

Libya Immigration Detention Data Profile



Quick Facts

Immigration detainees (2018)	Not Available
Detained asylum seekers (2018)	Not Available
Detained minors (2018)	Not Available
Immigration detention capacity (2018)	Not Available
International migrants (2019)	818,216
New asylum applications (2019)	12,143
Number of immigration detainees on a given day (2020)	2,400

NOTES ON USING THIS PROFILE

- Sources for the data provided in this report are available online at: <https://www.globaldetentionproject.org/countries/africa/libya>
- "Observation Dates" indicate the timeframe statistical data correspond to or other data were last validated. More than one statistical entry for a year indicates contrasting reports.

STATISTICS

Detention, expulsion, and incarceration statistics

		Observation Date			Observation Date
Total number of immigration detainees by year	Not Available	2018	Number of immigration detainees on a given day	2,400	2020
	8,672	2018		2,362	2020
				5,700	2019
				8,672	2018
				10,000	2018
				20,000	2017
Number of detained asylum seekers	Not Available	2018	Total number of detained minors	Not Available	2018
				Not Available	2017
Number of detained unaccompanied minors	Not Available	2018	Number of detained accompanied minors	Not Available	2018
Number of detained stateless persons	Not Available	2018	Number of apprehensions of non-citizens	Not Available	2018
Immigration detainees as a percentage of total international migrant population	Not Available	2018	Estimated total immigration detention capacity	Not Available	2018
				4,000 - 7,000	2016
Number of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	Not Available	2018	Estimated capacity of dedicated long-term immigration detention centres	Not Available	2018
	24	2016			
	18	2016			
	15	2015			
	19	2014			
	17	2013			
Number of deportations/forced returns only	5,065	2020	Criminal prison population	6,187	2014
				5,090	2013
				3,186	2012
				13,242	2010
				13,217	2007
				9,763	2004
				6,750	1998
Percentage of foreign prisoners	12.8	2013	Prison population rate (per 100,000 of national population)	99	2014
				82	2013
				52	2012
				220	2010
				230	2007
				178	2004
				135	1998

Demographics and immigration-related statistics					
		Observation Date			Observation Date
Population	6,900,000	2020	International migrants	818,216	2019
	6,374,616	2017		788,000	2017
	6,600,000	2012		416,556	2017
				771,100	2015
				756,000	2013
International migrants as a percentage of the population	12.1	2019	Refugees	4,730	2019
	12.4	2017		8,794	2018
	12.3	2015		9,352	2017
	12.2	2013		9,301	2016
				9,305	2015
				25,561	2014
Ratio of refugees per 1000 inhabitants	1.47	2016	Total number of new asylum applications	12,143	2019
	4.47	2014		1,900	2016
	1.17	2012		4,457	2012
Refugee recognition rate	100	2014			

DOMESTIC LAW			
LEGAL TRADITION			
Legal tradition	Name	Observation Date	
	Civil law	2017	
	Muslim law	2017	
LAWS AND REGULATIONS			
Additional legislation	Name	Year Adopted	Last Year Amended
	Law No. (6) of 1987 on organising the entry, residence, and exit of foreigners in Libya, as as amended by Law No. 2 (2004)	1987	2004
	Law No. 19 of 2010 on Combating Irregular Migration	2010	
GROUNDS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE IMMIGRATION-RELATED DETENTION			
Immigration-status-related grounds	Name	Observation Date	
	None	2018	

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				
Grounds for criminal immigration-related detention/incarceration and maximum potential duration of incarceration	Grounds for Incarceration	Maximum Number of Days of Incarceration		Observation Date
	Unauthorized exit			2018
	Unauthorized entry			2018
	Unauthorised stay			2018
LENGTH OF DETENTION				
Maximum length for administrative immigration detention in law.	Number of Days		Observation Date	
	No Limit		2019	
NON-CUSTODIAL MEASURES (ALTERNATIVES TO DETENTION)				
Types of non-custodial measures	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	None	No		2018
VULNERABLE PERSONS				
Is the detention of vulnerable persons provided in law? Are they detained in practice?	Name	In Law	In Practice	Observation Date
	Accompanied minors	Not mentioned	Yes	2015
	Unaccompanied minors	Not mentioned	Yes	2015
	Asylum seekers	Not mentioned	Yes	2014
	Refugees	Not mentioned	Yes	2014

