

Libya weekly security analysis report

April 09, 2023

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Executive Summary

- SRSB Bathily visited Benghazi on Apr 04, meeting with LNA Commander Khalifa Haftar and the HoR Speaker Aquila Saleh. Bathily also visited ongoing reconstruction projects with the Head of the Reconstruction and Stability Committee. The visit of Bathily was met with significant criticism for several reasons. Foremost of these was the timing of the visit, which was conducted on the 4th anniversary of Haftar's attack on Tripoli. The holding of such a meeting, where Haftar is professing his acceptance of the political track and attempting to gain access to it, on the anniversary of the launching of an unprovoked assault on Tripoli by the same individual, has understandably been poorly received.
- On Apr 03 the US Embassy released a statement, expressing its deep concerns following the release of the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) to Libya's report on the abuse of Human Rights. The statement added, "We also renew our calls for the expedited removal of all foreign forces, including Russia's Wagner Group - a transnational criminal organization found to have committed war crimes in Libya." The reference to Wagner group in such a short statement, addressing such a highly contentious subject, highlights the urgency that the US attaches to the group's removal from Libya, which itself is indicative of US efforts to reduce Russian influence throughout Africa.
- Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov met with Turkish President Erdogan in Ankara, with the two discussing a variety of issues, including Libya. Lavrov once again blamed NATO for attacking Libya and claimed that 'we' are now trying to get the country back on its feet. He also noted that there were many armed groups in Libya and that it was necessary for all parties to meet for dialogue. The meeting represents Russia re-energising yet another 'string to their bow' in regards to Libya, by reaffirming their relationship with the Tripoli-aligned Turkey, alongside increased Russian engagement with the eastern authorities, the potential re-establishing of their embassy in Tripoli and continued obstinance to the numerous calls for the removal of Wagner Group.
- The Supreme Council for Local Administration held its first meeting, which was attended by SRSB Bathily and PM (GNU) Dbeibah. Dbeibah addressed the meeting, revealing that as part of the effort towards decentralization, the GNU was transferring the authority to municipalities to collect local revenue and allocate those funds to their municipal development budget. The diffusion of executive power and control of finances is likely to be well received at the municipality level of government and has been raised as a solution to local development by Dbeibah since early 2022. However, without appropriate checks and balances, the imposition of local taxes by municipalities could prove both ripe for corruption and act as an impediment to entrepreneurship and private sector development.
- The 5+5 JMC, alongside eastern and western military commanders, met in Benghazi on Apr 07. SRSB Bathily was also present at the meeting and delivered the opening remarks. In keeping with his previous addresses to the 5+5 JMC Bathily's speech was very much in the positive, noting that the meeting had seen even more participation than Tripoli, and welcoming the spirit of inclusiveness and reconciliation that this represented. He framed the meeting as a "symbol of unity and a symbol of a new Libya – a sovereign Libya" and called on those present to ensure the creation of a conducive security environment, for voters and candidates, as well as the acceptance of election results.
- On April 02 OPEC + announced that it would cut production by approximately 1 million barrels a day, with Saudi Arabia cutting oil production by 500,000 a day, Iraq by 211,000 barrels per day, and the United Arab Emirates by 144,000 barrels per day. Kuwait, Algeria and Oman will also lower production by 128,000, 48,000 and 40,000 barrels per day, respectively. The production decreases are to be implemented from May and continue until the end of the year. The announcement triggered an oil price rise of between 5.31% and 5.48% across the market. The production cuts come on top of the 2 million barrels per day cuts announced by OPEC + in October 2022 and are likely to trigger consternation in Europe and the US. The cuts by OPEC +, which includes Russia, in October saw the US warn Saudi Arabia that there would be consequences for their actions, however, the US took no action against the KSA at that time. However, for Libya, this presents an opportunity, as the nation is exempt from OPEC quotas as part of an agreement to allow the nation to regenerate financially following years of turmoil. The announcement may prompt an even greater impetus to increase overall production towards the 2 million bpd target to maximise the benefits of the increased global oil price.

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.

Threat Matrix

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

| Threat Scale | Minimal | Low | Moderate | High | Extreme |
|--------------|---------|-----|----------|------|---------|
|--------------|---------|-----|----------|------|---------|

Political Developments

Bathily Visits Benghazi

SRSB Bathily visited Benghazi on Apr 04, meeting with LNA Commander Khalifa Haftar and the HoR Speaker Aquila Saleh. Bathily also visited ongoing reconstruction projects with the Head of the Reconstruction and Stability Committee. In social media, Bathily explained that the meeting was to discuss the means to accelerate efforts to hold elections with no further delay. He added that they also agreed to spare no effort in promoting hope and reconciliation among Libyans, including leaders of the 5+5 JMC and commanders of military and security units from all over Libya, as required for peace and stability. Finally, Bathily stated that he was assured by the commitment of the Haftar and Saleh to restoring lasting peace through inclusive elections and comprehensive national dialogue.

The visit of Bathily was met with significant criticism for several reasons. Foremost of these was the timing of the visit, which was conducted on the 4th anniversary of Haftar's attack on Tripoli. The holding of such a meeting, where Haftar is professing his acceptance of the political track and attempting to gain access to it, on the anniversary of the launching of an unprovoked assault on Tripoli by the same individual, has understandably been poorly received. This negative sentiment is added to by the increasing acceptance of Haftar as a political figure by the wider International Community, with visits to Haftar by the Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, Barbara Leaf, numerous Ambassadors and now Bathily, with the political nature of this most recent meeting likely to have caused most indignation.

