

TRAPPED IN TRANSIT

Refugees, migrants and asylum seekers locked up in Libya

By **MSF**

JULY 22ND, 2016

“Libya is a very dangerous place. There are a lot of armed people. People are killed and kidnappings are common. Arriving in Tripoli, we were locked in a house with 600 to 700 other people. We had no water to wash ourselves, we had very little food and we were forced to sleep on top of each other. It was very difficult for my daughter – she fell sick many times. There was a lot of violence. I was beaten with bare hands, with sticks and with guns. If you move, they beat you. If you talk, they beat you. We spent months like that, being beaten every day.” 26-year-old woman from Eritrea, rescued from the sea in August 2015



ALARMING VIOLENCE

Since Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF) launched search and rescue operations in the central Mediterranean Sea last year, its teams have rescued more than 25,000 people from boats in distress.

from this stretch of water passed through Libya.

Hundreds of interviews with people rescued at sea by MSF during 2015 and 2016 have exposed the alarming level of violence and exploitation to which refugees, asylum seekers and migrants are subjected in Libya. Many of those we have rescued report having directly experienced violence in the country, while almost all report witnessing extreme violence against refugees and migrants, including beatings, sexual violence and murder.

Libya remains fragmented by conflicts and the effects of the civil war. While government departments are trying hard to restore some sense of normality and increase public services, daily life for many Libyans is still a struggle, and the country does not have the capacity to support tens of thousands of foreigners, migrants and refugees. While fighting between rival armed groups continues, the situation for migrants, asylum seekers and refugees remains as precarious and dangerous as ever.

According to the people interviewed by our teams, men, women and, increasingly, unaccompanied children (some as young as 10 years old) transiting Libya are suffering abuse at the hands of smugglers, armed groups and private individuals who are exploiting the desperation of those fleeing conflict, persecution or poverty. The abuses reported include being subjected to violence (including sexual violence), arbitrary detention in inhumane conditions, torture and other forms of ill-treatment, financial exploitation and forced labour.



DETENTION

Fifty percent of the people interviewed by MSF on its search and rescue boats during 2015 say they were detained for months against their will during their stay in Libya by militias involved in the conflict, by criminal gangs operating in the main cities or by private individuals. Locked up in houses, sheds or other buildings, in dire humanitarian conditions and without access to medical treatment, people told us they were frequently subjected to violence or made to do forced labour.

After their rescue by MSF's ship in May 2016, one of a group of six women from Eritrea and Somalia told us: *"Once we arrived in Libya they put us in a big hangar. We*

stayed in the hangar for different periods of time – some of us for two weeks and some for four months if they don't have money. They brought us very little food, just once a day. There was not cleanliness, it was horrible. I can never return to Libya, whatever happens.”



KIDNAPPINGS

According to many of those interviewed, kidnappings are a common way of extorting money, usually from the hostage's family and friends in their country of origin, with ransoms often paid via hawala (an informal value transfer system based on a network of international money brokers). Sometimes hostages are able to buy their freedom using their own money – often banknotes sewn into their clothes.

Menethueos, aged 23, was rescued at sea by MSF in May 2016 after fleeing arrest, torture, persecution and compulsory conscription into the military in Eritrea. He told us that he was kidnapped and held for four months while in Libya, with his captors demanding US\$2,000 for his release. He said: *“They just keep people there and torture them and beat them to make their family send the money. Many times they beat and tortured me, but I didn’t have any family to call (...) I have heard that they keep people hostage for years (...) They beat you when you are lying on the ground, with whatever they have in front of them. If they have an iron bar, they use it. They use a lot of things. They hit you with the back of the gun. Whatever they like. They tie your hands together and your legs together and you lie on your stomach and they leave you there, day and night. The sun will be hitting down on you in the day and at night you will be cold. Nothing to eat. That is the kind of torture they use many times.”*

Mamadou, aged 26, from Ivory Coast, said: *“They oblige us to call our families to ask for money. They keep beating you if you are not able to provide the money (...) There were about 2,000 people locked inside. A few days ago, it was before the journey, the man in charge started to beat me with his Kalashnikov.”*

FORCED LABOUR

In a practice similar to slavery, many people have described how they were forcibly taken and held for the purpose of forced labour. Shuttled between middlemen and ‘brokers’, locked up at night in detention-style conditions in private homes or warehouses, men are

forced to work on construction sites or farms during the day, often for months at a time, until they have paid their way out. Many women report being kept in captivity as domestic servants or forced into prostitution.