COVID-19 UPDATES

	Update Status	Observation Date
	<p>COVID-19 cases are rising in Libya, rising from 200 cases in June to some 28,000 cases by October 2020. Movement restrictions along with curfews, as well as the ongoing conflict and economic crisis, have led to sharp increases in food prices, making it hard for refugees and asylum seekers to support themselves. In response, the UN refugee agency (UNHCR) and world food programme (WFP) have expanded efforts to provide these vulnerable populations with emergency food assistance, including people recently released from detention centres. More than 20 people, including minors, were assisted earlier this month following their release from Triq al Seka Detention Centre. A UNWFP representative said that “the situation is getting worse by the day. Many people can’t access food for a number of reasons including prices going up and limited food availability. At the same time, there are almost no opportunities to work.” OHCHR has also called for urgent action to address the situation of migrants crossing the central Mediterranean. A team dispatched by OHCHR to monitor the situation of migrants transiting through Libya, highlighted a “cycle of violence” whereby people were left to drift for days at sea, their boats dangerously intercepted, and then returned to suffer arbitrary detention, torture, and other serious human rights violations in Libya. Many refugees and asylum seekers reported that the Libyan Coast Guard shot or rammed their boats, causing vessels to capsize or people to jump in the water in desperation. According to IOM, during the week of 22-28 September 2020, 517 migrants were intercepted at sea after departing Libya, and so far during 2020 more than 9,400 people had been returned to the country after being intercepted. Detention numbers have likewise remained high as many returnees are locked up upon arrival. According to UNHCR, as of 18 September there were more than 2,400 migrants and refugees in the eight official detention centres throughout the country. People intercepted at sea are generally sent to Al Nasr, Abu Salim, and Suq al-Khams detention centres. Disembarkation following rescue-at-sea operations are taking place several times per week and the UNHCR team and IRC medical partner are deployed to provide refreshments, medical first aid, verification of profiles, and monitoring of destination. UNHCR reported that out of 1,260 people disembarked by the Libyan Coast Guard or the Coastal Security (GACS) in August, 32 percent were released upon disembarkation or escaped. Most of the releases take place in the west, where the AGCS is most operational but where the detention centre manager at the Zuwarah detention centre is reluctant to take responsibility for more people, due to capacity issues. Aid agencies also reported that 231 refugees and asylum seekers had been released from detention in 2020 and that 201 monitoring visits had taken place this year. As of 30 September, 8,898 refugees and migrants were registered as intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard and disembarked in Libya. Despite COVID-19, disembarkation figures are similar to those in September 2019 (1,120 individuals, including 68 women and 79 children). Moreover, on 28 and 29 September, UNHCR and IRC distributed hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, and plastic basins to vulnerable asylum seekers and migrants being held at Triq al Seka (1,094 individuals) and Abu Salim (145 individuals) detention centres in Tripoli. In total, UNHCR stated that there are 46,247 registered refugees and asylum seekers in Libya and IOM reported 392,241 internally displaced persons in 2020.</p>	2020
Latest Update	<p>Responding to the Global Detention Project’s Covid-19 survey, an official from an international organisation, verified by the GDP, reported that no moratorium had been established in the country and that no immigration detainees had been released as a result of the pandemic (see 15 May Libya update on this platform). According to the official, authorities have not established any mechanisms or systems to protect people in case of release. UNHCR, however, has put protocols in place, following WHO recommendations and in coordination with health partners and counterparts, in order to address the Covid-19 situation and ensure the continuation of activities in the protection of refugees and asylum-seekers. The source also said that immigration detainees were not routinely tested for Covid-19 and that deportations had not been suspended. The country has closed certain airports and increased monitoring at the borders, but no specific policies or laws have been adopted. On 15 June, UNHCR and WFP launched a joint programme to provide emergency food aid to refugees and asylum-seekers living in the urban community in Tripoli, aiming to reach 10,000 individuals this year. As of 18 June, 4,551 refugees and migrants had been registered as rescued/intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard and disembarked in Libya. On 17 June, two disembarkation operations took place during which 320 individuals were returned to Tripoli. UNHCR and its partner, the International Rescue Committee, were present to provide urgent medical assistance and core