

The Effect of detention facilities condition on Women and Children during War

Muniera Khalifa E Almabrouk Aldiga and Albattat, Ahmad

Post Graduate Center, Management and Science University, University Drive, Off Persiaran
Olahraga, Section 13, 40100, Selangor, Malaysia
Email: muniraalmabrok@yahoo.com

Abstract

Human rights are the cornerstones of any democracy or society based on the rule of law. Since warfare has changed so much in the twenty-first century, it's difficult to know whether International Humanitarian Law applies equally to states and non-state actors. Arab Spring ended long-standing authoritarian regimes, but it also created political and social unrest in North and West African countries, mainly due to the absence of strong governments that could maintain control over state territory and borders. Many women and girls continue to face violence and abuse from both state and non-state actors, including violence based on gender. This is especially true in the developing world. Domestic violence is a threat to women and children. Armed groups are recruiting them. They are abducting them. They are torturing them. They are killing them because of the use of indiscriminate weapons in residential areas, in crossfire, and from explosive remnants of war. These are just some of the threats that women and children face. Qualitative research and interviews with women and children in Libyan war and armed conflict protection centres using thematic and conceptual analysis of qualitative and quantitative research. Studies have shown that detainees, including children, have been subjected to a wide range of abuse, including beatings with plastic pipe and electrical cable on the soles of the feet, hours of hanging from doors or the roof from which they received electrical shocks, and up to seven weeks of solitary confinement. These practises may be considered torture in some cases. When questioned, detainees in western Libya's Tripoli and Misrata detention centres said they'd recently been subjected to torture or mistreatment there. All those who have been detained for more than a year without being charged or having their detention approved by a court must be released immediately, according to recommendations. Defendants currently on trial should be notified that their full due-process rights, including private and unrestricted contact with their attorneys, access to all documents in their case file, and the right to self-defense during the trial and pre-trial phase, will be granted. In the event that someone is being held in a pretrial detention facility, immediate public guidance should be issued on the length of time that person can be held without being brought in front of a judge or released.

Keywords: *Protection; Women and Children; Libya; War; International Humanitarian Law (IHL)*

Introduction

Because there were no strong governments to maintain control over state territory and borders during the Arab Spring, it created a situation of political and social uncertainty in countries in North and West Africa. The author (Akmak, 2019) claims that the international community and numerous international organisations were alarmed by Libya's dire situation for women and children due to the country's precarious political and security environment. This year's report on religious freedom confirms that women and girls continue to face discrimination in law and practise, including gender-based violence. They are also subjected to a variety of forms of violence and mistreatment by state and non-state actors (Trivedi, 2019). Women in these situations are said to be unprotected by the state, according to reports. Many women report being harassed and threatened by armed groups. Some have even reported being killed or disappeared for not conforming to strict religious or social gender norms (Shah, 2018). In many other reports, such as the Amnesty International Report (2018), it was mentioned that women are also at risk of being detained because of family ties, for "moral crimes," or for prisoner exchanges; they are regularly held in facilities without female guards and have reportedly been tortured as well as other forms of ill-treatment, including sexual violence. Amnesty International Report (2018) Security concerns have reportedly limited women's freedom of movement, with some only being allowed to leave the house with a male guardian (Monti, 2019).

Children in Libya are also being harmed as a result of the conflict and fighting there. According to reports, the ongoing conflict and violence in Libya disproportionately affects children (United Nations, 2018). Among the dangers they face are sexual and gender-based violence; domestic violence; recruitment by armed groups; abduction; unlawful detention; torture; and other forms of ill-treatment, including because they or their family members are alleged or actually associated with other parties to the conflict; and killing as a result of indiscriminate use of weapons in residential areas, crossfire; and explosive remnants of war. (Hilsdon, 2019). OHCHR's Situation of Human Rights in Libya (2018) report states that due to the conflict's devastation, many children need mental health support (Bennis, Boustany, Dalena, Gentil, Hajar, Sharif & Zucconi, 2018). Libyan leaders failed to reach an agreement that would have brought them together to lay the foundations for a new Libya where everyone, especially women and children, could live in safety.

