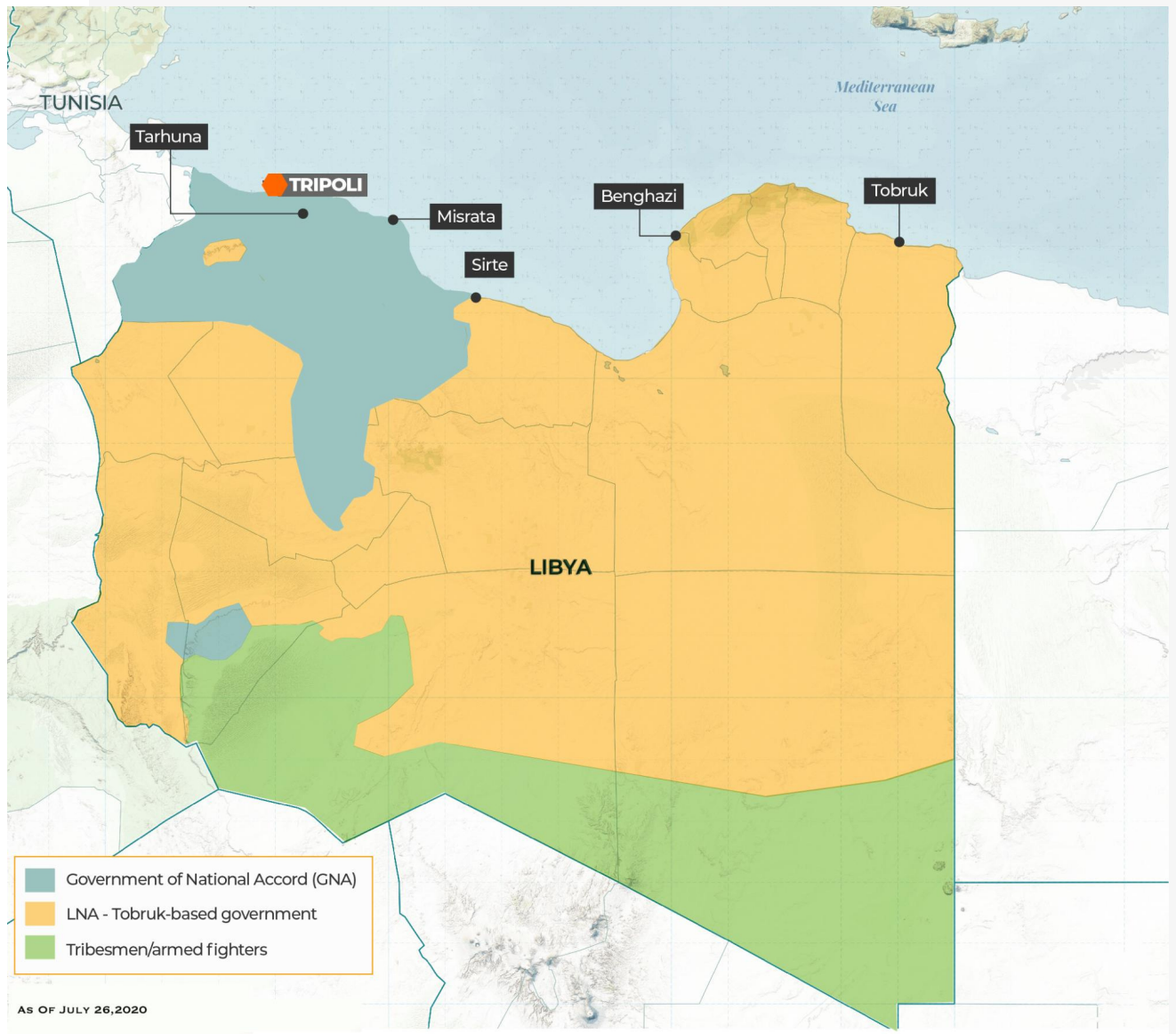


UNSC STUDY GUIDE



AGENDA

Deliberation upon the Second Libyan Civil War with special emphasis on foreign interventions.



INTRODUCTION TO LITERARY CIRCLE

Literary Circle is the club in NIT Durgapur, which gives the college an extra dimension of creative expression in the midst of technical unilateralism and gives the students of the college an opportunity to transcend the ordinary and mundane. This club conducts Verve, The Literary cum Youth Festival of the college and the biggest of its kind in eastern India. The Literary Circle has successfully pulled off 15 editions of Verve till now. Flagship events in the fest have become the matter of college folklore. The club also prints its annual literary magazine Déjà Vu every year, with over 4000 copies distributed inside the college as well as all over many other metropolitan cities. The club is known to be highly selective in its admission of new members, with only about 10 students inducted out of the entire batch of 900 each year. Great believers of the phrase 'quality over quantity', the members selected every year are the best of the best in the field of expression and creativity. Come, step into the Circle!

ABOUT NITMUN

NITMUN is a forum convened by the members of the Literary Circle for discussion and analysis of global issues. It seeks to bring out motivated delegates from all over the country for brainstorming and discussing over significant international issues. Organised by the Literary Circle, NITMUN promises a challenging yet a very entertaining time to all delegates. It requires the entire workforce of the club to come up with a topic or a committee that really instigates each and every delegate to ponder. And then, the best executive boards from all over the country are brought together to make sure that every delegate grows and becomes better at the end of the conference. Our greatest goal is to make sure that each delegate learns how to tackle world issues better at the end of the conference as the world is in dire need of young leaders now. Currently in its 9th edition, NITMUN has been extremely successful in providing the perfect experience to each delegate. Over the years, we have entertained more than 1000 delegates in total. Delegates arrive from all corners of India for an experience they will never forget.

