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LIBYA: ACHPR COUNTRY BRIEFING REPORT: HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AND VIOLATIONS OF THE AFRICAN CHARTER (OCTOBER 2024 – APRIL 2025)

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INTRODUCTION

1. Libya has been experiencing a decade-long human rights crises since its landmark political uprising in 2011. There has been an increase in human rights violations carried out by security services and militias associated with the western Libya-based Government of National Unity and the authorities in eastern and southern Libya. The Libyan government has failed to take concrete and measurable steps to ensure the respect and protection of fundamental rights, put an end to the conflict, prevent institutional collapse and to combat widescale corruption and impunity.
2. Libya is faced with a volatile human rights situation as clashes between militia and other armed groups persist, especially in the eastern and southern parts of Libya. The situation in Libya is marked by serious and gross human rights violations ranging from arbitrary arrests, enforced disappearances, restrictions of freedom of movement and widespread attacks against human rights defenders and activists.¹
3. The purpose of this report is to draw attention to past and ongoing human rights violations prevalent in Libya. By so doing, this report aims to highlight violations of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights² (hereinafter referred to as the "African Charter"), with particular focus on the right to fair trial, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom from enforced disappearances, protection of human rights defenders, and the means to ensuring state accountability for these violations.
4. This report draws inspiration from Article 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18 of the African Charter and the extent to which Libya has complied or violated the rights therein enshrined between the period of October 2024 and April 2025. It shall further examine the institutional and legal frameworks adopted by the Libyan government in ensuring the protection of human rights in Libya. This report adopts a methodology that is from secondary sources including communications and reports of local, regional and international human rights organizations, including information from the African Union and United Nations monitoring mechanisms.

LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

a. Reporting Obligations under the African Charter:

5. Libya has been a signatory to the African Charter since May 30, 1985, and ratified the Charter on June 19, 1986. Since Libya's date of ratification of the African Charter, it has sent only 5

¹ Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya between 11 October 2021 and 27 June 2022.

² African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Adopted 27 June 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), entered into force 21 October 1986.

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Periodic Reports to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights; namely: 1986 – 1991, 1990 – 1992, 2002 – 2005, 2006 – 2008, and 2009 – 2011. Libya has 6 overdue reports that have not been sent.³

6. As a State Party to the African Charter, Libya is under a legal obligation to “undertake to submit every two years, a report on the legislative or other measures taken with a view to giving effect to the rights and freedoms recognised and guaranteed by the present Charter”.⁴ These reports are to be submitted to the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights (hereinafter referred to as the “African Commission”), based in Banjul, The Gambia. The African Commission, through Articles 45 and 62 of the African Charter is mandated with the powers to promote human rights in African Member States, through amongst others, the receipt and examination of States' reports in fulfillment of their human rights obligations under the African Charter.
7. State Reports represent a crucial benchmark through which the African Commission can fulfill its mandate to ensure the promotion and protection of human rights. Consequently, this places an unwavering obligation on Libya “to adopt legislative and other measures to give effect” to the “rights, duties and freedoms enshrined in the African Charter”⁵ and report on such measures in a periodic manner to the African Commission. Contrary to misconceived impressions – often propagated by State officials, State Reports are not a witch-hunt exercise designed to serve as an opportunity for shame or ridicule of any State, rather, they serve as a viable opportunity for States' accountability and strengthened cooperation and partnership with the African Commission. Hence, these reports represent “the urgent desire [...] to create a channel for constructive dialogue”⁶ on the measures that a State Party, in this case – Libya – has adopted in compliance with the provisions of the African Charter.

b. National Legal Provisions Related to Detention, Fair Trial, Freedom from Torture

8. The Libya Constitutional Declaration enacted in 2011, which serves as the interim constitution, declares Islam as the state religion and places Sharia as the primary source of legislation.⁷ The constitution also states that “human rights and basic freedoms shall be respected by the State”,⁸ including freedom of movement, and assembly.⁹ These rights are further consolidated by the Code of Criminal Procedure which provides rights to an accused to fair trial, including the

³ <https://achpr.au.int/en/states-reporting-status>

⁴ African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, Adopted 27 June 1981, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3 rev. 5, 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), entered into force 21 October 1986, Article 62.

⁵ Ibid., Article 1.

