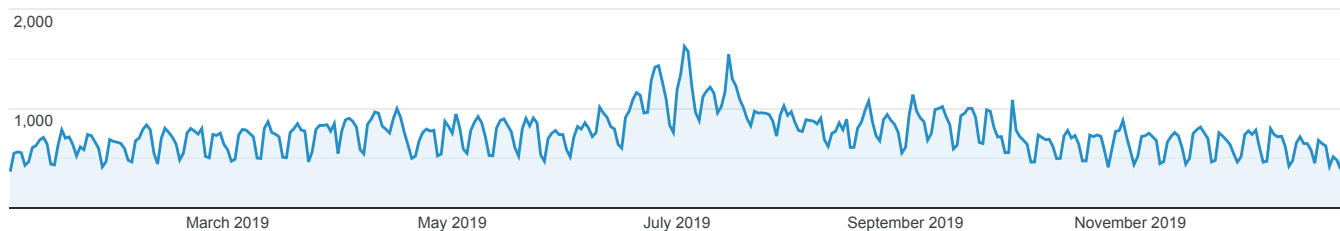
Audience Overview

All Users
100.00% Users

Jan 1, 2019 - Dec 31, 2019

Overview

Users



Users

244,055

New Users

241,692

Sessions

295,253

Number of Sessions per User

1.21

Pageviews

443,900

Pages / Session

1.50

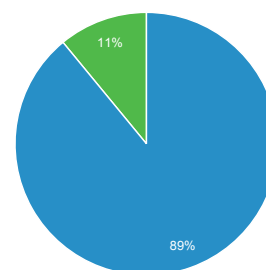
Avg. Session Duration

00:01:17

Bounce Rate

79.61%

■ New Visitor ■ Returning Visitor



| Language | Users | % Users |
|-----------|---------|---------|
| 1. en-us | 135,660 | 56.03% |
| 2. en-gb | 34,091 | 14.08% |
| 3. es-419 | 7,462 | 3.08% |
| 4. es-es | 6,689 | 2.76% |
| 5. en-ca | 5,756 | 2.38% |
| 6. it-it | 5,410 | 2.23% |
| 7. fr-fr | 4,743 | 1.96% |
| 8. en-au | 3,820 | 1.58% |
| 9. es-xl | 3,462 | 1.43% |
| 10. es-us | 2,932 | 1.21% |

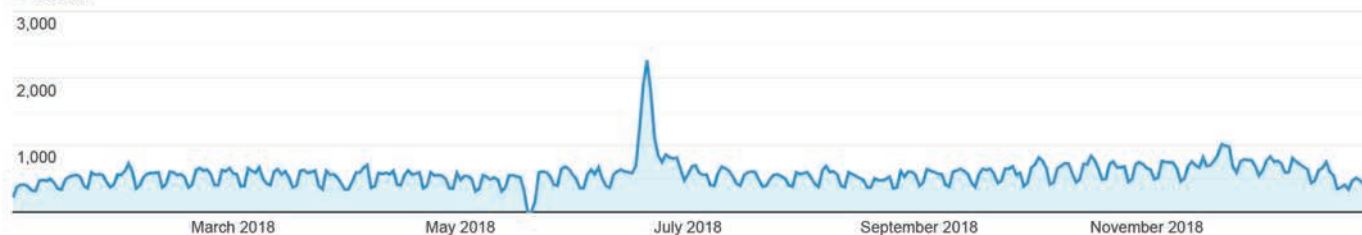
Audience Overview

All Users
100.00% Users

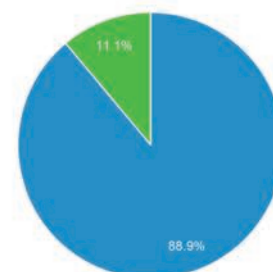
Jan 1, 2018 - Dec 31, 2018

Overview

Users



New Visitor Returning Visitor



Users
184,297

Pageviews
348,201

Sessions
224,455

| Language | Users | % Users |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1. en-us | 99,582 | 54.45% |
| 2. en-gb | 27,085 | 14.81% |
| 3. es-419 | 5,287 | 2.89% |
| 4. en-ca | 5,055 | 2.76% |
| 5. es-es | 4,341 | 2.37% |
| 6. fr-fr | 3,640 | 1.99% |
| 7. en-au | 3,461 | 1.89% |
| 8. fr | 3,131 | 1.71% |
| 9. it-it | 3,111 | 1.70% |
| 10. es | 2,185 | 1.19% |