One of a group of six men from Cameroon, Ivory Coast and Guinea, who were rescued by an MSF's ship in May 2016, said: *"All of us stayed different periods of time in Libya: between two and seven months. But we did not know we would be forced to work there. Some were lucky and were able to go straight to the boats. But many were forced to work. They kept us in private prisons. They are houses owned by these kind of slave-owners – it's a business. They make you work in the fields or different types of work."*

A young Somali man, who had lived for some years in Yemen, told MSF soon after his rescue in May 2016: *"I felt like a precious commodity as I was sold by someone in Sudan to a Libyan for US\$2,000. Sudanese and Libyan traffickers work together – it is like a business. Once sold, they kept me and many others in a kind of detention place. I worked on farms in the day and returned to detention at night. Quite a lot of people died inside that detention place because they were sick and were not given treatment. Once I had worked enough I was released from that place and could take the boat journey."*

Lami, aged 26, from Senegal was living in a half-constructed house with 30 other people. *"They obliged us to work and we didn't get any money. They used us as slaves. It was there that they beat me with an iron stick. I lost a lot of blood, I couldn't even walk. There was a guy there (...) he was really sick and his condition was getting worse every day. He died in front of my eyes; we had to bury him there. In*

Libya, if you don't have money to pay back the people that assault you, then they beat you. I prefer to die at sea."



SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND ENFORCED PROSTITUTION

Maria,* aged 26, from Cameroon, who was rescued by an MSF ship in June 2016, said: *"People sell people. Selling*

people is normal in Libya.” She said that, after being abducted by four armed men, she was forced into prostitution and raped repeatedly. “They took all our things. Everybody has a gun in Libya – children too (...) I spent three and a half months in Libya, in two different houses. One day a girl died in front of us. She was sick, no food, and no water. If you go to hospital, they kidnap you. My friend is still in prison; she has been there seven months.”

Hope,* aged 20, a singer from Nigeria, was befriended in Nigeria by a woman who invited her to Lagos but, when she got there, *“she sold me to another lady and they took me to a brothel in Libya. Men would come and pay to have sex with the women. I refused to have sex with the men and they locked me away and beat me over and over.”*

Natasha, aged 23, from Cameroon, who was rescued at sea along with her four-month-old baby, Divine, told us: *“When we arrived in Tripoli, they kidnapped us. They brought us to a house where hundreds of people were held in captivity. I stayed there for five months. I was so afraid to die there, I was so afraid they would rape me in the same way they did other women.”*

SEEING THE SCARS



“Someone comes in for a cough and takes off their shirt and you see all the scars from the torture they suffered, and you realise they have broken bones, and they tell you these horrendous stories. I have seen at least 32 patients with clear violence-related injuries during the past 12 rescues.”

Dr Erna Rijniere, MSF doctor on board the search and rescue boat Aquarius, June 2016

MSF medical teams on board three rescue vessels in the Mediterranean continue to treat and witness the consequences of physical and psychological violence inflicted on people escaping Libya. Although it can be difficult to definitively identify mental trauma in the short period they are present on our boats, the evidence of physical violence is unmistakable, linked to detention, torture and other ill-treatment, including sexual violence.

In the past few months, MSF medics have seen a man with a week-old infected machete wound on his forearm; a young woman who received so many blows to the head that her eardrum was perforated; a man with severe swelling after being beaten in the groin; a man with a broken collarbone and extensive scarring over his back as a result of the lashings he received while in detention; and a man hit repeatedly and so hard with a Kalashnikov that the bones in his hand had shattered.

