

Libya weekly security analysis report

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Executive Summary

- The House of Representatives (HoR) has adopted the 13th Constitutional Amendment this week after it was approved on February 07. The move has been backed by Cairo as well as Democratic Party leader, Mohamed Sawan. This comes as the High Council of State (HCS) has failed to move the issue forward after three days of protests by the Dar al-Iftar Movement in Tripoli outside their sessions. The amendment sets out the roles of the president, prime minister and parliament and a constitutional path to elections.
- This week saw the release of Major General Abdullah Mansour, a development which saw individuals and factions from across Libya scramble to take credit for. Mansour, the former head of the Internal Security Agency under the Gadhafi Regime, was released on February 19 from Mitiga Prison. He immediately flew to Niger via a private jet.
- The eastern region of Libya has seen a continuation of an expanded security operation which began on February 15. The operation is being spearheaded by the Ministry of Interior (Government of National Stability - GNS) with backup from the Libyan National Army (LNA). The operation is focused on disrupting drug and alcohol dealers, unlicensed weapons, and illegal immigration.
- Tripolitania continues to see emerging sources of tensions. Much of this can be linked back to generalised competition between armed groupings. These tensions are currently being felt in Zawiyah and Tajura however Tripoli more broadly remains at risk. In Tripoli there are now four main sources of tension; the re-emergence of Jihadist Salfists, the use of the Ministry of Interior by Emad Trabelsi to project influence across the region, the reconstruction of Tripoli International Airport which risks upsetting the delicate balance of power in the capital, and the oil & gas ambitions of Abdulghani Kikli (Ghneiwa).
- This week has seen both governments intervene in their rival areas. Firstly, local authorities in Marj reached out to the Tripoli-based Government of National Unity (GNU) to establish an emergency operations room following some minor seismic activity in the area. The request was followed up with a medical convoy sent from Tripoli to Marj. Following this, a local agency from the eastern town met with the Minister of Local Government (GNU). The GNS then used its influence in Zawiyah, via its Minister of Interior, to agree to build a sports centre in the Abu Surra area of the city.

Outlook

Short Term Outlook

- Libya remains locked in a political impasse with two governments, both of which are slowly weakening. The House of Representatives (HoR) and the High Council of State (HCS) continue to dominate the current political scene, with their efforts to resolve key issues like the constitution taking centre stage. After years of backtracking however, SRSG Bathily has made clear that without real progress, the two risk entities risk being sidelined. Various factions are beginning to position themselves for expected change in 2023 as the UN continues to push towards elections, while regional and global issues, not least the Ukraine offensive, continue to shape the international communities' agendas in Libya.
- Although more settled at present, the security situation in and around Tripoli remains fundamentally unstable. After significant changes to the capital's security makeup in August and September 2022, new faultlines are emerging as militia commanders continue to consolidate their positions. This includes expanding their influence through ministries and other state apparatus. In addition, plans to reconstruct Tripoli International Airport threaten to destabilise the delicate balance of power in the city with Misratan entities looking to claim significant influence over the location. The resurgence of Jihadist Salafism in Tripolitania is also a potential source of destabilisation, one which is currently being felt in Tajura and along the north-west coastline. Armed groups in Tripoli continue to be empowered via financial, military, and political means, ensuring they will continue to exert significant influence over the political situation.

Medium to Long Term Outlook

- The solution to Libya's political impasse remains elections for many stakeholders with UNSMIL attempting to develop a new pathway. Realistically, elections are unlikely to occur in 2023 however, there is a real chance that much-needed groundwork could be achieved. While UNSMIL heads efforts towards elections, other international stakeholders are prioritising more short-term objectives as they look to shape not just Libya, but regional and global issues.
- Terrorist groups remain active but contained in Libya. Islamic State (IS) will continue to present a threat to security forces, primarily in the south, and may re-establish the capability to mount sporadic attacks along the coastline in the future. The group continues to suffer from years of attrition and is more likely focused on providing support for more active IS theatres in sub-Saharan Africa. Al-Qaeda-aligned groups remain active in the country with their integration into societies in the south and some armed groups in the Tripoli area potentially posing a longer-term issue for Libya.

Threat Matrix

Region	Political	Terrorism	Militancy	Crime	Kidnap	Civil Unrest
Tripolitania	High-Extreme	Moderate	High-Extreme	High	High	Moderate - High
Tripoli	High-Extreme	Moderate	High-Extreme	High	High	Moderate - High
Cyrenaica	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Benghazi	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Fezzan	High	High	High-Extreme	High	High	Low-Moderate
Sabha	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate

Threat Scale	Minimal	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme

Political Developments

HoR adopts the 13th amendment

The HoR has adopted the 13th Constitutional Amendment this week after it was approved on February 07. The move has been backed by Cairo as well as Democratic Party leader, Mohamed Sawan. This comes as the HCS has failed to move the issue forward after three days of protests by the Dar al-Iftar Movement in Tripoli outside their sessions. The amendment sets out the roles of the president, prime minister and parliament and a constitutional path to elections.

On February 23, the HoR published the 13th amendment in its official gazette. The amendment contains 34 articles focused on the system of government. Article 1 defines the system of government as consisting of a legislative authority with two chambers, and an executive authority headed by a president who is directly elected by the people. The legislative authority will be called the National Assembly which will have a parliament based in Benghazi and a senate based in Tripoli. The amendment also defines the legislative competencies of the two chambers, and the method and conditions for candidacy and elections for them.

The president will have the power to appoint and dismiss the prime minister. The amendment also defines the functions of the executive authority which the president will head. The election of a National Assembly and a president must take place within 240 days (approximately 7.5 months) from the approval of the electoral laws. Election laws will be prepared by a committee of 12 people, six from the HoR and six from the HCS. This committee will also prepare a referendum. A two-thirds majority of the members of each house will be required to proceed for final approval. After the committee's approval, the HoR would then hold a yay or nay vote, without the ability to modify the proposal.

The article adds that: "In the event that the Presidential elections cannot be held for any reason, all related procedures shall be considered null and void."

The amendment, which comes before the end of the deadline set by SRSG Bathily, now sits with the HCS. Head of the HCS, Khalid Mishri, has been heavily involved in talks with Speaker of the HoR, Aquila Saleh on the constitution and the amendment prior to its adoption by the HoR however, the HCS has voted against key HoR efforts in the past including the 12th amendment in 2022 and the creation of the GNS the same year, the latter of which forced Mishri into a U-turn on the issue.

The HCS has attempted several times this week to discuss and vote on the amendment. The support of the HCS is a requirement under the Shirkat Agreement of 2015. Despite its attempts however, the HCS has failed to move the matter forward and by the end of the week was reported to have cancelled the session which was dedicated to voting on the amendment due to a lack of quorum. No new date has been set. As well as a lack of quorum, the HCS sessions this week have

“Egypt has affirmed its aspiration that the Libyan House of Representative and State Council complete their efforts within the context of preparing the electoral laws to be passed by the HoR.”

Egyptian Foreign Ministry – February 24, 2023

attracted protests from the Dar al-Iftar Movement.

The movement, heavily associated with the Grand Mufti, Saddiq Ghariani, can be characterised as sitting within the Jihadist Salafi sphere of influence, influence which is currently being re-empowered in Tripolitania. The protests have also been supported by some elements of the Amazigh who continue to voice concerns over the constitution and a lack of representation from their community within the process.

Despite the process appearing to stall in Libya, Cairo has strongly backed the amendment with a statement released by its Foreign Ministry on February 24. The ministry stated the amendment was "an important step in terms of fulfilling the necessary frameworks for holding the Libyan presidential and parliamentary

elections at the earliest time, under the supervision of a neutral executive authority that promotes the higher interests for our sisterly state of Libya.”

