

KEY DATA

NO APMBC ARTICLE 5 DEADLINE:

State not party to the APMBC

AP MINE CONTAMINATION:

No credible estimate, but believed to be light

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS

Release of AP mined area	Release in 2024 (m²)	Release in 2023 (m²)
Clearance	0	0
Technical Survey	0	0
Non-Technical Survey	0	0
Destruction of AP mines during clearance, survey, and spot tasks	2024	2023
AP Mines destroyed	0	0

MAIN AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE OPERATORS IN 2024:

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

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

Libya made no progress in survey or clearance of anti-personnel (AP) mined areas in 2024, as efforts continued to focus on battle area clearance (BAC). The extent of AP mined area remains unknown. Operators faced major operational challenges, including a seven-month suspension imposed by the Libyan National Army (LNA) on three organisations in Benghazi and Sirte, during which their vehicles and equipment were seized. Although the suspension was lifted in May 2024 and the equipment returned, operators also faced funding challenges, with donors redirecting support away from Libya.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

- Libya should accede to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC) as a matter of priority.
- Libya should conduct a baseline survey to identify the extent of AP mined area and begin systematic clearance based primarily on humanitarian priorities.
- Libya should finalise and adopt a national mine action strategy that includes targets for AP mine survey and clearance.
- National authorities and relevant security actors should facilitate survey and clearance by accredited operators across all areas of the country. This includes resolving visa delays, import restrictions, and arbitrary suspensions that hinder operations.

AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE CAPACITY

MANAGEMENT

- The Libyan Mine Action Centre (LibMAC)

NATIONAL OPERATORS

- Free Fields Foundation (3F)
- The Safe Trust (Al-Thiqa al-Amena), accredited and supported by DCA
- 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)
- Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD)
- ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF)

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).

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 explosive ordnance (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.¹

Mined areas, mainly in the east and predominantly anti-vehicle mines, are a result of legacy contamination from the Second World War, subsequent armed conflict with Egypt in 1977 (mapped, fenced, and marked pattern minefields) and the armed conflict with Chad in 1978–87. This also resulted in mines being laid on Libya's borders with these two neighbours. Mine contamination is also the result of the Libyan uprising of 2011 and subsequent armed conflicts. The border with Tunisia is also believed to be affected.²

As a result of the offensive on Tripoli launched by the Libyan National Army (LNA) in January 2020, and subsequent withdrawal in June 2020, an unknown number of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) were left behind, many of which fall within the scope of the APMBC.³ In addition, Human Rights

Watch reported that between April 2019 and June 2020, LNA 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 which were often activated by tripwire.⁴

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 2011.⁵ 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. According to DCA, the extent of mined area has remained the same since the fighting around Tripoli in 2020. According to HALO, mines across Tripoli included a mix of previously unseen items, and possible distribution and mine-laying (including anti-vehicle mines) from Gaddafi-era stockpiles. There have been reports of mines causing fatalities in the west of Sirte, but non-technical survey (NTS) of mined area has not been conducted.⁶

In 2024, operators confirmed a total of 12,986,977m² of previously unrecorded hazardous area contaminated by explosive remnants of war (ERW). Of this, DCA identified 4,703,029m² of land contaminated with mixed, large-surface-area hazards.⁷ DRC reported 8,211,861m² of ERW contamination, including a variety of projectiles, guided missiles, rockets, mortars, and fuses, as well as UXO such as howitzer shells, Grad missile shells, and mortars.⁸ In addition, HALO identified 72,087m² containing missiles, aircraft bombs, and other items.⁹ This did not include any AP mines.

