

# Libya weekly security analysis report

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# Table of Contents

<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Outlook</b>	<b>4</b>
Short Term Outlook	4
Medium to Long Term Outlook	4
<b>Threat Matrix</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Weekly Assessment</b>	<b>5</b>
Saleh addresses parliament regarding 6+6 outcomes	5
Haftar and Saleh meet in Benghazi	6
HCS: Mishri briefs military commanders	7
HNEC: Complimentary of new legislation despite some errors	7
LNA Voice Support for Unified Govt.	8
UNSMIL: Raising the alarm over the treatment of migrants	8
78 Die in Migrant Ship Sinking	8
GNS: Efforts continue in Musaid	9
<b>Weekly Statistical Overview</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Weekly Significant Incidents</b>	<b>12</b>
Tripolitania	12
Cyrenaica	14
Fezzan	15
<b>Acronym List</b>	<b>15</b>

# Executive Summary

- Political reporting during the week has been dominated by the outcomes of the 6+6 committee. The outcomes have seen a flurry of meetings and announcements from key political and security actors, with a mixed response and a degree of disagreement on the current status of the committee's work.
- On June 11, the head of the HCS, Khalid Mishri, accompanied by the Head of the Electoral Laws Preparation Committee, Omar Abulifa, held a meeting in Tripoli with the ambassadors of the countries concerned with the Libyan crisis to brief them on the outcomes of the 6+6 Committee. The media office of the HCS stated that the meeting consisted of "a briefing and discussion on the results of the 6+6 Committee concerned with developing laws regulating the electoral process," noting that the attendees "agreed to praise the work of the two committees and the efforts made that led to the issuance of electoral laws. They also stressed the need to complete this process by preparing a clear roadmap for holding elections.
- During an HoR session in Benghazi on June 12, the Speaker of the HoR, Aqila Saleh, stated that parliament was waiting for the completion of the 6+6 Committees' work. Saleh stated that after reviewing the draft laws presented by the committee after their meetings in Bouznika, he found a point "intended to disrupt the elections." This point is related to the inclusion of a mandatory second round in the presidential elections.
- Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar met with the Speaker of the HoR, Aqila Saleh, along with the first and second deputies of the HoR, Fawzi al-Nuiri and Mesbah Douma along with 90 MPs. The meeting took place at the HQ of the LNA General Command in Benghazi. The meeting indicates some level of compromise may have been reached between Haftar and Saleh. This could result in some changes to the text of the electoral laws and may see LNA pressure on Saleh alleviated to some degree, at least in the short term.
- The head of the HCS, Khalid Mishri, met with several armed group commanders in the northwest. The meeting may well have been aimed at projecting an anti-Dbeibah image. Mishri continues to work towards the establishment of a new unity government with a view to removing the prime minister from power. He has over the last year courted armed group commanders in a bid to secure his position and undermine the prime minister's.
- The Chairman of the HNEC, Imad al-Sayeh presented four main observations of the National Assembly election law. Despite the criticism, Sayeh did concede that the laws are the "best legislation presented so far regarding the electoral process" which can be "implemented in accordance with international standards and principles recognised in the past if we take into account the observations submitted by the commission.
- The LNA General Command issued a statement on the current political situation and voiced its support for the creation of a unified government.
- UAV airstrikes have continued along the northwest coast with one strike near the beach at al-Kammash, one in Zuwara, and a strike targeting the al-Sifaw HQ in Zawiyah.
- The migration issue has once again been internationally highlighted following a large loss of life in a shipwreck off the Greek coast. Presently, the confirmed death toll stands at a minimum of 78 individuals, while a significant number of individuals remain unaccounted for. Alarm Phone, an organization dedicated to assisting migrants in distress at sea, has issued a warning that as many as 750 people might have been aboard the vessel. Thus far, only 104 survivors have been officially rescued following the capsizing of the fishing boat.

# Outlook

## Short Term Outlook

- There is an increasing likelihood of forthcoming political change in Libya. The HoR and HCS track has made progress with regard to the constitutional basis for elections, however, this process is only likely to continue smoothly should they secure support for the next phase of their strategy which is the creation of a new unified government. This step is mainly to ensure their continued relevance and primacy over the political process as well as an opportunity to remove certain personalities, like Prime Minister (GNU) Abdulhamid Dbeibah.
- Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar has once again positioned himself well with influence over both the HoR/HCS track and the competing power-sharing talks between his family and the Dbeibah clan. With progress appearing possible on the HoR/HCS track, pressure is now growing on the power-sharing talks to come to an agreement, an agreement which could yet cause a significant rupture in the political landscape in the short term.
- Prime Minister (GNU) Dbeibah is under threat from the HoR/HCS track and is looking to secure a powersharing deal with Haftar in order to help maintain his position however, he has benefited recently from the re-election of Turkish President Erdogan, the fall of rival Misratan prime minister Fathi Bashagha, had is currently building political capital as a result of his security operation along the northwest coastline. He now needs to spend that political currency effectively in talks with Haftar as well as repairing the fractures in his support base. He also needs to manage the security campaign effectively to ensure he can contain his enemies while not pushing too hard and risking a wider destabilisation in the region.
- The security situation in Tripolitania is becoming increasingly unstable. As political divisions deepen, tensions amongst armed groups are growing with increasing competition over territorial control. This is particularly evident around Zawiyah and the northwest coastline as well as Tripoli International Airport. This trend is likely to continue to escalate with factions solidifying and looking for an advantage over opponents.
- The outbreak of violence in Sudan has the potential to cause conflagration across the region and destabilise the southern border areas with Libya. Speculation continues to suggest that the Libyan National Army (LNA) is providing material support to the Rapid Support Force (RSF), one of the belligerents of the Sudanese conflict. Convoys heading south from Libya have been targeted by the Sudanese Armed Forces, an activity which may well have encroached on Libyan territory. While the border has allegedly been closed on both sides, local reports suggest traffic is moving normally at this time.