Arguably, there is a requirement to involve Haftar in discussions, as to sideline or ignore him risks the prospect of alternative means being adopted to remain relevant. This not only applies to Haftar as an individual but the LNA in general. However, recent meetings may be

perceived as attempts to court Haftar's favour, rather than dictate that his acceptance of the political process is not for negotiation. Furthermore, this sudden acceptance of Haftar as a potential ally, particularly by the US, has been understandably linked to the US policy on limiting Russian influence throughout Africa following the invasion of Ukraine. Subsequently, this has caused Libya politicians and commentators to question US motives and reject the prospect of Libya becoming a theatre for US/Russian competition, whether this be diplomatic or otherwise.

US Comments on FFM report

On Apr 03 the US Embassy released a statement, expressing its deep concerns following the release of the Fact-Finding Mission (FFM) to Libya's report on the abuse of Human Rights. The statement added, "We also renew our calls for the expedited removal of all foreign forces, including Russia's Wagner Group - a transnational criminal organization found to have committed war crimes in Libya."

The reference to Wagner group in such a short statement, addressing such a highly contentious subject, highlights the urgency that the US attaches to the group's removal from Libya, which itself is indicative of US efforts to reduce Russian influence throughout Africa. The FFM report itself only mentions Wagner once in 31k words, and only in the context "that

individuals associated with ChVK Wagner, a company registered in Russia, were present in Libya in support of the LAAF."

Notably, the US statement failed to address any of the key issues raised by the report, which included the widespread and flagrant abuses of Human Rights against all sections of society, conducted by both state and non-state actors, and at times with the assistance, whether knowingly or not, of international partners.

Later in the week in an interview with the Al Arabiya Al Hadath news channel, the US envoy to Libya, Ambassador Richard Norland, voiced his rejection of an electoral process that

"We also renew our calls for the expedited removal of all foreign forces, including Russia's Wagner Group - a transnational criminal organization found to have committed war crimes in Libya."

US Embassy – Apr 03

increases instability in Libyan and called for the ongoing dispute on candidacy eligibility to be resolved. He added that “the identity of the candidates for presidential elections must be resolved because it previously caused the postponement of the elections,” Norland said, adding that many candidates are “controversial figures, and Libyans must decide their stance on them.” The issue of candidate eligibility has once again taken centre stage in the public information space as recent comments by SRSB Bathily, in which he called for no candidate to be prevented from standing for political reasons, were viewed by many as his support for Haftar’s candidacy to be accepted. However, as Norland notes, many of the candidates are highly contentious for a wide variety of reasons, which presents significant issues when proposing candidacy criteria which will see some of these individuals denied the right to stand, but the acceptance of others, whose record is equally marred, but for a different reason.

While the comments from Norland are extremely valid, they also mark the first time that the US has pragmatically questioned the election process and viewed it through the prism of the potential instability that flawed elections may cause. This is in contrast to the default position that has been the US message for two years, which promoted elections with little regard for the unintended

consequences that a failed or flawed process could have on national security stability.

Lavrov Expands Outreach

Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov met with Turkish President Erdogan in Ankara, with the two discussing a variety of issues, including Libya. Lavrov once again blamed NATO for attacking Libya and claimed that ‘we’ are now trying to get the country back on its feet. He also noted that there were many armed groups in Libya and that it was necessary for all parties to meet for dialogue.

The talks also focused on the future of the current deal which allows grain exports through a safe corridor in the Black Sea. Turkey has pushed for a 120-day extension to the deal, which has so far seen the export of 25 million tons of grain. However, Russia wants to see any subsequent grain deal be coupled with the

removal of Western sanctions on the export of Russian food and fertilisers. Not only is Ukrainian grain directly imported into Libya, with several large shipments totalling 480k tons being received during 2022/23, but the removal of Ukrainian grain from the global food chain would also push up the global price of wheat, having a further impact on the already soaring price of basic necessities within Libya.

In a later meeting with his Turkish counterpart Mevlut Cavusoglu, both reaffirmed their shared view on the importance of holding democratic and transparent elections while Cavusoglu stated his country is cooperating with Russia and other states concerned with the Libyan crisis to unite the country’s military and security forces. Lavrov added that, “There have been several attempts by the European Union to reform the country and regional states, but the work is not advancing at the desired pace.”

"There have been several attempts by the European Union to reform the country and regional states, but the work is not advancing at the desired pace."

Russia FM, Sergei Lavrov – Apr 08

The meetings have continued Russia’s increased focus on Libya, in an apparent response to a similar strategy being adopted by the US. The relationship between Turkey and Russia has been growing since the Russian invasion of Ukraine, with Turkey representing a crucial international link for Russia. Equally, Turkey has benefited from importing diesel fuel from Russia at extremely competitive prices, following the imposing of sanctions in February 2023 on seaborne Russian diesel fuel that stop any such imports from being

sold to EU nations. In March the Russian exports of fuel to Turkey hit a seven-year high. In addition, Turkey can bolster its international image, as a bridging nation between Russia and the West. The negotiation of the grain corridor is crucial in this regard and bolsters Turkey’s image as a nation that is addressing the immediate global issues caused by the conflict.

With this improved relationship and current US strategy, it is of little surprise that Lavrov has re-energised the Libyan file with Lavrov. Both Lavrov and Cavusoglu met on numerous occasions throughout 2019 and 2020 in order to negotiate on the Libyan conflict, with both openly supporting opposing sides. The subsequent ceasefire and the ‘drawing’ of the line of demarcation to the west of Sirte has largely been attributed to a Russo-Turk agreement, rather than any actions of UNSMIL and the P3+2 who remained relatively powerless to shape the conflict. Conversely,

Russia and Turkey both had significant physical assets in the country and wielded significant influence with their respective Libyan partners. Therefore, this meeting represents Russia re-energising yet another 'string to their bow' in regards to Libya, by re-aligning with the Tripoli-aligned Turkey, alongside increased engagement with the eastern authorities, the potential re-establishing of their embassy in Tripoli and continued obstinance to the numerous calls for the removal of Wagner Group.