- 1 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", *Al Jazeera*, 21 September 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3QD58dM>.
- 2 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.
- 3 ITF Enhancing Human Security, "Annual Report 2020", p. 78; and UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), Agreement for a complete and permanent ceasefire in Libya, Geneva, 23 October 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3Bunnej>.
- 4 Human Rights Watch, "Libya: Russia's Wagner Group Set Landmines Near Tripoli", 31 May 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3xRfzQy>.
- 5 Landmine Monitor, "Libya", accessed 27 June 2022, at: <https://bit.ly/3y0blpF>.
- 6 Emails from Zita Andrassy, Programme Officer Libya, HALO, 27 February 2022; and Graeme Ogilvie, Country Director, DCA, 1 April 2022.
- 7 Email from Graeme Ogilvie, DCA, 20 May 2025.
- 8 Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, EORE-NTS Program Manager, DRC, 4 June 2025.
- 9 Email from Julia Eckelmann, Programme Manager/Country Director, HALO, 23 May 2025.

The focus of demining operations in Libya seems to be increasingly shifting towards BAC to address ERW threats near populated areas and critical infrastructure. There are, however, occasional reports of mine incidents. HALO reported that in January 2024, a man in Tripoli was injured by what was claimed to be an AP mine, although HALO could not confirm this.¹⁰ In May, a local media outlet reported that a mine detonated in a camp near Tripoli airport, injuring three

children who had been using it as a football.¹¹ However, the Arabic term for “landmine” is often used broadly to describe any explosive item, which can make such reports difficult to verify.

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.¹²

OTHER EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE CONTAMINATION

After the overthrow of Libyan dictator General Muammar Al Gaddafi in 2011, the country’s massive weapon arsenal was left unguarded and munitions were seized by various armed groups.¹³ The same year, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces bombarded ammunition storage sites, destroying 13 of the 37 located across the country, and resulting in large-scale contamination of mixed types of explosive ordnance. Many of the kicked-out munitions remain buried.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵

Libya is also contaminated by large quantities of AXO, UXO, and cluster munition remnants (see Mine Action Review’s *Clearing Cluster Munition Remnants 2025* report on Libya for further information).

PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

There is no national mine action legislation in Libya. Mine action exists in a fragmented and occasionally violent political context. Following years of armed conflict, a new UN-backed “unity” government, the Government of National Unity (GNU), 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 towards elections has stalled with national elections still not held and recent outbreaks of violence in Tripoli between the GNU and the Stability Support Apparatus (SSA), a security institution affiliated with the Presidential Council.¹⁶

LibMAC was mandated by the Minister of Defence to coordinate mine action in 2011.¹⁷ Operating under the UN-backed GNA, LibMAC has its headquarters in Tripoli, with sub-offices in Misrata and Benghazi.¹⁸ ITF Enhancing Human Security (ITF), which started its capacity-building project in Libya in January 2014, pays the salary of 27 LibMAC employees and covers other overhead costs.¹⁹ Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is providing capacity

development support to LibMAC through training in NTS and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD), as well as by supporting the standardisation of risk education.²⁰ The Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD) provides capacity development support to LibMAC on information management, national mine action standards, strategic planning, gender and diversity, and risk education.²¹

In August 2023, the LNA ordered the suspension of three national and international mine action organisations operating in Benghazi and Sirte—DanChurchAid (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.²² The suspension lasted for seven months, with operators receiving the return of their equipment only in May 2024.²³

In 2025, ten international NGOs operating in the country were subjected to scrutiny by the Libyan Internal Security Agency (ISA), which led to suspension of DRC’s activities nationwide. DRC reported that the investigation initiated by the ISA lacked transparency regarding its scope and justification and significantly affected their mine action operations.²⁴

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

11 “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>.

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

13 “After Libya flood, unexploded weapons pose new risk”, *Al Jazeera*, 21 September 2023, at: <https://bit.ly/3QD58dM>.

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

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

16 “UN launches new bid to revive Libya’s elections”, *Africanews*, 16 December 2024, at: <http://bit.ly/4k3SYpZ>; and “Libyans in Benghazi relay frustrations about the political and security situation to UNSMIL, propose solutions”, UNSMIL, 8 June 2025, at: <http://bit.ly/3TDtNzG>; and “Escalating conflict in Tripoli exposes the realities of false stability – and international neglect in Libya”, Blog post, Chatham House, 16 May 2025, at: <http://bit.ly/45TQxDd>.

