

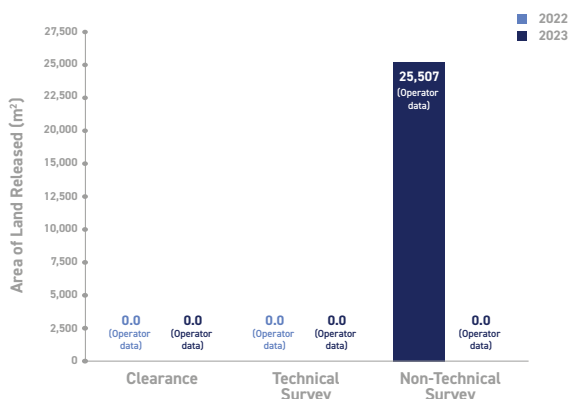
KEY DATA

ANTI-PERSONNEL (AP)
MINE CONTAMINATION:NO CREDIBLE ESTIMATE,
BUT BELIEVED TO BE LIGHTAP MINE
CLEARANCE IN 20230M²AP MINES
DESTROYED IN 2023

0

(OPERATOR DATA)

LAND RELEASE OUTPUT



KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Libya made no progress in survey or clearance of anti-personnel (AP) mined area in 2023. The focus of demining has shifted towards battle area clearance (BAC). AP mine incidents were, however, reported in 2024. The so-called Libyan National Army (LNA) ordered the suspension of three national and international mine action organisations operating in Benghazi and Sirt and seized vehicles and demining equipment, leading to the halt of activities and closure of offices. Since then, the Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC) has been in dialogue with relevant authorities with a view to enabling operations to resume. The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) and the international community have also advocated for the return of mine action activities. In July 2024, the Criminal Investigation Department-East released the assets seized and provided verbal permission for mine action organisations to resume activities in the east.

FIVE-YEAR OVERVIEW

Libya has made little progress over the last five years towards release of all mined areas in the country. Limited capacity and funding and ongoing instability and violence across the country have proved formidable obstacles to mine clearance. The only mine clearance has been in spot task explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) operations, with a total of 10 AP mines reported as having been destroyed since 2019. Earlier estimates of significant contamination have not been repeated in recent years.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Libya should accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) as a matter of priority.
- The LNA should allow mine action operators to operate in the east and return all equipment and vehicles that has been seized from them.
- Libya should conduct a national baseline survey to identify the extent of AP mine contamination and begin systematic clearance based on humanitarian priorities.

DEMINING CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT CAPACITY

- The Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Free Fields Foundation (3F)
- The Safe Trust (Al-Thiqa al-Amena), accredited and supported by DCA
- The Communication NGO (Al-Tawasol) (not accredited as at the end of 2023)
- Libya Peace Organisation (accredited, and supported by DRC)

INTERNATIONAL OPERATORS

- DanChurchAid (DCA)
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC)
- The HALO Trust (HALO)

OTHER ACTORS

- United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS)

UNDERSTANDING OF AP MINE CONTAMINATION

There is no accurate figure for the extent of mined area in Libya with reported figures for contamination confused and sometimes contradictory. Earlier estimates of significant contamination have not been repeated in recent years.

Most of Libya's contamination is concentrated around Tripoli, particularly in its southern parts. Significant contamination also exists in Sirt, Tawergha (north), Derna, and Benghazi (north east). After the overthrow of Libya's former president, General Muammar Al Gaddafi in 2011, the country's massive weapon arsenal was left unguarded were seized by various armed groups.¹ In the same year, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces bombarded ammunition storage sites, destroying 13 out of the 37 of them across the country, and resulting in a large-scale contamination of mixed types of EO. A large proportion of the kicked-out munitions remain buried.² Dozens of abandoned ammunition storage depots in western and southern Libya have never been cleared. The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) estimates that 100,000 tonnes of ammunition remain under the rubble in these areas.³