The GNU Moves on Decentralisation

The Supreme Council for Local Administration held its first meeting, which was attended by SRSG Bathily and PM (GNU) Dbeibah. Dbeibah addressed the meeting, revealing that as part of the effort towards decentralization, the GNU was transferring the authority to municipalities to collect local revenue and allocate those funds to their municipal development budget. The diffusion of executive power and control of finances is likely to be well received at the municipality level of government and has been raised as a solution to local development by Dbeibah since early 2022. However, without appropriate checks and balances, the imposition of local taxes by municipalities could prove both ripe for corruption and act as an impediment to entrepreneurship and private sector development if municipalities apply taxes and levies unfairly or over zealously. At this early announcement stage, it is unclear what the full details of the transfer of authority are or what limits will be placed on municipalities in terms of setting local revenue rates or the subsequent chain of financial accountability.

SRSG Bathily also addressed the meeting of the Supreme Council for Local Administration. Bathily used the platform to reinforce his ongoing message to Libya's institutions to commit themselves to the holding of elections and be part of the solution, rather than the problem. He also addressed the mayors present at the meeting, conceding that without their assistance stability will not be possible in the country.

5+5 Meets in Benghazi

The 5+5 JMC, alongside eastern and western military commanders, met in Benghazi on Apr 07. SRSG Bathily was also present at the meeting and delivered the opening remarks. In keeping with his previous addresses to the 5+5 JMC Bathily's speech was very much in the positive, noting that the meeting had seen even

more participation than Tripoli, and welcoming the spirit of inclusiveness and reconciliation that this represented. He framed the meeting as a "symbol of unity and a symbol of a new Libya – a sovereign Libya" and called on those present to ensure the creation of a conducive security environment, for voters and candidates, as well as the acceptance of election results.

Bathily also addressed the gathering on his recent visits to Sudan, Niger and Chad, explaining that there was agreement from the leaders of all three nations for the "synchronized and balanced withdrawal of foreign fighters, foreign forces and mercenaries from Libya ensuring that there are no adverse impacts on the countries of origin."

As with the previous meeting, the primary achievement of the meeting was the bringing together of both the JMC 5+5 as well as military leaders from both the west and east in Benghazi. While primarily symbolic, there is a practical aspect to such meetings, with the exchange of views, strategies and stances, between commanders potentially reducing preconceived notions about the nature of various commanders. While this has been going on at the operational level for some time, with 166 Battalion, 444 Brigade, CTF from the GNU, and LNA's TBZ Brigade and 128 Brigade coordinating their activity and at times conducting joint operations, the recent meetings have potentially accelerated the level of cooperation between those invited. However, of equal importance are those that were not present, and while lower-level security actors would not be expected at such a meeting, prominent commanders such as Osama Jweli are notable for their absence. Following the meeting the JMC 5+5 published the outcomes of the meeting:

Support the efforts of the 5+5 Joint Committee and the Communication Committee in releasing the mercenaries and foreign fighters.

Start practical procedures to address the problems of displaced people and migrants and ensure their safe return in various parts of the country.