Audience Overview

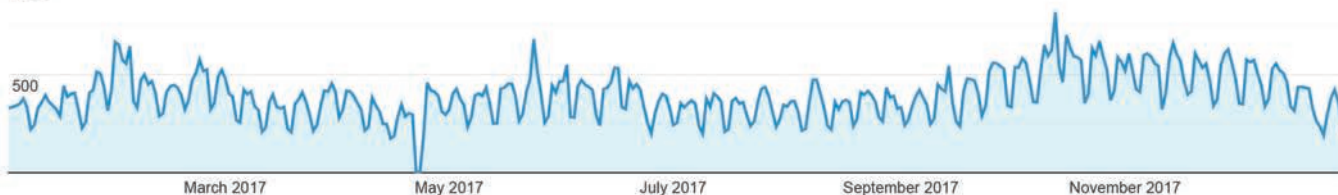
Jan 1, 2017 - Dec 31, 2017

All Users
100.00% Users

Overview

Users

1,000



New Visitor Returning Visitor

Users

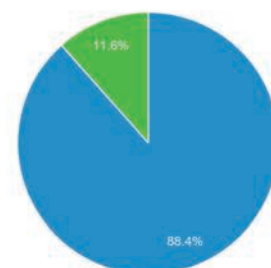
124,640

Pageviews

265,942

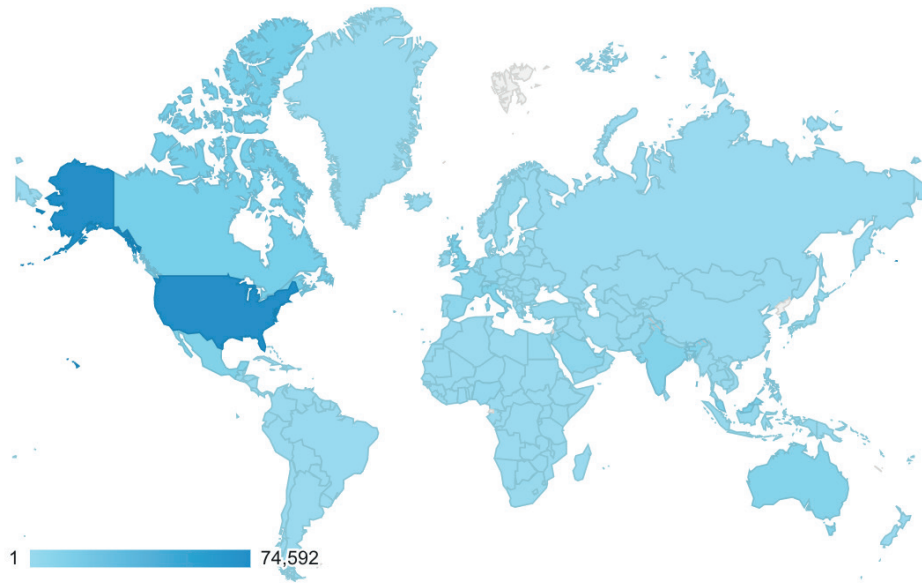
Sessions

156,802



| Language | Users | % Users |
|-----------|--------|---------|
| 1. en-us | 67,280 | 53.82% |
| 2. en-gb | 21,674 | 17.34% |
| 3. es | 3,800 | 3.04% |
| 4. es-419 | 3,343 | 2.67% |
| 5. fr | 2,952 | 2.36% |
| 6. en-au | 2,562 | 2.05% |
| 7. en-ca | 2,483 | 1.99% |
| 8. it | 1,515 | 1.21% |
| 9. es-es | 1,285 | 1.03% |
| 10. en | 1,283 | 1.03% |