In the absence of research into the technical, legal, and theoretical underpinnings of the interaction between international human rights and humanitarian law, there is an interplay

between the two disciplines (Bates, 2018). When it comes to articulating the relationship between two fields, there is a dearth of in-depth research or exhaustive analysis. This leads to problems (Waters, 2018). There is a general lack of legal reasoning to support the articulation of the interplay between international human rights and humanitarian law in literature on the subject (Giannoumis & Stein, 2019). There also appears to be a void in the literature on the interplay between frameworks due to the lack of comprehensive comparative studies. So far, the majority of what has been written on the subject seems to concentrate on how a single implementing body has applied each of them or focus on only one aspect of the interaction. To do so would seem to limit both what can be contributed and how much can be clarified about how human rights law and humanitarian law can be applied simultaneously (Koschut, Hall, Wolf, Solomon, Hutchison & Bleiker, 2017). The overall goal of this research is to examine the impact of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) on women and children in Libyan wars and conflicts.

Literature Review

2.1 Libya and the Arab Revolution

Benghazi, Libya, saw anti-government demonstrations on February 15, 2011. The so-called Libyan revolution was sparked by violent clashes between Muammar al-ruling Gaddafi's elite and militant troops and Libyan rebels calling for a democratic regime and attempting to topple his authority (The Guardian, 2011). Security forces opened fire on the crowd in Benghazi, killing between 100 and 110 people, as well as 59 and 64 in the eastern city of Bayda (Cockburn, 2011). Protests against Gaddafi's regime grew rapidly despite the mounting death toll, and by February 20th, they had reached Tripoli, Libya's capital (Black, 2011). Libyan dictator Muammar Gaddafi's bloody crackdown on unarmed protesters, which resulted in the deaths of nearly 230 people, drew international condemnation and attention from human rights organisations all over the world (Black, 2011). The ongoing unrest and chaos disrupted civilian life, and during media observations, reports of women being raped mercilessly surfaced (Cockburn, 2011).

A no-fly zone was established over Libya as a result of the UN intervention, and necessary measures were taken to protect civilian life (Security Council, 2011). Libya was invaded by a coalition of 27 European and Middle Eastern troops as well as a three-nation force (France, the United Kingdom, and the United States) (Ria Novosti, 2011). It was not long before the country was plunged into civil war as government-controlled troops, known as Brega, fought against rebel-controlled forces, known as Ajdabiya (Chulov, 2011). Despite Gaddafi's efforts

to retake control of Libya from the rebels, who had taken Sirte as their new capital, he was assassinated in October 2011 by rebels who shot him in the head and heart. — the popular uprisings in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have demanded an end to autocratic rulers and a greater degree of democracy (CBS, 2011).

Humanitarian law and international human rights law have long been intertwined, but until recently, there was a significant gap in the literature on the subject. There has been a tonne of research done on the subject in the last ten years, and there is still more to be done. However, research is frequently conducted for shorter articles, and the resulting material is not published as a monograph. The majority of publications can't go as deep into the subject because of this. There are therefore some crucial angles or facets of the interplay between international human rights and humanitarian law that are essential to contribute to its clarification not being addressed in the literature. This research aims to fill in any existing gaps in the literature so that the complementary approach can be developed in a legally sound and practical manner in the next phase of the interplay between disciplines.