## 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 whether elections are held or not. 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.
- The resurgence of Jihadist Salafism in Tripolitania remains a potential source of destabilisation with indications of renewed tensions between adherents and those of Madkhali Salafism. This competition between the opposing ideologies seeps into the political as well as the military spaces and is expected to slowly intensify as the Jihadist Salafi adherents gain strength in the region. This could increasingly become a defining factor for various groups involved in the political and military spaces.
- While the political process continues to falter, armed groups are exploiting the situation to increase their strength, influence and power across Libya which will likely have a longer-term negative impact on the political situation.
- 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-Extreme	High	High	Low-Moderate
Sabha	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate

Threat Scale

Minimal	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
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## Weekly Assessment

Political reporting during the week has been dominated by the outcomes of the 6+6 committee. The outcomes have seen a flurry of meetings and announcements from key political and security actors, with a mixed response and a degree of disagreement on the current status of the committee's work.

### Mishri discusses the results of the 6+6 Committee

On June 11, the head of the HSC, Khalid Mishri, accompanied by the Head of the Electoral Laws Preparation Committee, Omar Abulifa, held a meeting in Tripoli with the ambassadors of the countries concerned with the Libyan crisis to brief them on the outcomes of the 6+6 Committee. The meeting was attended by the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in Libya, Reisdon Zeninga, Ambassador of the European Union Jose Sabadell, British Ambassador Caroline Hurndall, French Ambassador Mustafa Maharaj, Turkish Ambassador Canan Yilmaz, Egyptian Chargé d'Affaires Ambassador Tamer Mustafa, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy Mikael Rossi, US Ambassador Richard Norland, German Ambassador Michael Unmacht and the Chargé d'Affaires of the US Embassy Lizzie Ordman.

The media office of the HCS stated that the meeting consisted of "a briefing and discussion on the results of the 6+6 Committee concerned with developing laws regulating the electoral process," noting that the attendees "agreed to

praise the work of the two committees and the efforts made that led to the issuance of electoral laws. They also stressed the need to complete this process by preparing a clear roadmap for holding elections.

Prior to this meeting, Mishri held a meeting at his residence in Tripoli with the heads of the committees of the HCS, in the presence of the second vice president of the council, Omar Boushah, and the head of the committee for the preparation of electoral laws, Omar Aboulifa.

### Saleh addresses parliament regarding 6+6 outcomes

During an HoR session in Benghazi on June 12, the Speaker of the HoR, Aqila Saleh, stated that parliament was waiting for the completion of the 6+6 Committees' work. Saleh stated that after reviewing the draft laws presented by the committee after their meetings in Bouznika, he found a point "intended to disrupt the elections." This point is related to the inclusion of a mandatory second round in the presidential elections.

Saleh explained that the law stipulated that even if a candidate gained 99% of the vote, a second round would still be held. He described this as "unprecedented" and that it was unparalleled in the countries of the world. He claimed that "a two-round Presidential election is a move to hinder and delay the electoral process." He further claimed that "so far, no official legislation

from the 6+6 Committee has been received for consideration.”

The Speaker further clarified that his trip to Morocco was “strictly to respond to an invitation aimed at garnering political support for the Committee’s agreement” and that according to the 13 Amendment, neither the Speaker of the HoR nor the head of the HCS “has the right to sign off on the outcomes of the committees’ discussions on crafting electoral legislation.”

In an apparent response to Saleh’s statements, the head of the HCS side of the 6+6 Committee, Omar Boulifa, stated that the draft laws had been referred to the HoR and that “it remains only for the HoR to issue the laws in accordance with the 13th amendment of the Constitutional Declaration.”

Saleh later confirmed that an agreement had been reached, via the 6+6 Committee, regarding the candidacy of military personnel. “By law, a person is considered to have resigned from his public position when he submits his candidacy papers, and if he does not succeed in the elections, he returns to work.” He pointed out that in 2021, they had thousands of applicants for parliamentary positions and nearly 100 for president. He asked: “Is it right that for them all to lose their public jobs for the sake of running?”

Aqila stated there was a “near-consensus to form a new, neutral government, far from bias, that includes only 15 ministers with a specific period of time, and with a mission limited to preparing for elections.” Saleh stated that elections cannot be held while the country had two governments. Choosing a new interim government would “require the formation of a team from the HoR and the HCS which would collect recommendations for candidates for ministerial portfolios.”

The formation of a new unity government is another key sticking point in the as yet undefined pathway back to elections. The HoR and HCS are currently pushing for the formation of a new government and stipulated this in the outcomes of the 6+6 Committee. The Presidential Council have pushed back, stating the committee had exceeded its remit by including this in its outcomes. The proposal also presents a direct threat to the premiership of Prime Minister (GNU) Dbeibah.

Saleh’s statement that he is waiting for the committee to finish its work appears to indicate where the next delay will be with committee members stating they consider their work finished.

## Haftar and Saleh meet in Benghazi

Field Marshal Khalifa Haftar met with the Speaker of the HoR, Aqila Saleh, along with the first and second deputies of the HoR, Fawzi al-Nuiri and Mesbah Douma along with 90 MPs. The meeting took place at the HQ of the LNA General Command in Benghazi.

The meeting comes at a critical time in the political process with the draft elections laws currently sitting with the HoR. Saleh and Haftar’s relationship over recent months has deteriorated with the Haftar clan increasingly looking to project influence over the speaker as well as his tribe, the Obeidat.

**“It remains only for the HoR to issue the laws in accordance with the 13th amendment of the Constitutional Declaration.”**

Omar Boulifa – 6+6 member

The meeting of both men, in Haftar’s domain in front of a large number of HoR MPs, comes after a visit by Major General Abbas Kamel, Director of the Egyptian General Intelligence Directorate a few days ago. Kamel visited Benghazi to speak with Field Marshal Haftar and reportedly complained about Belqasim Haftar’s recent pressure on Saleh and requested that Haftar improve the image of his relationship with the HoR

speaker. Haftar’s relationship with Cairo has also deteriorated recently and the visit comes after around 2000 Egyptians were expelled by foot over the land border following widespread security operations against smugglers in Musaid and Tobruk by the LNA and MoI (GNS).