Annex II: Google Analytics: Top Locations of Users, 2019



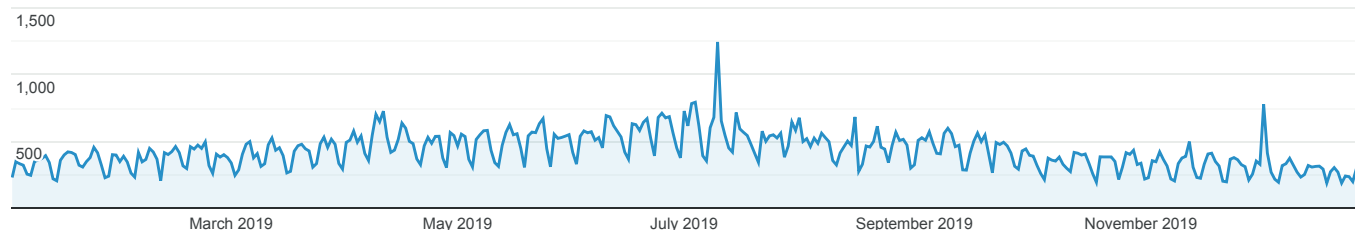
| Country | Acquisition | | | Behavior | | | Conversions Goal 1: Views | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Users | New Users | Sessions | Bounce Rate | Pages / Session | Avg. Session Duration | Views (Goal 1 Conversion Rate) | Views (Goal 1 Completions) | Views (Goal 1 Value) |
| | 244,055 % of Total: 100.00% (244,055) | 241,858 % of Total: 100.07% (241,692) | 295,253 % of Total: 100.00% (295,253) | 79.61% Avg for View: 79.61% (0.00%) | 1.50 Avg for View: 1.50 (0.00%) | 00:01:17 Avg for View: 00:01:17 (0.00%) | 5.80% Avg for View: 5.80% (0.00%) | 17,128 % of Total: 100.00% (17,128) | \$0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (\$0.00) |
| 1. United States | 74,592 (30.66%) | 75,227 (31.10%) | 88,571 (30.00%) | 81.26% | 1.48 | 00:01:11 | 5.95% | 5,268 (30.76%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 2. Canada | 13,383 (5.50%) | 13,233 (5.47%) | 16,281 (5.51%) | 80.84% | 1.43 | 00:01:06 | 4.55% | 740 (4.32%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 3. United Kingdom | 12,256 (5.04%) | 11,988 (4.96%) | 15,262 (5.17%) | 76.49% | 1.70 | 00:01:39 | 8.03% | 1,226 (7.16%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 4. Malaysia | 11,389 (4.68%) | 11,148 (4.61%) | 13,673 (4.63%) | 80.12% | 1.37 | 00:01:04 | 1.31% | 179 (1.05%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 5. Mexico | 9,335 (3.84%) | 9,280 (3.84%) | 10,926 (3.70%) | 80.14% | 1.43 | 00:01:13 | 2.36% | 258 (1.51%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 6. India | 8,749 (3.60%) | 8,777 (3.63%) | 10,517 (3.56%) | 79.34% | 1.54 | 00:01:19 | 6.22% | 654 (3.82%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 7. Italy | 8,370 (3.44%) | 8,202 (3.39%) | 10,465 (3.54%) | 78.60% | 1.56 | 00:01:22 | 8.13% | 851 (4.97%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 8. Australia | 7,704 (3.17%) | 7,628 (3.15%) | 9,164 (3.10%) | 81.46% | 1.45 | 00:01:06 | 6.10% | 559 (3.26%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 9. United Arab Emirates | 5,935 (2.44%) | 5,887 (2.43%) | 6,979 (2.36%) | 83.64% | 1.30 | 00:00:52 | 1.76% | 123 (0.72%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 10. France | 4,908 (2.02%) | 4,830 (2.00%) | 6,171 (2.09%) | 76.03% | 1.56 | 00:01:19 | 7.89% | 487 (2.84%) | \$0.00 (0.00%) |

Rows 1 - 10 of 225

Annex III: Google Analytics: Most Visited Detention Centres, 2019

Explorer

Pageviews



This data was filtered with the following filter expression: **detention-centres**