INTRODUCTION TO THE COMMITTEE

One of the six principal organs of the United Nations (UN), the United Nations Security Council has the primary responsibility of maintaining international peace and security. It is the only UN body with the authority to enact international sanctions, and authorize military actions. With 5 permanent members and 10 rotating members, all the Member States are obligated to comply with its decisions. The council may convene at any time, whenever peace is threatened.

Under Chapter VII, the council has the power to decide the measures to be taken in situations involving “threats to the peace, breaches of the peace or acts of aggression.” First, the council tries to settle the disputes brought before it peacefully. It may suggest ways for the same, appoint special representatives, or undertake investigation and mediation. However, in the event that a dispute has turned into armed conflict, the council may try to secure a ceasefire. In some extreme cases, the Council may authorize the use of military force by a coalition of member states or by a regional organization or arrangement.

To be approved, a resolution must have nine votes in favour of the resolution. Vote by any of the permanent members (the United States, the Russian Federation, France, China and the United Kingdom) against the resolution vetoes it.

SUMMARY

After the end of the first Libyan civil war and the fall of Gaddafi, Libyans thought that their future was bright. But this couldn't be further from the truth. Within a few years from the first Libyan Civil war, the country found itself in another similar situation. With two rival governments and the population split in support. Libya has now become a battleground for power, with militias controlling the regions due to the instability, various extremist groups have appeared in Libya and started terrorising the population. The international community has done more wrong than good to fix the situation with countries supporting opposing sides, all for their own personal motives, This has left the region torn into pieces. If a solution isn't found for the current situation, Many believe Libya could be the next Syria.

BACKGROUND OF THE SITUATION

Following the end of the first Libyan civil war, National Transitional Council (NTC) became the de facto government of Libya. The council gained international recognition as the legitimate government in Libya and occupied the country's seat at the United Nations.

The main objective of the NTC was to form an interim government based in Tripoli and hold elections for a General National Congress to replace it. The GNC would then elect a prime minister, appoint a Constituent Assembly to draft a constitution subject to its approval by the Public National Conference (PNC) and by referendum, and then oversee free elections for a representative government.

NTC then held elections to a General National Congress on 7 July 2012, and handed power to the newly elected assembly on 8 August 2012.

The elected General National Congress was tasked with transitioning Libya to a permanent democratic constitution, it was given an 18-month deadline to fulfil this goal. But by the end of the deadline GNC had failed to hold new elections and unilaterally extended its mandate.

In February 2014, General Khalifa Haftar appeared in a televised announcement to reveal that the GNC had been dissolved and urged Libyans to revolt against the GNC, the mandate of which was still in force at the time.

Three months later, Haftar leads the secularist Libyan National Army with the backing of neighboring Egypt, launches Operation Dignity in an effort to take down the GNC government in Tripoli. This is widely considered to be the start of the Second Libya Civil war.

Due to on-going tensions the General National Congress was forced to organise elections and handed over power to the new House of Representatives headed by president Saleh Issa, which took power and replaced it on 4 August 2014.

However the low voting turnout of just 18% led to claims that the election lacked legitimacy. This led extremist Islamists militia from Misrata launched Operation Libya Dawn which sought to overthrow the House of Representatives. On 23

August 2014 the Misrata took over Tripoli International Airport, then shortly after took over Tripoli and restored the GNC back to power. This forced the House of Representatives to flee to Tobruk and align with Haftar and eventually nominating him army chief. On 6 November, the supreme court in Tripoli, dominated by the new GNC, declared the House of Representatives dissolved. The House of Representatives rejected this ruling as made "under threat". In the following year, The GNC backed by Misrata militia fought against the HOR backed by Libya national army led by Haftar. The fighting went on with neither side able to gain an advantage.

Amidst this state of chaos, extremist groups like ISIL and other Al-Qaeda affiliates have taken control of a large amount of territory. Especially ISIL which established control over the coastal cities of Sirte and Dena in 2014. This prompted both sides to set aside their differences in order to oust the group from the country. By 2016 both Dena and Sirte were liberated. By the start of 2017, the group's strength was reduced from 3000 to 500 (approx). Though its a significant accomplishment, If not stopped properly the group could regain its strength and pose a significant threat in the region.

On January 2015, A partial ceasefire is declared by the forces of general Haftar and Tripoli-based militia alliance after UN-sponsored peace talks

During the first half of 2015, the United Nations facilitated a series of negotiations seeking to bring together the rival governments to form a successor government that could rule the country as a whole.

On 17 December 2015, delegates from the two governments signed a peace deal, backed by the UN in Skhirat Morocco, called Libyan Political Agreement (LPA).

The Government of National Accord, led by prime minister Fayez al-Sarraj, was formed as a result of a pact codified in the agreement. This government gained International recognition and holds the seat of Libya in the UN.