relief items, before individuals were transferred to detention centres by the Libyan authorities. According to UNHCR, there are 48,834 registered refugees and asylum-seekers in Libya and 231 have been released from detention in 2020. MSF has stated that they are particularly concerned about the situation of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants in detention, those in urban settings, and those in need of evacuation/resettlement. MSF indicated that the 1,500 people currently held in detention centres across Libya are being detained in overcrowded conditions with poor access to food, adequate water, hygiene, and no actual possibilities for physical distancing. Those migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers living in urban settings are living in precarious conditions and are at risk of arbitrary arrest and detention, trafficking, and exploitation. UNHCR and IOM have suspended refugee resettlement departures and evacuations out of Libya, leaving the most vulnerable stranded. Due to border closures and the suspension of repatriation, evacuation, and resettlement, the only option out of Libya is via the sea. MSF is providing medical and humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees in one detention centre in Tripoli as others have been emptied or closed due to the Covid-19 pandemic and the escalating conflict. In Misrata and the Central Region, MSF teams are inter alia, distributing nutrition supplements and hygiene kits to refugees and migrants arbitrarily held in detention centres in Souk Al-Khams, Zliten, and Dhar El-Jebel. The teams are also providing Covid-19 related training to staff in Zliten, Misrata, Khoms, Yefren, and Bani Walid as well as reinforcing infection prevention and control measures in detention centres. On 7 April, the Libyan Ministry of Justice announced that “in order to prevent infections of the coronavirus pandemic and reduce overcrowding inside correction and rehabilitation facilities, the process to release those who are detained pending investigations and trials continues.” By the end of March, 1,347 detainees had been released from correction and rehabilitation facilities throughout several cities in the country. The Ministry also announced that health care units would continue to distribute a number of medical and preventive equipment to prisons and rehabilitation centres in Tripoli, including hand sterilisers and disinfectants. On 2 June, the Embassy of the United States in Libya announced that the U.S. government committed an additional \$6.5 million in support of Libya’s Covid-19 response, which includes helping municipalities formalise their crisis response functions, develop emergency management plans and train teams in crisis emergency response. The embassy stated that this additional support would also help increase public awareness and provide assistance to migrants and refugees in Libya during the pandemic.</p>	2020
	<p>UNHCR has reported that more than 2,300 remain confined in centres operated by the UN-backed Government of National Accord. Conditions remain a critical concern, with many detainees facing violence and abuse, food shortages, lack of sanitary facilities, and severe overcrowding. Reportedly, the agency has called for an “orderly release” for all those detained and for alternatives to detention for persons intercepted at sea. However, many thousands more remain detained in “unofficial” facilities. Operated by militia groups, the conditions faced by those confined in such sites are of even greater concern. Reportedly, the number of such sites have “mushroomed” in the wake of the Libyan government’s decision to shutter several detention facilities in late 2019. According to the IOM, more than 3,000 persons apprehended by the Libyan coastguard have disappeared into unofficial facilities or have remained unaccounted for since the start of 2020. Since the first Covid-19 case was detected and confirmed in Libya on 25 March, more than 3,100 migrants and refugees have been intercepted at sea and returned to the country. However, none of those returned have been tested for the virus. The country’s National Centre for Disease Control is responsible for Covid-19 testing, but has only been present at a “handful of disembarkations” since March. Across much of the rest of the country, testing is almost entirely unavailable. NGOs including the International Rescue Committee, have flagged this and urged immediate action. “Although we try to carry out basic temperature checks, sometimes even this simple step is not allowed. The lack of something so basic - let alone the ability to carry out proper testing - is a real cause for concern because it means there is a risk that the disease is being spread in the detention centres and in communities, and is going undetected.”</p>	2020