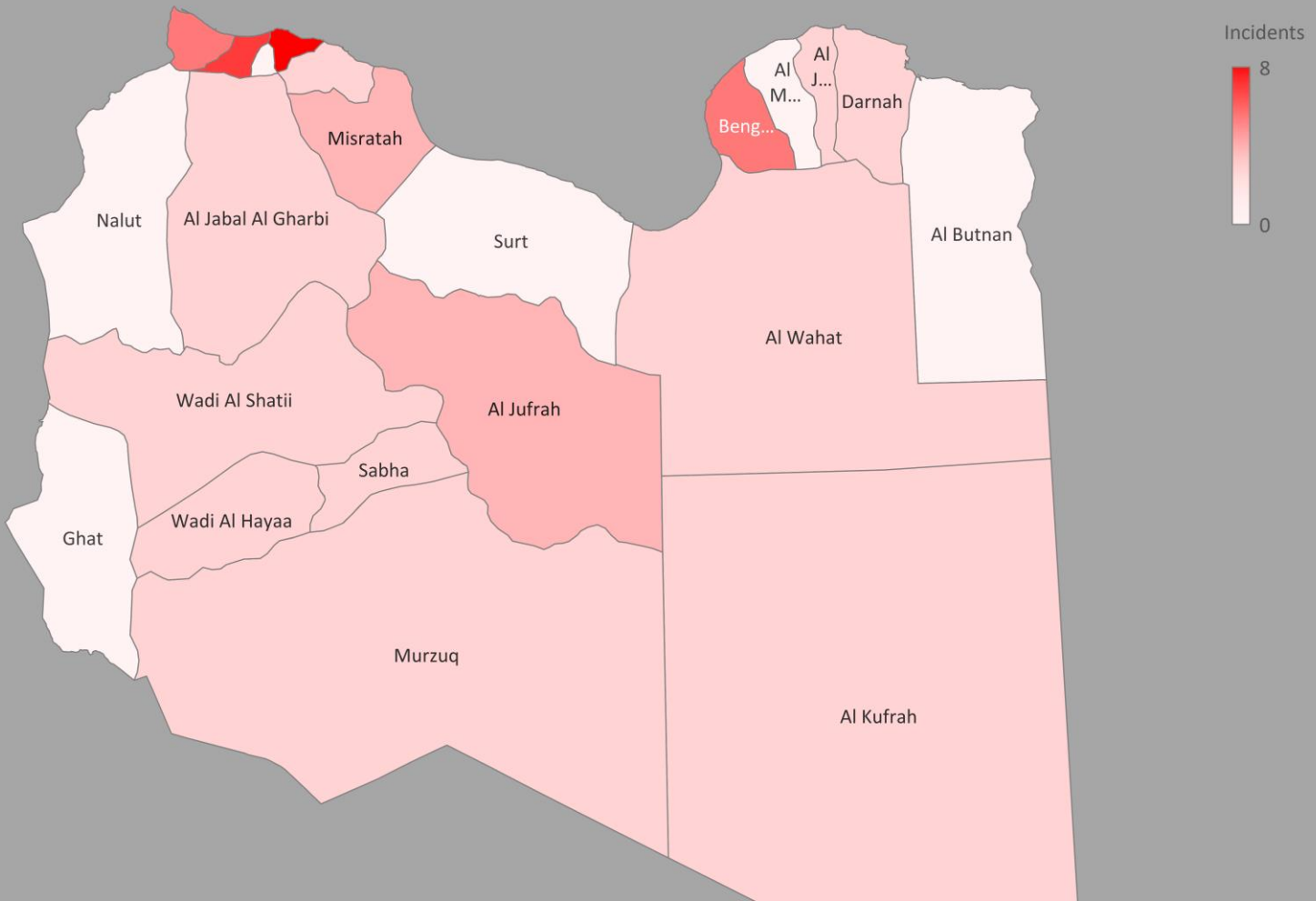
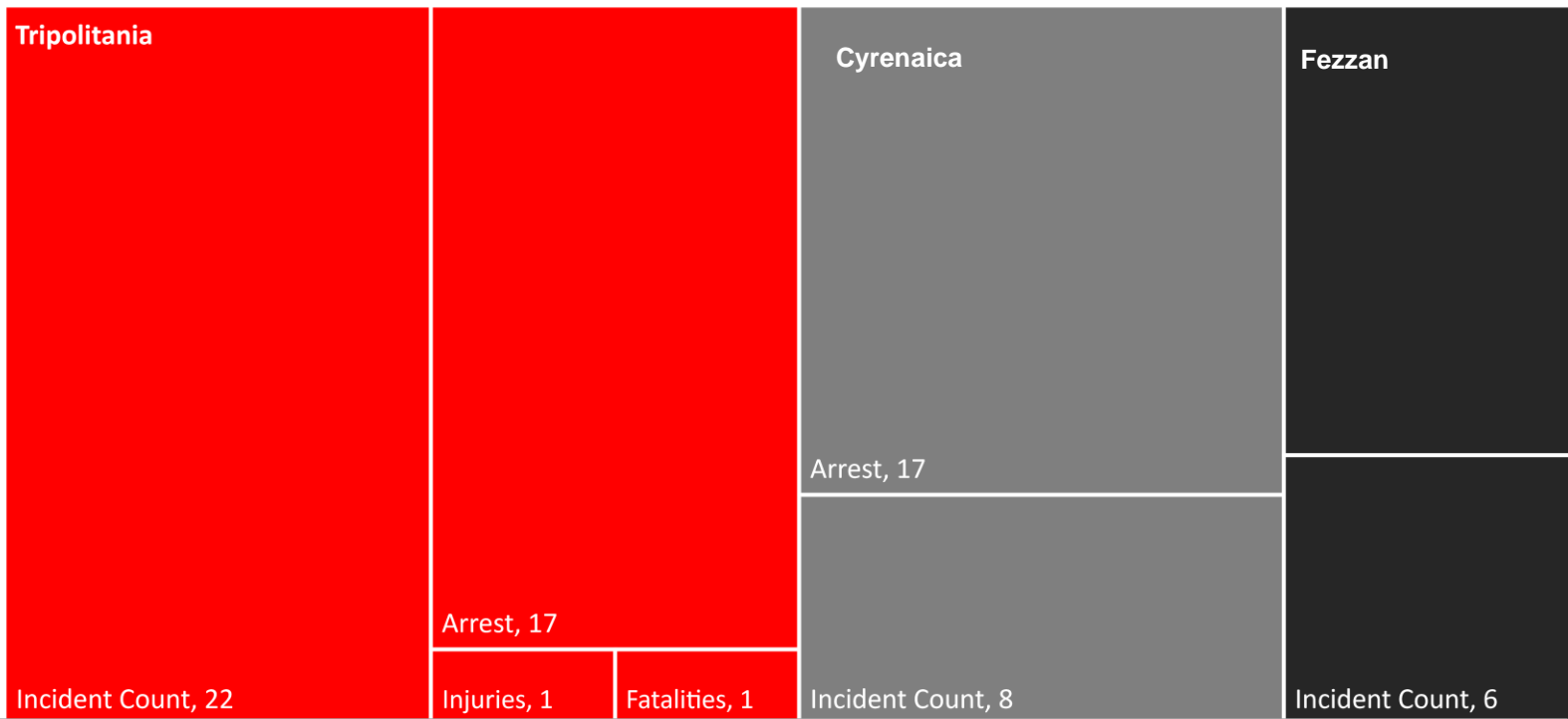
Exchange of information of detainees of both parties and initiate steps to exchange them as soon as possible.