However this created a split within the Misrata coalition. The hardline Islamist group felt that they had receded too much power to Haftar and the LPA as being imposed on them. At the same time General Haftar was unhappy with the situation as he had to give up military authority to the elected civilian government. This caused both the party to come back on the LPA leaving only the moderate faction of the Misrata coalition left in the GNA government. This further polarised the country and led to creation of a third faction in Libya.

On 5 April 2016, the National Salvation Government associated with the General National Congress announced that it was resigning, "ceasing operations," and ceding power to the Presidential Council.

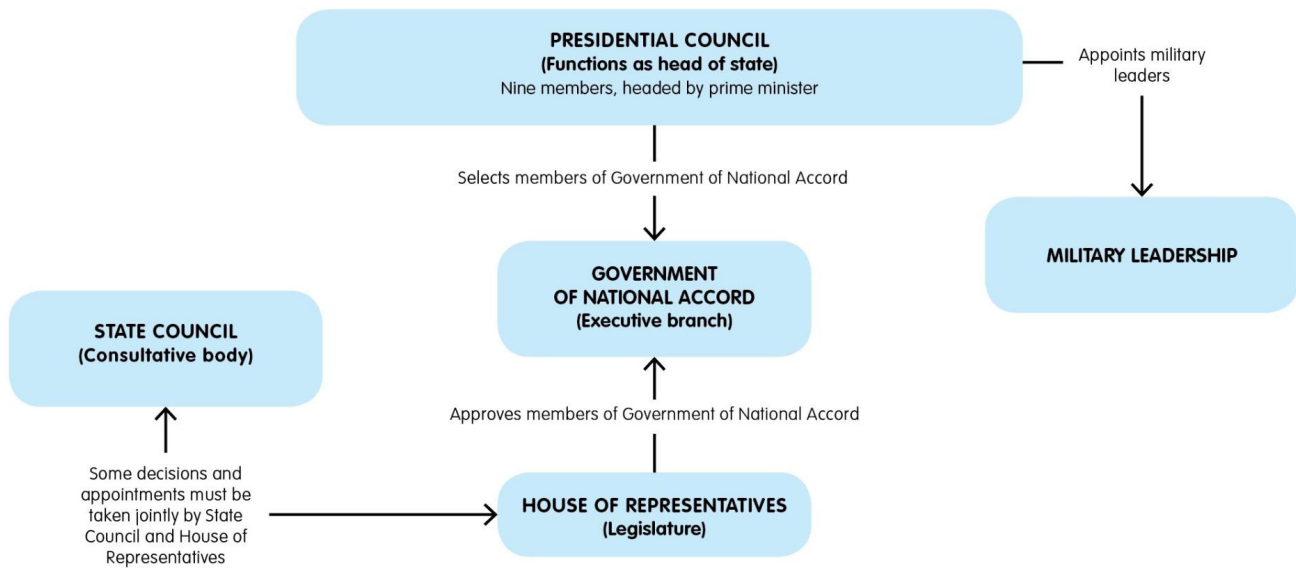
Overtime fighting again went on with no side able to force an end to the conflict. With both sides rejecting calls for a ceasefire, The situation keeps getting worse on the ground.

The condition gets even complicated with involvement of foreign powers and the appearance of extremists like ISIL in the region amidst the chaos.

On 23 October 2020, the UN disclosed that a permanent ceasefire deal had been reached between the two rival forces in Libya. The nationwide ceasefire agreement is set to ensure that all foreign forces, alongside mercenaries, have left the country for at least three months.

Talks are going on establishing an intern-government.

LIBYA'S INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE LIBYAN POLITICAL AGREEMENT (LPA)



The structure of the Government of National Accords (GNA) , an interim government for Libya that was formed under the terms of the Libyan Political Agreement(LPA) , a United Nations–led initiative, signed on 17 December 2015.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

27 February 2011

NTC is formed to act as the “Political face of the revolution”.

27 February 2011

NTC declared itself to be the "only legitimate body representing the people of Libya and the Libyan state".

September 2011

The council gained international recognition as the legitimate governing authority in Libya and occupied the country's seat at the United Nations.

October 2011

At a ceremony in Benghazi, where the revolution had begun eight months before, NTC Chairman Mustafa Abdul Jalil officially declared Libya to be "liberated" and the war to be over.

7 July 2012

Elections are held and the General National Congress (GNC) is formed to replace NTC.

8 August 2012

GNC takes power from the National Transitional Council.

23 December 2013

GNC unilaterally voted to extend its power for at least one year, causing widespread unease and some protests.

14 February 2014

General Khalifa Haftar ordered the GNC to dissolve and called for the formation of a caretaker government committee to oversee new elections.

16 May 2014

Haftar launched Operation Dignity, with the primary objective to take down the GNC government. This is known to be the start of the Second Libya Civil war.

August - September

Misrata militias attacked and took over Tripoli International Airport. Shortly after took over the capital and restored GNC back into power. HOR fled to Tobruk and allied with Haftar.

October 2014

UN Secretary General visits Libya to host talks between the two governments

December 2015

Libyan Political Agreement is signed between GNC (Tripoli) and HOR (Tobruk) to form a new government, The Government of National Accord. (GNA)

January 2016

GNA is announced by the UN, gains international recognition. But both GNA and HOR backs out of the LPA.

April 2016

GNC resigns and cedes power to the Presidential Council.