“Since I arrived, I have seen several cases of people with fractures, and seen scars of large wounds to the scalp, back, arms and legs as a result of their time in Libya.”

Dr Paola Mazzoni, MSF doctor on board the search and rescue boat Bourbon Argos

As well as those with visible injuries, there are the women travelling in a group who stare silently at the horizon, not uttering a word during the rescue or in the days that follow; there are the heavily pregnant women who are travelling alone.

“The feelings of desperation are just very prominent with the women I see during medical consultations on board. They tell me about the awful experiences they have had to endure while passing through Libya (...) There are women who have been raped, there are unwanted pregnancies.”

Dominique Luypaers, MSF midwife on board the search and rescue boat Bourbon Argos

It is clear that the experiences of people transiting Libya or trapped within the country are producing severe psychological effects. According to data collected by MSF over one year in the reception centre of Ragusa, Sicily, 60

percent of the 387 individuals interviewed had mental health needs. As well as experiencing traumatic events in their home countries, 82 percent of the patients directly treated by MSF teams in Sicily reported experiencing traumatic events during their journeys, most frequently detention – and usually in Libya; 42 percent of them were diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and 27 percent with disorders due to anxiety.

"NOBODY TAKEN BACK"



“First of all, I have to calm them down, to make them understand that nobody will take them back to the hell which they have left. I look them in the eyes; the people look back at us. They are terrified, squashed up against each other in the boat. It is important to state clearly that nobody will be taken back to Libya (...) it is essential to transmit a

feeling of safety in order to stabilise the boat.” Ahmed Al-Rousan, MSF cultural mediator on board the search and rescue boat Bourbon Argos

Refugees, migrants and asylum seekers desperately trying to leave Libya must find their way to the Mediterranean coast, where they face the prospect of a long and dangerous sea crossing. Smugglers’ boats are often small vessels and are almost always overcrowded, putting passengers at risk of dehydration, asphyxiation, fuel burns and drowning. The boats are not seaworthy enough to reach Europe’s shores and, without rescue, passengers face certain death.

Every person seeking asylum should be able to have their claim heard and judged on its merits. Without a functioning asylum system in Libya, people seeking protection cannot be processed in accordance with international and regional refugee law. As Libya is not a party to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and is itself emerging from a humanitarian crisis, EU countries cannot assume that these rights are granted. EU countries, therefore, should not deny people the chance of reaching Europe.

The accounts of hundreds of survivors, as told to MSF teams, reveal the extent of the suffering endured by people who aim to reach Europe, but who remain invisible and trapped in transit within Libya.

HEAR THE STORIES

After being rescued at sea by Dignity I, Christiana, Omar and Mamadou tell their own accounts of the violence they experienced in Libya.

03:37

Abu Bakar, 24 from Mali rescued by Dignity in May 2016, recounts what he has witnessed and experienced while being smuggled through Libya.

02:28

SAVING LIVES AT SEA

MSF has teams on board three ships that are prepositioned in international waters north of Libya and actively searching for boats in distress. MSF's experienced medical teams made up of doctors, nurses, midwives as well as non-medical staff (logisticians, water and sanitation experts, cultural mediators) provide lifesaving emergency care as well as treat dehydration, fuel burns, hypothermia and skin diseases the main pathologies observed among those rescued. A quick medical response can help prevent people suffering further medical complications, especially women and children, who are often the most vulnerable.

The Dignity1, a 50-meter vessel, has the capacity to take on board 400 rescued people, has a crew of 16 (all MSF staff).

The Bourbon Argos, 68,8 metres long, with 10 MSF staff members and 15 non-MSF crew, can transport approximately 500 people.

The MV Aquarius, is 77 meters in length on 6 May an MSF team came on board provide humanitarian medical aid with a team of eight people. The ship is chartered by SOS MEDITERRANEE in partnership with MSF. It has the capacity to take onboard up to 500 rescued people.



© 2016 MSF

SUBSCRIBE TO MSF'S STORIES

your@email.com

SUBSCRIBE TO STORIES

About this option.