	<p>Reports indicate that while Libya has taken steps to release some prisoners, its detention centres for holding migrants and asylum seekers remain in operation. In Tripoli, 466 prisoners were released in early April. Although many migrant detention centres are still functioning, staff have reportedly been reduced to a minimum. Doctors Without Borders reported that the number of detainees has not been reduced since the beginning of the pandemic, and there are apparently no plans to close the centres. According to Info-Migrants, the situation is critical in the detention centres that do not benefit from NGOs support. Human Rights Watch highlighted the fact that with the conflict in Libya, the health care system is not sufficient to “provide adequate care to the thousands of detainees who live in overcrowded and unsanitary prisons, or to migrants held in abusive detention centers.” A spokesperson for the International Organization for Migration said that “the situation for migrants in Libya is worse than it has ever been.” The pandemic has not reduced the flow of migrants and when vehicles are intercepted by Libyan border guards, migrants are apprehended and removed to locations in cities. On 15 May, UNHCR reported, “Amidst deteriorating security conditions, as well as restrictions on movement due to COVID19 ... the UN Refugee Agency has provided emergency assistance to some 3,500 refugees and internally displaced Libyans during the last two weeks. The assistance package helped some 1,600 urban refugees, more than 700 refugees being held in detention and close to 1,500 displaced Libyans in different sites across Libya, and included one month’s worth of food and hygiene kits.” In mid-April, lockdown was established in the West region of the country. There were 64 confirmed cases of Covid-19 on 14 May. The curfew, implemented from 6pm to 6am, has been extended until 17 May. These measures, alongside the increased presence of police in the streets, has greatly impacted undocumented migrants. The fear of deportation prevents them from leaving their home, challenging their ability to access food. The ICRC warned that “restrictions such as curfews and the closing of borders, while important to curb the spread of the disease, create new challenges in providing humanitarian assistance and maintaining supply chains for food, medicines and basic necessities.” On 12 April, the authorities confirmed the deportation of 236 undocumented migrants to Sudan, Chad, Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, and Somalia.</p>	2020
	<p>On 21 March 2020, the Rights Group for Migration (RGM) issued a statement calling on authorities to protect migrants and asylum seekers in detention from the risk of infection. They called, among other measures, for the provision of sterilization and hygiene materials to detention centres as well as isolation rooms; the elimination of overcrowding; and the release of children, women, and those with special needs (given that they “pose no threat to public security”). The UNHCR also called on Libyan authorities to ensure the access and inclusion of all population groups in Libya to health surveillance, preparedness, response plans and activities. The agency called for the orderly release of those held in detention into the community and repeated that detained asylum seekers and refugees are particularly vulnerable and exposed, given poor sanitation facilities, limited health services and overcrowded conditions. In an email to the Global Detention Project on 3 April, the Rights Group for Migration (RGM) reported that some detention centres had released detainees, but not specifically as a response to Covid-19. The Alsabba (Al Sabaa) detention centre in Tripoli released all its detainees, however, according to the Rights Group for Migration “they were released due to the armed clashes near the detention center, more than 300 rockets fell near the Alsabba DC for two consecutive days, and we believe that the responsible authorities want to convert the center to a military barracks.” Also the Abo Saleem (Abu Salim) DC in Tripoli released the Migrants, but this was due to lack of food. The main issue which facing all migrants in the detention centers, according to the Rights Group for Migration, is “the lack of the basic food, people are dying because of lack of food.” The RGM reports that this is a long-standing issue that pre-dates Covid-19. “The last 3 months DC’s authorities couldn’t supply the food to the detained migrants, this include the detained children and the pregnant women.” More than 120 Migrants in Suqu ElKhamees DC (Al Khoms City), are suffering from lack of food, and the authorities refuse to release them until now. Not only this, the new arrested migrants are detained with the old immigrants without making any medical tests for them or distributing protection tools for them or to the others.” According to unverified information on Twitter, between 26 and 29 March, facilities at the Al-Nasr Detention Centre in Al-Zawiya, Zlitan Detention Centre, Dahr al Jabal Detention Centre, and Sabha Detention Centre, were cleaned and disinfected, and some detainees received new mattresses, blankets, and cleaning products. This was reportedly conducted with assistance from the IOM. On 28 March 2020, the government released 466 prisoners from the country’s penitentiaries. The prisoners released included pretrial detainees pending investigation and those who meet the rules for conditional release. The Ministry of Justice also stated that it planned to release more prisoners in the future, including those who have served more than half of their sentences, the elderly and those with special health considerations.</p>	2020