It has been noted that women in many Arab Spring countries face an "awkward equation" in modern democracies, as discussed by Kendra Heideman in 2016. This was complicated by the fact that not only did women need to be made aware of the importance of their political rights, but some political parties were also unwilling to take on serious positions on women's issues. Most Arab Spring countries have made little progress in advancing the status of women. Instead of having their social, economic, and political demands met, terrorist groups have dragged them into battles across multiple countries, leaving them enslaved, widowed, or bereaved. Women in some Arab Spring countries face a reality that has only existed in mythology up to this point. Because of the region's political and military turmoil, they're feeling completely out of control. These conflicts have harmed women in two ways. First, in many Arab countries, religious discourse has turned against women; some cowardly figures who call themselves religious men have begun to issue haram-halal fatwas that restrict women's rights and roles. For the second, girls are coerced into marriage and sold as slaves or as war loot in "markets." It is legal for these terrorist organisations to violate the bodies of women and children. This period in history will be regarded by Arab women as the "Dark Ages." It's possible that some countries have taken extraordinary steps to improve their circumstances, but this isn't universally the case. This includes measures such as quotas, which allowed more women to participate in politics and decision-making and to assume leadership roles in the public and private sectors. As a result, even though women played an important role in the Arab Spring's development, it cannot be referred to as "the women's

spring" five years after it began. Arab women are entitled to nothing less than equality, human dignity, democracy, and the rule of law.

As noted by the International Federation for Human Rights (2012), on February 15, 2011, women and widows of men who died in the Abu Salim prison in Tripoli in 1996 demonstrated in front of the Benghazi Court of Justice to protest the arrest of their lawyer. Their main complaint was that the authorities did not conduct an adequate investigation into the deaths and, in general, the Qaddafi regime was rotten to the core. The protest was violently suppressed by the police. Massive anti-Qaddafi demonstrations broke out in several Libyan cities, including Tripoli, in the days that followed. As the conflict progressed, women became increasingly involved in the fight to topple the regime. To get information from one town to another, smuggling weapons was done by women. They also organised relief efforts and helped the injured and their families. When the going got tough, women joined the fight. Women's sex abuse: During the conflict, there were numerous reports of rapes carried out by armed men. Because of the stigmatisation of victims, it's still nearly impossible to gather solid evidence of these crimes. Many women fled the country during the conflict for fear of being raped by Qaddafi's men. Tunisian feminist organisations FIDH and ATFD conducted interviews with 50 Libyan women who had fled their home country and sought temporary asylum in Tunisia in July 2011. Those interviewed said they fled because of Qaddafi's forces because they were afraid of being raped.

Women from all walks of life were inspired by the Arab Spring to join their male counterparts in the quest for 'dignity' and regime change. When an abusive authoritarian regime was overthrown and democracy was welcomed, it appeared that the Arab Spring offered a fresh start for social relations. It remains to be seen whether or not the demands made by women during their protests will provide them with a voice in the political transition or a better future. When it comes to women's rights in Tunisia, which was one of the most developed before the Arab Spring, there have been setbacks during the transition, and there is uncertainty about the future of women's rights there. For Egyptian women with weaker rights than Tunisian counterparts' pre-uproar, the chances of an immediate breakthrough look bleak due to the new Constitution and the non-responsive Muslim Brotherhood government. In Libya, it will be difficult to erase Gaddafi's legacy, and women's rights are at risk. Due to the Arab Spring, it appears that the social and cultural expectations and assumptions surrounding women's roles and rights have been set in stone in Tunisia, Egypt, and Libya.

We've discovered that the 'democratic revolutions' that sparked the Arab Spring may have had less democratic outcomes than we'd like to think. Prior rights of the country's various

social collectives (however limited) may or may not be respected or preserved in the course of social reorganisation. There are no guarantees that a new government will address the legitimate concerns of its citizens after democratic elections, as well. As a result, democratic revolutions pose a significant risk to society's most vulnerable groups, who may find themselves the targets of renewed and/or restructured violence from the state and/or their fellow citizens. Vulnerable collectives are also at risk during and after democratic revolutions because the dominant social forces subject them to the discursive reordering of their gender, function, and action space. Arab Spring women's insecurity is still present today. It is only by organising, mobilising, and taking further risks that women's collectives can reclaim agency and insist on their rights being honoured and/or expanded that there is any hope of avoiding such negative cascading in the aftermath of a democratic revolution." A glimmer of hope may be found in the discursive struggles between the emerging masculine hegemon and the feminine.