⁶ National State Reporting Guidelines 1988, African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

⁷ Libya Constitutional Declaration of 2011 – Consolidated, Article 1. (Available from <https://security-legislation.ly/latest-laws/constitutional-declaration-of-2011-consolidated/>).

⁸ Ibid., Article 7.

⁹ Ibid., Article 14.

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prompt hearing of their case within 24 hours, resumption of innocence and the provision of a legal counsel.¹⁰

9. However, despite these legal provisions, there are several reports of gross violations of these constitutional rights – leaving individuals at risk of arbitrary detentions, torture and without fair trial. There are multiple reports of human rights defenders, refugees, asylum seekers, migrants being arbitrarily arrested and detained in centers under the government, and under the Libyan National Army (LNA)’s control.

c. Contradictions Between National Laws and Charter Obligations.

10. While Libya’s 2011 Constitutional Declaration and other national legislations recognize the protection of fundamental human rights, including the prohibition of torture, and other degrading treatment, the effective implementation of these laws is still lacking.
11. The Code of Criminal Procedure, for instance, in Article 30 and Article 31 provides that “No individual may be arrested or detained without an order from the legally competent authority”, and that “Individuals may only be detained in prisons designed for this purpose”, respectively. However, the Libyan government continues to fail in exercising control over police and armed groups – carrying out arbitrary arrests and detention. This failure on the Libyan government is in violation of the obligations under Article 1 of the African Charter which mandates not only the recognition of the rights in the Charter, but also imposes an obligation on Libya to take concrete and actionable steps in bring its laws, policies and practices in conformity with the spirit of the Charter – thereby ensuring the protection of the rights enshrined therein.
12. Furthermore, Article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure places a statute of limitation on the prosecution of violations in the event the victim dies. Hence, violations are only actionable if filled at the while the victim is alive. This provision violates the principle of access to justice and fair trial guaranteed under Article 7 of the African Charter. Such a statute of limitation promotes a culture of impunity in Libya and drastically increases the chances of further harm and assignations to victims of human rights violations when seeking judicial redress for their violations suffered.
13. Finally, Over the past decade, the Libyan authorities, both de facto and official, have increasingly relied on arbitrary measures to stifle dissent, criminalize civil activism, and suppress independent voices. This pattern is evident in legislative tools, administrative practices, and extrajudicial tactics deployed to curtail basic civic freedoms. For instance, in March 2023, the Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

¹⁰ Libya Code of Criminal Procedure, Article 26. (Available from <https://security-legislation.ly/latest-laws/the-code-of-criminal-procedure/>).

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at the Prime Minister's Office of the Government of National Unity in Libya issued Circular No. 5803, requesting the competent authorities in Libya to withdraw the licenses of all non-governmental organizations established since 2011. This measure effectively renders all civil society organizations illegal, ultimately leading to the complete closure of civic space in Libya. This law violates Article 1, 10, 11 and 13 of the African Charter.

MAIN VIOLATION IDENTIFIED

a. Freedom of Movement

14. The freedom of movement of human rights defenders and activists is being restricted as part of a bigger scheme to shrink the civic space movement in Libya. This has been witnessed by arbitrary legislation and regulations that impede free movement, association and carrying out any activities that are politically or human rights centered.¹¹
15. Members of human rights organizations are stopped on the streets and their cell phones, and mobile devices searched on checkpoints, airports and border crossings, specifically targeting activists, lawyers, media professionals for incriminating information.
16. Freedom of movement is recognized in Article 14 of the Libyan 2011 Constitutional Declaration.¹² However, in the west of Libya, armed groups affiliated with the government set up checkpoints at strategic intervals, while the Libyan National Army has its checkpoints in the east and south of Libya. These checkpoints are systematically structured to impede the freedom of movement of human rights defenders and activists, thereby violating their rights to freedom of movement.
17. Airports have also been used as a point of control by armed groups, who use the space and opportunity to search the mobile phones and laptops of departing travelers. In August 2021, members of the House of Representatives were reportedly restricted from departing from Tripoli to Benghazi, despite the purpose of their departure being for an official legislative session; subsequently leading to the cancellation of that legislative session.¹³
18. These restrictions on the freedom of movement of individuals both within and out of the country are in violation of Article 12 of the African Charter, which provides that:
 1. Every individual shall have the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of a State provided he abides by the law. 2. Every individual shall have the right to leave any country including his own, and to return to his country. This right may only be subject to restrictions, provided for by law for the protection of national security, law and

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 60-62.

