LIBYA

CONFLICT ANALYSIS BY CHLOE HANES, PETER KAPACH, AND CARLY SMITH
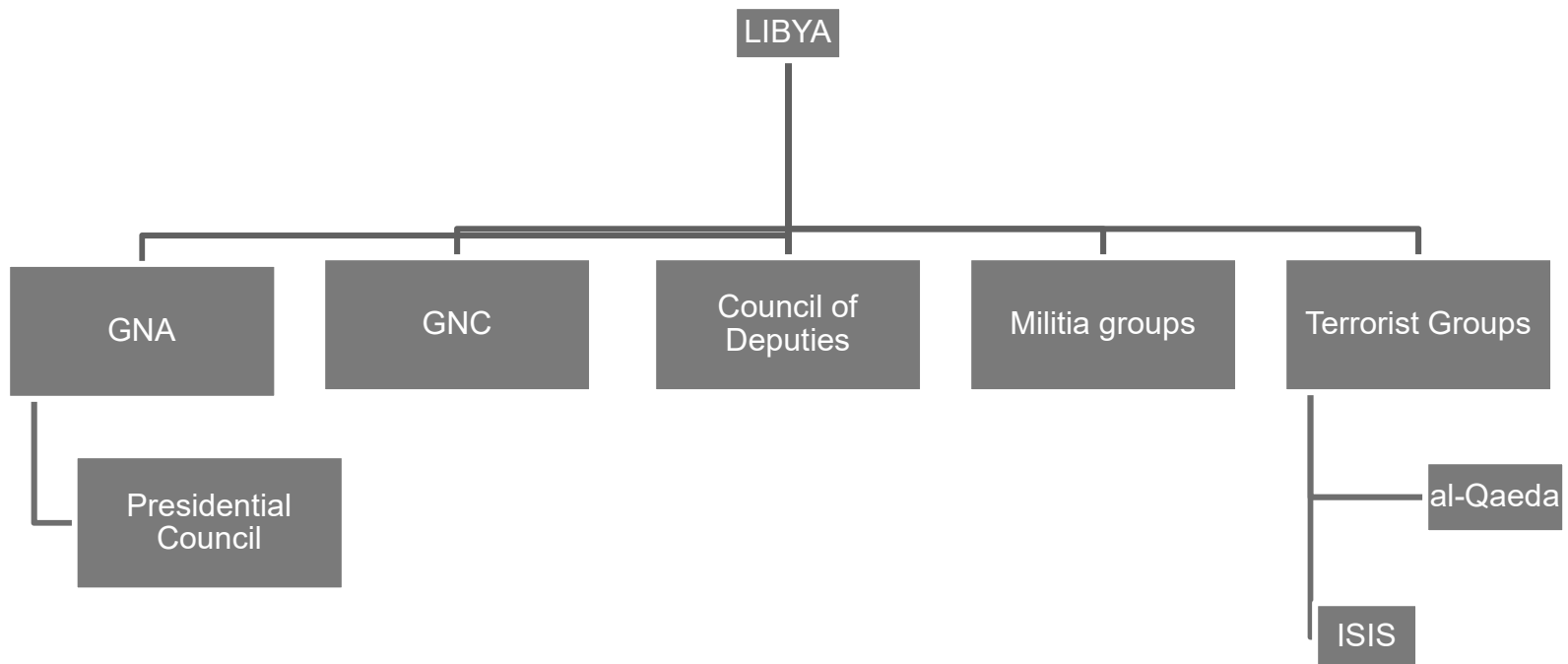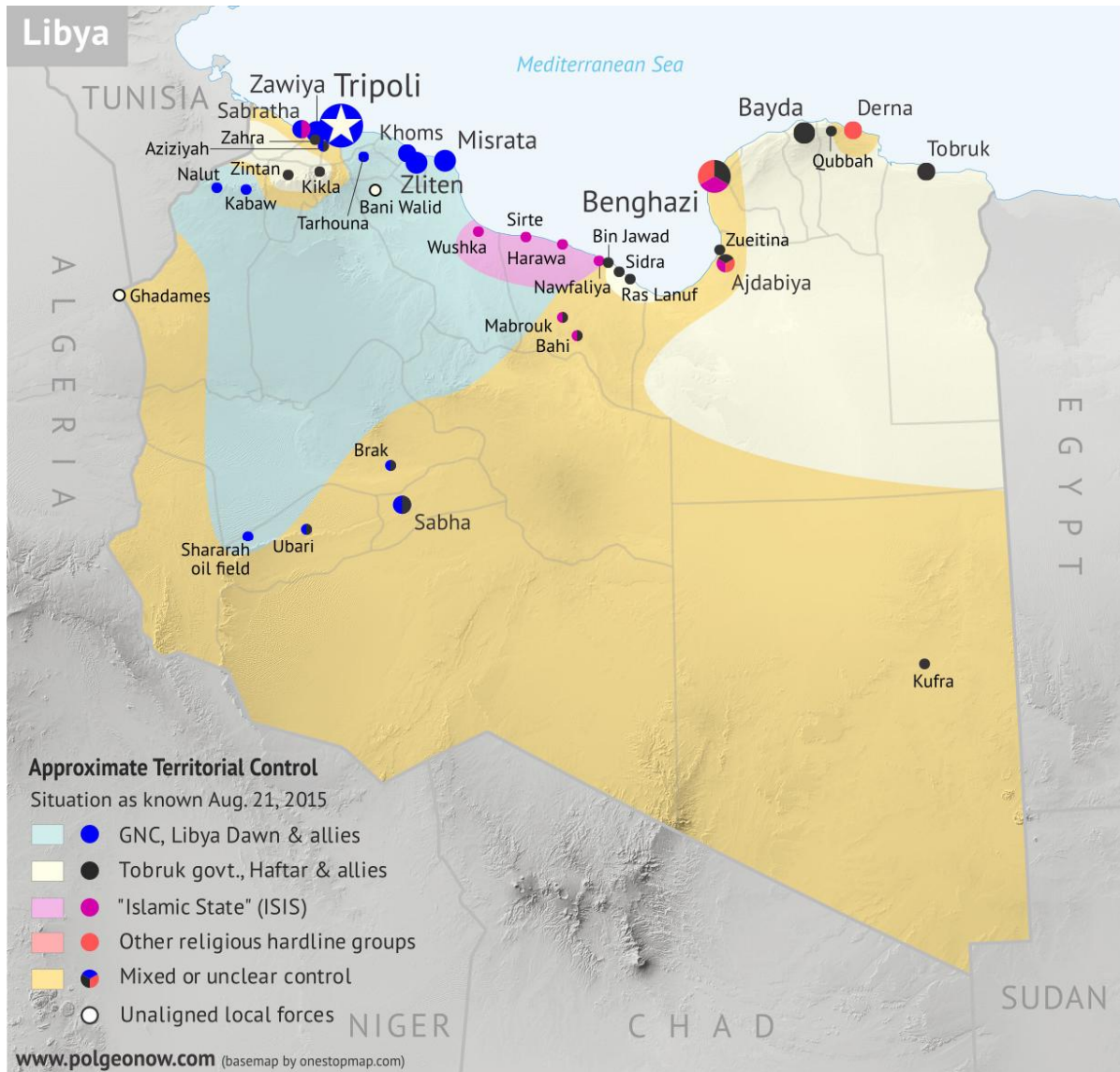
BACKGROUND