The statement renewed full support from Cairo for the “Libyan-Libyan solution,” praising the efforts of the HoR and the HCS. Egypt also stressed the need to stop external interventions in Libya, the exit of all foreign forces, foreign fighters and mercenaries, and re-enforced its support for the 5+5 Joint Military Committee.

The statement from Cairo is a clear statement of support for Speaker Saleh and suggests they also support his recent proposal to establish a new unified executive via a new committee in a similar process to the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (LPDF) in 2020. This comes Mishri suggested elections would take place no later than November 2023. In addition, rhetoric around the holding of elections this year has gained traction this last week as the SRSG prepares to address the UN Security Council.

Reports indicate that the speech will set out the current situation in Libya, as well as proposals for moving the country forward out of the current political crisis. If November was to see elections, electoral laws would have to be approved by March to adhere to the 13th Amendment’s timelines. Prior to elections however, Saleh is pushing for the creation of new unified executive via a committee comprised of 15 HoR members, 15 HCS members and 15 “independents.”

Its unclear at present how SRSG Bathily envisages the process moving forward. He has been busy engaging with domestic factions, before moving onto regional and then international stakeholders. This led to a meeting in New York on February 23 which saw senior officials from from Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Qatar, Türkiye, the UAE, and the UK come together to “discuss the Libyan people’s demand for presidential and parliamentary elections.” The meeting was allegedly not aimed at making any decisions, but framed as an opportunity for

those present to advise the SRSG before he addresses the UN Security Council.

A scenario which sees a new unified executive process agreed, acted upon, and created, concurrent with a pathway to elections which includes agreements and adoption of key issues like the constitution and election laws, all within nine to ten months seems ambitious. Especially so when there are no indications that any of the key Libyan political elite have fundamentally changed their position to one which is truly supportive of elections. The SRSG’s address to the security council may clarify how he intends to confront the current issues with a stated intent from him to see elections happen in 2023. While he has been able to build notable pressure on domestic factions, it remains to be seen whether he can chart a pathway through the current quagmire towards elections at a time when the international agenda remains divergent.

Former regime leader released

This week saw the release of Major General Abdullah Mansour, a development which saw individuals and factions from across



Image: Major General Mansour on his way to Niger (social media)

Libya scramble to take credit for. Mansour, the former head of the Internal Security Agency under the Gadhafi Regime, was released on February 19 from Mitiga Prison. He immediately flew to Niger via a private jet.

It was followed by the release of a trade convoy from Misrata to Niger. The convoy was to be protected by Misratan

forces before being handed over to the LNA in the south of Libya who would then handover to the Nigerien military at the border. In addition, unconfirmed reports suggest Libyan funds, frozen in Niger, were released. The developments point to a strong involvement from the Nigerien presidency in securing

Mansour's freedom. The move was also welcomed by a number of individuals and groups and saw celebrations erupt in Mansour's hometown of Harawah as well as Sirte.

Spokeswoman of the PC, Najwa Heiba, stated that the "execution of the judicial ruling is another step towards strengthening confidence on the national judiciary to execute justice." She further stated: "We commend the efforts of all those who cooperate with the work of the Presidential Council to strengthen trust between Libyans and prepare the conditions for the success of reconciliation."

Prime Minister (GNU) Abdulhamid Dbeibah announced his release stating: "I call on all Libyans to support reconciliation efforts aimed at lifting injustice from everyone and everywhere, the citizen is one as the homeland." He thanked the Attorney General and the Military Prosecutor for their response to the efforts made by various parties to release Mansour.

The Sheikhs of the Awlad Sulieman Tribe stated: "We value the role of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar in releasing Major General Abdullah Mansour in mediation with the Presidential Council."

Major General Mansour and his family had left Tripoli the same day as former leader Muammar Gadhafi during the revolution in 2011. While the major general went to Niger, his family initially went to Algeria before traveling to Morocco and Tunisia. They finally settled in Italy where they claimed political asylum after realising the situation was not going to be temporary. In 2012, Major General Mansour was offered

political asylum in Niger however he was extradited to Libya in 2014 along with Saadi Gadhafi, a son of the former leader. The extraditions came as the Ali Zidane government in Tripoli claimed Mansour was plotting "subversive acts."

Both Mansour and Saadi were initially detained at Habda prison and allegedly faced extreme conditions including torture. Haythem Tajouri, then leader of the Tripoli Revolutionary Battalions (TRB), later attacked the prison, dislodging Khalid Sherif (LIFG) and his armed group in 2017. Conditions for leaders of the former regime improved significantly under Tajouri's tenure however between him losing control of TRB and his release, Mansour appears to have been moved to Mitiga Prison under SDF.

His release comes after Saadi Gadhafi was released in September 2021. He also immediately left the country, heading to Istanbul. It also follows the extradition of Abu Agila Masoud, another former regime member who has been accused of involvement in the 1988 Lockerbie bombing. The extradition, to the US, caused notable domestic damage to Prime Minister (GNU) Dbeibah and stoked increased pressure from various tribes and other groups with fears that other incarcerated former regime members may also be extradited.

The move will go some way towards reconciliation in Libya, a significant foundation for any future political stability. Calls for the release of other key former regime leaders are likely to follow Major General Mansour's release.

Security Developments

Eastern authorities aim to consolidate control

The eastern region of Libya has seen a continuation of an expanded security operation which began on February 15. The operation is being spearheaded by the Ministry of Interior (Government of National Stability) with backup from the Libyan National Army (LNA). The operation is focused on disrupting drug and alcohol dealers, unlicensed weapons, and illegal immigration.

The operation, which has been focused in Benghazi, has now begun to be pushed outwards into other towns and cities in the east. It began with a seven-day amnesty allowing citizens to hand in unlicensed weapons. After the deadline was up, security forces announced that they would now be carrying out searches and seizures of unlicensed weapons including entering people's homes.

The crackdown on drug and alcohol dealing has also continued after high-profile operations last week. Buildings and kiosks associated with drug dealing have continued to be demolished, however, there is an increasing suspicion this particular activity is seeing some mission creep and has also included buildings which have

been erected illegally or which take up key space, especially in Benghazi which is currently seeing a reconstruction boom.

The operation is potentially seeing some reshaping of taskings between the Ministry of Interior forces and the LNA with the former being given primacy on law enforcement across the east with the LNA taking a more supportive role in addition to their military role. The expansion of the security operation is allowing eastern authorities to consolidate their hold over their territory, an aim which also includes increasing their control over local cyberspace.

Tensions in Tripolitania

Tripolitania continues to see emerging sources of tensions. Much of this can be linked back to generalised competition between armed groupings. These tensions are currently being felt in Zawiyah and Tajura however Tripoli more broadly remains at risk. In Tripoli there are now four main sources of tension; the re-emergence of Jihadist Salfists, the use of the Ministry of Interior by Emad Trabelsi to project influence across the region, the reconstruction of Tripoli International Airport which risks upsetting the delicate balance of power in the capital, and the oil & gas ambitions of Abdulghani Kikli (Ghneiwa).

In Zawiyah, tensions this week erupted between the Nasir Company and the Kabout Militia. This may have stemmed from competition over human trafficking in the area and has resulted in a number of tit-for-tat kidnappings, a road closure, troop mobilisations and some shots being fired. While this may be a localised issue, competition over this type of criminal activity has been largely suppressed for a number of years however, it appears to be re-emerging as the area sees some general destabilisation. Clashes

were also seen in nearby Ajaylat after a Zawiyah force moved into the area in a bid to arrest some wanted people.