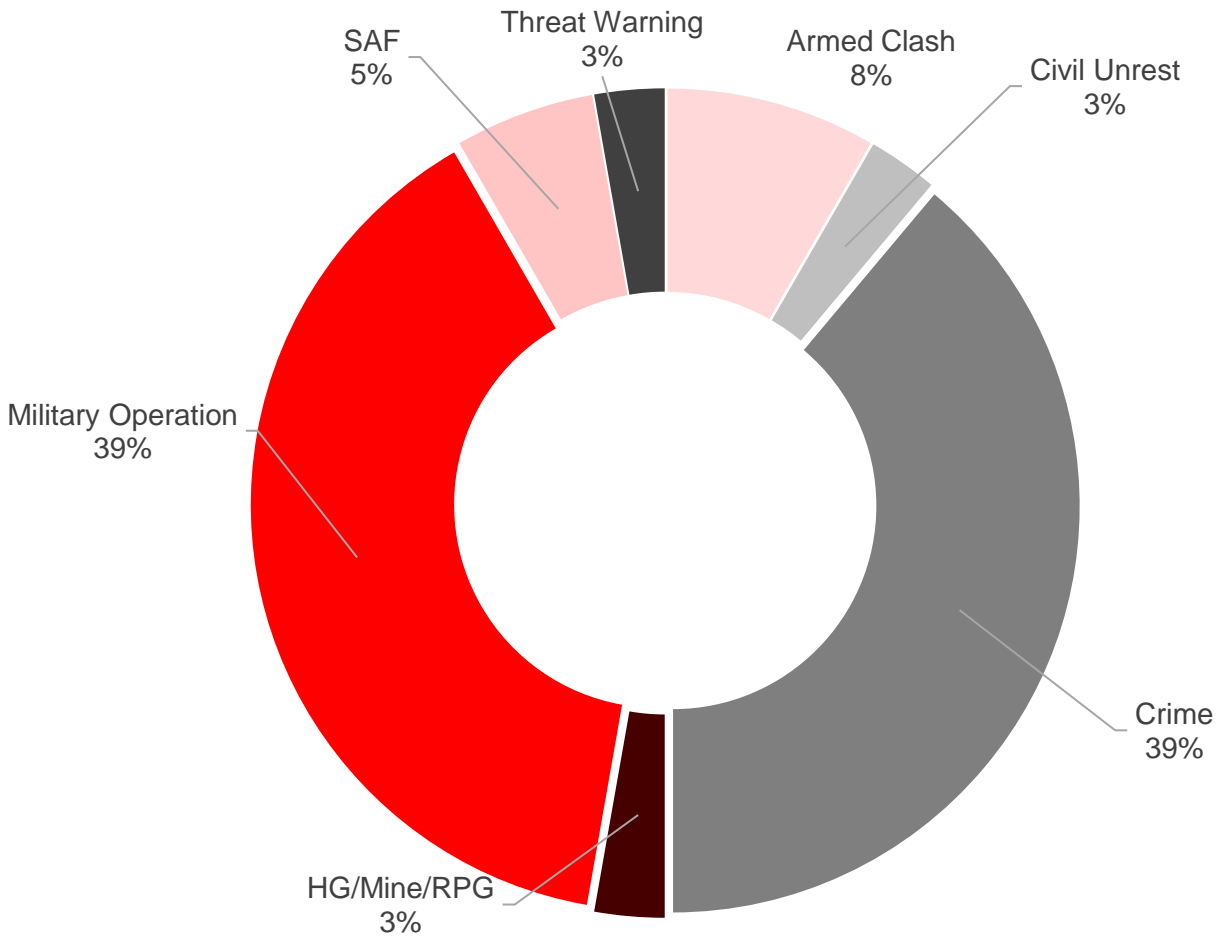
We appreciate the initiative of the General Command by releasing 6 of the detainees of the Western Region on security issues.

Re-affirm the readiness of the attendees to provide all forms of support to secure all stages of the elections.

Weekly Statistical Overview

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



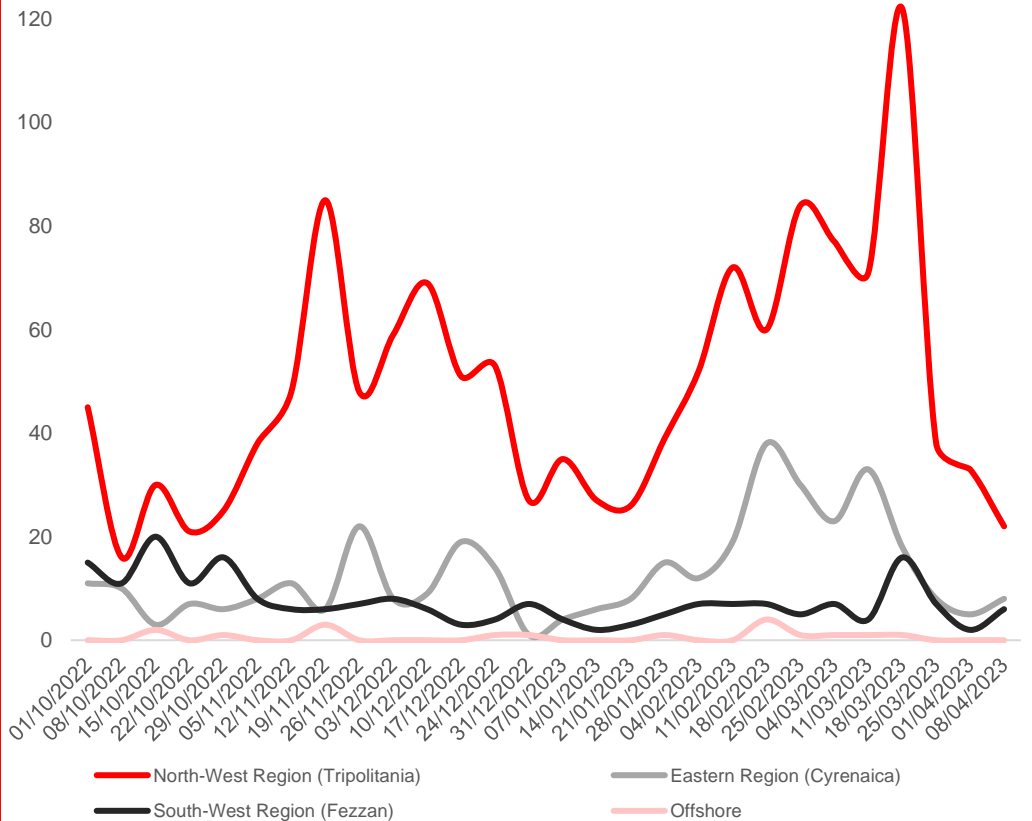


Activity levels decreased this week from 38 last week to 36 this week.

Tripolitania saw levels fall even further, as Ramadan impacts across the country. Clashes continued in Zawiyah between family groups, however, unconfirmed reporting indicates that an arrest warrant has been issued for Awlad Saqr's Othman al-Laheb. This resulted in a reinforcement in the city to deter any attempt to enforce the warrant. The issue remains unresolved and may result in further tensions and stand offs during the week.