Image source: BBC

- 1951 – Independence
- 1969 – Military coup
- 1969-2011 – Col. Muammar Gaddafi
- 2011 – First Civil War
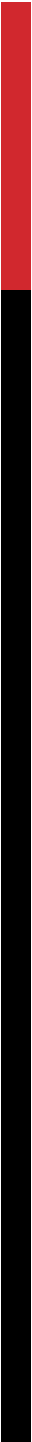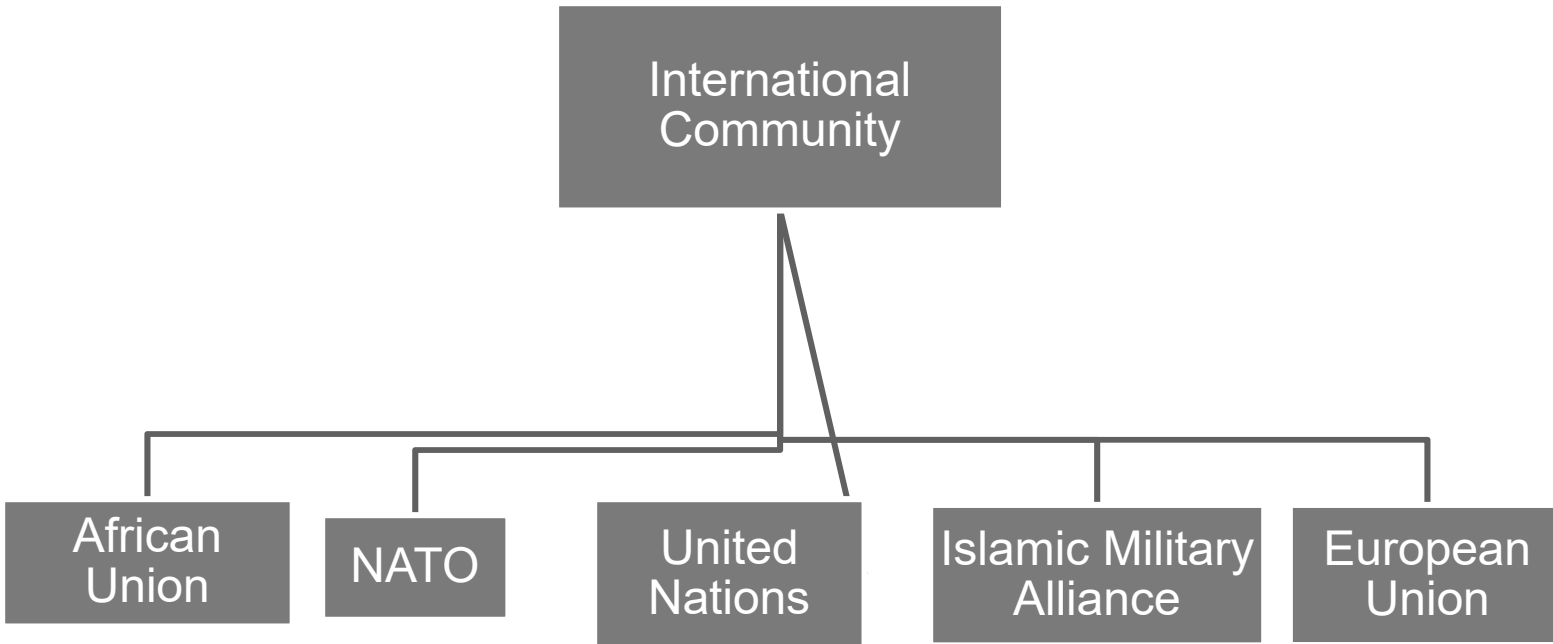- 2014-present – Second Civil War

STAKEHOLDERS

INTERNAL

LIBYA

GNA — GNC — Council of Deputies — Militia groups — Terrorist Groups

Presidential Council

al-Qaeda

ISIS

Libya

Mediterranean Sea

TUNISIA

Zawiya   **Tripoli**
Sabratha
Zahra   Khoms   Misrata
Aziziyah   Zliten
Nalut   Zintan   Bani Walid
         Kikla
Kabaw   Sirte
         Tarhouna   Bin Jawad
A L G E R I A Wushka   Sidra
                         Harawa
         Ghadames   Nawfaliya   Ras Lanuf
                                  Mabrouk
                                  Bahi

Bayda   Derna
         Qubbah   Tobruk
Benghazi
         Zueitina
         Ajdabiya