In Tripoli, the re-emergence of Jihadist Salafism is assessed to be the root cause of ongoing tensions in the Tajura area although this has eased this week. The proposed reconstruction of Tripoli International Airport is likely to be a cause of ongoing tension between Tripoli-based armed groups and those from, or with strong links, to Misrata. This comes as tensions erupted in Zawiyat al-Mahjoub (western entrance to Misrata) this week after a group associated with the Tripoli-based SDF shot and killed two young men in the area, possibly as part of an operation against drug dealers. The move resulted in the mobilisation of the Mahjoub Brigade and suggestions of possible further action against SDF in Tripoli as a result of the incident.



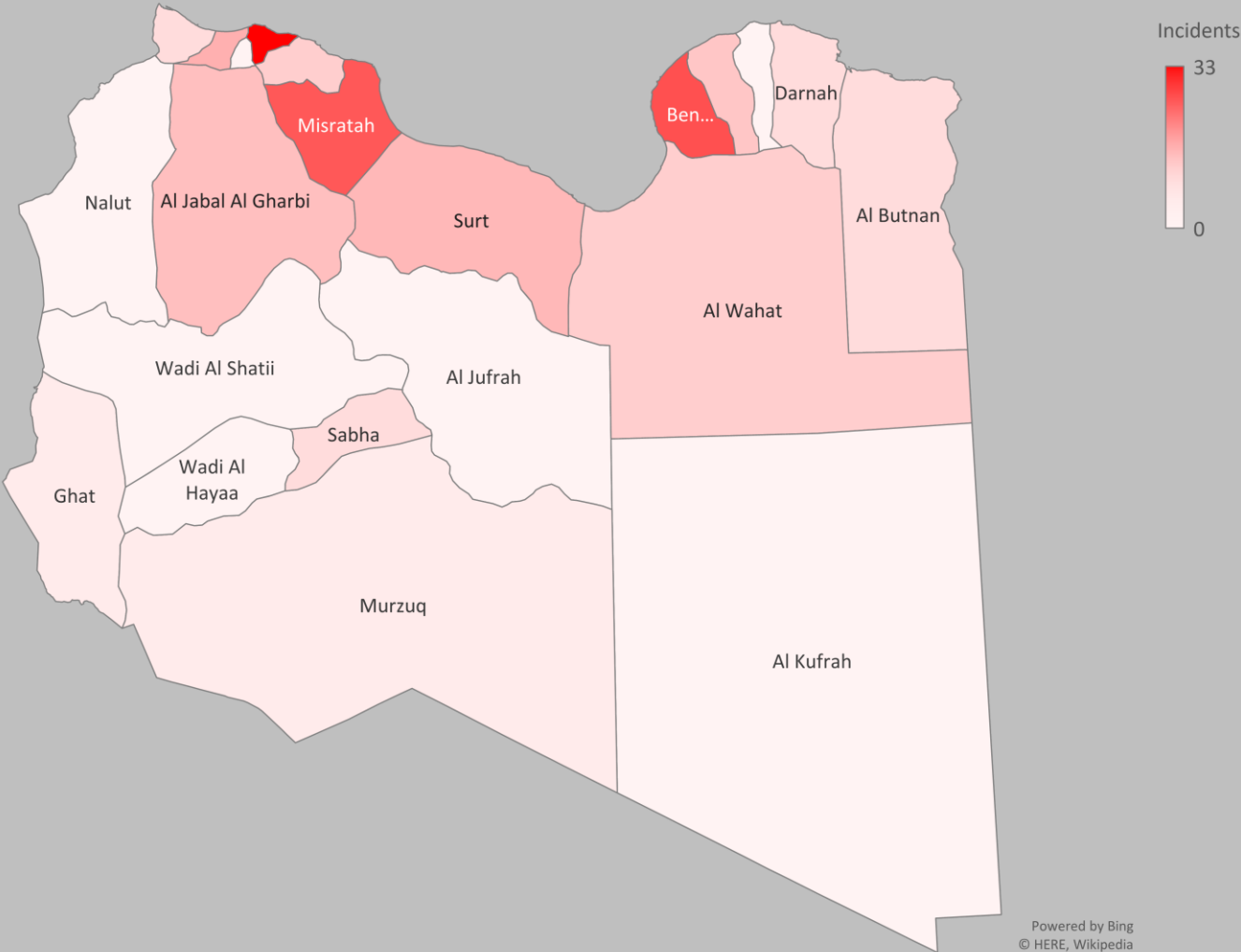
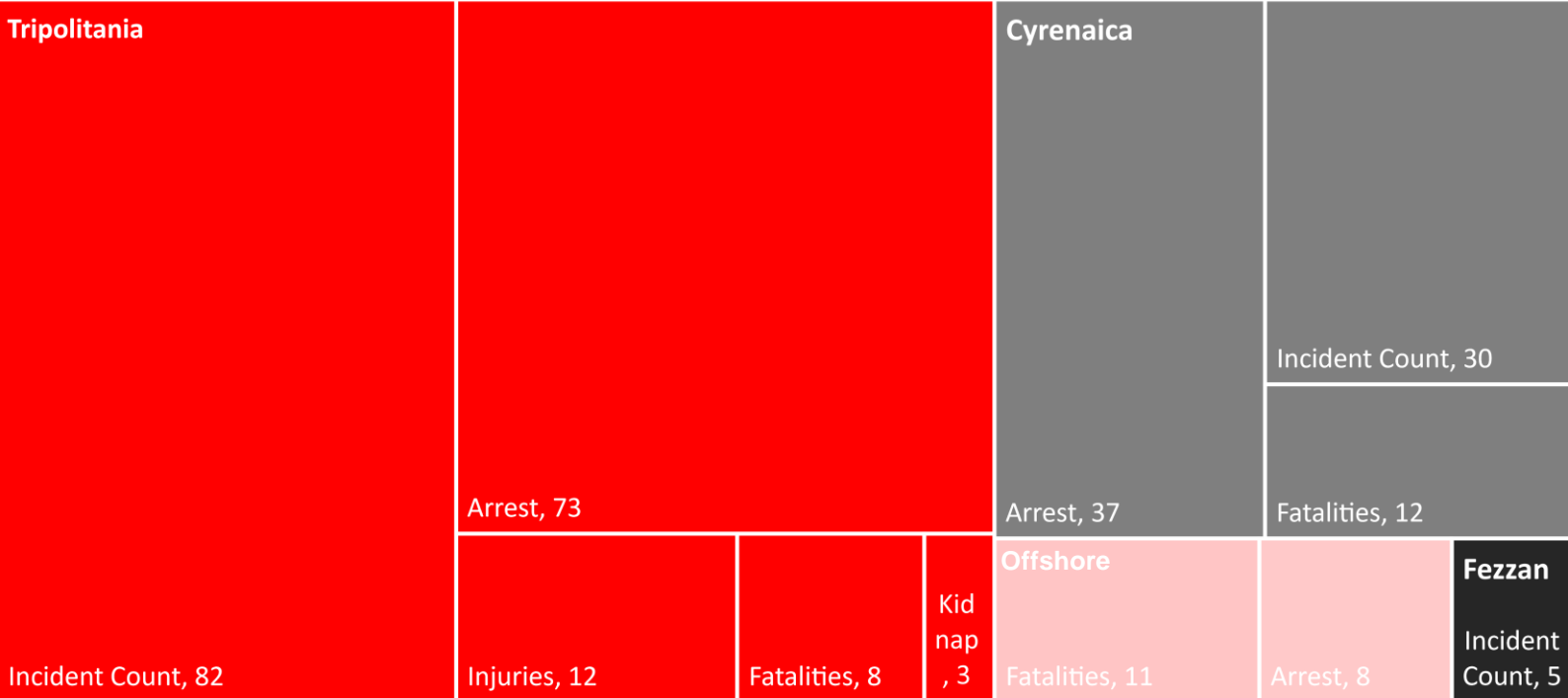
Image: Road closures near Zawiyah Refinery (social media)

Finally, the ambitions of two key Tripoli-based commanders, Emad Trabelsi and Abdulghani Kikli, are also a source of tension. Trabelsi, who is the current Minister of the Interior (GNU) appears to be using the ministry to exert increasing levels of influence across the province, breaking out of the geographical containment he had to work in as head of the

Zintani heavy General Security in the west of Tripoli. His peer, Kikli, has already achieved this to an extent via his franchised model of the SSA which he heads from Tripoli and which this week, saw an office open in Janzour. With that already underway, Kikli has switched his focus and recently established an oil and gas services company called the North African Development and Investment Company. This move into the oil and gas space is beginning to stoke some tensions in the capital with concerns over how financially beneficial this move could prove to be in addition to the possible international spaces which Kikli might be able to open up for himself.