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

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

19 ITF, “Annual Report 2024”, p. 113.

20 Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

21 Email from Christelle Mestre, Advisor, Strategic Planning, GICHD, 17 July 2025.

22 Emails from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April 2024; and Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 7 June 2024.

23 Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

24 Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

The United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS), which is integrated into the UN Support Mission In Libya (UNSMIL), has maintained a presence in the country since October 2020. As the UNSMIL Mine Action Section, the UNMAS programme in Libya is mandated by UN Security Council Resolution 2755 (2024) to secure and manage stockpiles; conduct survey and clearance of ERW, for EOD, and to provide risk education at the request of Libyan institutions, along with supporting capacity development for mine action of Libyan institutions. UNMAS conducted an operations and quality assurance (QA) training for LibMAC officers from all regional offices.²⁵

UNMAS and LibMAC chair quarterly in-person Implementing Partner (IP) meetings, attended by key mine action stakeholders.²⁶ Since February 2025, these meetings have been held in Tripoli, which enables wider stakeholder participation.²⁷ DCA highlights the quarterly meetings as an effective platform for keeping operators informed and for presenting challenges and progress to donors. They also commend LibMAC's strong coordination of tasking.²⁸

HALO maintains regular contact with LibMAC's Chief of Operations and staff in Misrata but has noted that coordination would be strengthened by formal operational meetings involving all operators.²⁹ In August 2025, during a meeting with operators, LibMAC indicated its intention to resume regular operational coordination meetings.³⁰ DCA reports ongoing, constructive dialogue with LibMAC on both current and planned operations, noting that cooperation is strong with input from operators on operational priorities.³¹ HALO also recommends that coordination mechanisms be expanded to include representatives from the east of Libya. Their inclusion would help ensure challenges are elevated to the appropriate authorities in Benghazi and that task prioritisation reflects operational needs across all geographic areas.³² DRC also highlighted difficulties in coordination of mine action activities in the East.³³

In its Article 7 report under the APMBC, Türkiye said it provided training on mine clearance, counter IED, and EOD in 2024 to Libyan Armed Forces personnel.³⁴

FUNDING FOR AP MINE SURVEY AND CLEARANCE

HALO was funded for survey and clearance in 2024 by the United States (US) Department of State's Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA). In 2025, US funding was temporarily paused for one month (in January–February) due to the Foreign Assistance Review, and future support remains uncertain. Italy was co-chairing the Mine Action Support Group (MASG) in 2025, while most European Union (EU) donors, except the Netherlands, have redirected funding elsewhere.³⁵ DCA received funding from the EU and PM/WRA

in 2024, but EU support ceased in August 2024 when funds were reallocated to Gaza.³⁶ In 2025, DCA was being funded by PM/WRA and the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MinBuZa). DRC was funded by the Netherlands for survey and clearance in 2024. In March 2025, Dutch funding ended, but Denmark (DANIDA) provided new funding for April to June.³⁷ In 2024, UNMAS was funded by the UNSMIL Regular Budget and bilateral donors, including Italy and Spain.³⁸

GENDER AND DIVERSITY

LibMAC does not have a gender and diversity policy for mine action in place. LibMAC disaggregates mine action data by sex and age.³⁹

Table 1: Gender composition of operators in 2024⁴⁰

Operator	Total staff	Women staff	Total managerial or supervisory staff	Women managerial or supervisory staff	Total operational staff	Women operational staff
DCA	23	8 (35%)	7	3 (43%)	14	0 (0%)
DRC	22	4 (18%)	3	0 (0%)	16	3 (19%)
HALO	28	2 (7%)	8	1 (13%)	20	0 (0%)
Totals	73	14 (19%)	18	4 (22%)	50	3 (6%)

²⁵ UNMAS website, Libya, last updated January 2025, at: <http://bit.ly/3G7yRJE>.