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
International treaties	Name	Ratification Year
	CRPD, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	2018
	ICRMW, International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families	2004
	CTOCTP, Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children	2004
	CTOCSP, Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2004
	VCCR, Vienna Convention on Consular Relations	1998
	CRC, Convention on the Rights of the Child	1993
	CEDAW, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1989
	CAT, Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1989
	CRSSP, Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons	1989
	ICCPR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1970
	ICESCR, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1970
	ICERD, International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1968
Ratio of relevant international treaties ratified	12/19	
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Individual complaints procedure	Name	Acceptance Year
	ICCPR, First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966	1989
	CEDAW, Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999	2004
Relevant international treaties and date of ratification		
Ratio of complaints procedures accepted	Number	Observation Date
	2/7	2017

Relevant international treaties and date of ratification

	Name	Recommendation Excerpt	Recommendation Year
Relevant recommendations issued by treaty bodies	Committee on Migrant Workers	<p>(a) Amend Law No. 6 (1987), amended by Law No. 2 (2004), and Law No. 19 (2010) in order to decriminalize irregular migration;</p> <p>(b) Release all migrants detained arbitrarily, in particular those detained on the grounds of their migration status; ensure that the detention of migrants is an exceptional measure of last resort applied for the shortest possible time, that grounds are specified in each case, giving the reasons why alternative measures cannot be implemented, and that the measure is reviewed in under 24 hours by an independent and impartial judicial authority; and develop non-custodial alternatives to detention;</p> <p>(c) Prohibit, in law and in practice, the detention of migrant children, in accordance with joint general comments No. 3 and No. 4 (2017) of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families / No. 22 and No. 23 (2017) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child on the human rights of children in the context of international migration;</p> <p>(d) Ensure that migrant workers and members of their families have access to legal aid, effective remedies, justice and consular services, and that the guarantees enshrined in the Convention are upheld, in full compliance with articles 16 and 17 of the Convention;</p> <p>(e) Establish a registration system for detained migrants that is integrated with the registration system used by the Libyan Coast Guard at the disembarkation of migrants rescued or intercepted at sea, while respecting the human rights of migrants, including their right to privacy;</p> <p>(f) Ensure that, in administrative and judicial proceedings, including for charges not related to immigration status, migrant workers and members of their families are guaranteed due process on an equal basis with nationals of the State party before the courts and tribunals.</p> <p>41. The Committee urges the State party, in exceptional cases where detention cannot be avoided, to guarantee adequate, decent conditions in migrant detention centres, and notes that the centres should not resemble a prison facility either in appearance or purpose. In particular, the Committee urges the State party: (a) To put an end to overpopulation and to ensure that those detained are provided with health care, including sexual and reproductive health services, psychological care, water, sanitation and hygiene, food, sufficient space and ventilation, outdoor recreational time and basic necessities, including bedding, clothing and items of personal hygiene;</p> <p>(b) To ensure that children are separated from adults to whom they are not related and, if born in detention, are provided with a valid birth certificate;</p> <p>(c) To ensure that women detainees are held separately from men, are guarded only by adequately trained women officers, and are protected against sexual and gender-based violence, and that specific provisions are made for pregnant and nursing women;</p> <p>(d) To stipulate strict behavioural rules for guards and officials at detention facilities, to train them on human rights, gender equality, the best interests of the child and non-discrimination, and to investigate and punish in an appropriate manner State officials who violate the rights of migrants;</p> <p>(e) To strengthen mechanisms to regularly monitor conditions in migrant detention centres, and to ensure the implementation of the policy of the Ministry of the Interior granting human rights monitors and humanitarian agencies free, unannounced and unhindered access to all migrant detention centres.</p>	2019