¹² Libya Constitutional Declaration of 2011- Consolidated, (Available at <https://security-legislation.ly/latest-laws/constitutional-declaration-of-2011-consolidated/>)

¹³ U.S. Department of State 2022 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Libya.



order, public health or morality. 3. Every individual shall have the right, when persecuted, to seek and obtain asylum in other countries in accordance with laws of those countries and international conventions.¹⁴.

a. Enforced Disappearance

19. In July 2019, Seham Sergiwa was reportedly abducted by the Libyan National Army. Seham was a member of the House of Representatives and her whereabouts were not disclosed by the Army. Her continued disappearance is a violation of international human rights law to which Libyan authorities are under an obligation to thoroughly investigate and provide information about her fate to her family and the progress of said investigation, if any.¹⁵
20. The Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya reported several cases of enforced disappearance in several regions of Libya, including Tripoli, Benghazi and Murzuq; including torture, ill-treatment, violent abductions and arbitrary detentions.¹⁶ In October 2021 alone, two thirds of over 18,000 people who were held in 31 detention center across Libya had not received a free trial.¹⁷
21. On 3 June 2021, human rights activist and head of Libyan Red Crescent and Civil Society Commission of Ajdabiya, Mansour Mahmoud Atti, was abducted and detained by the Libyan National Army. Despite his family's pleas for contact and information, no response was given by the Army until August 2021 when the General Command confirmed his detention but refused his release until 2 April 2022.¹⁸ Similarly, Farouq Alsqidig Abdulsalam Ben Saeed, who was serving as a military prosecutor in Tripoli has been disappeared since 26 June 2021 by the Deterrence Apparatus for Combating Terrorism and Organized Crime, with no information on his whereabouts or fate.¹⁹

b. Arbitrary Arrests

22. Since 2016, there has been several reported cases of arbitrary arrests carried out by the four warring armed groups controlling major detention centers in Libya. These groups are the Deterrent Agency for Combating Terrorism and Organized Crime (formerly referred to as the Special Deterrence Force or Radaa); the Tarek Bin Ziad Brigade of the Libyan National Army; the Stability Support Apparatus; and the Internal Security Agency in the East. One of the largest detention centers is in Mitiga under the control of the Radaa group, with an estimated number

¹⁴ African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, adopted June 27, 1981, Article 12 (1-3).

¹⁵ Amnesty International. 2020. Libya: Abducted politician's fate remains unknown a year on, amid ongoing disappearances. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/07/libya-abducted-politicians-fate-remains-unknown-a-year-on-amid-ongoing-disappearances/>

¹⁶ Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya between 11 October 2021 and 27 June 2022.

¹⁷ Amnesty International. Libya 2023. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/libya/report-libya/>

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 47.

¹⁹ Amnesty International. 2023. Libya: Military prosecutor forcibly disappeared: Farouq Alsqidig Abdulsalam Ben Saeed. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/mde19/7039/2023/en/>



of over 5,000 detained individuals including those who have been victims of arbitrary arrests and detained without access to judicial remedies.

23. Human rights defenders and activists have also been subjected to cruel inhumane and degrading treatments following their arbitrary arrests and detention. A number of these defenders have spent nearly seven years in detention centers, while others have been detained on multiple occasions by other armed groups outside of Mitiga. It is crucial to establish that these arrests are systematically carried out against human rights defenders, activists and individuals or family members of individuals with dissenting political or religious views, without access to judicial redress.²⁰
24. In places such as Al-Koweifya and Gernada under the Libyan National Army's control, and other detention centers under the control of the Internal Security Agency in the East and by the Tarek Bin Ziyad Brigade, there have been systematic attacks on journalists, activists, and human rights defenders who are in detention.²¹ These actions constitute crimes against humanity and gross violations of human rights law. Pursuant to Article 6 of the African Charter, it is prohibited for any individual to be deprived of their right to liberty and security of person. Hence, arbitrary arrests and detentions are in violation of the African Charter – to which Libya is obligated to respect.

