

Libya Weekly Operational Preview

November 21, 2021

Prepared by:
Risk Analysis Team, Libya

	 UKAS MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS 7818	ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management QMS/112016/001	ISO 14001:2015 Environmental Management EMS/112016/001	ISO 45001:2018 Health & Safety Management HSMS/112016/001	ISO 18788:2015 Security Operations Management SMS/022016/001	ANSI/ASIS PSC.1-2012 Quality Assurance Management SMS/072014/001
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Table of Contents

Outlook	3
Short Term Outlook	3
Medium to Long Term Outlook	3
Executive Summary	4
Political Developments	4
Military Developments	4
Threat Matrix	5
Key Dates	5
Assessment	6
Political Developments	6
Coronavirus	7
Regional Assessment	7
Cyrenaica Region	9
Fezzan Region	9
Offshore	10
Acronym List	11
GardaWorld.....	12
Information Services.....	12
Global Leader in Comprehensive Security and Risk Management.....	12

This is an abridged version of the GardaWorld Weekly Libya .Xplored report. To subscribe to our full report or to request a quote for security services in Libya please contact [Nicholas Bennett, Regional Director, Libya](#).

Outlook

Short Term Outlook

- The week has seen a significant engagement of candidates in both the presidential and parliamentary registration process. To an extent, this has sparked public interest, in an election process that was being increasingly portrayed as unlikely, and at times farcical. However, this interest and engagement have had their downsides, with the registration of contentious candidates, namely Khalifa Haftar and Saif Ghaddafi, resulting in the closure of election centres throughout some northwestern urban areas. The reaction, primarily by armed groups, shows that regardless of the level of public support for the elections, there remain strong forces against the empowerment or election of those that the groups see as existential threats. Likewise, the election timetable, post the Paris Conference remains unclear, with numerous rumours and suggestions of delays of all voting until February. Despite the continued uncertainty, there appears to be a growing acceptance of the first round of presidential elections on Dec 24, with simultaneous second-round presidential and parliamentary elections in February, however, this is in no way a confirmation of a timetable of the elections.
- Despite recent instability on the military track, there are encouraging indicators suggesting further progress is now being achieved towards the full implementation of the October 2020 ceasefire. The Cairo summit saw the establishment of lines of communication to facilitate the repatriation of Chadian, Sudanese and Nigerien nationals, while the 5+5 JMC has announced planned visits to both Russia and Turkey post the Paris Conference to discuss the withdrawal of forces. Despite the positive undertones, there remains a lack of a physical plan for the removal of the forces and questions whether sub-Saharan nations can force the repatriation of their nationals currently in Libya. Likewise, Russia is likely to continue in its implausible denial of the presence of Russian forces, while Turkey is expected only to entertain the notion of the repatriation of Syrian forces under its command in Libya.
- Competition amongst armed groups in Tripolitania remains a concern, however, the past two weeks has seen a decrease in open clashes between the groups. Several tactically opposed groups have actually been drawn together in their unified rejection of the current elections, which may account for the recent decrease in activity within the capital and the northwestern coast. However, as the election process proceeds, this unification is likely to soon unravel as groups vie for position within any potentially new administration.

Medium to Long Term Outlook

- If elections are held, there remain significant concerns over legitimacy as the process becomes more complex and prone to unilateral decision-making. Various foreign stakeholders are assessing a no-election scenario as the least desirable with it having a higher potential to lead back to conflict. This is by no means certain however and would depend on the circumstances in which a no-election scenario manifested. Any return to conflict would also likely be in the longer term and not an immediate reaction. The next few months will be crucial in determining the path Libya will take with international pressure to keep to the election timeline increasing.
- Despite ongoing attrition and the loss of some fighters to more active IS theatres like the Lake Chad Basin, the group has maintained a limited capability to mount attacks after allegedly receiving support from other 'wilayats.' So far, this operational phase has been restricted to the southern and central regions and has exclusively targeted the Libyan National Army (LNA). It's possible that the group may look to expand its operations into coastal areas and target security forces, and state institutions as the election timeline progresses. Targeting of the International community cannot be ruled out.

Executive Summary

Political Developments

- Reporting indicates that PM Dbeibah submitted his registration as a presidential candidate on the evening of Nov 21, however, at the time of writing, it has not been confirmed that the application has been accepted by the HNEC.
- Following the declaration and acceptance of the presidential candidacy for Saif Ghaddafi on Nov 14, forced closures of HNEC centres in Zintan, Zawiyah, Gharyan, Misrata, Khoms and Zliten were reported. The centres reopened over the following days, however, the lack of comment or response from the GNU, Mol, or the PC raised concern regarding the ability of the state to protect the integrity of the electoral process. Following the registration of his candidacy, Saif made an announcement calling on all Libyans to collect their ballot cards and support the electoral process.
- On Nov 15, the Head of the Technical Department of the High Electoral Commission, Faisal Rahil, confirmed the hacking of the official HNEC Facebook page, which has been the primary communication medium utilized by the Commission. Before the hacked site was taken down hackers posted an 'official' HNEC release stating that the candidacy of Saif Ghaddafi had been rejected. This has subsequently been discounted as the work of the hackers and not the Commission.
- Open sources reported that recent attempts by the UAE to find common ground between PM Dbeibah and Khalifa Haftar on the elections and cooperation between the two have failed with Haftar remaining intransigent on issues such as delaying the presidential election.
- A number of Libyan debate and civil society organizations announced that the upcoming presidential elections would see a series of televised debates between candidates. The group announced the formation of the Libyan Commission on Presidential Debates (LCPD) which will coordinate the events which are designed to allow the electorate to have a better understanding of the stances and policies of the individual candidates. The debates are to be advertised under the banner of 'Libya Decides' with the LCPD already posting an outline of their intention on social media.
- The head of HNEC Emad Sayeh, met with Attorney General Sadiq al Sour on Nov 15. While this was reported by the AG's office as being a routine discussion about progress, there have been indications that Sour may be prepared to take on the role of the refusal of any candidates should they not pass the approval process. This would, to an extent protect Sayeh and the HNEC from accusations of political bias.
- PM Dbeibah reportedly submitted his financial disclosure documentation, in what is being seen as a first step to his registration as a presidential candidate, to the Anti-Corruption Authority.
- The HNEC confirmed the registration of Béchir Saleh, Muammar Gaddafi's former financier to stand in the presidential election.