Weekly Statistical Overview

Graph: Breakdown of weekly statistics including incident count, fatalities, injuries, kidnaps and arrests by region



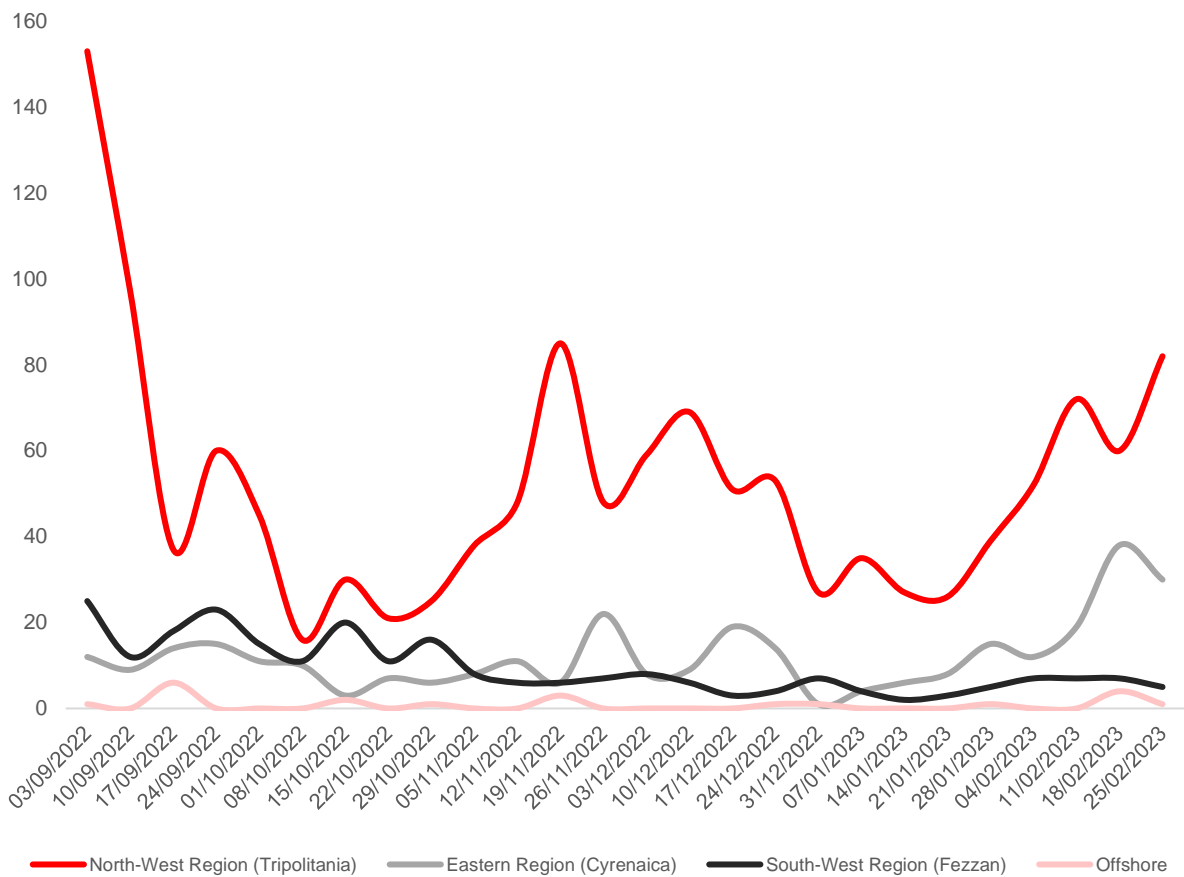
Graphic: Number of weekly security incidents across the country by province

Activity levels increased again this week with 118 incidents reported compared to 109 last week.

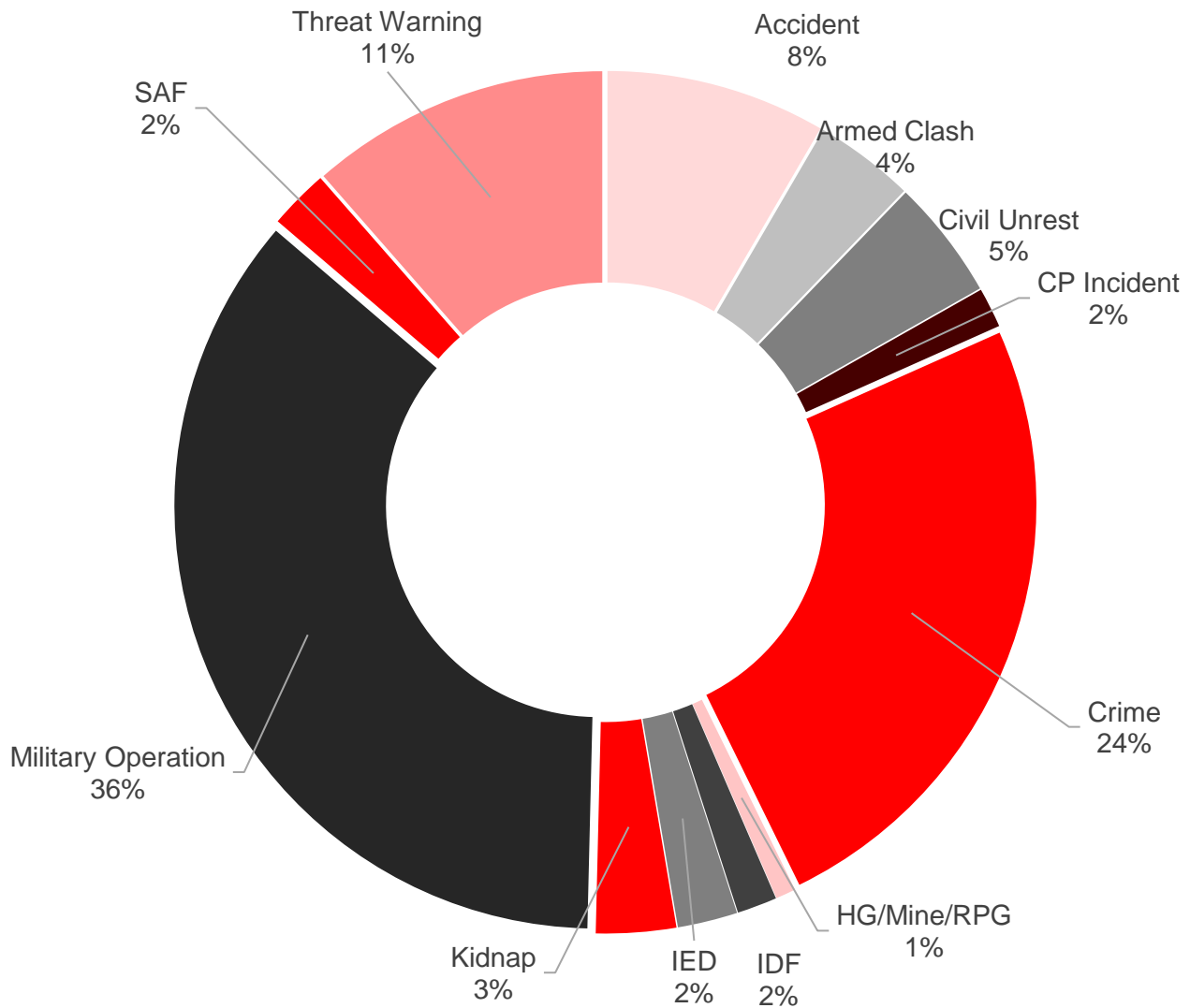
Tripolitania saw an increase from 60 last week to 82 this week.