c. Torture, Ill-treatment, and Prison Conditions

20. Torture and ill-treatment of migrants held in detention centers and informal holding facilities in Libya constitute one of the gravest human rights concerns. Detained migrants regularly suffer physical abuse, torture, sexual violence, and degrading treatment inflicted by both governmental and non-governmental actors, including armed groups, and militias. For instance, a video that went viral in 2023 featured testimony from a Yemeni man who had been detained in Libya's Rada Prison, describing the torture and ill-treatment he endured²². The young man stated that during a visit from representatives of the Yemeni Consulate in Libya, he informed them about the abuse and mistreatment he was facing. Following this visit, the warden of Rada Prison physically assaulted him and other detainees, striking them repeatedly with a wooden stick for several minutes, after which he was placed in solitary confinement.
21. The Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya has documented extensive evidence showing systematic torture in migrant detention centers, with detainees subjected to beatings, electric shocks, starvation, sexual violence, and psychological abuses²³. Notably, detainees have

²⁰ Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya between 11 October 2021 and 27 June 2022, p. 37.

²¹ Ibid., 40.

²² Libyan Witness newspaper. YouTube. 2023, July 10. مهاجر يمني يحكي معاناته في سجون ليبيا: مدير سجن الردع ضربنا بالعصا بعد بكاننا من التعذيب. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hwyJ9kpcjYA>.

²³ Ibid. United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. 2023. A/HRC/52/83. Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. Human Rights Council, Fifty-Second Session. Agenda Item 10.



reported routine use of punishment, forced labor, extortion for release, and physical violence aimed at extracting ransom payments from families abroad. Survivors' testimonies have described appalling practices such as deliberate deprivation of food and water, being chained in cramped conditions, being beaten regularly, and subjected to prolonged solitary confinement. The number of migrants detained in centers managed by the Directorate for Combatting Illegal Migration (DCIM) has fluctuated from a few thousand to nearly 20,000 in 2022²⁴. Additionally, it is estimated that thousands more migrants are held in detention facilities operated by non-State armed groups or are being held captive by traffickers²⁵.

22. For instance, migrants intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard and returned to Libya have faced immediate detention and ill-treatment in centers where basic protections are nonexistent. The European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) has condemned such practices, noting the complicit role of European states in indirectly facilitating human rights abuses against migrants by supporting Libyan authorities financially without ensuring proper safeguards²⁶. The EU allocated a total of 65 million euros to Libya thus far under the NDICI-Global Europe instrument, which focuses on EU assistance to Libya for anti-smuggling and trafficking in human beings starting from 2021 until 2027.
23. The IOM and UNHCR²⁷, have continuously condemned Libya for the notorious detention centers known for human rights abuses²⁸. Conditions of detention for migrants in Libya consistently fail to meet even the minimum standards established under international law and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules). The absence of medical care, adequate nutrition, sanitation, and ventilation contributes to high rates of illness and death among detainees²⁹.
24. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has expressed deep concern over the worsening conditions of sub-Saharan migrants in Libya, particularly considering credible reports of their abduction, torture, and mistreatment by criminal gangs and human traffickers in the town of Ajkharrah in the southeast of the country³⁰.

²⁴ United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. 2022. A/HRC/50/63. Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. Human Rights Council, Fiftieth session, Agenda Item 10.

²⁵ See Security Council Report. 2018. S/2018/140.

²⁶ European Commission. Libya. Support in the field of migration. https://enlargement.ec.europa.eu/european-neighbourhood-policy/countries-region/libya_en#support-in-the-field-of-migration

²⁷ UNHCR. 2017. UNHCR. Press Releases. Steps up efforts towards alternatives to detention in Libya and solutions for vulnerable refugees. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/news-releases/unhcr-steps-efforts-towards-alternatives-detention-libya-and-solutions>

²⁸ Euro News. 2019. UNHCHR in Libya Part 4: The detention centres-the map and the stories.

<https://www.euronews.com/2019/10/03/unhcr-in-libya-part-4-the-detention-centres-the-map-and-the-stories>

²⁹ United Nations. Support Mission in Libya. 2016. Detained and dehumanized: report on human rights abuses against migrants in Libya.