2.2 Women after the Arab Spring

Arab women had hoped for greater liberation as a result of their countries' revolutions. However, in the five years since the "Arab Spring," their situation has deteriorated as a result of economic hardship, exile, sexual violence, child marriage, and human trafficking. Only in Tunisia have women's rights and liberties remained relatively stable. Women played a pivotal role in the Arab Spring uprisings and revolutions of early 2011. There they bravely confronted pitiful authoritarian regimes in countries like Tunisia and Egypt, Libya, Syria, Morocco, and Yemen. Get Out! was the rallying cry of demonstrators of all ages and socioeconomic backgrounds. They had high expectations. As democracy and political freedom spread, many people believed they would be freed as well. However, in the five years since the "Arab Spring" began, what have they gained? On the 14th and 15th of April, the Mediterranean Network of Women in Information and Communication, an organisation founded by independent women journalists in Catalonia, held a meeting in Barcelona where this question was raised. Participants included journalists and civil society activists from Morocco, Syria, Egypt, and Tunisia, among other places (Belhassine, 2016).

Islamic feminism is one of many guises of feminism in the MENA region. However, there has been no progress in the region toward gender mainstreaming. This study's hypothesis was confirmed: Human development and socioeconomic progress have stalled as a result of the region's severe restrictions on freedoms and rights. The MENA region hasn't seen much progress in either development or freedom. The prospect of progress as a path to freedom is still a long way off. This long-standing reality was a major trigger for the Arab Spring of

2011. In addition, despite the prominent role women played in the Arab Spring, significant progress in women's rights and empowerment has not been realised in the region as being sidelined in the process of regime change (Hayat Alvi, 2015).

2.3 Social Theory / feminist theory

Many modern feminist theorists have a problem with the concept of woman. It's a major issue because the concept of woman is crucial to feminist theory, but it's also a concept that feminists can never really formulate precisely. Because any feminist theory and any feminist politics are predicated on changing women's lived experiences in contemporary culture and re-evaluating social theory and practise from women's point of view, the term "woman" is the central feminist concept. To be sure, it is problematic for feminists precisely because of the overdeterminations of male supremacy that appear in every formulation, evoking the notion of a cap or an opposite or mediated self-reflection of a culture built around female control. Feminism makes the mistake of assuming it knows what women are like when it attempts to speak for them, but this is naive given that all sources of information about women have been tainted by misogyny and sexism. Misogynist discourse dominates the mediation of female bodies into constructions of woman no matter where we look: historical documents, philosophical constructions, social scientific statistics, introspection, or daily practises. It appears we have nowhere to turn as feminists who must transcend this discourse. Since we must deconstruct and de-essentialize everything about feminism today's feminist theorists faces an existential conundrum. Women, according to man, can be defined, delineated, captured-understood, explained, and diagnosed-to a degree of determination never accorded to man himself, who is conceived as a rational animal with free will. Men have said this. Woman's nature has overdetermined her behaviour, the limits of her intellectual endeavours, and the inevitabilities of her emotional journey through life, whereas man's behaviour is underdetermined and free to build its own future through rational choice. If she is viewed as fundamentally immoral and irrational, as Schopenhauer did, or as fundamentally kind and altruistic, as Kant did, she is always viewed as an essential something that males can intuitively grasp directly. No matter how people interpret her essential characteristics, she is always the Object, an amalgam of characteristics that can be predicted and controlled along with other natural phenomena. Only men can hold the position of free-willed subject capable of defying nature's rules.