Cyrenca saw a reduction this week from 38 to 30 however this remains higher than normally seen in the province with activity levels really being driven by the expanded security operation being carried out by the Mol and LNA.

Activity continues to remain steady in Fezzan with five reported compared to seven last week.



Graph: Weekly security incidents across the country by region for the past six months



Graph: Weekly security incidents across the country by incident category for the week

Weekly Significant Incidents

Tripolitania

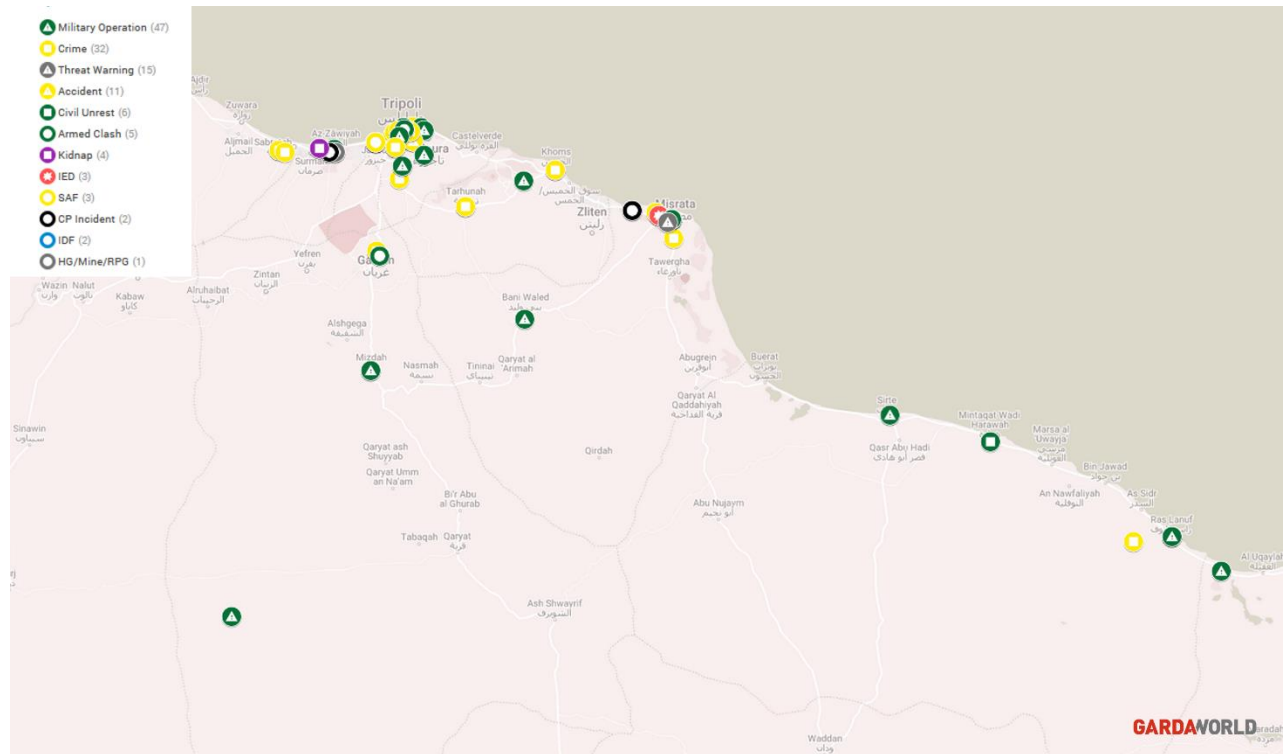


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Tripolitania

Security Incidents

- Feb 19 | Mass Grave - Al-Murqub Province, Tarhunah: Yet another mass grave has been identified near Tarhunah. The grave is off Salem Bin Ali Road with excavations expected to begin on February 21.
- Feb 19 | Demonstration - Tripoli Province, Janzour: Golden Spark Company for Oil Services “Al-Sharara Oil” employees protested at the parking lot of the company’s HQ in the Janzour area. The employees denounced the decision of Brega Oil and Gas Marketing Company director and judge, regarding stopping supplying fuel at the gas stations affiliated with Sharara Oil Services Company, due to issuing a court ruling against its owner for his involvement in corruption cases, on 18 February.
- Feb 19 | Armed Attack - Sirte Province, Ras Lanuf: 302 Battalion members launched an attack on the Ras Lanuf Security Directorate after members of their battalion had been transferred there after an arrest for stealing wire. The attack resulted in the release of those arrested.
- Feb 19 | Prisoner Release - Tripoli Province, Mitiga Prison: Major General Abdullah Mansour was released after nine years in prison and immediately flew by private jet to Niger, accompanied by the Minister of Labour (GNU) and the President of Niger's cousin. Mansour had been the head Internal Security Service under the Gadhafi regime.
- Feb 19 | Kidnap - Az Zawiyah Province, Mutrud: A young man, Miloud Al-Mukhtar Hassan, associated with the Kaboat Militia, was allegedly taken by members of the coastguard which belong to the Abu Hmeria tribe.
- Feb 19 | Troop Movements - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: Forces aligned with al Qasab (Abu Hmeria) militia and the Kaboat Militia began to mobilise following tit-for-tat kidnappings.