23 October 2020

LNA and the GNA reached a permanent ceasefire agreement in all areas of Libya

A figure outlining the territorial conflict in Libya



LIBYAN CIVIL WAR - BELLIGERENTS

With various different groups, which go by different names, fighting in Libya, It could become very difficult for delegates to keep track of each of them. Hence here is a brief explanation of each faction fighting in Libya.

National Transition Council

The National Transitional Council of Libya was the de facto government of Libya for a period during and after the Libyan Civil War. The council gained international recognition as the legitimate governing authority in Libya and occupied the country's seat at the United Nations. The NTC governed Libya for a period of ten months after the end of the war, holding elections to a General National Congress on 7 July 2012, and handing power to the newly elected assembly on 8 August 2012. The National Transition Council was then dissolved on the same day, while the GNC members took their oath of office.

General National Congress

The General National Congress was elected in 2012 to replace the National Transitional Council. Tasked primarily with transitioning Libya to a permanent democratic constitution. It was given a 18 month time period to accomplish the task. When the deadline ended, GNC unilaterally extended the deadline. After pressure started building up, GNC were forced to conduct elections and gave the power to the House of Representative. But soon turned against the HOR calling the elections to be illegitimate. GNC then took over Tripoli forcing HOR to flee to Tobruk. Fighting continued between the forces of GNC and HOR until the signing of Libyan Political Agreement. After the formation of GNA, GNC had no purpose, Hence GNC announced their dissolution in April 2016.

Government of National Accords

The Government of National Accords was formed by the Libyan Political Agreement signed between the GNC and HOR. But shortly after HOR withdrew its support and has been fighting against the GNA ever since. GNA is recognised internationally as the legitimate government of Libya and holds the seat in UN. But despite being recognised internationally, GNA struggles to exert its authority on Libya. Often relying on militias for control and defending the territory it controls. The main objective of the GNA would be to unify Libya under its government and to remove militias and other extremist groups. GNA currently holds the region in the east surrounding Tripoli.

House of Representatives

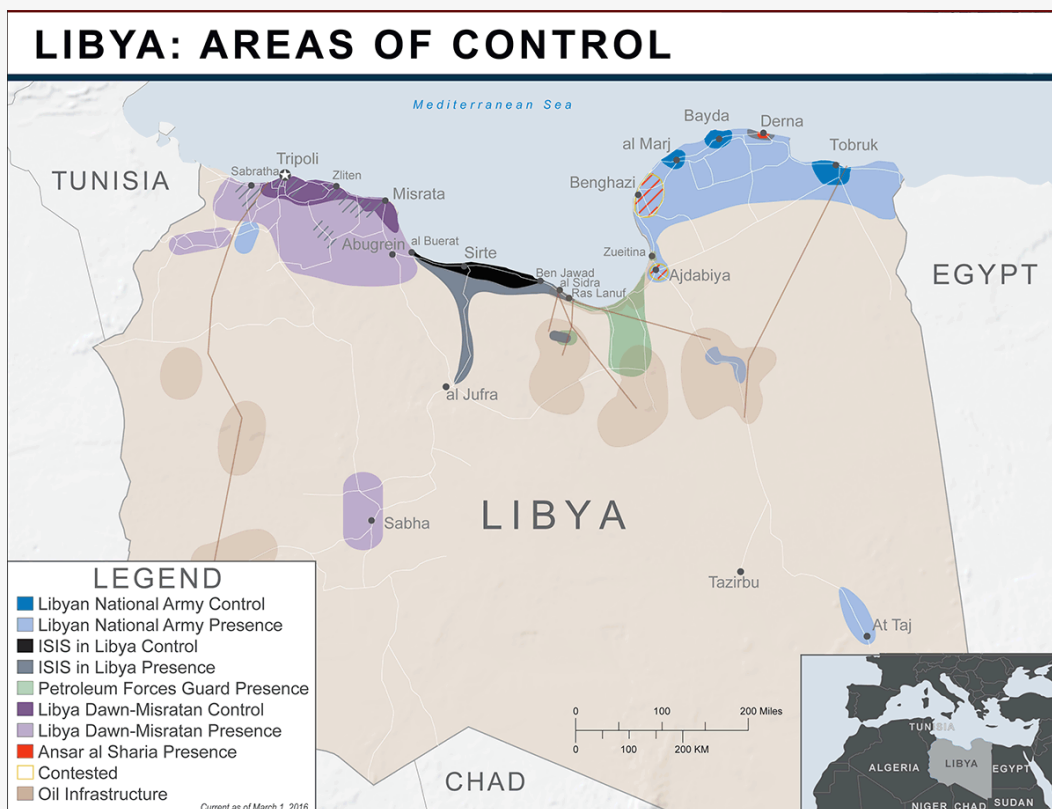
The House of Representatives officially became a legislative body on 4 August 2014, following an election on 25 June 2014, replacing the General National Congress. But on November 6th 2014 Libyan Supreme Constitutional Court ruled that the June elections were unconstitutional and that the House of Representatives should be dissolved. HOR rejected the ruling claiming that the ruling was made on gun point. After the takeover of Tripoli by islamists militia, HOR was forced to shift to Tobruk and align with general Haftar has been there ever since. HOR is believed by many to be just a puppet government under Haftar. HoR is still fighting against the GNA, challenging it for the legitimate government of Libya. General Haftar and his self proclaimed Libyan National Army are fighting on their behalf.