³⁰ The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. 2025. Press release on the situation of sub-Saharan migrants in the State of Libya. <https://achpr.au.int/en/news/press-releases/2025-02-03/sub-saharan-migrants-state-libya>

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d. Shrinking of Civic Space - Restrictions of Freedom of Expression, Association, or Peaceful Assembly

25. The issuance of Circular No. 5803, referenced earlier, relies on a legal opinion issued by the Law Department of the Supreme Judicial Council on 8 March 2023. According to this opinion, civil society organizations may only operate legally under Law No. 19 of 2001. Consequently, Law No. 19 of 2001, concerning the regulation of civil associations, must now be enforced as the latest applicable law. Notably, this law, issued under Gaddafi's regime, imposes severe restrictions on civil society, including the mandatory approval of security agencies before any NGO may begin its operations. Furthermore, organizations receiving foreign funds or engaging in advocacy work with regional or international mechanisms are subjected to harassment, surveillance, and smear campaigns that label them as foreign agents or threats to national security.
26. It is evident that such practices constitute clear violations of Libya's obligations under international human rights law, particularly Article 10 and Article 11 of the African Charter, and are inconsistent with the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa, issued by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights³¹.
27. One of the foremost impediments to freedom of expression is the existence of vague and overly broad legal provisions within Libya's Penal Code and laws governing media and publications. Articles criminalizing "defamation," "spreading false information," or "offending public officials" are routinely invoked against journalists, activists, and ordinary citizens who criticize authorities or armed groups. Notably, Law No. 5 of 1990 on National Security and Law No. 76 of 1972 on Publications impose heavy penalties on individuals expressing dissenting views, leading to widespread self-censorship among media outlets and civil society actors.
28. In addition to domestic violations, Libya has failed to uphold recommendations received during its previous Universal Periodic Report (UPR) cycles. In its third cycle (2020), Libya received 23 recommendations from 21 States. They urged Libya to guarantee the rights to freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, to repeal restrictive laws, and to ensure the safety of journalists and human rights defenders³². However, Libya has made negligible progress in implementing these recommendations, as evidenced by the continued deterioration of civic space.

e. Violations against Migrants

29. Libya continues to be a focal point for severe violations against migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers who transit or become stranded in the country, fleeing persecution, poverty, and

³¹ The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights. 2017. Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa

³² UPR Info. Recommendations. Libya. Cycle 3 (2017-2021). Recommendations Number: 148.177 - 148.171 - 148.170 - 148.168 - 148.159 - 148.80 - 148.74

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conflict in their countries of origin. While Libya has historically been a destination and transit country for migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East, and South Asia, recent years have seen intensified abuses amid political instability and armed conflict. Despite repeated recommendations from prior UPR cycles and consistent reminders from international human rights bodies, migrants remain exposed to gross violations, including systematic torture and ill-treatment, inhumane detention conditions, and human trafficking. For instance, the FFM on Libya in their final report in 2023, found reasonable grounds to believe that since 2016, crimes against humanity have been committed against Libyans and migrants throughout Libya in the context of deprivation of liberty³³. Notably, the Mission documented and made findings on numerous cases of, inter alia, arbitrary detention, murder, torture, rape, enslavement and enforced disappearance, confirming their widespread practice in Libya.

30. Furthermore, the African Commission in its Resolution on the situation of sub-Saharan migrants in Libya, strongly condemned the violations perpetrated against migrants in Libya, “including violations on their right to life, liberty and security of person torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, arbitrary detentions and mass expulsions as well as enforced disappearances”³⁴ The resolution also reaffirmed Libya’s obligation under Article 12 of the African Charter, and the African Union Policy on the Prevention of Smuggling of Migrants in Africa.

f. Human Trafficking

31. A report by U.S Department of State indicated that 67% of women, and 77% percent of children and youth experience exploitation and abuse amounting to trafficking when transiting Libya³⁵. Within the 2023-2024 period concerning human trafficking in Libya, an exhaustive analysis displays a troubling picture dominated by widespread abuse and exploitation of migrants and refugees in detention facilities. Recorded incidents provide stark portrayals of susceptible persons, especially women and migrants, becoming prey to brutal forms of contemporary slavery and forceful manipulations³⁶.