The meeting indicates some level of compromise may have been reached between Haftar and Saleh. This could result in some changes to the text of the electoral laws and may see LNA pressure on Saleh alleviated to some degree, at least in the short term.



## HCS: Mishri briefs military commanders

The head of the HCS, Khalid Mishri, met with several armed group commanders in the northwest. This included Colonel Abdullah Trabelsi (GSS), Lieutenant Colonel Mohammed Bahroun (Al-Far – CID Zawiyah and LIS), Colonel Mahmoud Hamza (444 Brigade), Lieutenant Colonel Mahmoud bin Rajab (52 Brigade), Lieutenant Colonel Abdulsalam Zoubi (111 Brigade), Lieutenant Colonel Hamad Boujda, Lieutenant Colonel Abdul Hakim Al-Sheikh (SDF), Counsellor Fahim bin Ramadan, and Counsellor Moaz Al-Manfokh. Mishri briefed attendees on the findings of the 6+6 Committee. The attendees called for the need to “hold the electoral entitlement as soon as possible to ensure the stability and security of the country.” They further stressed the role of the security and military authorities in securing the upcoming elections, and their national responsibilities in this regard.

The meeting may well have been aimed at projecting an anti-Dbeibah image. Mishri continues to work towards the establishment of a new unity government with a view to removing the prime minister from power. He has over the last year courted armed group commanders in a bid to secure his position and undermine the prime minister’s. The meeting comes after Zoubi spoke out against the outcomes of the 6+6 Committee with unconfirmed reports he had gone so far as to threaten Mishri should he sign. As a result, the meeting was also likely intended on assuaging any concerns armed group commanders have regarding the outcomes in an effort to build support for the HCS/HoR track.

## HNEC: Complimentary of new legislation despite some errors

The Chairman of the HNEC, Imad al-Sayeh, has presented four main observations of the National Assembly election law.

1. Chapter 4, Article 13: There is an error in the distribution of seats between Lists and Individuals according to the attached seat distribution table. Lists have 154 seats instead of 155 while individuals have 143 instead of 142. (This is a reference to the decision to make

room for the participation of political parties in the elections.)

2. Chapter 4, Article 15: The text on Point 2 must be corrected so that it is -2.

3. Chapter 4, Article 16: Reference must be made to the allocation of seats for women in -3 constituencies 17 and 18 contained in the table of the distribution of seats in the HoR.

4. Chapter 5, Article 25: The content of the article contradicts the narrative and integrity of 4 of the electoral process and it does not indicate its purpose and its application does not come for the following reasons:

- a. The voter’s permission and approval must be obtained to hand over information pertaining to him even if it is only his name.
- b. The article did not define what is meant by the “electoral committee” and their characteristics. If what is meant is the polling stations inside the polling centres, then this matter is considered a violation of the integrity of the electoral process as parties can communicate with the heads and members of those committees for the purpose of subjecting them to temptations or threats.
- c. In practice, the commission will have to copy thousands of CDs in a very short period of three days and this matter does not come in light of the available capabilities and tasks assigned to the commission that focus on implementing the electoral process.
- d. The party must undertake the issue of communication with voters with its capabilities and not rely on the commission to obtain information that may subject it to appeal before the courts.
- e. The matter can be dealt with through the procedures for publishing the voter lists in the polling centres and it can also publish the names of the members of the polling committee on the day set for voting if the matter is related to an appeal against a member of the polling committees.
- f. The commission will have strict procedures regarding naming the members of the polling committees so that none of its members is a first or second-degree relative to a candidate in the electoral district.

Sayeh did however concede that the laws are the “best legislation presented so far regarding the electoral process” which can be “implemented in accordance with international standards and principles recognised in the past if we take into account the observations submitted by the commission.”

The text of the 6+6 Committee outcomes has yet to be released making it impossible to marry up the HNEC comments to the 6+6 Committee text at this stage. Sayeh's comments that it is the best legislation so far however are encouraging and suggest that even if elections are not held by the end of 2023, progress is still being made to a point.

## **LNA Voice Support for Unified Govt.**

The LNA General Command issued a statement on the current political situation and stated its support for the creation of a unified government.

The statement urged the HoR and HCS to "expedite the state of political division in the county." It also called on the HoR and HCS to form a "unified government of technocrats to supervise the elections." The statement also called on the "UN mission in Libya to play its role in supporting consensus that leads to holding elections." The General Command also announced that it would support all talks and rapprochement that would end the state of political division and described the recent work of the 6+6 as the first step in paving the way for presidential and parliamentary elections. The General Command statement was also followed by an announcement from the PM (GNS) Osama Hammad who also expressed his support for the outcomes of the 6+6 committee.

Many commentators have viewed the statements as placing yet more pressure on the tenure of PM (GNU) Dbeibah. While there had been a thawing of the relationship between Dbeibah and Haftar, with decisions such as the appointment of Bengdara as Chairman of the NOC being viewed as a conciliatory measure, the call for the formation of a new technocratic government clearly states the LNA position in regards to the continuance of the GNU in its current role. However, as before, the primary threat to Dbeibah and the GNU comes from within the West, given his reliance on security actors for the preservation of his and his government's position.

## **UNSMIL: Raising the alarm over the treatment of migrants**

UNSMIL issued a statement regarding recent activity in Libya: "We are concerned about the mass arbitrary arrest of migrants and asylum-

seekers across Libya. The authorities have arrested thousands of men, women and children from the streets and their homes following raids on alleged traffickers' camps and warehouses.

Many of these migrants, including pregnant women and children, are held in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions. Thousands more collectively, including migrants who had entered Libya legally, were expelled without due process or due process.