FOREIGN INTERVENTIONS

Libya has been plagued with constant foreign interventions throughout its history. The current scenario isn't any different. The Government of National Accord, which is backed by the UN, is being supported by Turkey, Qatar, Italy and publically by all western democracies. Whereas, the rogue government, House of Representatives, from the eastern city of Tobruk enjoys the support of Saudi Arabia, Egypt, France and the United Arab Emirates. In the given situation of political instability and power vacuum, foreign countries are taking advantage of their own interests.

Turkey, concerned about their maritime trade route and surrounded by hostile neighbors, finds it hard to trade through any other channel smoothly. That is, except for Mediterranean which it shares with Libya. Thus, it is actively vouching for a friendly government in Tripoli. Turkey's parliament has recently passed the controversial law that has permitted the deployment of Turkish troops on Libyan soil, in order to support the GNA government. Italy and France are interested in Libya's oil resources, and are supporting respective governments as per their interests.

Presence of Militant Groups in Libya



International oil companies such as Italian Eni, French Total and Russian Taftnet get exploration and management contracts to tap oil resources, with the Libyan National oil corporation. France has said to provide logistical support to Russian mercenaries fighting on the ground alongside Haftar's forces, All for their own share of Libya's resources.

The United Arab Emirates, Cairo and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are eagerly backing Haftar's LNA for the sake of preventing another wave of Arab spring from reaching their borders. UAE has conducted airstrikes on Benghazi in 2014, from an Egyptian base in Libya, in order to support Haftar's operation Dignity. They have also recently established their own base in eastern province of Al-Khadir, to support further LNA's advances. Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has also pledged its support to Haftar under the crown prince, Muhammad Bin Salman. As, just before Haftar's Tripoli offensive, Riyadh promised him millions to buy tribal leader's loyalties and to financially support the fighters in LNA. Another reason behind Arab countries ardent sponsorship is, the question of muslim brotherhood. LNA has vowed to eliminate all the elements of religious extremism, including the muslim brotherhood. Cairo, UAE and KSA are known for their crack down on the brotherhood, while Turkey and Qatar are assumed to support the political activities of organization. Such difference in approaches has also led these countries into a state of perennial proxy war with each other.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND HUMANITARIAN ISSUES

Damage and disorder from the war has been considerable in Libya since the advent of the Second Libyan Civil War in 2014. With COVID-19 bringing in more threats, the conditions continue to worsen.

The percentage of the Libyan population that has access to electricity declined from 99.8 percent in 2000 to 70.15 percent in 2017 as opposed to the general rise in access globally. Access to clean water and sanitation has reduced from nearly 30 percent to 26 percent during the same period. According to WHO reports, over 20 percent of all primary care facilities were closed and only four out of 97 hospitals were functional as of May 2020. With the fourth highest number of attacks against medical facilities in the world, Libya needs immediate action.

Education has taken a major hit, depriving 260,000 students of basic education as 489 schools were targeted during violent conflicts in the first seven months of 2018 alone, according to the reports of UNICEF. With not much improvement since then, the subpar schooling might continue to affect Libya negatively as it tries to overcome its tumultuous past.

As of November 2020, 893,000 Libyans are in need of humanitarian aid, which includes those internally displaced as well as migrants and refugees, who face inhumane treatment at the hands of smugglers and human traffickers. Those attempting the Mediterranean Sea crossing have mostly drowned with November 2020 being the deadliest month or been intercepted and sent back to Libya. An estimated 823,000 people, including around 248,000 children, are in need of humanitarian assistance in Libya as a result of persisting political instability. The key humanitarian needs include access to basic services such as healthcare, sanitation, and education, protection of displaced people from human rights violations and abuses especially PULS who are not officially recognized as citizens of Libya.

As governance in Libya remains divided between the two entities engaged in an armed conflict: the internationally recognized and Tripoli-based GNA and the rival Interim Government based in eastern Libya that is affiliated with the LAAF, war crimes by both the opposing forces have been on the rise.

“Khalifa Hiftar needs to urgently hold his forces accountable for any war crimes they are committing and apparently advertising online,” said Hanan Salah, senior Libya researcher at Human Rights Watch in response to allegations of torture, summary execution, and desecration of corpses of opposing fighters against LAAF. Even forces loyal to Libya’s Government of National Accord (GNA), have been accused of revenge killings in cities they seized from the Libyan National Army (LNA).

With an unstable ceasefire in place since October 2020, the only way Libya can hope to recuperate from the intense conflict is through a nationwide reconciliation, as believed by the UN secretary-general, António Guterres, who ordered for monitoring of the historic ceasefire.

ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN)

Libya's second civil war, which erupted in mid-2014, is often mischaracterized as a conflict between two camps, each with its own parliament and government. The reality is considerably more complicated. The actors in Libya's toxic mix of conflicts include a plethora of largely autonomous local militias, a variety of terrorist organizations, and regional powers backing their preferred Libyan clients. The two loose alliances that emerged in 2014 turned out to be fleeting phenomena. Over the past year, divisions in both camps have taken center stage.