32. International organisations regularly report that smugglers and traffickers trade migrants and refugees within illicit networks, subjecting them to inhumane conditions. These highly organised trafficking networks often force migrants into labour and sex trafficking by using fraudulent recruitment, confiscating identity and travel documents, and employing debt-based coercion and verbal, physical, and sexual abuse. In some instances, migrants may pay smuggling fees to reach Tripoli, but once they cross the Libyan border, they may be abandoned

³³ United Nations Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. 2023. A/HRC/52/83. Report of the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya. Human Rights Council, Fifty-Second Session. Agenda Item 10.

³⁴ ACHPR/Res.629 (LXXXII) 2025.

³⁵ U.S Department of State. 2023. 2023 Trafficking in Persons Report: Libya. <https://www.state.gov/reports/2023-traffickinginpersonsreport/libya>

³⁶ Feldstein, S. Carnegie Endowment. 2018. Moral Failure in Libya.

<https://carnegieendowment.org/posts/2018/05/moral-failure-in-libya?lang=en>

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in southern cities or deserts, where they are vulnerable to severe forms of abuse, including human trafficking.³⁷

33. The number of refugees attempting to cross the Mediterranean from Libya is rapidly increasing. According to a report by UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, about 8500 migrants, including women and children, were captured and returned to Libya in the first half of 2023. Around 750 individuals drowned in the sea, while approximately 950 were reported missing. Numerous cases of human trafficking have been documented, which prompted the UN Security Council (UNSC) to adopt another resolution in September 2023 to combat the increasing number of migrants and refugees intercepted at sea.³⁸
34. Libyan authorities have demonstrated insufficient political will to dismantle trafficking networks or prosecute perpetrators. Although Libya ratified the Palermo Protocol³⁹, yet effective domestic implementation of its provisions remains severely lacking. Furthermore, there is negligible effort to provide protection, support, or rehabilitation for trafficking victims, exacerbating their vulnerabilities and leaving survivors without redress or assistance.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

35. Ensuring accountability for these violations is another issue – as national authorities in Libya are ill-equipped in documenting and investigating violations perpetrated against human rights defenders and activists.⁴⁰ International human rights law obligates states to ensure the protection of fundamental rights, while ensuring compliance with international humanitarian law even in times of conflict or war. Hence, Libya is accountable to address, investigate and remedy – to the extent possible – all forms of gross violations of human rights against human rights defenders and activists in Libya.

36. Considering this, we urge Libya to:

1. Repeal or amend laws that criminalize peaceful expression, association, and assembly, ensuring compliance with Article 9, 10 and 11 of the African Charter.
2. Amend Article 7 of its Criminal Procedure Code to allow for the estate of victims of human rights violations to file criminal cases even upon their death, to ensure accountability and fair trial for human rights violations in Libya.

³⁷ Carnegie Endowment. 2023. The War Against Human Traffickers in Libya.

<https://carnegieendowment.org/sada/2023/08/the-war-against-human-traffickers-in-libya?lang=en>

³⁸ UN Security Council. September 2023. Resolution 2698(2023). S/RES/2698

³⁹ The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons

⁴⁰ A/HRC/56/70, Annual report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and reports of the Office of the High Commissioner and the Secretary-General, Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in Libya, 3 June 2024.



3. Repeal the Circular No. 5803 legislation to allow human rights NGOs to conduct their activities in a free and safe manner in monitoring and documenting human rights violations.
4. Cease the arbitrary arrest, detention, and intimidation of human rights defenders, journalists, and protesters.
5. Facilitate an enabling environment for civil society organizations, including simplified registration processes free from undue interference.
6. Enhance cooperation with international organizations, including the African Commission on Human and people's Rights, to develop comprehensive protection programs for migrants and to grant them access to all detention centers to ensure appropriate detention conditions.
7. Urgently ensure that the treatment of migrant detainees aligns fully with international human rights standards, specifically the African Guiding Principles on the Human Rights of All Migrants, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, the Revised Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018 - 2030) of the African Union and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration
8. Implement effective legislative and policing frameworks that end systematic torture, ill-treatment, and degrading practices; guaranteeing regular access to medical care, adequate nutrition, proper sanitation, and humane living conditions; and conducting transparent investigations to hold accountable all individuals and groups responsible for abuses against migrants in detention facilities.

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