The campaign of arbitrary arrests and deportations has been accompanied by an alarming increase in hate speech and racist rhetoric against foreigners on the Internet and in the media.

The UN mission calls on the Libyan authorities to stop these measures and treat migrants with dignity and humanity in line with their international obligations. The Libyan authorities must also grant UN agencies and international non-governmental organizations unhindered access to detainees who need urgent protection."

The treatment of migrants in Libya has long been a serious issue however over recent weeks, security forces in both east and west Libya have carried out crackdowns on the migrant communities. This has included the deportation of thousands of Egyptian nationals on foot over the border last week.

## **78 Die in Migrant Ship Sinking**

The number of fatalities resulting from the shipwreck that occurred 47 nautical miles off the Peloponnese Peninsula in southwest Greece has steadily risen. Presently, the confirmed death toll stands at a minimum of 78 individuals, while a significant number of individuals remain unaccounted for. Alarm Phone, an organization dedicated to assisting migrants in distress at sea, has issued a warning that as many as 750 people might have been aboard the vessel. Thus far, only 104 survivors have been officially rescued following the capsizing of the fishing boat. There are concerns that women and children, if present on the vessel, may have been confined within its interior, diminishing their chances of survival. The majority of the migrants are believed to originate from Egypt, Syria, and Pakistan. Survivors have been reported to be experiencing symptoms of hypothermia, dehydration, and psychological trauma.



A large-scale rescue operation is expected to continue until June 16. The operation involves the deployment of six coastguard vessels, a navy frigate, a military transport plane, an air force helicopter, several private vessels, and a Frontex drone. Greek authorities have indicated that the vessel encountered difficulties when its engine malfunctioned, causing it to veer from side to side before ultimately capsizing at approximately 0200hrs on June 14. Alarm Phone reported receiving a distress call shortly before the incident, in which the caller stated that the captain had departed on a small boat. The Greek government has declared a three-day period of national mourning. Given that the boat has sunk in one of the deepest regions of the Mediterranean Sea, salvage operations are deemed improbable. It has been alleged that the boat was en-route to Italy and was potentially launched from Tobruk.

The precise departure date of the boat remains unclear; however, the Tobruk region recently witnessed an extensive security operation conducted by the LNA and forces affiliated with the Ministry of Interior (GNS) targeting smugglers. This operation commenced at the end of May and extended into June. Notably, illegal migration originating from eastern Libya has experienced a significant upsurge in recent months. Out of the 16,000 individuals who arrived on Italian shores during the first five months of 2023, approximately 10,000 were traced back to eastern Libya.

The surge in illegal migration has provided the LNA's general command with a means to gain political leverage over both Rome and Egypt. While the Haftar clan seeks to negotiate an agreement with Rome aimed at bolstering Italian political and security support, it also exploits the migration routes from Egypt as a means to exert pressure on Cairo following a deterioration in their bilateral relationship. These dynamics have repercussions in the domestic politics of eastern Libya, where the Haftar clan aims to establish dominance, largely at the expense of the Speaker of the HoR, Aqila Saleh and his tribe, the Obeidat.

The sinking of the fishing vessel may well result in an increase of international interest and pressure on the eastern smuggling routes and

may cause some tensions between allies, Athens and Benghazi.

## **GNS: Efforts continue in Musaid**

Deputy Minister of the Interior (GNS) Faraj Gaim has deployed vehicles and weapons to the Musaid Security Directorate. Gaim stated that this aimed to fight both illegal migration as well as smugglers. He added that the Ministry of Interior had established a new plan to counter all crimes linked to drug activities in the area as well as to cooperate with the local security service near the border crossing.

This came as the Minister of Interior (GNS), Essam Bouzriba and his deputy, Gaim, were awarded a "badge of courage" in "appreciation of their hard-working efforts to serve the country and maintain security and stability." The award was given by the Committee of Medals and Shields, which is affiliated with the Ministry of Interior. In addition, Prime Minister (GNS) Osama Hammad has granted an "exceptional promotion" to the officers of the Joint Security Room which participated in the recent major security campaign in the Musaid and Tobruk areas. This came during a meeting with Bouzriba and Gaim at his office in Benghazi.

The joint force comprises members of the LNA and Ministry of Interior (GNS) forces. It was mobilised to the Musaid area at the end of May and began a crackdown on smugglers in the area as well as Tobruk. This came after reports alleged that Saddam Haftar had ordered local smugglers to transfer their operations to Benghazi if they wished to continue operating, spiking local tensions. Subsequently, local LNA border guards began a localised crackdown, triggering retaliation attacks from local tribes which opened the door to the large-scale deployment. Although the security operation officially ended on June 07, operations have continued as Benghazi looks to build on its attempts to establish greater influence and control in the area.