On 10 September 2023, a devastating storm—Cyclone Daniel—hit the north-east of Libya, destroying two aging dams and giving way to severe flooding that affected Benghazi, Derna, and other populated areas. DanChurchAid (DCA) said the floods have greatly increased the risk of exposure to mines and other EO as floodwaters have shifted ordnance to previously cleared areas. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) told the media that EO and other unused ammunition still stored in the area, particularly in the old town of Derna, have been displaced.⁴

Mined areas in Libya are a result of legacy contamination from the Second World War (mainly in the east and predominantly anti-vehicle mines), as well as subsequent armed conflict with Egypt in 1977 (mapped, fenced, and marked pattern minefields), with Chad in 1978–87, which resulted in mines being laid on Libya's borders with these two neighbours, and the Libya uprising of 2011 and subsequent armed conflicts. The border with Tunisia is also believed to be affected.⁵

Since February 2014, Libya's governance has been divided between two main entities: the United Nations (UN)-recognised Government of National Accord (or GNA) and the LNA forces led by commander Khalifa Haftar. The LNA launched an offensive on Tripoli in January 2020, then in June 2020, withdrew back leaving behind an unknown number of improvised explosive devices (IEDs).⁶ Many of these fall within the scope of the APMBC.⁷ Human Rights Watch said that between April 2019 and June 2020, Haftar and affiliated forces, including the Wagner Group, a Russian government-linked private military security contractor, placed "enormous" quantities of munitions, including AP mines, in Tripoli's southern districts. Some devices were hidden inside homes and other structures, in some cases inside furniture, and often activated by tripwire.⁸

Multiple types of AP mines were used or left behind as part of abandoned stockpiles across the country at the start of the conflict in 2011.⁹ DCA, which has been operating in Libya since 2010, confirmed the presence of AP fragmentation and bounding mines and mines fitted with anti-lift devices in Tripoli, along with legacy IEDs in Benghazi and Sirte.

1 "After Libya flood, unexploded weapons pose new risk", *Aljazeera*, 21 September 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3QD58dM>.

2 Presentation of LibMAC, NDM27, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024.

3 Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Mine action critical to Libya's recovery, Analysis, 5 April 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/4dun5op>.

4 DanChurchAid (DCA), Devastation in Libya after storm Daniel, 14 September 2023, DCA website accessed on 9 May 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/44yd3hW>; and "After Libya flood, unexploded weapons pose new risk", *Aljazeera*, 21 September 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3QD58dM>.

5 Interview with Col. Turjoman, Director, LibMAC, in Geneva, 7 February 2019; and "Libya: The Toxic and Explosive Legacy of Modern Conflict", Presentation by the UN Mine Action Service (UNMAS), UN National Directors Meeting, Geneva, 12 February 2020.

6 ITF Enhancing Human Security, *Annual Report 2020*, p. 78.

7 UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Agreement for a complete and permanent ceasefire in Libya, Geneva, 23 October 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3Bunnej>.

8 Human Rights Watch, "Libya: Russia's Wagner Group Set Landmines Near Tripoli", 31 May 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3xRfzQy>.

9 Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor, "Libya", accessed 27 June 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3y0blpF>.

According to DCA, the extent of mined area has remained the same since the fighting around Tripoli in 2020. In 2023, DCA identified an area of 3,549,777m² across 1,293 areas contaminated by ERW but none contained AP mines.¹⁰ The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) surveyed one area in the Benghazi and confirmed UXO contamination of around 1km². No AP mines were identified.¹¹

According to The HALO Trust, mine contamination across Tripoli featured a mix of previously unseen items, and a possible distribution and laying of mines (including anti-vehicle mines) from the Gaddafi-era stockpiles. There have been reports of mines causing fatalities in the west of Sirte, but non-technical survey (NTS) has not been conducted for a baseline survey of mine contamination there.¹² In 2023, NTS by HALO identified 26 hazardous areas covering 6,817m². These areas, primarily consisting of rubble, are contaminated

with UXO and to a lesser extent by IEDs. There was no indication of the presence of AP mines.¹³

