

INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT AND CRISIS MANAGEMENT

- 08.09: The UN special envoy to Libya, Ghassan Salamé, announced the return of UNSMIL to Tripoli and negated former statements that blue helmets will be deployed to Libya.
- 13.09: The exterior minister of the Arab League asked the UN to unfreeze libyan assets abroad and make them available to the Presidential Council (PC). Serraj called for the same thing at the UN general assembly.
- 22. & 26.09: The US air force bombed in coordination with the Government of National Accord (GNA) 2 ISIS-positions in the desert southeast of Sirte ③ ④. This was the first open US military operation in Libya under president Trump.

- 27.09: Italy, which up to now just communicated with the GNA, invited Haftar for talks to Rome for the first time.
- 30.09: Haftar offered Europe to monitor the southern borders of Libya but demanded military equipment in return.
- 12.10: Great Britain hosted a meeting between the libyan National Oil Corporation (NOC), the central bank of Libya, local delegates, the IMF, the UN and representatives of the government and oil companies in Windsor. A 8-point plan was elaborated in order to guarantee the efficient flow of oil and keep the NOC out of political affairs.

DOMESTIC POLITICS

- 25.09: Basit Igdet, international businessman and candidate for the planned presidential elections in 2018 who has closed ties to Qatar and the Muslim brotherhood, held a rally in Tripoli. The Presidential Council (PC) forbade the rally, announcing the state of emergency in the capital. Yet, the rally took place without violent incidents.
- 01.10: Delegates of the House of Representatives (HoR) and the State Council (SC) agreed on amendments to the Libyan Political Agreement

- (LPA) which include the reduction of PC members from 9 to 3; the separation of the PC from the government; the cancellation of §8 of the LPA and the increase of SC-members to 200. The amendments are yet to be approved by the HoR and SC.
- 01.10: The harbor of Benghazi was reopened after 3 years. On 13.10 Haftar ordered the closure of the port of Tobruk and instructed all international ships to approach Benghazi harbor in the future.

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

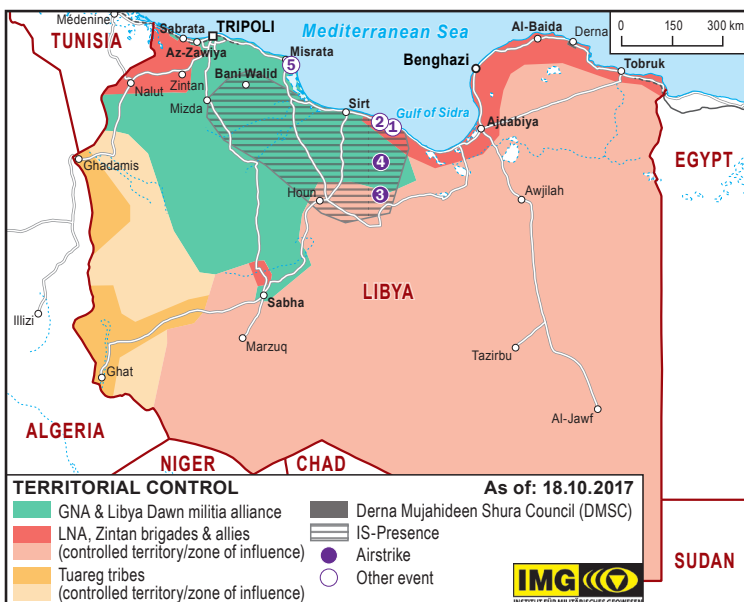
- 31.08: In Nawfaliya ① ISIS-members detonated a car bomb at an LNA-checkpoint killing 5 soldiers.
- 03.09: ISIS-members established a checkpoint on the road in Wadi al-Ahmar ② east of Sirte.
- 07.09: The desert-eagles-brigade, a Tebu militia from Qatrun, claimed to have closed the entire border to Niger and Chad.
- 16.09: Clashes in Sabrata occurred between the LNA-supported Anti ISIS Operations Room (AIOR) and the local al-Amu militia which was formerly deeply involved in the human-smuggling business. Both sides are on the paycheck of the GNA in Tripoli.
- 06.10: AIOR claimed to have full control over Sabrata, while smaller clashes continued at the outskirts of the town. In the fights 43 people were killed, 340 injured. Another militia, aligned with the AIOR claimed to have taken over Sorman without encountering resistance.
- 02-06.10: Clashes in several parts of Tripoli resulted in the death of 9: in Gorj, the Nawasi Brigade battled with the Tripoli Revolutionaries Brigade

- (TRB); close to the International Airport TRB clashed with militias from Tarhuna loyal to Gaddafi; and in Ain Zarada and Arada local militias fought.
- 04.10: Three armed ISIS-members entered the courthouse of Misrata ⑤, two of them committed suicide bomb attacks. As a consequence security forces began to raid the city and arrested several ISIS-members in two different locations after fierce shooting.
 - 09.10: Prime Minister Thinni from the rival eastern government handed over vehicles and military equipment to security forces in Tawergha, Ras Ajdir, Sorman and Jufra.
 - 14.10: The LNA announced the creation of a new police-like RADA force based in Ajdabiya which has no connection to RADA in Tripoli.
 - 15.10: In Sebha a new operations room was established to increase the coordination of local security forces. The LNA supported it with 20 vehicles.
 - 16.10: Clashes in Ghararat between the Special Deterrence Force (SDF/ RADA) and local militias escalated and lead to the closure of the air- and the seaport several times in the following days.

HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

- 16.09: The Libyan coastguard intercepted 1,074 migrants in 8 boats off the shore of Sabrata and brought them back to Libya.
- 18.09: During the fighting in Sabrata approximately 3,000 families fled the city. The majority has returned with the termination of violence.
- 21.09: Delegates from Zintan and Tripoli set concrete measures and a timeframe for a peaceful return of IDPs from Zintan to Tripoli.
- 28.09: The Council of Europe inquired Italy about its exact activities assisting the Libyan coast guard amid the fact that many migrants are ex-

- posed to human rights violations in Libya.
- 30.09: In August, UNSMIL reported of 7 civilian victims in violent incidences whereas 14 were injured. In September 12 civilians were killed, 23 injured. 5 civilians were killed in Benghazi following failed attempts by locals to deactivate explosive remnants, such as mines.
 - 09.10: 7,000 illegal migrants were found in Sabrata once the fighting terminated and were brought to various detention centers in the area.



MAP ANALYSIS

In the strategically important region west of Tripoli, the LNA built up some militias which expelled local actors from the region. In central Libya between Bani Walid and the hinterland of Sirte ISIS increased its activities. According to US sources, 500 ISIS members are currently in Libya including Tunisian and European ISIS-members who fought in Syria and Iraq before. The city of Derna in the east is still under siege of the LNA.

FORECAST

After Haftar's victory in Benghazi, the LNA as well as the eastern government directed their efforts to the western parts of Libya. This trend will continue as long as internal stability in the east exists. The economic implications of the decreasing number of migrants passing Libya manifested in rising criminal activities in the south. The economic situation will pose the greatest challenge for a stable and united Libya. External support is essential in the following months concerning political and economic measures. The political focus will lie on the discourse about amendments to the LPA.