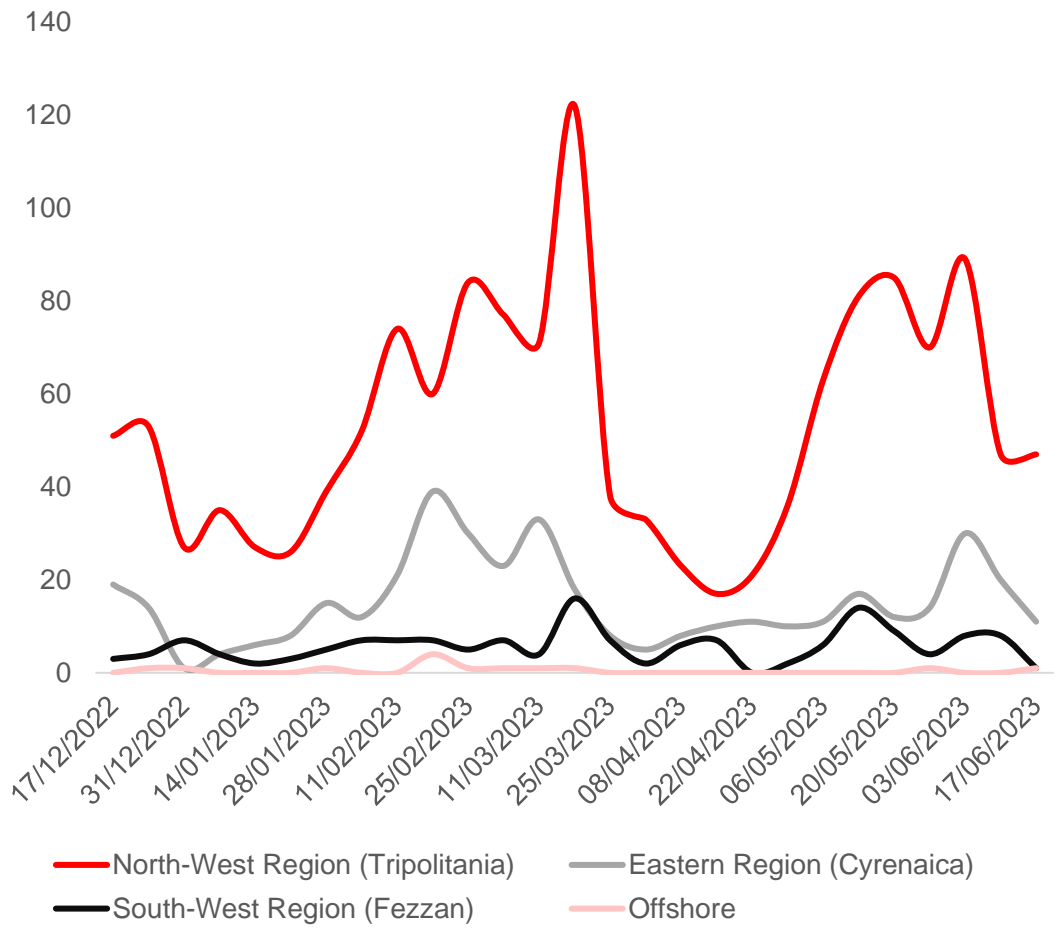


Activity levels decreased from 74 to 60 this week.

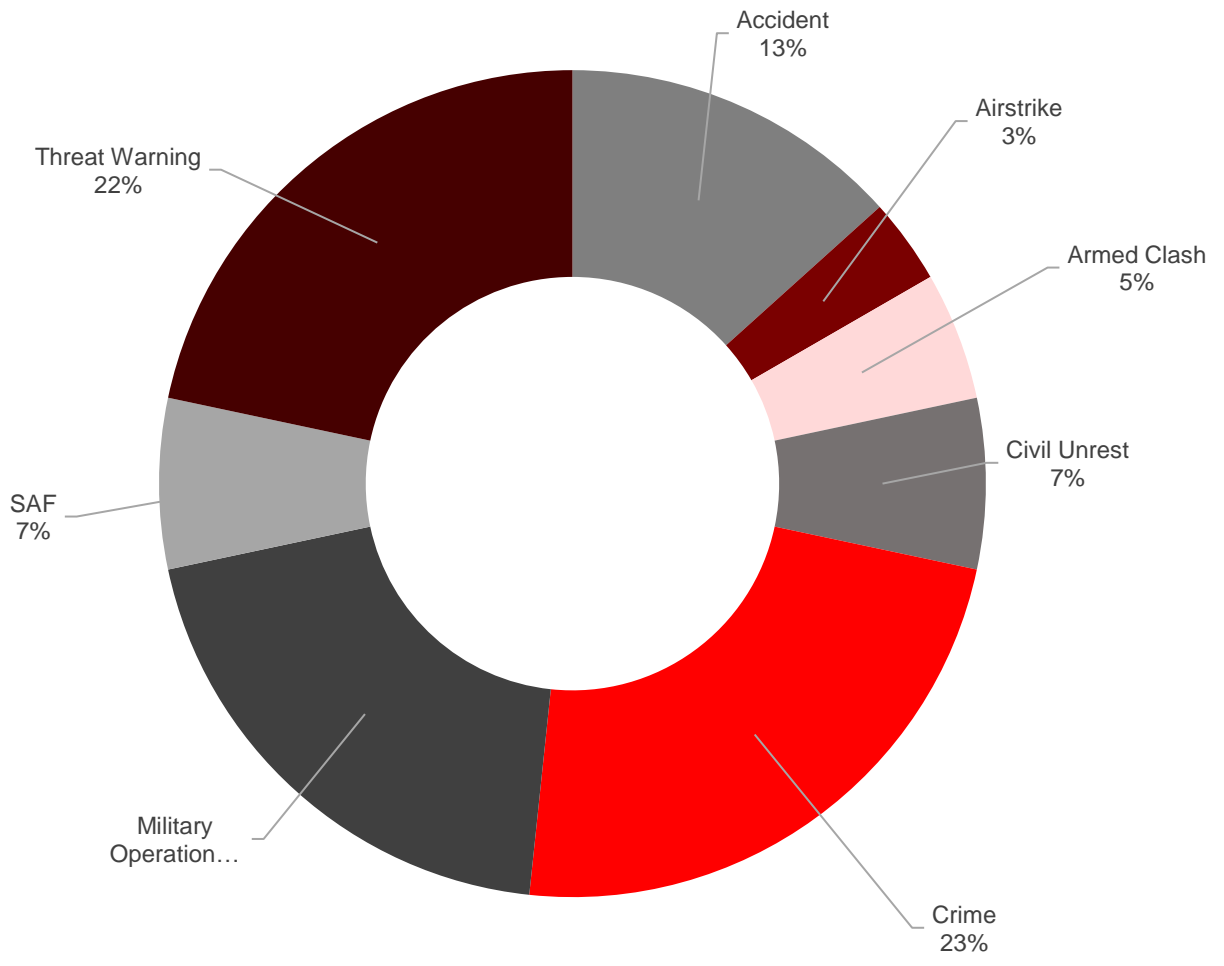
Tripolitania saw a slight increase with 47 incidents this week compared to 46 from last week. Airstrikes have continued along the northwest coast with on attack targeted the HQ of al-Sifaw in Zawiyah. Several minor clashes were also seen in the Zawiyah and Harsha areas. The majority of incidents reported in the Tripoli area were either security operations or non-security events.