| Page | Pageviews | Unique Pageviews | Avg. Time on Page | Entrances | Bounce Rate | % Exit | Page Value |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | 156,601 % of Total: 35.28% (443,900) | 127,380 % of Total: 34.44% (369,871) | 00:02:51 Avg for View: 00:02:32 (12.17%) | 111,152 % of Total: 37.65% (295,244) | 79.19% Avg for View: 79.61% (-0.53%) | 70.50% Avg for View: 66.51% (6.00%) | \$0.00 % of Total: 0.00% (\$0.00) |
| 1. /countries/americas/mexico/detention-centres/45/tapachula-estacion-migratoria | 7,060 (4.51%) | 5,208 (4.09%) | 00:03:49 | 5,079 (4.57%) | 71.69% | 68.47% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 2. /detention-centres/list-view | 5,478 (3.50%) | 3,751 (2.94%) | 00:01:16 | 1,042 (0.94%) | 60.08% | 26.40% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 3. /countries/americas/mexico/detention-centres/68/reynosa-estacion-migratoria | 4,532 (2.89%) | 3,065 (2.41%) | 00:03:19 | 3,010 (2.71%) | 66.35% | 61.54% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 4. /countries/middle-east/united-arab-emirates/detention-centres/1895/dubai-central-jail-for-men-also-alaweer-detention-center-for-men | 4,512 (2.88%) | 3,828 (3.01%) | 00:03:51 | 3,672 (3.30%) | 80.66% | 78.48% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 5. /countries/americas/mexico/detention-centres/70/acayucan-estacion-migratoria | 4,105 (2.62%) | 2,891 (2.27%) | 00:03:58 | 2,787 (2.51%) | 71.22% | 65.99% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 6. /countries/asia-pacific/malaysia/detention-centres/5/lenggeng-immigration-depot-depoh-imigresen-lenggeng | 3,485 (2.23%) | 2,663 (2.09%) | 00:03:39 | 2,627 (2.36%) | 76.48% | 73.95% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 7. /countries/americas/mexico/detention-centres/50/iztapalapa-estacion-migratoria | 3,205 (2.05%) | 2,549 (2.00%) | 00:03:48 | 2,500 (2.25%) | 79.28% | 76.47% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 8. /countries/americas/united-states/detention-centres/1332/san-luis-regional-detention-center | 2,624 (1.68%) | 2,049 (1.61%) | 00:03:02 | 2,031 (1.83%) | 75.73% | 73.02% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 9. /countries/asia-pacific/malaysia/detention-centres/6/semenyih-immigration-depot-depot-pendatang-tanpa-izin-semenyih | 2,403 (1.53%) | 1,922 (1.51%) | 00:03:21 | 1,860 (1.67%) | 79.31% | 76.70% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 10. /countries/americas/mexico/detention-centres/64/villahermosa-estacion-migratoria | 2,173 (1.39%) | 1,556 (1.22%) | 00:03:54 | 1,524 (1.37%) | 71.39% | 66.77% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 11. /detention-centres/map-view | 2,158 (1.38%) | 1,739 (1.37%) | 00:02:27 | 546 (0.49%) | 64.84% | 42.31% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 12. /countries/asia-pacific/malaysia/detention-centres/7/langkap-immigration-depot-depoh-imigresen-langkap | 2,036 (1.30%) | 1,578 (1.24%) | 00:03:07 | 1,551 (1.40%) | 78.08% | 74.95% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 13. /countries/europe/italy/detention-centres/107/roma-ponte-galeria-centro-di-permanenza-per-il-rimpatrio-cpr-formerly-centro-di-identificazione-ed-espulsione | 1,761 (1.12%) | 1,437 (1.13%) | 00:03:05 | 1,419 (1.28%) | 81.75% | 79.50% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 14. /countries/americas/canada/detention-centres/124/cbsa-laval-immigration-holding-centre-centre-de-prevention-de-immigration-de-laval | 1,714 (1.09%) | 1,448 (1.14%) | 00:02:33 | 1,430 (1.29%) | 82.73% | 80.98% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 15. /countries/europe/spain/detention-centres/187/centro-de-internamiento-de-extranjeros-santa-cruz-de-tenerife-hoya-fria | 1,697 (1.08%) | 1,331 (1.04%) | 00:02:54 | 1,315 (1.18%) | 78.56% | 76.78% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 16. /countries/europe/italy/detention-centres/114/lampedusa-centro-di-primo-soccorso-e-accoglienza-cda-formerly-centri-di-permanenza-temporanea-ed-assistenza-lampedusa | 1,692 (1.08%) | 1,381 (1.08%) | 00:03:37 | 1,378 (1.24%) | 82.29% | 80.02% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 17. /countries/middle-east/saudi-arabia/detention-centres/1878/alshumaisi-detention-center-tahril-immigration-detention-center-or-tahril-shumaysi | 1,675 (1.07%) | 1,335 (1.05%) | 00:03:36 | 1,168 (1.05%) | 71.23% | 67.82% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |
| 18. /countries/middle-east/united-arab-emirates/detention-centres/1893/al-sadr-prison-also-al-sader-or-al-taweela | 1,471 (0.94%) | 1,210 (0.95%) | 00:04:13 | 1,186 (1.07%) | 81.87% | 79.13% | \$0.00 (0.00%) |

Annex IV: Financial Statement

This is an extract of the Global Detention Project's financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2019. To request a copy of the full audit, please email admin@globaldetentionproject.org

Profit and loss

| | 2019 (CHF) | 2018 (CHF) |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Income | | |
| Donations in money received | 371,353.74 | 428,622.40 |
| Other income | 2,491.23 | 1,681.55 |
| Deductions to committed donation | 0.00 | 13,227.28 |
| Income, total | 373,844.97 | 443,531.23 |
| Expenses | | |
| Office and accommodation costs | 10,972.45 | 10,621.55 |
| Direct costs | 72,563.27 | 85,077.76 |
| Overhead | 17,061.00 | 20,207.39 |
| Staff costs | 273,248.25 | 311,529.38 |
| Amount to spend | 0.00 | 16,000.00 |
| Expenses, total | 373,844.97 | 443,436.08 |
| Net result of the year | 0.00 | 95.15 |