Libya's fragmented political scene has posed persistent obstacles to the U.N.-led talks to form a unity government. Trying to respond to the problem, the U.N. has sought to gain the buy-in of important local constituencies – rightly so, given that local conflicts are a crucial element of the struggles at the national level. Yet in their search for credible local representatives, mediators have faced increasingly fractious communities.

Resolutions

The major binding resolutions implemented by the Security Council related to Libya are as follows :

Resolution 1970 (26 FEBRUARY 2011)

UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1970, whereby it (1) imposed an arms embargo on Lybia; (2) imposed targeted sanctions, including travel bans and asset freezes, on high-level persons in the Lybian regime; (3) and referred the situation in Lybia to the International Criminal Court.

The arms embargo prohibits Lybia from exporting all arms and related materiel, and obligates UN Member States to prevent the procurement of such items from Lybia by their nationals.

-The Council directed the Libyan authorities to cooperate fully with the ICC in its investigations of the situation in Libya since 15 February 2011, while recognizing that the country is not party to the Rome Statute that created the Court.

The Council demanded an immediate end to the violence and called for steps to fulfil “the legitimate demands of the population.” It called upon the Libyan authorities to ensure the safety of all foreign nationals and their assets, and to facilitate the departure of those wishing to leave the country. It also called for safe passage of humanitarian and medical supplies, and humanitarian agencies and workers, into Libya, and demanded the immediately lifting of restrictions on the media.

Resolution 1973 (17 MARCH 2011)

Demanding an immediate ceasefire in Libya, including an end to the current attacks against civilians, which it said might constitute “crimes against humanity”, the Security Council this evening imposed a ban on all flights in the country’s airspace — a no-fly zone — and tightened sanctions on the Qaddafi regime and its supporters.

Resolution 2009 (16 SEPTEMBER 2011)

Affirming a leadership role for the United Nations in international efforts to support a nationally led process aimed at building a democratic, independent and united Libya, the Security Council decided that the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) would be authorized for an initial period of three months. It should assist Libyan national efforts to restore public security, promote the rule of law, foster inclusive political dialogue and national reconciliation, and embark on constitution-making and electoral processes.

In support of those objectives, the Council also partly lifted, through the resolution, the arms embargo imposed on Libya and the asset freeze targeting entities connected to the previous regime, under resolution 1970 (2011). It emphasized its intention to keep the no-fly zone imposed by resolution 1973 (2011) under review.

Following the adoption, Council members congratulated Libya’s representative on taking his seat as a representative of the National Transitional Council. Most speakers stressed the importance of Libyan ownership of all transitional and reconstruction efforts.

Resolution 2016 (27 OCTOBER 2011)

The UN Security Council voted unanimously to provide for the termination of the no-fly zone and civilian protection mandates adopted earlier that year for Libya.

Resolution 2022 (2 DECEMBER 2011)

Stressing the importance of continued United Nations support for Libya's transitional Government in addressing immediate priorities, the Security Council today extended the mandate of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) until 16 March 2012.

Resolution 2174 (27 AUGUST 2014)

Expressing its strong support for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), the Security Council called on all parties to agree to an immediate ceasefire and an end to the conflict.

Unanimously adopting resolution 2174 (2014) under the Charter's Chapter VII, the 15-member body condemned the use of violence against civilians and civilian institutions, and called for accountability. It also called on Libya's House of Representatives and Constitutional Drafting Assembly to carry out their tasks in a spirit of inclusiveness, urging all parties to engage in an inclusive Libyan-led political dialogue in order to help restore stability and to forge consensus around the next steps in that country's transition.

Resolution 2259 (23 DECEMBER 2015)

Through the unanimous adoption of resolution 2259 (2015), the 15-nation body endorsed the initiative to support the Government of National Accord (GNA) as the sole legitimate Government of Libya. It called on Member States to cease support to and official contact with parallel institutions claiming to be the legitimate authority, but which were outside of the Political Agreement.

Such a Government, which should be based in Tripoli, was "urgently needed" to provide Libya with the means to maintain governance, and promote stability and economic development, the Council stressed. All Member States were requested to work with Libyan authorities and the United Nations Support Mission in Libya

(UNSMIL) to develop a “coordinated package” of support to build Government capacity.

In the area of security, the Council urged States to “swiftly assist” the Government in responding to threats and support it in defeating Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da’esh), with groups that pledged allegiance to it, Ansar al-Sharia and all others associated with Al-Qaida. Those engaging in or supporting acts that threatened Libya’s security — or undermined completion of the political transition — must be held accountable.

Ghassan Salamé’s THREE POINT PLAN(29 JULY 2019)

On 29 July 2019, UN Envoy to Libya Ghassan Salame offered a new three-point plan to bring warring parties in the country back to the political process. His plan includes a humanitarian truce beginning on August 10 2019, on the occasion of Eid al-Adha, the convention of a new international meeting and holding a comprehensive national conference.

The plan’s steps had been lately discussed with the conflict’s key parties, especially Head of the Government of National Accord (GNA) Fayez al-Sarraj and Libyan National Army (LNA) Chief Marshal Khalifa Haftar.

Head of the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) briefed the Security Council members in New York via closed-circuit television from Tripoli.

He also informed the armed conflict in the country shows no signs of abating, with the war waged in Tripoli’s outskirts have left nearly 1,100 people dead, including 106 civilians.