- Feb 19** Kidnap - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: Abdul Moneim Al-Baara, a member of the al-Qasab Militia was kidnapped by the Kaboat Militia in response to the kidnap of Miloud Al-Mukhtar Hassan. Kaboat was accused of kidnapping and killing Al-Baara.
- Feb 19** Demonstration - Sirte Province, Sirte: Fireworks were set off in celebration of the release of Major General Abdullah Mansour.
- Feb 19** Demonstration - Sirte Province, Harawah: Celebrations were held in the town after the release of Major General Abdullah Mansour. This included celebratory small arms fire from supporters sat in the back of trucks.
- Feb 20** Security Announcement - Sirte Province, Ras Lanuf: Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar has disbanded the Ras Lanuf Operations Room and incorporated the area under the Sirte Operations Room. The following day, the Sirte Operations Room held a meeting in Ras Lanuf. The meeting, presided over by Major General Ahmed Salem Atiyah Allah, commander of the Sirte Operations Room, was attended by security and police agencies. He was clear in that the military was a back-up to police forces in the event they were unable to carry out their duties but that they weren't there to interfere in the tasks of security and civil services.
- Feb 20** Troop Movements - Tripoli Province, Spanish Roundabout: The Rahba al-Duru mobilised in the area.
- Feb 20** Demonstration - Tripoli Province, Radisson Blu Hotel: The Dar Al-Iftar held a protest outside the Radisson Blu while the HCS were in session discussing Amendment 13.
- Feb 20** Troop Movements - Tripoli Province, Janzour: There was an increased security presence along the coastal road with Janzour Knights, SSA and National Mobile Force personnel. This increased presence included vehicles stationed between checkpoints. This increase in security may have been linked to a meeting which was due to take place between the knights and SSA regarding possible future cooperation.
- Feb 20** Armed Clash - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Jinan Attia: An armed clash erupted after the Zawiyah Security Directorate Support Force (Mol) moved into the area in a bid to detain two wanted people. Clashes continued into the morning of February 21. The Red Crescent warned locals in the Janan Attia region to stay away from windows and avoid going out without coordinating with them. Hashim Karima, a member of the Zawiyah Security Directorate Support Force (Mol) was later reported to have been killed in the clashes.
- Feb 21** Security Announcement - Tripoli Province, Janzour: An SSA office was opened in Janzour. This came after a meeting between the SSA and Janzour Knights. The opening was attended by Mahmoud Bin Rajab (52 Brigade), Lofti Al-Harari (Internal Security), Abdullah Al-Trabelsi (General Security), Mohamed Bahron (al Far) and Hamid Al-Mahid Al-Fagout.
- Feb 21** Armed Attack - Az Zawiyah Province, Semafrö Awlad Saqr: Members of the Abu Hmeria tribe were shot at after the kidnapping of a person from Sabriyah. The attack comes as tensions between elements of the tribe, including Al Qasab militia, and Kaboat Militia.
- Feb 21** Security Operation - Misrata Province, Misrata: The Municipal Guard closed all stores in Al-Aya Street upon instructions from the deputy general.
- Feb 21** Arrest - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Jinan Attia: Six people were arrested after the clashes in the area came to an end. Clashes erupted on the evening of February 20 after the Zawiyah Security Directorate Support Force (Mol) moved into the area in an attempt to arrest two wanted people. At least one Security Directorate member was killed with reports of others being wounded.
- Feb 22** Demonstration - Tripoli Province, Radisson Blu Hotel: The Dar al-Ifta Movement again protested outside the Radisson Blu against the HCS session to discuss the HoR's Amendment 13.
- Feb 23** RPG - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: Members of the 1 Support Division/ Zawiyah CID launched a rocket-propelled grenade attack resulting in the injury of two armed actors. This is the latest incident underlying the destabilisation of Zawiyah.
- Feb 23** Murder/ Execution - Misrata Province, Zawiyat al-Mahjoub: Two men were shot in a drive-by-shooting near the Equestrian Club junction. Mohammad Qani was killed at the scene while reports indicate his companion, Mohammad Mokhtar Al-Shaqmani followed a few hours later. Later reports suggested a group associated with SDF may have been responsible however this has also been framed as a raid targeting drug dealers who opened fire on the SDF-associated group.

- Feb 23** | Demonstration - Tripoli Province, Radisson Blu Hotel: The Dar al-Ifta Movement protested outside the Radisson Blu against the HCS session to discuss the HoR's Amendment 13 for the third day in a row.
- Feb 23** | Troop Movements - Misrata Province, Dafiniyah: The Mahjoub Brigade mobilised from Zawiyah al-Mahjoub towards Dafiniyah Checkpoint after two young men (Mohammad Mokhtar Al-Shaqmani and Mohammad Qani) from Misrata were allegedly shot by a group associated with SDF. The mobilisation included a tank.
- Feb 23** | Troop Movements - Misrata Province, Zawiyat al-Mahjoub: Mahjoub Brigade mobilised after tensions mounted following the killing of a local man. There is local speculation that a group associated with SDF may have been responsible for the death.
- Feb 23** | CP/ Roadblock - Misrata Province, Dafiniyah: Dafiniyah Checkpoint was reported as open after rumours it had been closed following the mobilisation of Mahjoub Brigade in the wake of the death of two young men in Zawiyat al-Mahjoub.
- Feb 24** | Armed Attack - Tripoli Province, Libya Africa Investment Portfolio Building: Armed actors in masks attacked the Libya Africa Investment Portfolio Building. Local reports claim this was triggered by tensions over control of the entity's assets.
- Feb 25** | Troop Movements - Misrata Province, Misrata: A joint militia commanded by Abdullah Asbaga has been evicted from its camp. The camp has reopened under the SSA Central Region.
- Feb 25** | Security Announcement - Misrata Province, Misrata Airport: A British Military Airbus A-400 cargo plane was noted heading towards Misrata Airport.
- Feb 25** | CP/ Roadblock - Az Zawiyah Province, Refinery Bridge: The family of Miloud Al-Mukhtar closed refinery road with dirt berms.
- Feb 25** | Kidnap - Az Zawiyah Province, Mutrud: A young man was detained in the Mutrad area following a search of ID cards by the Kaboat Militia.