The focus of demining operations in Libya seems to be increasingly shifting towards BAC to address ERW threats near populated areas and critical infrastructure. Occasional reports of AP mine accidents do, though, occur. HALO said that in January 2024, an AP mine was reported to have injured a man in Tripoli bringing greater attention to the presence of contamination in the capital. HALO could not confirm whether the incident was indeed caused by an AP mine.¹⁴ In May, a local media outlet reported the explosion of a landmine in a camp near Tripoli airport, which injured three children who used it as a football.¹⁵

LibMAC documented 202 EO incidents in Libya in 2020–24 resulting in 406 victims (148 deaths and 258 injured), with 375 male and 31 female victims.¹⁶

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

Libya is also contaminated by large quantities of AXO, UXO, and cluster munition remnants (see Mine Action Review's *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2024* report on Libya for further information).

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

Mine action exists in a fragmented and occasionally violent political context. Following years of armed conflict, a new UN-backed "unity" government, the GNA, was formally installed in Tripoli in early 2016. It has faced armed opposition from the LNA and a host of militia forces. The warring parties reached a ceasefire agreement to halt hostilities in October 2020, which culminated in the election of an interim government with a roadmap leading to national elections in December 2021. Since then, Libya's progress has stalled and national elections were never held. A national reconciliation conference due to be held in April 2024 did not take place.¹⁷

LibMAC was mandated by the Minister of Defence to coordinate mine action in December 2011.¹⁸ Operating under the UN-backed GNA, LibMAC has its headquarters in Tripoli, with sub-offices in Misrata and Benghazi.¹⁹ ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF), which started its capacity-building project in Libya since 2014, pays the salary of 27 LibMAC employees and covers other overhead costs.²⁰

In August 2023, the LNA ordered the suspension of three national and international mine action organisations operating in Benghazi and Sirt (DCA, DRC, and Free Fields Foundation

(3F)), and seized vehicles and demining equipment, leading DRC and other organisations to halt all operations and close their office. LibMAC said they were engaging in a dialogue with the concerned authorities to enable operations to resume.²¹ UNSMIL, together with donor states including the European Union (EU), United States (US), and the Netherlands advocated for the resumption of mine action activities in the east. The meeting of implementing partners, which was jointly chaired by UNMAS and LibMAC, discussed the possibility of lifting the suspension. In July 2024, the Criminal Investigation Department-East released the assets seized and provided verbal permission for mine action organisations to resume their activities across the East.²²

UNMAS, which is part of UNSMIL, has maintained a permanent presence since October 2020. UNMAS helped LibMAC develop the information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) Core, and, in collaboration with the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) supported the migration of the database. UNMAS also supported the accreditation of two teams of a mine action organisation in 2023. UNMAS provided a three-week training to 16 LibMAC officers on "Operations and Quality

10 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, Programme Manager, DCA, 1 April 2022, 17 March 2023, and 16 April 2024.

11 Email from Wajdi AlKhatib, Operations Manager, DRC, 19 April 2024.

12 Emails from Zita Andrassy, Programme Officer Libya, HALO, 27 February 2022; and Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 1 April 2022.

13 Email from Josh Ridley, Country Director, HALO, 16 May 2024.

14 Ibid.

15 "A landmine explosion in the airport area in the Capital Tripoli", *Al-Hadath Al-Libi [The Libyan Event]*, 24 May 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/46n1tr4>.

16 Presentation of LibMAC, 27th NDM, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024.

17 "As another UN envoy resigns, what next for Libya's frozen conflict?", *The New Arab*, 25 April 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/3URCR5q>; and World Organisation Against Torture (OMCT), "Will 2024 finally see elections in Libya?", Blog, 13 March 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4bFFfID>.

18 LibMAC website, accessed 9 May 2024, at: <http://bit.ly/2JqVr0S>.

19 Presentation of LibMAC, 27th NDM, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024.

20 ITF, *Annual Report 2023*, p. 103.

21 Emails from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024; and Tess Bresnan, Programme Officer, UNMAS, 3 May 2024.

22 Emails from Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May, 7 June, and 6 September 2024.

23 Emails from Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May and 7 June 2024; Sharmela Aminath, UNMAS, 16 March 2023; and Samir Becirovic, UNMAS, 2 March 2022.