Salamé resigned from his UNSMIL position in early March 2020, stating that the governments of countries involved in the Libyan conflict had failed to support the peace process, with numerous violations of the arms embargo.

Salamé's plan included:

-->A truce between the Government of National Accord (GNA) and Libyan National Army (LNA) and their associated militias on Eid al-Adha, along with confidence-building measures such as prisoner exchanges, releasing arbitrarily detained prisoners and exchanging the remains of victims of the conflict;

-->An international meeting of countries implicated in the conflict, to stop the fighting, implement the legally existing arms embargo of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1973 (2011), and promote the following of international human rights law;

-->A Libyan meeting similar to the originally planned Libyan National Conference, which should include three tracks:

- An economic track, which started on 6 January 2020 among 19 diverse Libyan economic experts meeting in Tunis , and continued with a 9–10 February Cairo meeting which defined the terms of reference to create a Libyan Expert Economic Commission.

- A military track, which the 5+5 Libyan Joint Military Commission started during 3–8 February 2020 in Geneva, and continued 18–23 February in Geneva leading to a draft ceasefire agreement.

- A political track for negotiation by 13 HoR members from the Tobruk and Tripoli based groups, 13 HCS members and 14 independents, which started with 20 out of the 40 participants on 26 February in Geneva.

BERLIN CONFERENCE(19 JAN 2020)

A process of consultation on Libya was initiated in September 2019 by the German government and Ghassan Salamé, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General. The Berlin process is Step 2 of the three-step initiative announced by SRSG Salamé to the Security Council on 29 July 2020 . The United Nations co-chaired the process alongside the Government of Germany which generously hosted the event and provided strong diplomatic support.

On 19 January 2020, the Berlin International Conference on Libya, at the invitation of Chancellor Angela Merkel, gathered the Governments of Algeria, China, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Turkey, the Republic of the Congo, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and the United State of America and High Representatives of the United Nations, including the UN Secretary-General and his Special Representative for Libya, the African Union, the European Union, and the League of Arab States.

The Conference's main objectives are to forge a consensus among concerned member states on the Libyan crisis and pave the way for and secure an international umbrella to protect intra-Libyan discussions over the future of the country. At a summit bringing together backers of the main warring factions in Libya, world leaders pledged to end foreign interference and work towards a "permanent ceasefire".

The conclusions include to create a new 5+5 Committee shared equally by the internationally recognized government in Tripoli and the pro Khalifa Haftar side. The conclusions say that Berlin is a "process" and that UNSMIL is to follow up and implement its conclusions through an International Follow-up Committee (IFC) made up of representatives of all those that participated in the conference.

The conclusions build upon the Paris, Palermo and Abu Dhabi processes and conclusions as well as the 2015 Skhirat Libyan Political Agreement and all relevant UN and UN Security Council resolutions. This includes UNSMIL's Ghassan Salamé current "Three-Point-Plan" for Libya.

The conclusions also allege that Berlin was aimed at unifying international support for a political solution for Libya and reiterated that there can be no military solution in Libya.

The conclusions will be referred to the UN Security Council to adopt and support.

The document called for :

1)The fight against terrorism and illegal migration and the enforcement of the arms embargo – as well as sanctions against those that break the embargo. It called for a permanent ceasefire and a mechanism to monitor it.

2)The equal distribution of wealth to remove grievances , the monopoly of the state on the legitimate use of force and the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration of the Militias.

3)The respect of Libya’s sovereign institutions such as the Central Bank of Libya, the Libyan Investment Authority and the National Oil Corporation and for violators of international human rights laws to be held accountable.

The entire list of conclusions can be viewed here

[:https://unsmil.unmissions.org/berlin-international-conference-libya-19-january-2020](https://unsmil.unmissions.org/berlin-international-conference-libya-19-january-2020)

Resolution 2510 (12 FEB 2020)

The Security Council endorsed the conclusions of the 19 January 2020 Berlin Conference on Libya, emphasizing the vital importance of progress towards a political solution to end the conflict in that country.

Adopting resolution 2510 (2020) by a vote of 14 in favour to none against, with 1 abstention (Russian Federation), the Council requested that the Secretary-General to quickly advance the tasks ascribed to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) in the operationalization paper (document S/2020/63) and make recommendations on the options therein. Similarly, it requested that he submit an interim report on the conditions for and proposals on ceasefire monitoring — including reporting and dispute-resolution mechanisms — with a view to making recommendations when the Libyan parties agree to a ceasefire.

The Council also called for meetings of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission (JMC) to continue, with full participation and without further delay, in order to agree on a permanent ceasefire, including the terms of reference for a monitoring and

verification mechanism, a separation of forces, confidence-building measures and the establishment of associated working groups supported by the United Nations.

Demanding that the parties commit to a lasting ceasefire, in accordance with terms agreed by the Joint Military Commission, the Council also demanded full compliance with the Berlin commitments to abide by the arms embargo imposed under resolution 1970 (2011). Similarly, it recalled that individuals or entities engaging in or providing support for actions threatening peace in Libya may be designated for the travel-ban and asset-freeze measures specified in that resolution.

The entire list of the resolutions passed can be viewed here

[:https://unsmil.unmissions.org/security-council-resolutions-and-statements](https://unsmil.unmissions.org/security-council-resolutions-and-statements)

UNSMIL

The United Nations Support Mission for Libya (UNSMIL) is an integrated special political mission established on 16 September 2011 by UN Security Council Resolution 2009 (2011) at the request of the Libyan authorities to support the country's new transitional authorities in their post-conflict efforts.