Cyrenica saw an increase this week from 5 to 8 with anti immigration operations continuing.

Activity increased this week in Fezzan with six incidents reported compared to two last week. The majority of reporting related to security operations throughout the region by LNA units



Weekly Significant Incidents

Tripolitania

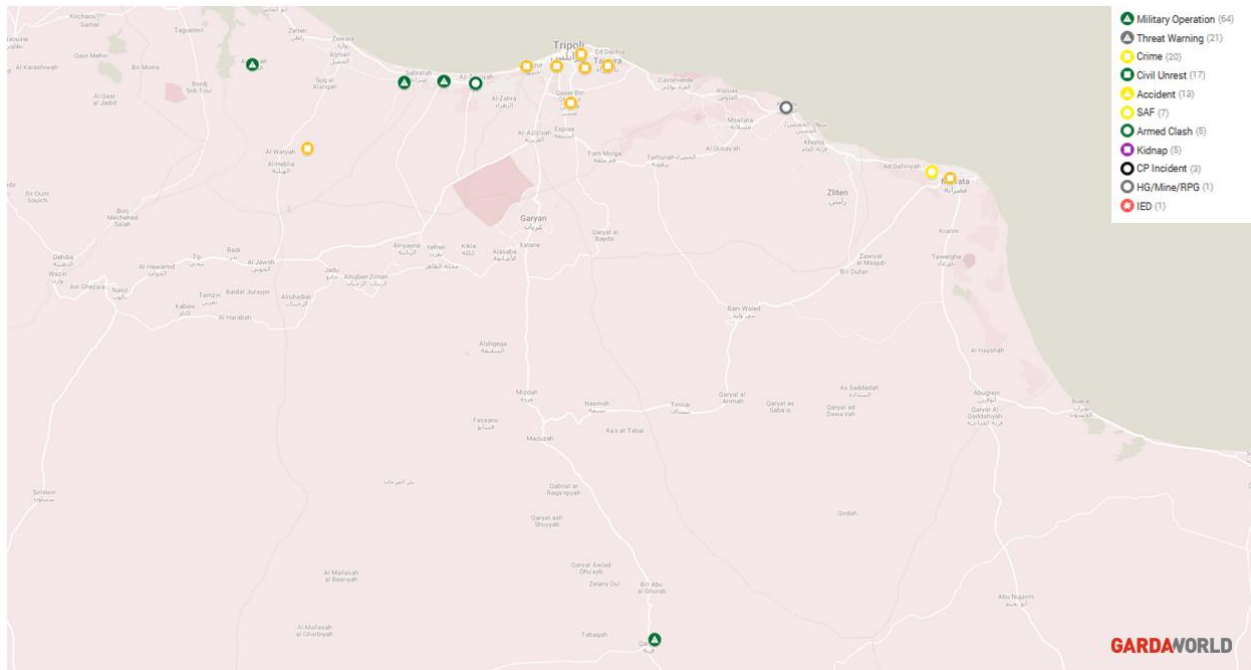


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Tripolitania

Security Incidents

- Apr 02** | Demonstration - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: A demonstration was reported at the Zawiyah Courts complex with demonstrators calling for their inclusion in the unified salary scale.
- Apr 03** | RPG - Al-Murqub Province, Khoms: A private residence was attacked with an RPG. The home of the perpetrator was then raided, leading to his arrest and the recovery of a large weapons cache.
- Apr 03** | Armed Robbery - Misrata Province, Misrata: A residence housing Nigerian workers was robbed by a Nigerian group. The incident resulted in the arrest of three Nigerians and the recovery of a pistol.
- Apr 03** | Armed Clash - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: Armed clashes involving the Abu Khdair and Al Forhat families were reported in Zawiyah. The clashes were triggered by a dispute on a suspected criminal issue linked to vehicles. The Abu Khdair and Al Forhat families have a long-standing blood feud over a killing that has yet to be avenged.
- Apr 04** | Troop Movements - Az Zawiyah Province, Surman: Approximately 160 armoured vehicles, allegedly belonging to the al-Salaa brigade were reported as moving westwards, reportedly to the border areas.
- Apr 04** | Security Operation - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: A convoy of approximately 50 armoured vehicles was reported on the coastal road in Zawiyah. Local sources report that they expect the force to seal off the central area of the city to conduct operations against recently clashing groups.
- Apr 04** | Crime - Tripoli Province, Ain Zara: An African national was filmed conducting a home invasion in Ain Zara. Local sources report that such activity is increasing in the area.
- Apr 05** | Carjacking - Tripoli Province, Hai Alsslam: A carjacking was reported on the morning of Apr 5 in the Hai Alsslam area.