Activity levels in Cyrenca reduced this week. Anti migration operations have continued with several forced deportations. The recent large loss of life from a ship which departed Tobruk may be bring more international scrutiny of the easts illegal migration policy.

Activity decreased significantly with one security operation along the Chadian border.



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

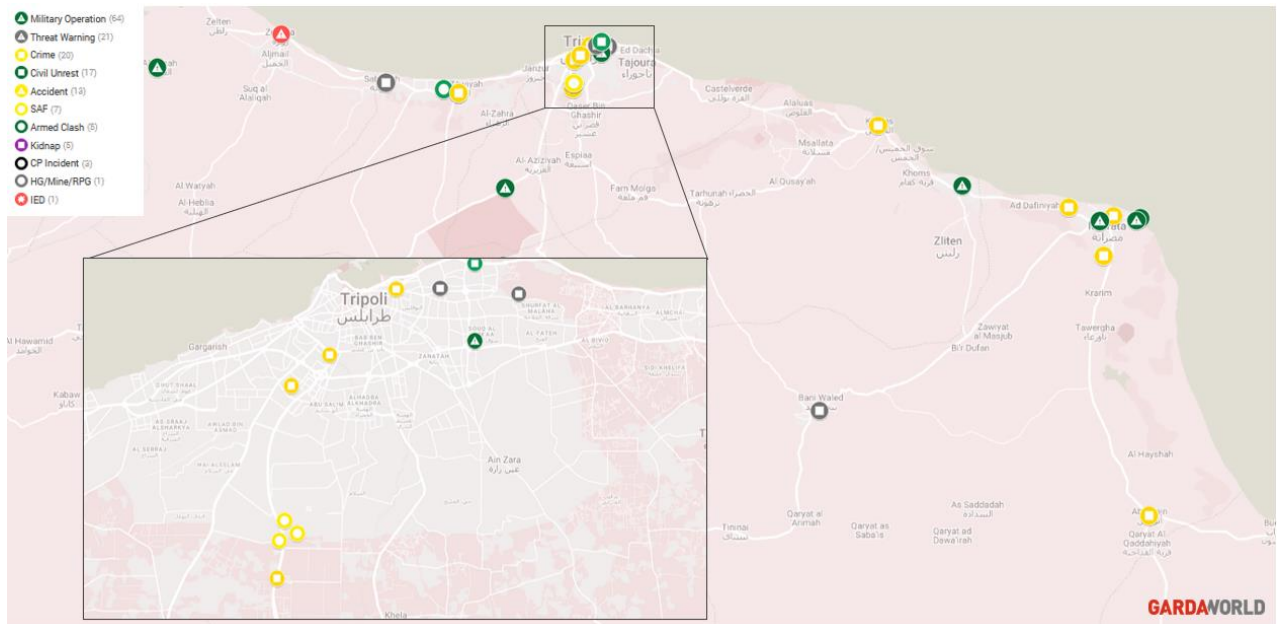


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Tripolitania

## Security Incidents

- 11 Jun Other - Az Zawiyah Province, Sabratah: The body of a young man was found after he drowned off the beach of Sabratah.
- 11 Jun Non-violent transfer of territory - Misrata Province, Bani Walid: The Bani Walid Security Directorate handed over the HQ of the state owned Insurance Office in the city centre to its employees. This came after 444 Brigade, in cooperation with the Public Prosecution, ousted an "outlaw group" from the location.
- 11 Jun Surveillance - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: A drone was noted flying over the area.
- 12 Jun Arrest - Misrata Province, Qarara: Al-Moatasem Abu Janah, a social media content creator, was arrested.
- 12 Jun Demonstration - Tripoli Province, Tripoli: Employees from the International Islamic Dawah Association staged a protest in front of the Administrative Oversight Headquarters to demand the payment of their salaries.
- 12 Jun Security Operation - Misrata Province, Misrata Port: Customs at Misrata Sea Port seized 14 x 20-foot containers containing 20,000 litres of fuel. Reports indicate this fuel was destined to be smuggled out of Libya to Turkey.
- 12 Jun HMG - Tripoli Province, Airport Road: Heavy machine gun fire was heard along Airport Road. This was reportedly associated with 111 Brigade.
- 12 Jun Surveillance - Tripoli Province, Mitiga Airport: A TB2 drone took off from Mitiga Airport.
- 13 Jun Security Operation - Tripoli Province, Tripoli: The Tripoli Security Directorate seized 80 vehicles for various violations including a lack of license plates or driving licenses.
- 13 Jun Security Operation - Misrata Province, Qasr Ahmed: The evacuation of residential homes in the Qasr Ahmed area started. These are to be handed back to the Iron and Steel Factory.
- 13 Jun Arrest - Misrata Province, Abu Rwaiya: A man selling hashish was arrested.