Assurance”.²³ UNMAS and LibMAC chair monthly virtual and quarterly in-person implementing partners meetings, which are attended by key mine action stakeholders.²⁴

Following an eight month-long visa blockade that had taken a heavy toll on operations in 2022, the issuance of visa and accreditation significantly improved towards the end of 2023. DCA and HALO confirmed that their staff were managing to obtain visas on a regular basis.²⁵ DRC staff acquired single-entry visas at the end of 2023, followed

by multiple-entry visas at the beginning of 2024. At the beginning of 2024, DRC struggled to import EOD equipment into Libya.²⁶ HALO has not attempted to import equipment since November 2023, but has faced challenges moving assets from west to east Libya since the second half of 2023.²⁷

In its latest Article 7 report under the APMBC, Türkiye said it provided training in Libya on mine clearance, counter IEDs, and EOD in 2023.²⁸

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

LibMAC does not have a gender and diversity policy for mine action in place.²⁹

DCA's Libya programme has an active policy of employing women into programme roles to increase their financial independence and teach them transferable skills that they may use beyond their current employment with DCA.³⁰ Women constituted 17% of all DCA employees in 2023. Of the managerial and operational positions, 57% and 29% were occupied by women, respectively.³¹

DRC employed mixed gender teams in the field in 2023, and continues where possible.³² In 2023, 22% of DRC's staff were female with women occupying 43% of managerial and 63% of operational positions.³³

The HALO Trust's community liaison officers in Libya are all women. Data collected are disaggregated by gender and age. HALO, however, reported difficulty in hiring women for operational demining roles.³⁴ Of a total of 25 HALO staff in 2023, 20% were women. In terms of managerial/supervisory positions, 40% were filled by women. Women did not occupy any operational positions in HALO in 2023.³⁵

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Libya does not have a national mine action standard (NMAS) or a policy on environmental management.³⁶

DCA has an environmental management system and standard operational procedures (SOPs) in place. It takes into account the impacts of the destruction of ERW prior to any BAC or spot task and puts in place mitigation measures. DCA has a policy of non-use of explosives in favour of thermite to stop adding nitrates to topsoil when they are operating in farmland. No open burning takes place and sandbags are made from hemp instead of plastic. DCA conducts environmental assessments to support the planning and delivery of tasks and mitigate any environmental damage. Factors taken into consideration include soil integrity of land used for local food production, water supply, animal, and plant life. DCA also takes into account climate related

or extreme weather risks, particularly with the increasing violent weather patterns and increasing floods in the areas of operation.³⁷

DRC does not have an environmental management system. It uses the “do-no-harm” principle in consideration of environmental impact when planning its operations. A new global climate and environment team has been established to support the development and roll-out of the key priority areas set forward in DRC's 2025 strategy and climate and environment framework.³⁸

The HALO Trust has an environment policy in place. In 2023, HALO Libya developed its rubble recycling capabilities and secured funding for a rubble recycling pilot project as rubble can be crushed and repurposed for various concrete

24 Emails from Sharmeela Aminath, UNMAS, 16 March 2023; Samir Becirovic, UNMAS, 10 June 2022; and Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May 2024.

25 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 16 April 2024; and Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

26 Email from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024.

27 Email from Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

28 Türkiye Article 7 Report (covering 2023).

29 Email from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021.

30 Email from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 20 April 2021.

31 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 17 March 2023 and 16 April 2024.

32 Emails from Alessandro Di Giusto, DRC, 7 March 2022; and Anna Salvani, DRC, 26 June 2023.

33 Email from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024.

34 Email from Zita Andrassy, HALO, 27 February 2022.

35 Email from Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

36 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 1 April 2022; Alessandro Di Giusto, DRC, 7 March 2022; and Zita Andrassy, HALO, 27 February 2022.

37 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie 1 April 2022 and 16 April 2024.