Regional treaties, regulations, and directives			
Regional legal instruments	Name		Year of Ratification (Treaty) / Transposed (Directive) / Adoption (Regulation)
	ACHPR, African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights		1986
	ACRWC, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child		2000
	APRW, Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol)		2004
	Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (AU Refugee Convention)		1981
Bilateral/Multilateral agreements linked to readmissions			
Bilateral/multilateral agreements linked to readmission	Name	Year in Force	Observation Date
	Italy	2017	2019
	France	2007	2017
Non treaty-based international human rights mechanisms			
Relevant recommendations of the UN Universal Periodic Review	Recomendation Issued	Year Issued	Observation Date
	Yes	2015	2017
	Yes	2011	2017

INSTITUTIONAL INDICATORS				
Institutions responsible for immigration detention				
Custodial authority	Agency	Ministry	Ministry Typology	Observation Date
	Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)	Ministry of the Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2019
	Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)	Ministry of the Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2017
	Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)	Ministry of the Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2014
	Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)	Ministry of the Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2013
	The 9th Brigade, a militia nominally under the control of the Ministry of Defence		Non-State Actor - Militia/Armed Group	2013
	Departments of Anti-Infiltration and Illegal Immigration	Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2009
	Departments of Anti-Infiltration and Illegal Immigration	Ministry of Interior	Interior or Home Affairs	2007

Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Detention Facility Management	Entity Name						Entity Type				Observation Date				
	Ministry of Interior, Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)						Governmental				2019				
	Ministry of Interior, Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)						Governmental				2017				
	Ministry of Interior, Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)						Governmental				2014				
	Ministry of Interior, Department for Combating Illegal Immigration (DCIM)						Governmental				2013				
	The 9th Brigade, a militia nominally under the control of the Ministry of Defence						Non-State Actor - Militia/Armed Group				2013				
	Police						Governmental				2009				
	Police						Governmental				2007				
Institutions responsible for immigration detention															
Types of detention facilities used in practice	Immigration detention centre (Administrative)	Immigration field office (Administrative)	Transit centre (Administrative)	Reception centre (Administrative)	Offshore detention centre (Administrative)	Hospital (Administrative)	Border guard (Administrative)	Police station (Criminal)	National penitentiary (Criminal)	Local prison (Criminal)	Juvenile detention centre (Criminal)	Informal camp (Ad hoc)	Immigration detention centre (Ad hoc)	Surge facility (Ad hoc)	Observation Date
															2015
Detention monitoring institutions															
Authorized monitoring institutions	Institution						Institution Type				Observation Date				
	United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)						International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)				2018				
	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)						International or Regional Bodies (IRBs)				2018				
	International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)						Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)				2017				
	Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)						Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO)				2017				
Detention monitoring institutions															
Is the national human rights institution (NHRI) recognized as independent?	Is the NHRI recognized as independent by the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions?												Observation Date		
	No												2018		
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do NGOs carry out visits?	Do NGOs regularly carry our visits?								Observation Date						
	Yes								2018						
Detention monitoring institutions															
Do international and/or regional bodies (IRBs) visit immigration-related detention facilities?	Do international and/or regional bodies (IRB) regularly visit immigration-related detention facilities?												Observation Date		
	Yes												2018		

Outsourcing and privatisation

	Name of entity	Type of entity	Detainee transport	Food services	Health care	Social services	Laundry services	Legal counselling	Management	Owner of detention facility	Recreation	Security	Telephone service	Translation services	Observation Date
Detention contractors and other non-state entities	UNHCR (as part of Mixed Migration Working Group)	International organisation			Yes	Yes									2017
	IOM (as part of Mixed Migration Working Group)	International organisation			Yes	Yes									2017
	UNHCR and IOM Partner NGOs (as part of Mixed Migration Working Group)	Not for profit			Yes	Yes									2017

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations

Does the country receive external sources of funding?	Benefitted from non-state funding sources?	Observation Date
	Yes	2018

Foreign sources of funding for detention operations

Description of foreign assistance	Description of non-state assistance	Observation Date
	€ 20 million : EU migration-related bilateral assistance	2018
	€266 million: European Union Emergency Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF) (implemented by UN agencies, EU Member States and NGOs)	2018

More information about immigration detention in Libya is available at the website of the Global Detention Project (www.globaldetentionproject.org)