²⁶ Emails from Sharmeela Aminath, UNMAS, 16 March 2023; Samir Becirovic, UNMAS, 10 June 2022, and Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May 2024.

²⁷ Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

²⁸ Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

²⁹ Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

³⁰ Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 2 October 2025.

³¹ Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

³² Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

³³ Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

³⁴ Türkiye APMBC Article 7 Report (covering 2024), Form I.

³⁵ Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

³⁶ Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

³⁷ Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

³⁸ UNMAS website, Libya, last updated January 2025, at: <http://bit.ly/3G7yRJE>.

³⁹ Email from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021.

⁴⁰ Emails from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025; and Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

In 2024, DCA continued to build the capacity of its all-female EOD and risk education teams until the project concluded in August. This initiative was set to resume in July 2025 under new funding, which will also facilitate an increase in the number of women in operational roles to 16.⁴¹ In 2023,

DRC delivered Gender and Diversity training to LibMAC and local partners. In 2024, DRC followed up on the participation mechanism proposed during the workshop to support ongoing engagement and implementation.⁴²

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES AND ACTION

Libya does not have a national mine action standard (NMAS) or a policy on environmental management.⁴³

Table 2: Environmental policies and action⁴⁴

Operator	Environmental policy in place	Environmental assessments conducted to support survey and clearance	Environmental focal point at country-programme level
DCA	No – SOP	Yes	Yes
DRC	No – SOP	No	No
HALO	Yes	No	No

In 2024 and early 2025, DCA introduced several environmentally conscious practices, including replacing plastic and synthetic fibre sandbags with sustainable hemp alternatives and continuing the use of thermite lances to limit explosive use and prevent soil contamination. It also transitioned its field offices to solar energy. Additionally, DCA teams have been clearing land in support of the government's agro-ecology project, contributing directly to Libya's one million tree-planting carbon sequestration initiative and

supporting broader climate change mitigation.⁴⁵ In 2023, HALO developed its rubble recycling capabilities and secured funding for a pilot project aimed at reducing emissions, landfill use, and resource extraction by repurposing rubble for construction. However, implementation of the pilot project in Sirte in 2024 was disrupted due to redevelopment activities by the Libyan Reconstruction Fund in the target areas.⁴⁶

INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

LibMAC receives technical support in information management from the GICHD and UNMAS. In 2023, LibMAC successfully upgraded its Information Management System for Mine Action (IMSMA) database from the New Generation (NG) version to IMSMA Core.⁴⁷ While the database contains extensive information, it is largely focused on major cities.

Further NTS is needed in the north, and anecdotal reports suggest additional contamination in the south. In some cases, hazard polygons exceed 10km², and the time elapsed since initial survey indicates a need for re-surveying.⁴⁸ To address this, DRC is re-surveying both confirmed hazardous areas (CHAs) and suspected hazardous areas (SHAs) to determine which should remain in the system and which can

be cancelled. Some earlier surveys also appear to have been poorly conducted or lack sufficient detail.⁴⁹

Operators report adequate access to the database.⁵⁰ However, HALO notes a lack of access to quality management reports from LibMAC's external monitoring visits. Additionally, victim data is only accessible to the submitting organisation, with LibMAC citing confidentiality concerns.⁵¹ DRC reported ongoing discussions between its Information Management team and LibMAC to improve data accuracy to include a more detailed ERW categories database.⁵²

Field data collection via Survey123 has enabled faster data submission and improved issue visibility.⁵³ LibMAC has introduced measures to strengthen data reliability, including

41 Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

42 Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

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

44 Emails from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025; and Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

45 Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

46 Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

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

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

49 Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

50 Emails from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025; and Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

51 Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

52 Email from Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

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

mandatory geotagging and submission through Survey123's photo capture function. Despite these steps, HALO reports limited evidence of field validation of operator reports on

newly identified hazardous areas, items found or destroyed, and other key metrics. Increased visibility of QA visits and reporting would improve data quality.⁵⁴