Cyrenaica

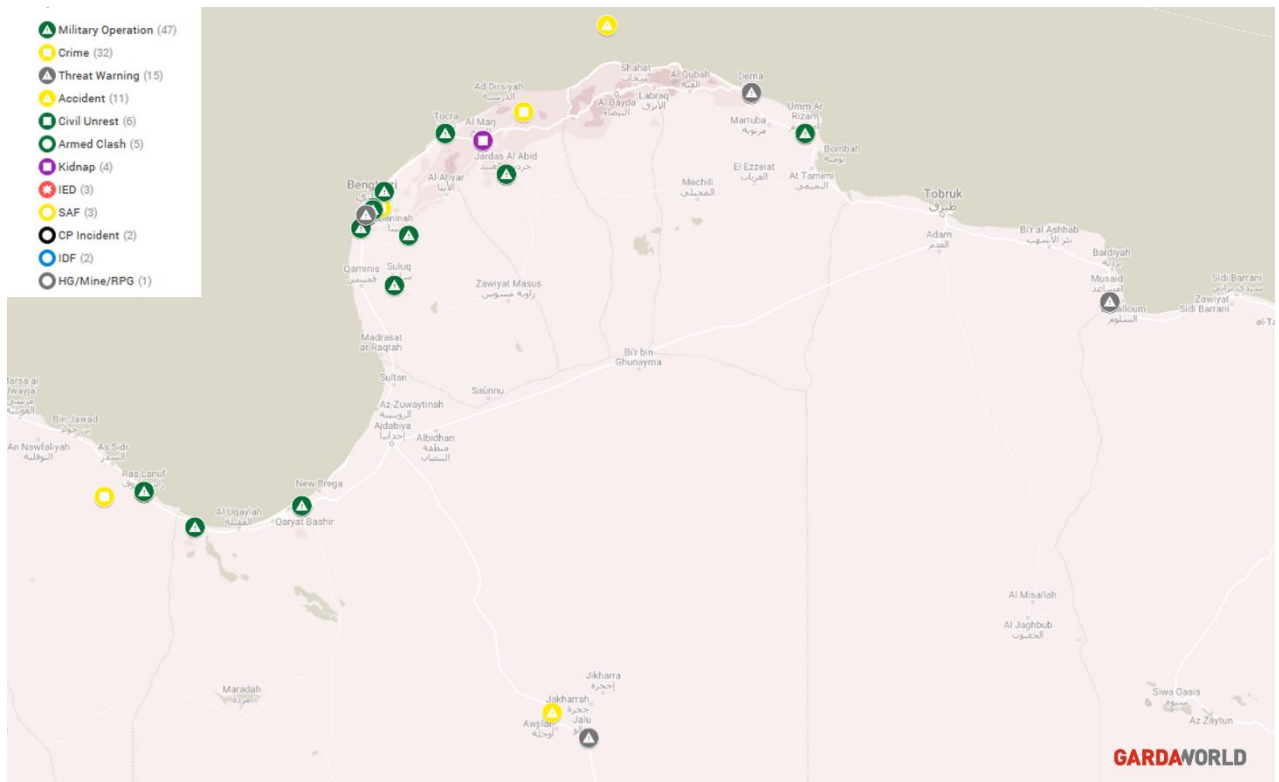


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Cyrenaica

Security Incident

- Feb 19** Political Announcement - Al-Marj Province, Marj: A convoy loaded with medical equipment, ambulances, and a team from the Emergency Medical Centre as well as other medical equipment set off from Tripoli towards Marj in the east. This is part of the response from the GNU after Marj Authorities requested an emergency operations room was established in February 12 following several minor earthquakes in the area. The GNU support to Marj has been denounced by the GNS.
- Feb 19** Security Announcement - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Prime Minister (GNS) Bashagha has discussed the establishment of a cybercrime department. This comes after the implementation of Cybercrime law no.5.
- Feb 20** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: MoI forces have continued to confiscate unlicensed weapons. An amnesty is also in place.
- Feb 20** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Special Forces Camp (LNA): The Martyr Najj Al-Zabati Fighting Company (Saiqa Force, LNA) received various weapons from civilians as part of an ongoing amnesty on weapons. Weapons included missiles and ammunition.
- Feb 20** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: ISA continued to seize illegal weapons with searches at Vehicle Checkpoints. The operation was announced on February 15 and gave civilians seven days to hand weapons over before more extensive operations were carried out.
- Feb 20** Security Announcement - Al-Butnan Province, Emsaed Gateway: Prime Minister (GNS) Fathi Bashagha and his Minister of Interior, Major General Bouzriba met with Emsaed Border Crossing Security Directorate, Major General Abdul Salam Lamin to discuss measures to improve conditions at the crossing in cooperation with Egyptian authorities.
- Feb 20** Security Announcement - Al-Wahat Province, Jalu: The Jalu Security Directorate held a meeting to discuss the formation of a new Joint Security Room.
- Feb 20** Security Announcement - Al-Wahat Province, Brega: The Oil Crescent Security Directorate met with social components based in the wider Brega area to discuss the successful implementation of security plans. This included the activation and revitalisation of security and law enforcement agencies and the non-obstruction of planned Ministry of Interior (GNS) raids.
- Feb 20** Arrest - Benghazi Province, Boatni: Police from the Boatni Police Station arrested Shadi Juma'a Masri, a member of the Supporting Forces, for "promoting disease, drugs and weapons."
- Feb 20** Crime - Al-Marj Province, Battah Power Station: The Battah Power Station was targeted by military forces who allegedly took equipment and transformers for resale as scrap.
- Feb 20** Kidnap - Al-Marj Province, Marj: Six men were reportedly kidnapped by members of the 20-20 Ali Al-Mashai Force, Tariq Bin Ziyad (LNA) from a farm between Marj and Baydah. This is reportedly in relation to a wanted man who is related to those taken.
- Feb 20** Arrest - Al-Marj Province, Jardas al-Abid: The Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Control Agency arrested a weapons trafficker as he moved 6 x FN rifles, 2 x AK rifles, and 1 x GPMG between Benghazi and Tobruk.
- Feb 21** Security Announcement - Derna Province, Derna: The Derna Security Directorate held a meeting to review the outcomes of the Third Forum of Security Directorates and Departments in Ajdabiyah on February 15. This included the development of a security plan to implement the forums outcomes, including the confiscation of unlicensed weapons, combatting illegal immigration, and the arresting of drug dealers.
- Feb 21** Security Announcement - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Flight tracking showed the landing of two US C-17's in Benghazi both of which flew from Ramstein Airbase. A US ARTEMIS surveillance flight was also operating off the coast from Benghazi. This may suggest a high-level US visit to Benghazi.
- Feb 21** Security Operation - Al-Wahat Province, Oil Crescent: The Oil Crescent Security Directorate started to implement Security Plan No.01. This includes patrols and ad-hoc vehicle checkpoints aimed at the arrest of wanted individuals and to combat illegal migration.

- Feb 22** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: The ISA security operation to seize illegal/ unlicensed weapons remains ongoing in Benghazi. The campaign began on February 17 with a seven-day amnesty. Their media office stated: "Gun control is the guarantee of the people's security." They further stated that the operation was one locals had been waiting some time for.
- Feb 22** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Kuwayfiah: Kuwayfiah Police carried out ad-hoc vehicle checkpoints searching for weapons and wanted people as part of the overall Mol security plan.
- Feb 22** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Maghaza: Al Maghaza police conducted ad-hoc vehicle checkpoints to target wanted people and to seize firearms.
- Feb 22** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: A local civilian was filmed handing over his AK and two grenades to Mol forces as part of the current amnesty on unlicensed weapons. The civilian was filmed encouraging others to support the operation and hand over their own weapons.
- Feb 22** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Al-Jalaa Hospital (Benghazi): A joint LNA-Mol force has continued to demolish buildings in Benghazi which have been associated with drug and alcohol dealing. This includes kiosks in front of Al-Jalaa Hospital and the Western Salmani General Market.
- Feb 23** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Berka: Joint security operations were carried out to seize illegal weapons and arrest wanted people. The operation included the deployment of an operational K9 unit and included forces from Al Berka Police, 40 Battalion (Tariq Bin Ziyad Brigade), the Military Police and GACS.
- Feb 23** Security Operation - Derna Province, Umm al-Razim: The Umm al-Razim Security Directorate increased static and mobile operations in cooperation and adherence to the current LNA and Mol operation to seize weapons, arrest wanted people and combat illegal migration.
- Feb 23** Security Operation - Al-Butnan Province, Bir Al Ashhab: The Bir Al Ashhab Security Directorate increased static and mobile operations in cooperation and adherence to the current LNA and Mol operation to seize weapons, arrest wanted people and combat illegal migration.
- Feb 23** Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Suluq al-Qaminis: The Suluq al-Qaminis Security Directorate increased static and mobile operations in cooperation and adherence to the current LNA and Mol operation to seize weapons, arrest wanted people and combat illegal migration.
- Feb 23** Security Operation - Al-Marj Province, Jardas al-Abid: The Department of Relations and Cooperation Eastern Region Branch carried out joint security operations carried out static and mobile security operations focused on the seizure of weapons, illegal migration and drug smuggling.
- Feb 23** Arrest - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Colonel Ali al-Mashai (LNA) confirmed the arrest of poet Naeem al-Zoy on charges of intellectual property theft. This came after reports that Zoy had been murdered, reports Mashai denied.
- Feb 23** Threat Warning - Derna Province, Derna: A local civilian warned that LNA members were seizing land from civilians in the city and called on Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar to intervene.
- Feb 23** Security Operation - Al-Wahat Province, Brega: Security forces are evicting people who have occupied buildings belonging to oil companies and handing them back to their owners.
- Feb 23** IDF - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: A rocket impacted the Social Security Fund Building during the evening hours damaging a ceiling.
- Feb 24** Security Announcement - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Commander of 166 Battalion (LNA), Nagi Al-Jazawi, stated he and his battalion stood ready to begin demolishing homes on the orders of Saddam Haftar and Ayoub al-Furjani.
- Feb 24** Arrest - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Police officers from the Joint Security Chamber carried out inspections of a number of shops and found narcotics. 13 people were arrested and handed over to the public prosecutor.
- Feb 24** Other - Al-Butnan Province, Emsaed Gateway: The Anti-Illegal Immigration Agency deported 16 Egyptians who had entered Libya without documentation. The Egyptian nationals were deported through Emsaed Checkpoint with the agency stating it was within its mission to "maintain health and national security in the country."