E G Y P T

Brak

Sabha

Shararah   Ubari
oil field

Kufra

SUDAN

NIGER   C H A D

Approximate Territorial Control
Situation as known Aug. 21, 2015

- GNC, Libya Dawn & allies
- Tobruk govt., Haftar & allies
- "Islamic State" (ISIS)
- Other religious hardline groups
- Mixed or unclear control
- Unaligned local forces

www.**polgeonow**.com (basemap by onestopmap.com)

Source: Political Geography
Now

EXTERNAL

BEST CASE

- ✓ Mediation ➡ Political stability
- ✓ Unified military force
- ✓ Economic recovery

WORST CASE

- × Mediation fails
- × No unified military, leading to intensified tribal conflict
- × IDP crisis worsens
- × Economic instability & oil dependence

MOST LIKELY

→ Terrorism continues

→ No unification of militaries or governments

→ GDP remains stagnant

→ IDP crisis continues

→ UN sanctions remain

RISK ASSESSMENT

GOVERNANCE AND POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Unstable, Improving/Deteriorating
(+) *Libyan Political Agreement* (2015) (-) Rival governments continue to operate independently. (-) The domestic judicial system is dysfunctional and the International Criminal Court failed to open any new investigation into ongoing crimes. (-) No freedom of the press, violence against journalists with impunity.

DEMOGRAPHIC STRESS

Unstable, Deteriorating
(-) 43.5% of the population <25, 48.7% youth unemployment rate. (-) Fertility rate is 2.04 children/woman, adolescent fertility rate of 6.16. (-) Inflation @ 9.2 percent in 2015 (-) 435,000 IDPs, over 770,000 migrants and asylum seekers.

MILITARIZATION

Unstable, Deteriorating
(-) 7.7% of all organized armed conflict-related fatalities in Africa last year occurred in Libya. (-) Armed actors: Libyan National Army, Libya Dawn, the Islamist Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries Council, terror groups and countless tribal/community militias. (-) Strongest military leader: General Khalifa Haftar of the Libyan National Army (-) Militias and armed forces affiliated with the governments engaged in "arbitrary detentions, torture, unlawful killings, indiscriminate attacks, abductions, and forcible disappearances."

HISTORY OF ARMED CONFLICT

Unstable/Deteriorating
(-) The Gaddafi regime accused of supporting terrorism.
(-) Arab Spring & first civil war
(-) The second civil war erupted in 2014 and is ongoing.
(-) Internally-displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and asylum seekers in Libya has increased by 417% from 2013 to 2015.

POPULATION HETEROGENEITY

Unstable/Deteriorating
(-) Population growth has essentially plateaued since 2010. (+) Berber and Arab (97%), other, includes Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians (3%). (+) Sunni Muslim (96.6%), with Christian (2.7%), Buddhist (0.3%), and other religious minorities. (-) Tribal fighting and localized conflicts continue to erupt as tension mounts.

INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

Stable
(+) Member of IOs (-) Libya is a party to a number of regional disputes and conflicts (+) In 2015, Libya joined the Islamic Military Alliance, an anti-terrorism alliance comprised of 34 Islamic states. (-) Libya has become a hub for transiting migrants from all over Africa, as it is seen as a gateway to Europe.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Unstable/Deteriorating
(+) Increased foreign direct investment (FDI) especially in the energy sector. (+) Oil contributes to approximately 95% of the country's exports earnings, and 25% of GDP. (-) Civil war has caused a significant decline of revenues from oil and gas exports. (-) The economy has remained in recession since 2013.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Stable/Unstable
(+) Life expectancy at birth = 71.7 years (+) Population growth rate = 1.8%. (+) Highest literacy and education rates in North Africa (91.39% of the total population). (-) IDPs putting strain on existing healthcare and social services.

ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS

Unstable/Deteriorating
(-) Libya is one of the driest countries in the world, with 95% of the land being desert. (-) The hot, dry climate combined with frequent sandstorms threatens agricultural production and the livelihoods of farmers.