PLANNING AND TASKING

There is no national mine action strategy for Libya.⁵⁵ In 2024, LibMAC announced plans to develop a strategy with support from the GICHD and UNMAS.⁵⁶ The GICHD conducted a general assessment of Libya's mine action programme in the second half of 2024 and subsequently assisted LibMAC with strategic planning. A strategy stakeholder workshop was held in October 2024, followed by a consultation workshop in February 2025. Both were co-organised by LibMAC and the GICHD and included participation from operators. These workshops produced a strategic theory of change for Libya. In July 2025, the GICHD reported that LibMAC will lead the drafting of the strategy, based on the agreed theory of change, and the GICHD was awaiting further updates on next steps.⁵⁷

ERW-contaminated areas in Libya are prioritised for clearance based on criteria set by LibMAC, in coordination

with national authorities and in alignment with Ministry of Defence and donor priorities and agreements. LibMAC is responsible for issuing task orders and operators report that LibMAC reviews implementation plans and issues task orders in a timely and effective manner.⁵⁸ The prioritisation of tasking considers humanitarian impact, requests from local authorities and affected communities, socio-economic land use, and security and access conditions.⁵⁹ In 2024, following the intervention of the Libyan Reconstruction Fund/National Development Agency in redevelopment of hazardous areas in Sirte, LibMAC advised HALO to focus on ammunition storage areas as priority for clearance, as HALO has a unique mechanical clearance capability and there is high need for this in multiple locations across Libya.⁶⁰

LAND RELEASE SYSTEM

STANDARDS AND LAND RELEASE EFFICIENCY

National mine action standards (LibMAS), available 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.⁶¹ According to international clearance operators, the LibMAS are sufficient and aligned to the International Mine Action Standards (IMAS).⁶² But the national standards have not been updated since being approved in 2017. The GICHD and LibMAC conducted a workshop in June 2025 on NMAS development and review with the inclusion of operators and LibMAC have committed to updating several LibMAS over the next year with support from the GICHD.⁶³

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.⁶⁴ These institutions liaise with LibMAC but are not tasked or accredited by them, nor do they provide clearance reports to the Centre.⁶⁵ Three national operators are currently active in Libya: 3F, The Safe Trust (Al-Thiqa Al-Amena), and Libya Peace Organisation.⁶⁶ Libya Peace Organisation, which

partners with DRC, is accredited by LibMAC to conduct NTS, EOD, and risk education.⁶⁷

In 2024, LibMAC opened 117 tasks, mostly for quick response and NTS activities in southern parts of Tripoli after the LNA withdrawal, as well as in Tawargha, Sirte, and Benghazi. In addition, LibMAC personnel conducted 226 QA/QC missions and 23 accreditation procedures for international and local NGOs for NTS, risk education, and EOD tasks. During 2024, LibMAC recorded 112 completed tasks.⁶⁸

⁵⁴ Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

⁵⁵ Email from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021.

⁵⁶ Presentation of LibMAC, 27th NDM meeting, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024.

⁵⁷ Email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 1 July 2025.

⁵⁸ Emails from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025; and Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

⁵⁹ Emails from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; and Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025.

⁶⁰ Email from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

⁶¹ 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 at: <http://bit.ly/31tU1tB>.

⁶² Emails from Catherine Smith, HI, 12 March 2019; Nicholas Torbet, HALO, 14 April 2020, and Charles Fowle, HALO, 5 May 2023.

⁶³ Emails from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, Libya, 23 May and 2 October 2025; and Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 17 July 2025.

⁶⁴ Interview with Brig. Turjoman, LibMAC, in Geneva, 10 January 2017; and email from Tess Bresnan, UNMAS, 3 May 2024.

⁶⁵ Email from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021.