Research Methodology

The research was conducted using a qualitative approach. This essay is descriptive in nature because it attempts to understand the consequences of Libya's actions following Gaddafi's overthrow in 2011 and describes the plight of civilian children and women during that period of study. Second, it allows for IHL analysis following the Libyan Revolution to save and protect children and women in this war. People who took part were women and children who had been victims of the Libyan conflict and the armed conflict. In each organisation, the subjects (victims/survivors) were identified and asked to participate in the research after a meeting session where the research issues as a subject were discussed. The rehabilitation centres run by NGOs, hospitals, Good Samaritans, and local associations of victims were approached and recruited through existing contacts with these organisations during the author's previous research on Protection of Women and Children in Armed Conflicts. Rather than focusing on specific causes of instability, this study's data collection strategy aims to find out what factors contribute to that instability. There were both primary and secondary sources of information for this study, with the latter coming from newspapers and official government documents that could be obtained in hard copy or online. If the country is required to implement provisions of international humanitarian law on its territory, the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols I and II can be examined for their effectiveness in protecting these vulnerable groups like women and children. Ten victims and survivors of Libya's armed conflict were interviewed. Interviews were also conducted with six UN agencies in Libya, as well as hospitals and Samaritans, to round out the study. A thematic and conceptual analysis was employed in the research.

Results And Discussion

4.1 Abuse of Women and children Behind the Bars Arbitrary Unlawful

Around 6,500 people were imprisoned in official prisons, according to the Ministry of Justice's Judicial Police in October 2017, while thousands more were being held in alternative institutions ostensibly under the Interior or Defense Ministries or directly controlled by armed groups. In the past, these locations have been the scene of acts of torture and other violations of human rights. Although it is officially under the control of the Ministry of Interior, according to the Special Deterrence Force (SDF), the Tripoli detention centre at Mitiga airfield is operated by the internationally recognised Government of National Accord (GNA). There are approximately 2,600 detainees, the majority of whom have no access to legal counsel. And to make things even more horrifying, prisoners suffer abuses such as torture and

illegal killings while also being denied basic medical care and living conditions that are far below par. More than 1,800 people are believed to be imprisoned in the Kuweifiya prison in eastern Libya, which is run by the Judicial Police, the Libyan National Army, and an intelligence agency. The LNA controls much of eastern Libya but is not recognised by the international community. Those held in the prison's final two levels face torture and other forms of abuse, as well as deplorable conditions of confinement (OHCHR, 2018).

Libya's already dire situation was exacerbated in 2014 by renewed armed conflict, which resulted in an increase in the number of "conflict-related" and political detainees in that country. Hostage kidnapping based on family or tribal ties or real or imagined political connections like tit-for-tat was common during this time period. Security Council designations of armed groups have resulted in a rise in the number of people arrested and detained for "terrorism," despite the fact that the evidence linking them to violence and other crimes has been lacking. Many people were arrested and detained by armed opposition groups, some of which had become part of the state apparatus. Abuses committed while people were in custody were not punished because they were legal and unaccountable. The LPA, signed in December 2015, stated that hundreds of "conflict-related" inmates required immediate attention. Military groups have 30 days from the day the new government takes office to release or hand over anyone in their custody who has no legal basis for being there. Detainees were also required to appear in court within 60 days of their arrest or release, as well as receive adequate protection and safeguards against abuse, according to the new law. As a result, only statutory law enforcement agencies would be allowed to detain or arrest people, according to the GNA. Even though these provisions have yet to be put into practise, little progress has been made, and thousands of people are still languishing in prison without charge or trial as of the time of writing of this report (OHCHR, 2018).

4.2 Detention of women and children

No matter how different a facility's conditions are, the international standards for inmate treatment are not being met in the vast majority of them. In some prisons, inhumane confinement conditions are on par with torture and other forms of abuse. Detainees in institutions that were nominally under the Ministry of Interior's control or were being held by armed groups directly described the conditions the most. Some detainees were crammed into cramped quarters at the Mitiga detention centre, which lacked adequate heating, cooling and laundry facilities to ensure their well-being. There were no beds or mattresses or blankets for the prisoners when HRD went to see them in May 2016. Detainees had to take turns sleeping

due to a lack of space. People suspected of "terrorism" offences, for example, have been detained in solitary confinement cells for a long time without access to basic necessities.