38 Email from Alessandro Di Giusto, DRC, 7 March 2022; and Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024.

and road building applications. A key objective of rubble recycling is to reduce emissions from concrete production. Rubble recycling also reduces natural resource extraction

in addition to thousands of tonnes of rubble occupying space at a landfill site.³⁹

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

LibMAC receives technical support in information management from the GICHD and UNMAS. LibMAC successfully completed the upgrade of IMSMA database from New Generation (NG) version to IMSMA Core in 2023.⁴⁰ The information in the database is extensive but is focused on major cities. Further NTS is required in the north and there are anecdotal reports of more explosive contamination in the south of the country. In some instances, polygons are very large, over 10km², and the length of time since the original survey indicates a need to resurvey.⁴¹

The transition to IMSMA Core has resulted in significant improvements in the quality and reporting practices of mine action data. The most notable improvement is the increased transparency and better access to information by operators. The transition has also improved transparency, standardised data collection, streamlined the task order issuance process, enhanced email workflows, and provided clear approval/rejection insights. Use of Survey123 accelerated the report submission, leading to more efficient and reliable mine action reporting.⁴² Data could also be accessed more easily through the cloud, which facilitated quality management.⁴³

PLANNING AND TASKING

There is no national mine action strategy for Libya.⁴⁴ In April 2024, LibMAC said it planned to draft a mine action strategy with the support of the GICHD and UNMAS. The GICHD was carrying out a general assessment for the Libya mine action programme in the second half of 2024. LibMAC does not appear to prioritise survey or clearance of AP mines, but has been prioritising clearance of other explosive ordnance around essential infrastructure and public facilities, such as Tripoli airport, main roads, power lines, and residential areas.⁴⁵ In April 2024, LibMAC issued an instruction to mine action operators to prioritise BAC.⁴⁶

LibMAC is responsible for issuing task orders. But owing to the small number of clearance teams in Libya, the priority is

responding to call-outs, particularly from returning internally displaced persons (IDPs). Therefore, much of the clearance is reactive EOD spot tasks in order to minimise an immediate threat to life.⁴⁷

In 2023, LibMAC opened 92 tasks mostly NTS and EOD spot tasks in southern parts of Tripoli as well as in Benghazi, Sirte, and Tawargha. In addition, LibMAC personnel conducted 112 quality assurance (QA) and quality control (QC) missions. LibMAC also conducted 18 accreditation procedures for international and local NGOs for NTS, risk education, and EOD tasks, in addition to four desk accreditations. LibMAC recorded 98 finished tasks during 2023.⁴⁸

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

There is no national mine action legislation in Libya, but national mine action standards (LibMAS), in Arabic and English, have been elaborated with the support of the GICHD and UNMAS, and were approved by the GNA in 2017. The LibMAS are available on the LibMAC website.⁴⁹ According to international clearance operators, the LibMAS are sufficient and aligned to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).⁵⁰ However, the national standards have not been updated since being approved in 2017.⁵¹

39 Email from Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

40 Email from Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May 2024.

41 Email from Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

42 Ibid.

43 Email from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024.

44 Email from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021.

45 Presentation of LibMAC, 27th NDM meeting, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024.

46 Emails from Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024; and Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 6 June 2024.

47 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 20 April 2021 and 17 March 2023.

48 ITF, Annual Report 2023, p. 103.

49 LibMAC website, accessed 20 May 2022 at: <https://bit.ly/3ldhvx2>; Report of the Secretary-General on UNSMIL, UN doc. S/2018/140, 12 February 2018, p. 12; and UNMAS, "Programmes: Libya", accessed 14 May 2022.

50 Emails from Catherine Smith, Humanity and Inclusion (HI), 12 March 2019; Nicholas Torbet, HALO, 14 April 2020, and Charles Fowle, HALO, 5 May 2023.

51 Email from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024.

OPERATORS AND OPERATIONAL TOOLS

Mine action operations have been conducted by government entities, in particular LibMAC as a leader in mine action response, but also the National Safety Authority (NSA), which is mandated to conduct EOD in civilian areas.⁵² These institutions liaise with LibMAC but are not tasked or accredited by the Centre, nor do they provide clearance reports to it.⁵³ There is no distinct technical survey capacity in Libya.