UNSMIL supports the GNA institution and addresses structural short- and long-term challenges for state stability (control of arms flows, coordination of international humanitarian assistance, and stabilisation of post-conflict zones). Furthermore, mediation efforts are part of UNSMIL's responsibility. The current Head of Mission acts as the main mediator between the conflict parties. UNSMIL has its headquarters in the Libyan capital of Tripoli, with offices in Benghazi and Sabha. UNSMIL is led by the UN Department of Political Affairs.

The agenda of the UNSMIL includes :

- (i) further an inclusive political process and security and economic dialogue;
- (ii) further the continued implementation of the LPA;
- (iii) help consolidate the governance, security and economic arrangements of the Government of National Accord, including support for economic reform in collaboration with international financial institutions;
- (iv) help to achieve a ceasefire and, once it is agreed by the Libyan parties, provide appropriate support to its implementation;

-
- (v) support subsequent phases of the Libyan transition process, including the constitutional process and the organisation of elections;
 - (vi) coordinate and engage closely with international actors including neighbouring countries and regional organisations;
 - (vii) provide support to key Libyan institutions;
 - (viii) support, on request, the provision of essential services and delivery of humanitarian assistance, including in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, in accordance with humanitarian principles;
 - (ix) monitor and report abuses and violations of human rights and violations of international humanitarian law, including sexual violence in conflict, notably through the effective deployment of women and child protection advisers;
 - (x) provide support in securing uncontrolled arms and related materiel and countering their proliferation; and
 - (xi) co-ordinate international assistance, and provision of advice and assistance to GNA-led efforts to stabilise post-conflict zones, including those liberated from Da'esh;

The entire mandate of the UNSMIL can be viewed here
:<https://unsmil.unmissions.org/mandate>

Role of the UNHRC

More than 300 civilians have been killed and 150,000 others displaced from their homes since last April. Despite the tentative agreement on a humanitarian truce, fighting escalated significantly in the past week. The deteriorating security has also undermined the ability of the tens of thousands of formerly displaced persons to safely return to their areas of origin.

The ongoing conflict has severely impacted the country's health system and medical services, which have limited financial resources and face shortages of basic equipment and medicines. Many hospitals or health facilities, located in areas close to the conflict, have also been damaged or closed.

UNHCR and partners are providing generators, ambulances, prefab-containers and tented clinics, in support of local health-care services. They are also raising public health awareness through posters, text messages and social media, aimed at mitigating the risks of exposure to COVID-19.

UNHCR is calling on the Libyan authorities to ensure the access and inclusion of all population groups in Libya to health surveillance, preparedness, response plans and activities.

They are also calling for the orderly release of those held in detention to the community. Asylum-seekers and refugees, held in detention because they do not have legal documentation, are particularly vulnerable and exposed, given often poor sanitation facilities, limited health services and overcrowded conditions. Many detention centres are also located in areas close to fighting frontlines.

UNHCR is particularly concerned at the growing lack of affordable housing and the rise in rental prices, as more displaced or secondarily displaced Libyans have been forced to leave their homes and are seeking new places to rent. This has particularly impacted refugees and asylum-seekers who are unable to find regular work. Refugees have told UNHCR that rental prices for single room accommodation has gone up as much as six-fold, while rental costs for houses had trebled. Many people are living in crowded, unfinished and unfurnished buildings or garage units, with as many as ten people sharing a single room. The volatile security has also led to a spike in criminality, with increased cases of targeted robberies and attacks.

UNHCR continues to operate in Libya to help provide protection and assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers, forcibly displaced Libyans and returnees, but the delivery of assistance has been severely hampered by strict security movement protocols and reduced presence on the ground.

In the last 12 months, UNHCR has provided medical consultations for more than 25,500 people, distributed emergency relief items to more than 42,700 people, and cash assistance to nearly 2,500 people. UNHCR has also supported 37 projects aimed at fostering peaceful co-existence between refugees, displaced Libyans, returnees and host communities, including through the rehabilitation of social infrastructure such as health and education facilities.

UNHCR echoes the appeal of UN Secretary-General António Guterres urging warring parties across the world to cease their fighting in support of the response to the threat of the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION AND POINTS TO BE ADDRESSED

Since the formation of Libya state, the country has been in a constant state of instability. With militias controlling the country the UN recognised GNA government has little to no control outside the capital Tripoli. Therefore, as a delegate you have to ponder on how to ensure that, following the current ceasefire, violence is avoided and to find a peaceful solution for the formation of a new government with sovereign control over all of Libya which can maintain lasting peace in the region.

Some of the questions the delegates should answer in a resolution:

- 1) Is there a way to ensure a peaceful 2021 Libyan election such that the vicious cycle of conflict is not repeated again ?
- 2) What is the best way to deal with the human rights abuse against the tens of thousands of refugees and migrants in Libya ?
- 3)What is the best way to handle Haftar's open threats against the Turkish forces ?
- 4) Is there any way to monitor the ceasefire other than the measures already in place ?

These questions only summarize some problems mentioned in this study guide but have no claim for being complete. We look forward to seeing you and how you as delegates will tackle the issue.

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