Solitary confinement is also used at Al-Kuweifiya Prison. Detainees described claustrophobic conditions in which they couldn't freely move around. One inmate reported that a toilet hole he dug was infested with mice and insects. As a result of the poor air quality and the offensive odour, it was difficult for him to breathe. He was given a tiny bottle of water each day to drink and use to wash his hands. He did not have much else to live on. More than 30 inmates are reported to be housed per cell in the jail's GIA wing, making it difficult for them to move around or sleep soundly. Visits from family members, who can bring food, personal hygiene products, and medicine to inmates, are also severely restricted. The quality of the food provided, and the availability of clean drinking water have both been cited as grievances by Libyan detainees. During their incarceration, some inmates were denied access to direct sunlight, outdoor recreation, or exercise time. As a result, they experienced crippling muscular and joint pain and other preventable diseases.

Detention conditions exacerbate pre-existing and chronic medical conditions, and skin and eye infections, as well as gastro-intestinal disorders, are on the rise. Former inmates and family members of former inmates have frequently expressed their dissatisfaction with the medical care provided in ordinary jails, which include modest clinics staffed by medical professionals but lack adequate resources to provide adequate medical care. Several inmates have died in prison as a result of poor detention conditions combined with medical negligence for illnesses that could have been treated. At least one 2011 "conflict-related" inmate died in late 2016 despite being held by the BRSC since October 2014 due to medical negligence and a lack of food and medicine. A number of prisoners from Benghazi's Abuhdima Military Prison were absconded by the BRSC and its supporters during October 2014 and relocated to various locations in Benghazi, including residences and abandoned buildings in Qawarsha and Ganfouda, which were then under the control of the BRSC. Between December 2016 and March 2017, these prisoners were largely cut off from the outside world because of the ongoing armed conflict in Benghazi. Concern should be expressed over the fact that children are being held in the same appalling conditions as adults. Several young men in their late teens and early twenties, who were captured during anti-Islamic State military operations in Sirte, are being held in a separate cell in the adult male wing. This cellblock also houses seven other young men, all of them between the ages of ten and eleven years old. Some inmates couldn't see their mothers because they were housed in

the women's section of the prison. Due to a lack of available space, children appear to be held alongside adults at al-Kuweifiya jail.

4.3 Conditions Currently Affecting Women in Libya

No one has suffered more than Libya's women and children, who are the most vulnerable to the mental anguish that comes with suffering. Libyan women, to use a military expression, are currently "caught between a rock and a hard place." Things, however, did not go as planned for the United States President. By that time, Libya would be a foreign-occupied country, dealing with armed groups from neighbouring countries, suicide bombers who would detonate explosives anywhere they could cause mass death and destruction, and unspeakable atrocities against civilians, especially women. The following sections will go into greater detail about various social, economic, and political factors and the events that have resulted as a result of them.

Reasonable people agree on one thing about war: It's the only thing that has ever given a civilisation, progressive or not, the coup it needs. To sum it up: After arriving, armies surveyed the valley between the rivers, plundering and wreaking havoc before disbanding. After a storm, that patch of land always seems to recover well. However, Libya has begun a new cycle of misery that will last far longer than the vast deserts that touch its borders despite the ruthless tyrant from within and the foreign invasion army from without.