- Apr 05** Other - Tripoli Province, Tripoli: Libyan Telecom and Technology Company (LTT) reported a cyberattack from a suspected foreign source which has impacted service systems and internet coverage.
- Apr 05** Security Operation - Az Zawiyah Province, Surman: Western Region Directorate Support Force was reported as conducting mobile and static security operations.
- Apr 05** Murder/ Execution - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Watiyah Air Base: The commander of 77 Battalion (Misrata) was killed in a suspected targeted attack following his departure from Watiyah airbase.
- Apr 05** Arrest - Tripoli Province, Qaser Bin Ghashir: The Four Districts Security Directorate arrested four Egyptian Nationals on charges of human trafficking.
- Apr 05** Troop Movements - Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Qaryat: A mobilization of an unspecified Zintan group was reported in Qaryat.
- Apr 06** Arrest - Tripoli Province, CP 17: Three Libyans were arrested when their vehicle was stopped and found to be smuggling an individual in their boot.
- Apr 06** SAF - Misrata Province, Zawiyat al-Majoub: SAF and suspected RPG fire was reported near the convoy of PM (GNU) Dbeibah in the Zawiyat al-Mahjoub area. As a result, Dbeibah cancelled a planned appearance at an event in the town.
- Apr 06** Arrest - Tripoli Province, Tripoli: ISA Western Region arrested a number of alleged members of a group of Libyan Christian converts and foreigners on charges of tampering with Islamic Values and attempting to destabilise Libya. The individuals were reported as belonging to a group known as "Assemblies of God."
- Apr 06** Armed Attack - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Ajaylat: An armed group forced entrance into the Ghout al Dis Clinic.
- Apr 07** Arrest - Tripoli Province, Tajura: GNU Mol and Tajura CID arrested an African and a Libyan national on charges of kidnap for ransom of an African national.
- Apr 07** Armed Attack - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: Unconfirmed local sources report the destruction of a private property in a Zawiyah. The incident is believed to relate to the former incarceration of the perpetrator (Mamdouh Hammad) who was seeking compensation from the property's owner, Abdul Hamid al-Rih for his time in detention. Hammad was reportedly arrested in connection with the disappearance of Miloud Hassan following an accusation by Rih.
- Apr 08** Arrest - Tripoli Province, Tripoli: Following the confessions of three Libyans who allegedly worked for an organisation known as the Assemblies of God the ISA arrested a Pakistan national on charges of spreading Christianity. Reportedly the individual had worked at an English Teaching centre run by an American national in 2018.
- Apr 08** Security Operation - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Al-Assah: GNU border guard security was reported as conducting operations in the 50 acre area from al-Assah to al Naqa.
- Apr 08** Security Operation - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Ajaylat: 130 Infantry Battalion of the Western Coastal Military Region was reported as conducting VCPs on the coastal road between Zawiyah and the Tunis border.