- Feb 24** | RTA - Al-Wahat Province, Awjila: Eight young people died in a significant car accident on the Awjila Road. Seven were from Qaminis and one was from Awjila. A car and a pick-up truck were involved in the accident in the desert.
- Feb 24** | Arrest - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Naeem Al-Zaway was arrested for his involvement in managing a social media page. He was allegedly arrested by the Tariq Bin Ziyad Brigade.
- Feb 25** | RTA - Benghazi Province, Al-Kish: A serious traffic accident took place on the road linking Tripoli bridge and the Kish areas. A family of four were killed.
- Feb 25** | Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Majouri: Security operations against drugs, alcohol and weapons possession expanded into the Majori area.
- Feb 25** | Arrest - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: A man was arrested for carrying out Visa fraud. The arrest comes after a Benghazi bank filed a report with the Finial Crime Bureau following complaints from a number of civilians about the loss of foreign currency on their bank cards.
- Feb 25** | Security Announcement - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: The Internal Security Agency announced the end of the weapons amnesty which has been enforced across the east over the last week. The announcement came following the instructions of Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar. The security forces are now to start the process of searching for weapons "in residential streets" with a suggestion those found in possession of weapons will now be prosecuted.
- Feb 25** | Security Operation - Al-Marj Province, Tokra: Three people, suspected of involvement in human trafficking, were arrested in a joint operation between the Department of Relations and Cooperation Eastern Region Branch Tokra CID, the Mol and Tariq Bin Ziyad Brigade (LNA). One person arrested was Libyan and two were Syrian. A boat was also seized. Illegal migration is becoming an increasing problem in the east of Libya and is currently the subject of a wider security operation by Mol and LNA forces across the east along with the targeting of drugs and weapons possession.

Fezzan

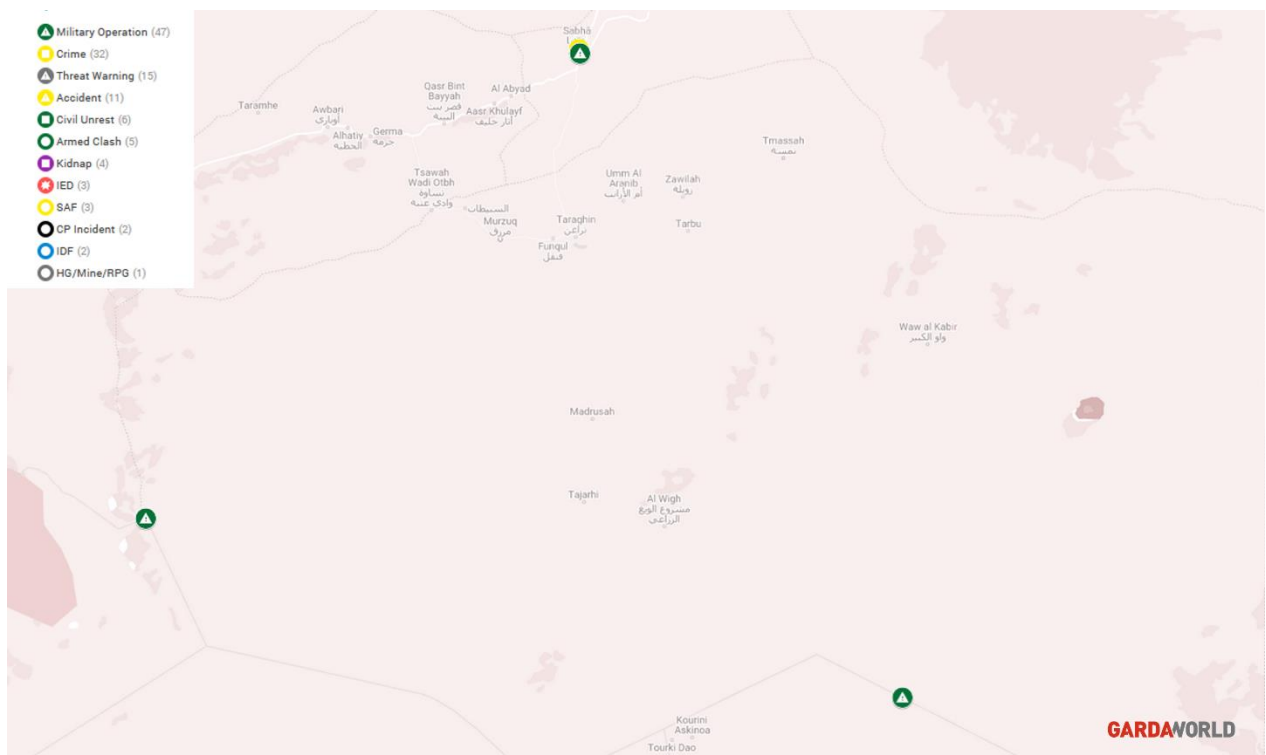


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Fezzan

Security Incidents

- Feb 20** | Security Operation - Sabha Province, Bardi: The Law Enforcement Department and Municipal Guard began the demolition and removal of buildings in the area after a deadline to evacuate them had passed. The buildings have no planning permission.

- Feb 22** | Troop Movements - Murzuq Province, Libya - Chadian Border: A local report claimed that LNA forces had withdrawn from a camp along the Chadian border. NFDK.
- Feb 24** | Murder/ Execution - Sabha Province, Sabha: Captain Mohamed Badr al-Werfali (LNA), was subjected to a failed assassination attempt after a drive-by shooting.
- Feb 24** | Security Operation - Ghat Province, Southern Alawenat Border Crossing: Southern Martyrs Company, 110 Battalion (LNA) took control of the border crossing between Alawenat and the Salvador Border Triangle, allegedly from a Nigerien armed group.
- Feb 25** | Security Operation - Sabha Province, Tayouri: Security forces demolished illegally constructed buildings in the area.
- Feb 23** | Shipwreck - Libyan Territorial Waters, Undetermined Territorial East: The Suluq-Qaminis Security Directorate rescued eight suspected illegal migrants and recovered 11 bodies after a migrant boat capsized.

Acronym List

AQ - Al-Qaeda
BAM – Al Bunyan Al Marsous (Misratan-led)
BDB – Benghazi Defense Brigade / Saraya Defend Benghazi (SDB) (Al Qaeda-aligned – AAS and RSCB associated/umbrella group)
CBL – Central Bank of Libya
CESF - Constitution and Election Support Force
CNI – Critical National Infrastructure
DACOCT - Deterrence Apparatus for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism (SDF)
DDR - Disarmament, demobilising and reintegration
DF – Direct Fire
GASO – General Administration of Security Operations
GACS – General Administration of Central Support
GECOL – General Electricity Company of Libya
GMMR – Great Man-made River
GNA – Government of National Accord (2016)
GNC – General National Congress (2012)
GNS – Government of National Stability
GNU – Government of National Unity (2021)
GTUC - Greater Tripoli Union Council (Tripoli militias and others, established in June 2020)
HCS – High Council of State
HNEC – High National Elections Commission
HoR – House of Representatives
IDF – Indirect Fire (mortars/rockets)
IDP - Internally Displaced Persons
IED - Improvised Explosive Device
IOC - International Oil Company
IS - Islamic State
JMC – Joint Military Commission
LIFG – Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
LNA – Libyan National Army
LPA – Libyan Political Agreement (2015)
LPDF - Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (2020)
LROR - Libyan Revolutionary Operations Room
MoD - Ministry of Defense
MoF - Ministry of Finance
MoFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI - Ministry of Interior
MoJ - Ministry of Justice
MoO - Ministry of Oil
MoT - Ministry of Transportation
NFDK - No Further Details Known
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation (aid/charity)
NOC – National Oil Company
NSG – National Salvation Government (GNC)
NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report
P3+2 – France, Germany, Italy – UK, US
PC – Presidency Council (GNA)
PG – Presidential Guard
PFG - Petroleum Facilities Guard
RPG - Rocket Propelled Grenade
RTA - Road Traffic Accident
SSA – Stability Support Authority
SAF - Small Arms Fire
SDB – Saraya Defend Benghazi / BDB (Al Qaeda-aligned – AAS and RSCB associated/umbrella group)
SDF – Rada Deterrence Force/ Special Deterrence Force/ Rada
TIP – Tripoli International Airport
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance

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