- 13 Jun Security Operation - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Arrabita: GASO-LEF shut down a further 25 mines and quarries stating they were operating without a license. This is the latest closure by security forces of unlicensed quarries.
- 13 Jun Security Operation - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Al-Assah: During border security patrols al-Assah Border Security Sector arrested 12 illegal migrants in the Abu Sharaf area. The migrants were transferred to the GNU Border Guard All Assah HQ
- 13 Jun Arrest - Misrata Province, Abu Grain: GASO LEF detained 70 illegal migrants before handing them over to the DCIM.
- 13 Jun Murder/ Execution - Tripoli Province, Zawiyat Dahmani: A resident was thrown from the ninth floor under unknown circumstances. Later reports named the victim as Ayman Abdel Hamid Al-Azmarli who worked in the local health centre. Three people reportedly attacked him in his home, one of the attackers was injured before the other two threw the victim from the window. Neighbours raised the alarm and police arrested the injured attacker. The other two are being sought.
- 13 Jun Airstrike - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Abu Kammash: A airstrike targeted a location along the beach.
- 13 Jun SAF - Tripoli Province, Airport Road: Small arms fire heard on Airport Road was associated with 111 Brigade. This follows similar reporting on June 12.
- 13 Jun Security Operation - Al-Murqub Province, Zliten: An armed group from Zawiyah together with CID with the support of the Mayor of Zliten, targeted illegal fuel stores along the coastal road in Zliten, setting fire to them.
- 13 Jun Armed Attack - Az Zawiyah Province, Harsha: Forces under the command of Moez Mirah attacked forces under the command of Abdulaziz Snain resulting in the latter being taken to the emergency room. Mirah is associated with Al-Far while Snain is the nephew of Kaboat.
- 14 Jun Security Operation - Misrata Province, Misrata: GASO detained 24 illegal migrants found near a boat on the beach in the Buyrat al-Hassoun area. 22 were from Bangladesh and two were from Egypt.
- 14 Jun Airstrike - Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Zuwara: Another airstrike targeted Zuwara.
- 14 Jun Security Operation - Tripoli Province, Shat Road: The Municipal Guard launched a security campaign against local vendors in the area.
- 14 Jun SAF - Tripoli Province, Airport Road: Small arms fire in the area was associated with 111 Brigade. Reports indicate that this is expected to continue for the next 15 days during the evening time with no further explanation.
- 14 Jun Surveillance - Tripoli Province, Suq al-Juma: A drone was noted in the area.
- 14 Jun Assault - Tripoli Province, Bab Ben Ghashir: An SSA member physically assaulted a young man after ordering him out of his vehicle. His car key was also confiscated. The man and his friend had parked in front of an SSA vehicle, allegedly blocking them in, while they went to a mosque.
- 14 Jun Demonstration - Tripoli Province, Shat Road: Local youths protested along the Shat Road against a Municipal Guard operation targeting cafes, vendors and leisure facilities in the area.
- 15 Jun Arrest - Al-Murqub Province, Khoms: 27 Pakistani migrants were arrested by the GNU's Special Tasks Department at a house in Khoms. The group was then transferred to the Passports Investigation Department for processing.
- 15 Jun Security Operation - Al-Jafara Province, Ras Lafah: GASO LEF and GSS forces closed down several mines operating without licences.
- 16 Jun Arrest - Sirte Province, Sirte: The CID intercepted a consignment of cannabis in Sirte and arrested the driver. The cargo had departed Benghazi and was en route to Misrata. The driver identified the individual who supplied the drugs, however, the individual has since fled Benghazi.
- 16 Jun Arrest - Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: 103 Infantry Battalion arrested a criminal suspect, Tariq Bin Koura. 52 Brigade also targeted the Rafiq Karimah armed group. Its leader Rafiq Karimah is reported to have escaped, but two other members, named as Muayad Shaybu and Muhammed Zait were detained.
- 16 Jun SAF - Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Mizdah: SAF was reported in the Mizdah area.