Cyrenaica

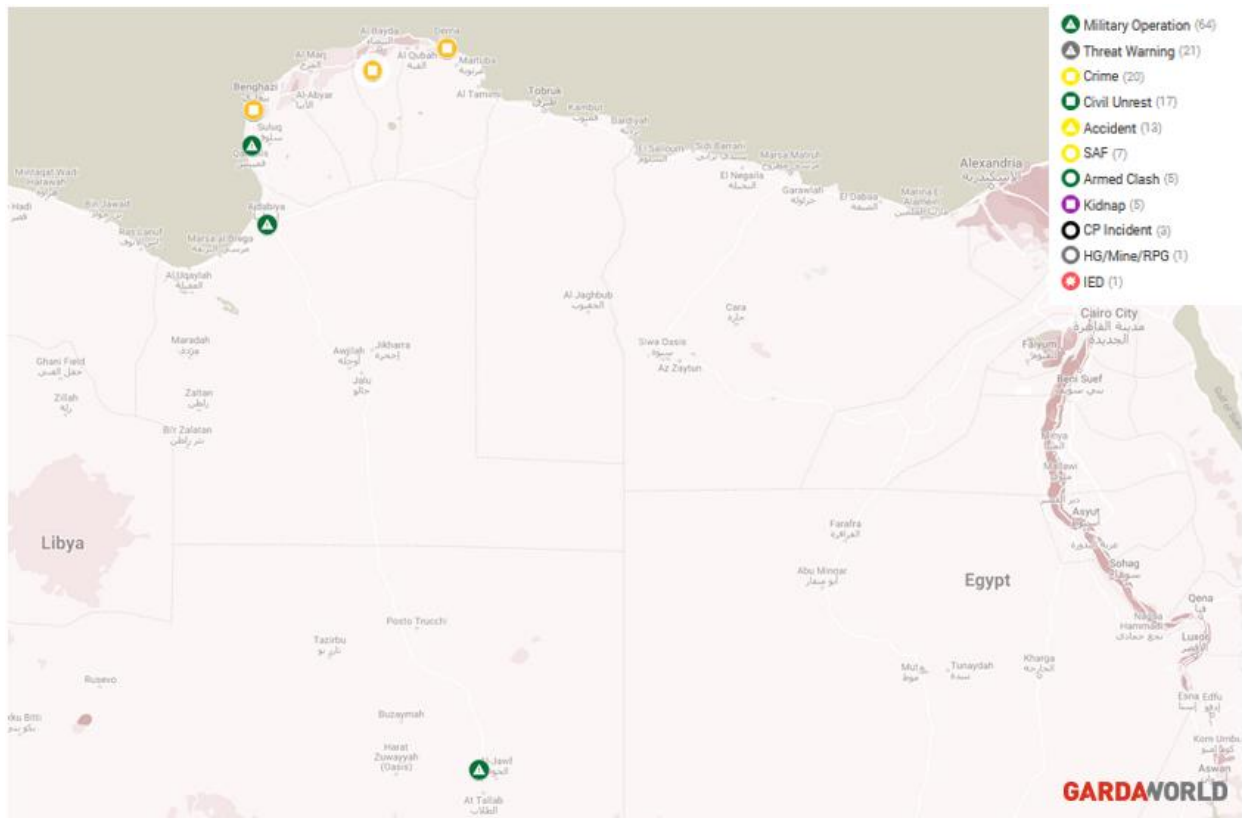


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Cyrenaica

Security Incidents

- Apr 03** | Security Operation - Al-Wahat Province, Ajdabiya: 271 migrants were deported by DCIM Ajdabiyah Branch in cooperation with the LNA's 166 Brigade.
- Apr 03** | Security Operation - Kufra Province, Kufra: ISA eastern branch activated their Kufra Branch.
- Apr 04** | Arrest - Derna Province, Derna: An unspecified number of migrants were arrested as they prepared to embark to Italy.
- Apr 04** | Arrest - Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar Province, Jebel Akhdar: The University Security and Protection Office arrested three Libyan males allegedly involved in the recent theft of copper wiring in the area.
- Apr 05** | Security Operation - Benghazi Province, Qaminis: The Benghazi Criminal Investigation Division repossessed land that belongs to the Water and Sewerage Department which had been illegally seized and structures had subsequently been erected, including shops. During the operation four Libyans and seven illegal immigrants were arrested. The action was taken under instruction of the Attorney General who issued instructions to stop encroachment onto state property.
- Apr 05** | Crime - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: A burglary was reported at the GECOL Benina branch. Several minor items were stolen and two individuals later arrested.
- Apr 07** | Arrest - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Several sources reported the arrest/kidnap of Maher al Ghariani. Reportedly Ghariani is the manager of a social media page which had recently questioned the actions of the Reconstruction and Stability Committee in Benghazi.
- Apr 08** | Forced Entry - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: An armed actor forced entry to the Libyan Red Crescent Society. Reportedly the incident relates to a dispute between the Al-Awaqir nad Al-Fawakhir families regarding the recent appointment of the branch manager.

Fezzan

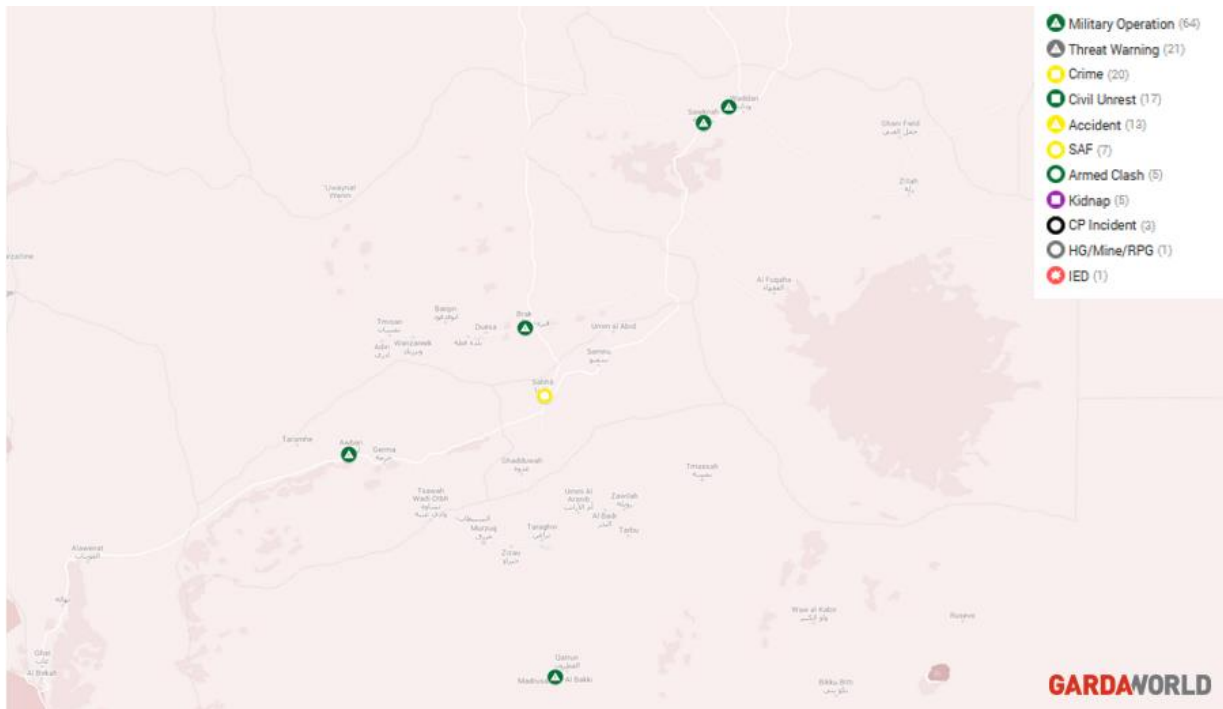


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Fezzan

Security Incidents

- Apr 02** | Security Operation - Wadi Al-Shatii Province, Brak al-Shati: ISA activated their Brak Shati Branch and launched operations. The activation is part of an ISA effort to expand their operations in the southern region.
- Apr 02** | HMG - Sabha Province, Sabha: HMG was reported in Sabha.
- Apr 04** | Security Operation - Al-Jufra Province, Jufra: ISA Jufra Branch were reported as conducting operations in the Jufra area.
- Apr 05** | Security Operation - Murzuq Province, Qatrun: The LNA's 128 Brigade launched an operation to clear southern routes of illegal obstacles. This included the Qatrun to al-Tom border crossing, and routes in the El Salvador Triangle.
- Apr 05** | Troop Movements - Al-Jufra Province, Sawknah: A suspected LNA convoy was reported moving in the direction of Jufra from Sawknah.
- Apr 08** | Security Operation - Wadi Al-Hayaa Province, Obari: The LNAs 128 Brigade were reported as conducting operations starting from Obari towards the Essen and Tahkhouri border crossing points.

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
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
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

The GardaWorld Difference



122,000+

employees

45

countries with operations & infrastructure

\$3B+

in revenues

22,000+

clients

About GardaWorld

At GardaWorld, we're security people. Which makes us peace-of-mind people.

We're the trusted partners you count on, when it really counts. We're the guards, patrollers, support staff and consultants who uphold the highest standards to protect what matters to you. Getting it right the first time, every time. Providing high-quality service on a global scale, with local insights —so we know what to anticipate and how to respond, at any level of risk. We're the eyes and ears and minds who are ready to act smart and act fast, with the vast experience and extensive training to plan and prepare, to monitor and manage, on your terms, on your turf, to your satisfaction, earning our reputation by earning your trust. Bringing reliability, consistency and transparency to your security operations. We're the experts who attend to the smallest details, so you can focus on the bigger picture. The security people who work hard so you can rest easy —and confidently look forward to every day.

SECURE EVERY DAY

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GARDAWORLD

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