4.4 Interviews with Libyan women prisoners behind the bars in public and secret detention facilities.

On February 11, 2011, when the february revolutionaries took Tripoli, a wave of large-scale arrests took place throughout Libya, affecting everyone from government officials to non-government workers. There is no way to know exactly how many Libyan women are being held in secret and open detention facilities, but they make up the majority of those jails because they make up a large part of the movement. (3)

The identity of the prisoners

Many Libyan women prisoners were employed in various fields as a result of the 2011 conflict, including as police officers, members of the People's Guard, and nurses and journalists who worked in hospitals and state affairs. (5)

The reality of prisons

Even after their daughters have been released, most of the detainees' families remain silent about the events surrounding their daughters' disappearance, arrest, and torture. Even after their daughters have left, this makes it extremely difficult for the families of detainees to hire an attorney to represent them in court. (1)

Militias in Libya frequently film humiliating videos of Libyan women who have been detained and tortured in order to use the footage as blackmail or to prevent the women from coming forward with their stories of abuse even after they have been freed. Numerous women were freed from detention with visible signs of torture and mutilation, including facial scarring. For fear of being returned to detention, these women were unable to make statements or give testimony when needed. Human rights groups and the media hurt people's feelings toward their daughters, and some went as far as hiding their daughters to avoid embarrassment. (6)

4.5 Methods of torture of women prisoners

Prisoners are subjected to some of the most heinous forms of torture in these facilities, such as slapping, kicking, trampled, spit on, and even sitting in an electric chair. They're beaten with a piece of wood, cigarettes, fire, and boiling water on them until they pass out and then chained to electricity until they pass out. Before long, prisoners are dragged from their cells and forced to mix with the general population. a private doctor visits women prisoners who come forward to human rights organisations to remove the scars of torture from their bodies, forcing them to lie about fractures, scars, and other forms of torture to inject female prisoners with an unknown injection, whose long-term effects are unknown, the most important of which is psychological phobia, which results in mental loss, leading many of them to a hospital for mental health treatment. Furthermore, it was compelled to do so Some women detainees are made to watch as their nails are pulled out in front of them, or their organs are amputated so that another detainee will confess. (2)

4.6 Places of detention

For the most part, Tripoli has only three major prisons: Al-Jaddida, Abu Salim, and Maiteqa. Al-Jadida Prison, in Tripoli, is well-known for its horrific conditions. This includes Al-Saydi Street Prison in Tripoli, and the Mager Zliten and Friday Market Prisons both located there. (7)

Detainees' parents and the state (if any) were given access to secret detention facilities, and the images painted a bleak picture of what goes on there. Private farms, villas, and other locations around Tripoli and beyond hide these facilities. (6)

4.7 Arrest methodology

Personal animosity and a psychological obsession with harm are the reasons they are being held rather than the febrile mayhem. As a result of the collapsed and security legal agencies' blind confusion over control, and because armed militias have failed to enact their own laws without moral value, their standards conflict with everything human. Since they are in charge of Libya's political scene, they were detained. (1)

A wave of arrests began after it was taken over. These arrests included men and women of every age, from every socioeconomic background. These arrests were accompanied by an unprecedented chorus of terrorist attacks on the Libyan people, who were once peaceful and safe in their homeland. Women, the handicapped, and children were all devalued. In the process, she made their lives a living hell by engaging in promiscuity with everyone. To arrest one of them, they have to burn the place down and relocate its residents in the open in order to count the contents or count what is inside. Several accounts and pieces of evidence support this assertion. It's been reported that some of the prisoners were crammed into cargo trucks in large numbers and treated barbarically while being hauled to detention centres, where they were beaten mercilessly with sharp objects or shot with guns. (8)

4.8 Detention without care

MSF has announced it will cease operations in Libya due to the abuses it has suffered, the abuses it has seen in the Misrata prisons, and this report. Not everyone is aware of this. Since 2012, thousands of men and women have been imprisoned in Libya without any regular medical supervision from international organisations. Patients who were tortured while being interrogated outside of detention facilities have increased in number since then, according to MSF doctors. "Some of the organization's officials took advantage of and obstructed the medical work. Some patients were brought from other rooms during interrogation sessions to help them survive further interrogation. (10)