# Cyrenaica

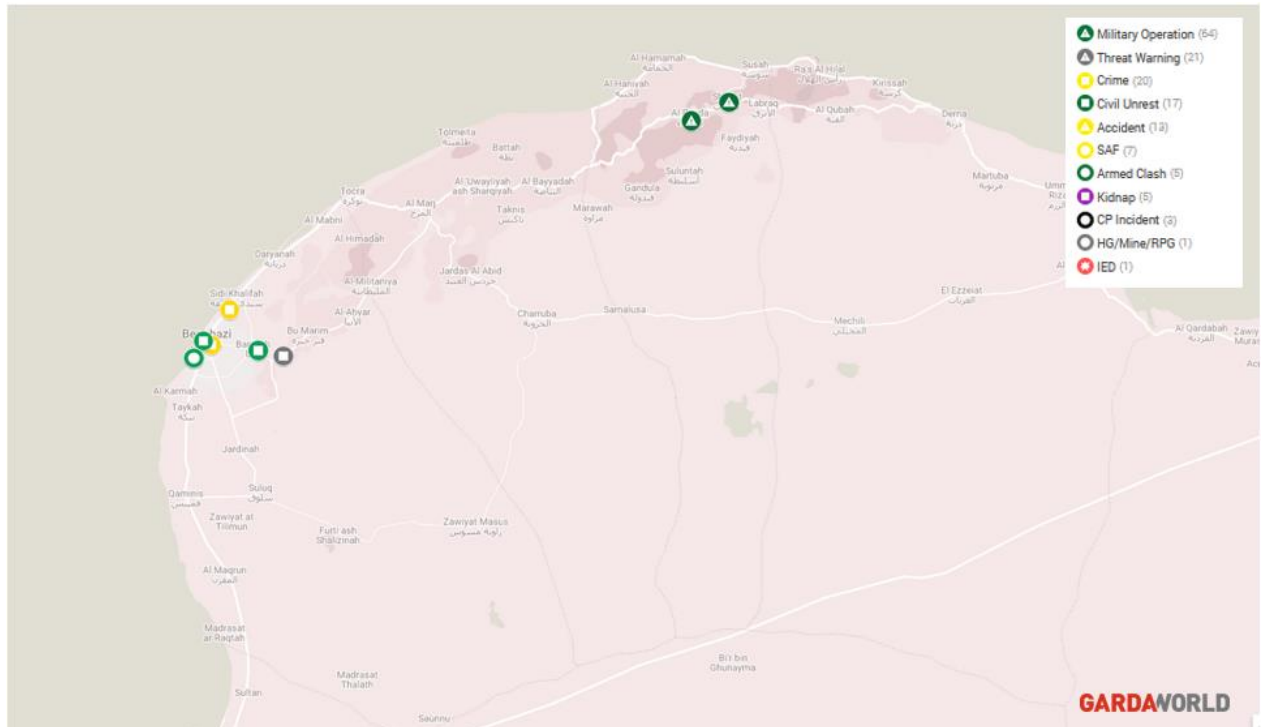


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Cyrenaica

## Security Incidents

- 12 Jun | Deportation - Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar Province, Shahat: DCIM Shahat Branch deported 30 Egyptian nationals said to be in the country illegally. Some were reported to have infectious diseases. This comes as Eastern authorities appear to be cracking down on Egyptian nationals.
- 13 Jun | Demonstration - Benghazi Province, Benina Airport: Local people and airport workers from Benina rejected a decision by the GNU to dismiss the manager of Benina Airport. They stated that the decision aimed at "hitting the social fabric and to extend the GNU's control and influence over the entire Libyan territory." They refused to abide by any decisions made by the GNU "because they do not represent legitimacy." Instead, they reaffirmed their support for the GNS. The decision had been issued by the Head of the Airports Authority in the Ministry of Communications (GNU), Muhammad Beit Al-Mal, who dismissed the director of Benina International Airport, Abdullah Al-Shafei, and appointed Saleh Al-Amrouni as his successor.
- 13 Jun | Prisoner Escape - Benghazi Province, Kuwayfiah: An Egyptian national, Recep Mawad, reportedly escaped from Kuwayfiah Prison. He is accused of killing an LNA soldier, Motasem Al-Asbib.
- 13 Jun | Forced Seizure of Land - Benghazi Province, Rajma: Local dignitaries and sheikhs from the Awagir Tribe have called on Baleed El-Sheikhi to intervene after 106 Brigade seized land they claim belongs to the tribe.
- 14 Jun | Armed Robbery - Benghazi Province, Hadaiq: perpetrators mobile in three vehicles conducted an armed robbery with at least 16,000 LYD taken.
- 14 Jun | Arrest - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: The Public Prosecutor, Ahmed al-Qatrani, was arrested by military authorities.
- 14 Jun | Demonstration - Benghazi Province, Benghazi Courthouse: A sit-in took place by employees of the prosecution offices at the Benghazi courthouse to protest the arrest of Public Prosecutor, Ahmed Al-Qatrani.
- 14 Jun | Armed Attack - Benghazi Province, Benghazi: A patrol under the head of the ISA (Eastern Region), Major General Darsi, was shot at. The perpetrators were subsequently arrested.



- 16 Jun | Other - Kufra Province, Libya - Sudan Border: Open sources reported the deportation of 117 migrants through the Libyan Sudanese border.
- 16 Jun | Security Operation - Al-Jabal Al-Akhdar Province, Bayda: ISA Eastern branch under Colonel Ashraf al Zahlibah launched an operation in al-Bayda

## Fezzan

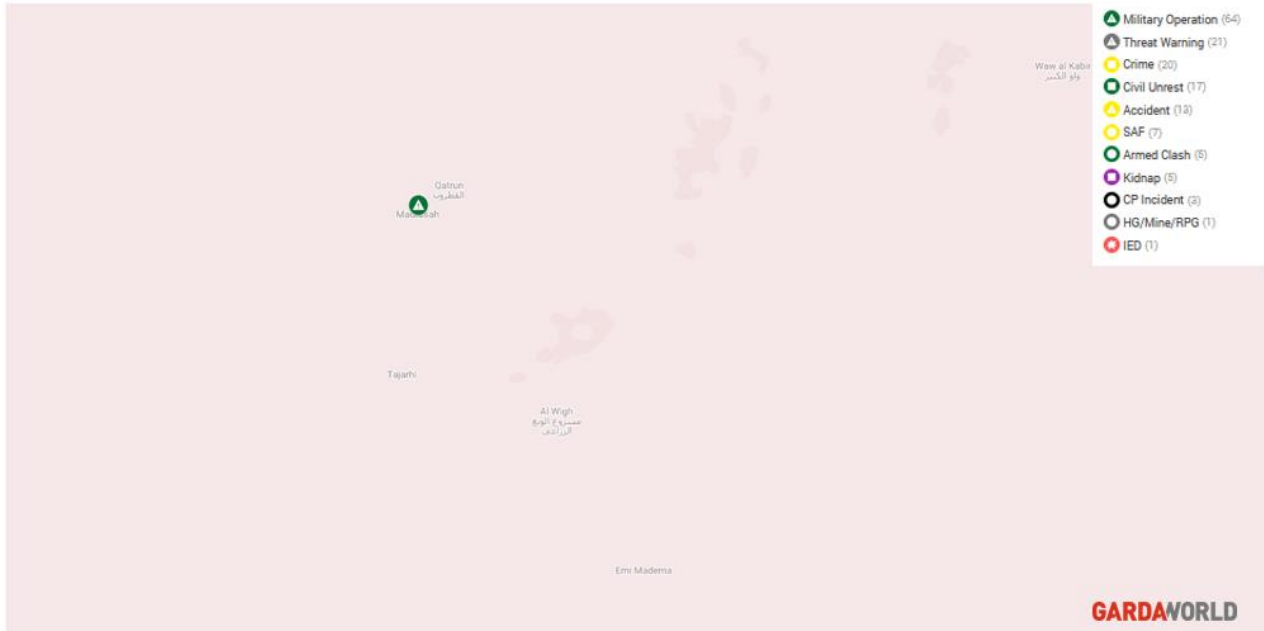


Image: Weekly security incidents reported across Fezzan

### Security Incidents

- 11 Jun | Security Operation - Murzuq Province, Qatrun: 128 Brigade (LNA) carried out security operations from Sabha to Qatrun to the Tummo border crossing. The patrol then split to patrol the area along the Libyan-Algerian border and the Libyan - Chadian border.

# 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

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