Balance sheet

Assets

| | 2019 (CHF) | 2018 (CHF) |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Current Assets | | |
| Bank account | 37,118.16 | 26,496.43 |
| Other claims | 3,893.87 | 3,736.10 |
| Accruals and deferrals | 29,402.55 | 29,759.62 |
| Current assets, total | 70,414.58 | 59,992.15 |
| Fixed Assets | | |
| Financial assets | 2,520.75 | 2,520.75 |
| Fixed assets, total | 2,520.75 | 2,520.75 |
| Assets, total | 72,935.33 | 62,512.90 |



Refugees cross the Mediterranean, between Turkey and Lesbos, Greece (Wikimedia Commons)

Liabilities

| | 2019 (CHF) | 2018 (CHF) |
|---|------------------|------------------|
| Short term outside funds | | |
| Debts resulting from deliveries and performances | 0.00 | 2,225.41 |
| Accruals and deferrals | 3,454.00 | 6,756.30 |
| Other debts | 1,542.38 | 1,015.50 |
| Funds committed to projects (donations committed to spend) | 59,325.17 | 43,901.91 |
| Short term outside funds, total | 64,321.55 | 53,899.12 |
| Equity | | |
| Result shown in balance sheet: | | |
| Retain earnings | 8,613.78 | 8,518.63 |
| Result of the year | 0.00 | 95.15 |
| Equity, total | 8,613.78 | 8,613.78 |
| Liabilities, total | 72,935.33 | 62,512.90 |

| | 2019 (CHF) | 2018 (CHF) |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Donations in money received | 371,353.74 | 428,622.40 |
| Oak Foundation | 112,005.00 | 126,250.00 |
| Open Society Foundation | 106,000.00 | 119,875.45 |
| Loterie Romande | 7,956.74 | 16,000.00 |
| DFAE | 140,000.00 | 143,688.54 |
| HCC | 0.00 | 13,383.41 |
| Norwegian Red Cross | 0.00 | 9,425.00 |
| Oak Strategic Planning Grant | 5,392.00 | 0.00 |
| Donations in money to spend | 59,325.17 | 43,901.91 |
| Oak Foundation | 45,896.91 | 27,901.91 |
| Loterie Romande | 8,043.26 | 16,000.00 |
| Oak Strategic Planning Grant | 5,385.00 | 0.00 |
| Direct Costs | 72,563.27 | 85,077.76 |
| Support to the target population | 7,000.00 | 9,665.71 |
| Website | 10,348.60 | 8,416.14 |
| Travel and representation | 4,737.61 | 10,233.41 |
| Consultants | 43,188.11 | 54,387.50 |
| Costs related to interns | 7,288.95 | 2,375.00 |
| Overhead | 17,061.00 | 20,207.39 |
| Insurance | 450.05 | 450.10 |
| Office costs | 5,011.25 | 8,899.86 |
| IT costs | 482.39 | 329.45 |
| Professional fees | 10,511.55 | 9,748.00 |
| Financial costs | 605.76 | 779.98 |

Endnotes

1. Global Detention Project and Access Info Europe, “The Uncounted: The Detention of Migrants and Asylum Seekers in Europe,” December 2015, <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/the-uncounted-the-detention-of-migrants-and-asylum-seekers-in-europe>
2. M. Flynn and C. Cannon, “Detention at the Borders of Europe: Report on the Joint Global Detention Project-International Detention Coalition Workshop in Geneva, Switzerland, 2-3 October 2010,” November 2010, <https://bit.ly/2S29pZ2>
3. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), “Working Group on Arbitrary Detention: Preliminary Findings From Its Visit to Qatar (3 – 14 November 2019),” 2019, <https://bit.ly/2uXpozP>
4. Daily Sabah, “Turkey Stops 1.2 Million Irregular Migrants in 5 Years,” 12 January 2020, <https://www.dailysabah.com/turkey/2020/01/12/turkey-stops-12-million-irregular-migrants-in-5-years>
5. United Nations Support Mission in Libya, “‘Detained and Dehumanised,’ Report on Human Rights Abuses Against Migrants in Libya,” 13 December 2016, https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/LY/DetainedAndDehumanised_en.pdf
6. Rather than framing our responses to this questionnaire in terms of “good” or “best” practices in relation to immigration detention, we instead employed the concept of “harm reduction,” which recognises the intrinsic harm of immigration detention and thus the contradiction—from a human rights perspective—of calling for “better” detention.
7. This draft law, Greece’s International Protection Bill (Law 4636/2019), entered into force on 1 January 2020.



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