This is totally out of character. It's not our job to treat patients repeatedly in between rounds of torture; our job is to help war victims and sick detainees get better through medical care." The detainees also opposed the idea of WHO medical teams visiting those in detention facilities. When MSF doctors treated 14 detainees on January 3 who had just returned from an interrogation centre outside of the detention centres, it was one of the most upsetting incidents yet. While calling for an end to torture, the organisation found nine of the 14 detainees severely injured and exhibiting obvious signs of torture. Several patients will require specialised care at emergency hospitals after MSF communicated with the national army security apparatus in charge of questioning. (9)

Except for one detention centre, these detainees were deprived of access to basic medical care and subjected to torture while being questioned. According to a meeting between representatives of the organisation and government officials on January 9, the organisation sent a formal letter to the Misrata military councils, the Security Committee in Misrata, the national army security apparatus, and the local council in Misrata on January 9th, calling for an immediate end to any form of ill-treatment toward detainees. Our investigation has

been bolstered by the addition of four new cases involving torture. As a result, our medical services in prison had to be discontinued. (3)

With real-life stories of female inmates, we show what it's like to be a female prisoner and what they have to say when they're released. (5)

Given that no human rights organisation has been able to stop the above-mentioned prison practises and allow female prisoners to defend their legitimate legal rights, we are submitting this memorandum to you. If legal action isn't taken, it's a loss for everyone. If the Geneva Conventions should apply to families, we believe that high-ranking officials contracted by the Convention should be invited to comply with agreement implementation and respect prisoners' rights, as well as to form an international fact-finding committee of the five parties in accordance with the agreements, in accordance with Article (90) of the first protocol, to investigate this situation. An appeal to the high parties of the Geneva Conventions to meet and invite the so-called city of Misrata and its delegates to apply the four Geneva Conventions to Libyan prisoners. Look into the possibility of establishing a special court for war crimes and other human rights violations committed against military prisoners and civilians in Misrata in accordance with UN Charter Article 12 with more detail.

The International Human Rights Law attempts to remedy the unfortunate outcomes and disasters that result from military engagements, by providing and encouraging participants or mere witnesses to be aware and practise behaviour that will mitigate the effects of those disasters, in an effort to protect women and other non-combatants during and after national and international military engagements. In many international agreements, these requirements can be found, and following them would provide some level of security for both those who must take up arms and those who have stopped participating in armed conflict. Women are included in this group, as are all those who have been injured, ill, or disabled.

Conclusion

Women are the only ones who can run their households and, by extension, their countries. It's not just the domestic and social responsibilities that women face these days; they also face the possibility of having weapons of war turned against them and of having their biological counterparts treat them as trash to masturbate on before being thrown away to the buzzards. As a result of these efforts, legislation aimed at protecting women and children has been altered on a national and international level. Children have reported being beaten with plastic pipe and electrical cable on the soles of their feet as well as suspended from doors or the ceiling for hours at a time, receiving electrical shocks, and spending up to seven weeks in

isolation. All facilities visited have credible and consistent abuse reports from detainees, including children. Under certain conditions, these methods could be regarded as torture. During questioning, detainees in western Libya's Tripoli and Misrata detention centres mentioned being tortured or mistreated there recently.

Recommendations

Insist on the immediate release of anyone held without charge or approval of their detention for more than one year. Defendants currently on trial should be notified that their full due-process rights, including private and unrestricted contact with their attorneys, access to all documents in their case file, and the right to self-defense during the trial and pre-trial phase, will be granted. Public guidance on maximum detention periods before an individual should be brought before a judge or released, and public guidance on maximum detention periods before an individual is tried or released in pretrial detention if in pretrial detention, should be issued right away by the government. Put an immediate end to any death sentences handed down by courts; Put an end to all forms of judicially imposed corporal punishment, such as flogging and qassas [limb amputation]. Take any claims of torture and a violation against those responsible for it very seriously and make your findings public. Detention authorities must keep a public record of every detainee, including the legal basis for their detention and whether or not they have appeared before a judge. Authorities holding the detainee should be informed of the expiration date, which should be included in the file for the detainee and his/her representatives to see.

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