Table 2: Operational survey capacities deployed in 2023⁵⁴

Operator	NTS teams	NTS personnel	Comment
3F ⁵⁵	2	6	
DCA	2	16	
DRC	1	4	
HALO	1	4	NTS team was made redundant in mid 2023
Libya Peace Organisation ⁵⁶	2	6	
Totals	8	36	

Table 3: Operational clearance capacities deployed in 2023⁵⁷

Operator	Manual clearance teams	Total deminers	Mechanical assets/machines
DCA	6	54	0
HALO	0	0	4 (3 excavators + 1 bobcat skidsteer). Two tipper trucks are also involved in clearance.
Totals	6	54	4

Four national demining operators are active in Libya: 3F, The Safe Trust (Al-Thiqa Al-Amena), Communication (Al-Tawasol), and Libya Peace Organisation.⁵⁸ Libya Peace Organisation, which partners with DRC, is accredited by LibMAC to conduct NTS, EOD, and risk education.⁵⁹ National operator 3F was founded in 2012, and in 2014, it began partnering with DRC to support the development of its technical and administrative capacity. 3F is accredited by LibMAC to conduct NTS, EOD, BAC, mine clearance, and risk education.⁶⁰

Now in its fourteenth year of working in Libya, DCA has offices in Benghazi, Misrata, Sirte, and Tripoli, and is accredited to conduct clearance and EOD.⁶¹ DCA did not see significant changes in capacity in 2023, but the number of personnel was expected to decrease in 2024 due to budget reductions.⁶²

DRC has been operating in Libya since 2011 through three offices in Libya: in 2013–21 in Sabha (southern region); in 2018–23 in Benghazi (eastern region); and since 2011 in Tripoli. DRC Tripoli has one EOD team, one NTS team, two risk education teams, and a capacity-building project with the partner Libya Peace Organisation. DRC intended to establish a new NTS team to operate in Tripoli in 2024.⁶³

The HALO Trust has been present in Libya since November 2018 and has offices in Misrata, Sirte, and Tripoli. HALO's main operations focus on mechanical clearance in Sirte and Misrata. HALO had one EOD team accredited in 2021, which was deployed to support clearance in Misrata in 2022.⁶⁴ HALO made redundant one NTS team, one mechanical clearance team, and one manual clearance team in 2023 due to funding cuts. In March 2024, HALO recruited an additional mechanical clearance team and cross-trained an EOD team in NTS.⁶⁵

52 Interview with Brig. Turjoman, LibMAC, in Geneva, 10 January 2017; and email from Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May 2024.

53 Email from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021.

54 Emails from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021; Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 16 April 2024; Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024; and Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

55 This information was last updated in April 2021.

56 Ibid.

57 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 16 April 2024; and Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

58 Presentation of LibMAC, NDM27, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024.

59 3F website, accessed 20 May 2024, at: <https://bit.ly/4bnui8h>; and email from Wajdi Alkhatib, DRC, 10 June 2024.

60 3F website, accessed 20 May 2024.

61 Emails from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 1 April 2022 and 17 March 2023.

62 Email from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 16 April 2024.

63 Emails from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April and 10 June 2024.

64 Emails from Zita Andrassy, HALO, 27 February 2022; and Charles Fowle, HALO, 5 May 2023.

65 Email from Josh Ridley, HALO, 16 May 2024.

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2023

None of the international operators found AP mines in Libya in 2023. Survey or clearance carried out by national operators were not reported to Mine Action Review.

SURVEY IN 2023

None of the international operators reported any survey of AP mined area in Libya in 2023.

CLEARANCE IN 2023

None of the international operators found AP mines in Libya in 2023.

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

Libya lacks a solid understanding of the extent and locations of its AP mine contamination. Its efforts to address the challenges remain confused and the information Libya has been providing on its mine problem is both limited and contradictory. The need to strengthen LibMAC as a mine action coordination entity is paramount, but this is very challenging under the current political and security context. With the lack of a credible baseline and long-term plans as well as any systematic survey and clearance, it is not possible to say how much progress Libya is making towards the release of its AP mined areas.