⁶⁶ Presentation of LibMAC to the 27th NDM meeting, Geneva, 9–11 April 2024; and email from Christelle Mestre, GICHD, 17 July 2025.

⁶⁷ 3F website, accessed 20 May 2024 at: <https://bit.ly/4bnui8h>; and email from Wajdi Alkhatib, DRC, 10 June 2024.

⁶⁸ ITF, "Annual Report 2024", p. 113.

Table 3: Operational survey capacities deployed in 2024⁶⁹

Operator	NTS teams	Total NTS personnel	TS teams
3F ⁷⁰	2	6	0
DRC	1	3	0
HALO	1	3	0
Libya Peace Organisation ⁷¹	2	6	0
Totals	6	18	0

Table 4: Operational clearance capacities deployed in 2024⁷²

Operator	Manual/mechanical clearance teams	Total deminers	Mechanical assets/machines	Comments
DCA	5	46	0	All clearance personnel function as multitask teams conducting NTS, TS, BAC, and EOD as required
HALO	2	9	3	Two mechanical clearance teams
Totals	7	55	3	

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 tasks.⁷³ DCA's capacity decreased in 2024 due to a drop in funding. In 2025, capacity was increasing by four teams totalling 48 personnel, including re-establishing the "all-female" EOD and NTS team, plus one "all-female" risk education team.⁷⁴

DRC has been working in Libya since 2011 and has had three offices: in 2013–21 in Sabha (southern region); in 2018–23 in Benghazi (eastern region); and since 2011 in Tripoli. DRC Tripoli office has a capacity of 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 2024.⁷⁵

HALO has been present in Libya since 2018 and has offices in Misrata and Sirte, as well as liaison presence in Benghazi. HALO's main operations focused on mechanical clearance in Sirte in the Jeeza Navy area and at a Misrata ammunition storage area where it found CMR in 2022. In March 2024, HALO recruited an additional mechanical clearance team, and cross-trained an EOD team in NTS. HALO's mechanical clearance teams continued work in Sirte until the Libyan Reconstruction Fund began redevelopment of the areas. In August 2024, teams shifted focus to a priority ammunition storage area in Misrata. One team returned to Sirte in December to respond to EOD call-outs and began conducting re-survey in March 2025. In 2024, HALO also procured mechanical ancillaries, such as a hydraulic grapple, which improved the efficiency of rubble removal and mechanical clearance in 2025.⁷⁶

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS AND PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

LAND RELEASE OUTPUTS IN 2024

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 2024

None of the international operators reported any survey of AP mined area in Libya in 2024 or 2023.

CLEARANCE IN 2024

None of the international operators conducted clearance of AP mined area in 2024 or 2023 and no AP mines were found and destroyed in Libya in 2024 or 2023.

⁶⁹ Emails from Col. Adel Elatwi, LibMAC, 22 April 2021; Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; Yeison Zuluaga Gomez, DRC, 4 June 2025; and Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

⁷⁰ This information was last updated in April 2021.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² Emails from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025; and Julia Eckelmann, HALO, 23 May 2025.

⁷³ Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 22 July 2025.

⁷⁴ Email from Graeme Ogilvy, DCA, 20 May 2025.

⁷⁵ Emails from Wajdi AlKhatib, DRC, 19 April and 10 June 2024.

⁷⁶ Emails from Julia Eckelmann, HALO, Libya, 23 May and 2 October 2025.

PROGRESS TOWARDS COMPLETION

Libya is not yet a State Party to the APMBC. Nonetheless, it has obligations under international human rights law to clear landmines as soon as possible.

No progress was made in 2024 to determine the extent and location of AP mined area, and no systematic survey or clearance took place. A comprehensive nationwide baseline survey is urgently required.

Although progress towards a national mine action strategy is promising, the political and security context remains a key challenge for implementation. Strengthening the capacity of LibMAC remains a priority, particularly its ability to coordinate mine action by all stakeholders and in all geographic areas.