

# Libya daily security analysis report

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# Latest Developments

## Political Developments

- SRSR Abdoulaye Bathily updated the United Nations Security Council regarding Libya. The core message was that the Libyan people want elections and that the security institutions had made a breakthrough with the 5+5. He also again offered UNSMIL's technical expertise and logistical support to the 6+6 Committee of the HoR and HCS to enable its work in preparing the electoral laws.
- The Assistant SRSR Raisedon Zeninga met with a group of HoR members from Tripoli, Benghazi, Warshefana and Murzuq, to discuss the UNSMIL initiative. UNSMIL said in a statement that the members of the HoR put forward their views on the political, security and other challenges that prevent progress in Libya, with Zeninga highlighted the importance of completing the work on the election laws in time for elections to be held in 2023.
- On Apr 17 the Deputy Speaker of the Libyan Parliament Fawzi al-Nuwairi met with the German Ambassador Michael Ohnmacht discuss the latest developments in Libya.
- The President of the Presidential Council, Mohamed Menfi, met with Chief of Staff Haddad of the Libyan Army (GNU) in Tripoli on 18 Apr, to discuss the updates on the military situation in general across the country. During the meeting, the Chief of Staff briefed the Supreme Commander on his recent visit to Benghazi on steps to unify the military institution.
- The head of the HCS Khalid Al Mishri met the German Ambassador to Libya at the council headquarters in Tripoli. The meeting was centred around the 6+6 developments.

## Regional Developments

- The Tunisian Ennahda (Al-Nahda) movement announced the detaining its head, Parliament Speaker, Rached Ghannouchi, confirming that security forces raided his house and took him to unknown destination. It denounced "this very dangerous development," calling for Ghannouchi's immediate release. Unconfirmed reporting also indicates that all Ennahda office have subsequently been closed, with the actions of both the arrest and the subsequent office closures being blamed on Ghannouchi's comments on a 'civil war' project in Tunisia.

## Security Developments

- The Head of the Military Organization and Administration Authority in southern Libya, Abdelsalam Al-Busaifi warned that the ongoing conflict in Sudan will impact Libya unless firm steps are taken immediately. Busaifi appealed to GNU CoS Haddad and LNA CoS Nadouri to take affirmative action by closing the Sudanese border and providing additional forces to reinforce the closure. Unconfirmed open sources have subsequently reported a movement of LNA towards the southeastern areas to reinforce the border area.

# Assessment

## Bathily Briefs the UNSC

SRSR Abdoulaye Bathily updated the United Nations Security Council regarding Libya. The core message was that the Libyan people want elections and that the security institutions had made a breakthrough with the 5+5. He offered UNSMIL's technical expertise and logistical support to the 6+6 Committee of the HoR and HCS to enable its work in preparing the electoral laws. He was also welcomed the answer from both the HoR and HCS designated committees to accept the support from UNSMIL.

The main points of the briefing were that he had engaged key Libyan political leaders through shuttle diplomacy to seek common ground and encourage them to make compromises that will clear the path for elections. They all expressed their readiness to discuss the parameters of the organisation of elections. This

action will continue and intensify as relevant actors will need to negotiate and agree on the most contentious issues about the holding of inclusive elections this year.

He also welcomed the commitment of these actors and called for the translation of their engagement into concrete steps on the ground. The meetings between military units and security formations from the east, west and south represent a breakthrough. These meetings were of great symbolic value on the path to reconciliation and unifying the country. Bathily then urged political actors to follow the example set by military and security leaders.

In closing he offered UNSMIL's technical expertise and logistical support to the 6+6 Committee of the HoR and HCS to enable its work in preparing the electoral laws. Both Chambers have announced their respective members to the Committee based on regional representation. However, he noted that regrettably the Committee does not include any women.

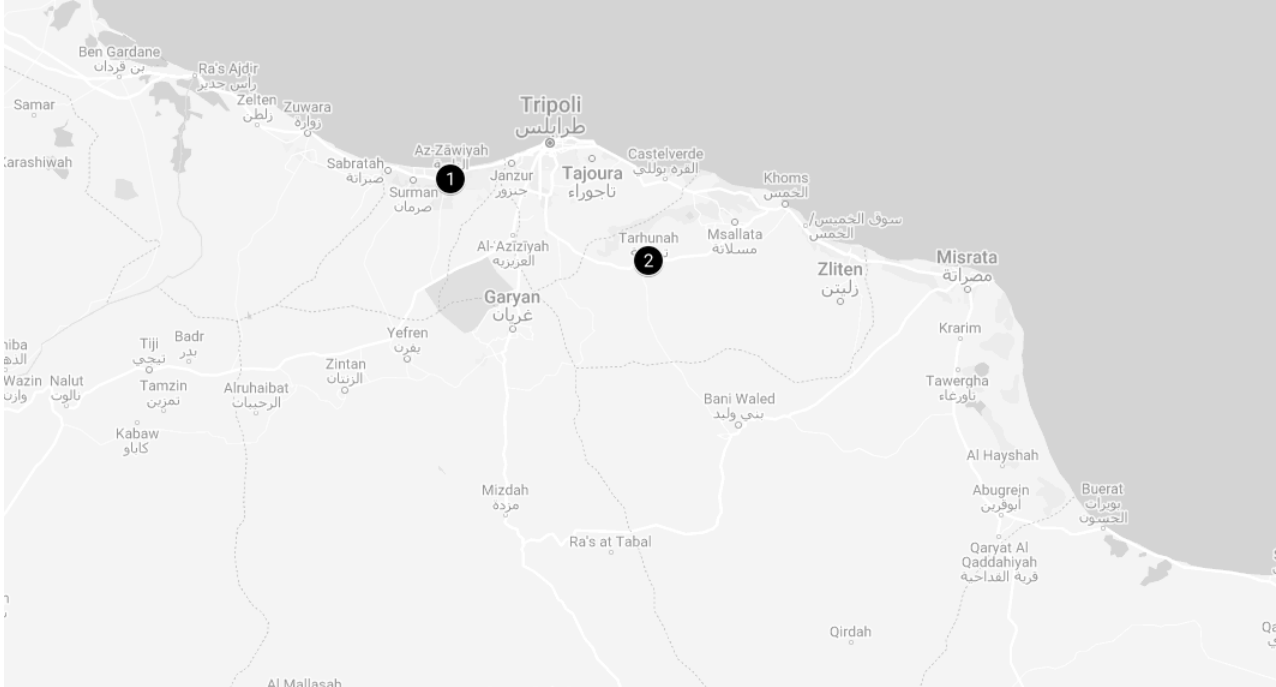
Although the committee as a whole has yet to convene, on 5 April its six HCS members met for the first time with three of their six HoR counterparts to discuss their work plans and identify priority issues to be tackled by the Committee. Bathily also announced that in the course of the last few days he had received a positive answer from both the HoR and HCS designated committees to accept the support from UNSMIL. He hoped that genuine political will and wisdom will guide their deliberations. He called on the leaders of the two chambers to expedite the work of the 6+6 Committee and publish a timebound work programme.

For elections to take place this year, the electoral laws must be completed in time for the High National Elections Commission to begin implementing the electoral process by early July.

On security matters he noted that while the overall security situation remains tense, the ceasefire continues to hold and there were positive developments in cooperation between the GNU and the Libyan National Army and on the withdrawal of foreign fighters and mercenaries. Turning to the human rights situation he highlighted that during the reporting period, civic space has been further restricted, and operations of civil society organisations deemed illegal. On 27 March, the Independent Fact-Finding Mission on Libya issued its final report, which expressed concern about the situation and recommended further efforts to combat impunity. The people of Libya are eager to enter a new dawn for peace, stability and prosperity in their collective lives. Let us support them in achieving this legitimate aspiration.

# Significant Incidents

## Tripolitania Region



1. **Armed Clash - Apr 17 22:15, Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah:** A suspected armed clash was reported.
2. **SAF - Apr 18 02:00, Al-Murqub Province, Tarhunah:** A local youth was shot and injured by an unknown armed actor.

## Cyrenaica Region



**3. Kidnap - Apr 17 16:00, Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar Province, Bayda:** The attempted kidnapping of a female was thwarted by passersby. The perpetrator fled the scene by was later arrested.

## **Fezzan Region**

NSTR

## **Offshore**

NSTR

# 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. SRSB Abdoulaye Bathily is attempting to wrest some control away from the two entities in a bid to make progress towards elections in 2023, however, they continue to enjoy the support of key regional and international backers. 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.
- 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. This instability along the coastline may be positively impacted by efforts in Zawiyah to reorganise armed groups which could increase cooperation. 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, the path to elections in 2023 will be fraught with difficulties 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.

# Key Dates

Date	Occasion	Comment
April 21 - 24, 2023	Eid Al-Fitr (+/-)	Public Holiday
May 01, 2023	May Day	Public Holiday
June 27, 2023	Arafat Day	
June 28 – 30, 2023	Eid Al-Adha	Public Holiday
July 19, 2023	Islamic New Year	Public Holiday
September 16, 2023	Martyrs' Day	Public Holiday
September 27, 2023	The Prophet's Birthday	Public Holiday
October 23, 2023	Liberation Day	Public Holiday
December 24, 2023	Independence Day	Public Holiday



# Acronym List

AQ - Al-Qaeda  
BDB – Benghazi Defense Brigade (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  
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 (2021)  
GNU – Government of National Unity (2021)  
GTUC - Greater Tripoli Union Council (Tripoli militias and others, established in June 2020)  
HCS – High Council of State (Tripoli-based)  
HNEC – High National Elections Commission  
HoR – House of Representatives (Tobruk-based)  
IDF – Indirect Fire (mortars/rockets)  
IDP - Internally Displaced Persons  
IED - Improvised Explosive Device  
IOC - International Oil Company  
IS - Islamic State  
ISA – Internal Security Agency  
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  
NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report  
P3+2 – France, Germany, Italy – UK, US  
PC – Presidency Council  
PG – Presidential Guard  
PFG - Petroleum Facilities Guard  
RPG - Rocket Propelled Grenade  
RTA - Road Traffic Accident  
TIP – Tripoli International Airport  
SSA – Stability Support Authority  
SAF - Small Arms Fire  
SDF – Rada Deterrence Force/ Special Deterrence Force/ Rada  
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance

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