The head of the HCS, Khaled Mishri, has continued his attack on the elections on their current basis as the current laws only represent the views of one party. He called for the first round of the presidential election to be held simultaneously with the parliamentary election on Feb 15. He also called for the adoption of a barometric electoral system (fingerprint and facial scan technology) and the installation of surveillance cameras at all polling stations.

Military Developments

- Unconfirmed sources report that the LNA's Tariq Bin Zayed Battalion attempted to arrest Brigadier General Muhammed Bashr at the headquarters of the Sabha Security Directorate on Nov 17. The arrest order, is in relation to the registration of Saif Ghaddafi in Sabha. The arrest operation followed the suspension of Bashr by the Minister of the Interior, Khaled Mazen, again in relation to Ghaddafi's registration. Local sources report that Bashr is likely to continue in his role, regardless of either the LNA's or Mazen's orders, instead relying on his close relationship with both LNA affiliated and GNU affiliated forces in the Sabha urban area to support his position. Following the attempted arrest a demonstration in support of Bashr was reported on the evening of Nov 17.

- Following the Turkish AK Party's Central Decision and Executive Board (MKYK) meeting, former minister Omar Celik condemned France's recent comments regarding the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Libya. Celik argued that "It is a deliberate mistake to equate the existence of the Republic of Turkey with some paramilitary forces... Seeing Turkey as a foreign soldier is a deliberate mistake, a policy of lies, deliberate propaganda." This was supported by a later statement from Turkish Defence Minister Hulusi Akar, who reiterated that Turkey's role and position is to "carry out military training, aid and consultancy activities. One thing needs to be understood well, we are definitely not a foreign power in Libya."
- Open sources reported the release of seven members of the Turkish armed forces by the LNA on Nov 20. Unconfirmed reporting indicates that the seven were released with the mediation of Qatar, the US, and a financial payment to the LNA. Turkish media referred to the seven as Turkish citizens with no reference to a military connection. This may well be the case as it was widely reported that several Turkish citizens involved in normal commerce were seized by the LNA after they took over Sirte in January 2020.

Threat Matrix

Region	Political	Terrorism	Militancy	Crime	Kidnap
Tripolitania	High	Moderate-High	High	High	High
Tripoli	High	Moderate-High	High-Extreme	High	High
Cyrenaica	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Benghazi	High	Moderate-High	Moderate	High	High
Fezzan	High	Extreme	High-Extreme	High	High
Sabha	High	High	High	High	High

Threat Scale

Minimal

Low

Moderate

High

Extreme

Key Dates

Date	Occasion	Comment
November 22 – 23, 2021	Libya Energy & Economic Summit	Tripoli
December 24, 2021	Libyan elections / Independence Day (from Britain and France in 1951)	Public Holiday
February 17, 2022	Anniversary of the start of the 2011 revolution	Public Holiday
May 01, 2022	Labour Day	Public Holiday
May 03, 2022	Eid al-Fitr (end of Ramadan +/- 1)	Public Holiday

Assessment

Political Developments

Summary

All interest remains focussed on the election process, with the presidential candidate registration process seeing significant engagement from potential candidates, thereby increasing national support for the election from the public. Whereas the previous few months have seen a continual stream of reporting on the elections in a negative vein, primarily related to the election laws and the constitutional basis of the elections, this week saw a series of well-publicized registrations of 52 candidates, at the time of writing. While the majority of the candidates are not contentious in the national sense, the registrations of Saif Ghaddafi and Khalifa Haftar have seen the most significant reactions, primarily in the negative and within the west of the country.

The timetable for the election process, although still a point of discussion, appears to be coalescing around the prospect of the first round of the Presidential election on Dec 24, followed by the 2nd round of the presidential election and the parliamentary election 52 days later, as per the current election laws. Notably, the international community has avoided commenting on the issue of simultaneous elections post the Paris conference. The core message throughout the conference and its subsequent declaration was that both parliamentary and presidential elections should be held on Dec 24. However, within Libya, the calls from the conference have been met with silence, with even those prominent members of the IC instead focussing on the presidential elections and failing to even mention the parliamentary election process. Likewise, the Libyan political elite have remained silent on the issue, with media coverage largely focussing on the registration of candidates, while speculating on their chances in the coming vote.

Possible Triggers

The HNEC released a statement detailing the candidate application process and reiterated that the submission of an application did not equate to the acceptance of an individual as a candidate in either election. It explained that the applications had to be passed to the Attorney General, the Criminal Investigation Agency, and the Passports and Nationality Authority. Following this process the preliminary lists are released, after which a 12 days appeal process is initiated to allow stakeholders to challenge the inclusion of individual candidates. Following this process, the remaining candidates are published on the final list.

However, the release of the lists may in themselves prove to be triggers for those strongly opposed to the elections in their current format, or of the standing of certain candidates. This week saw the rejection of the standing of either Haftar or Ghaddafi manifesting itself in the closure of HNEC sites by armed groups. Therefore, it is probable that should both make the preliminary list, and finalized list, a similar reaction can be expected. Likewise, changes to the elections timetable or an announcement of the delay to the election may prompt responses from armed groups, either in rejection or support of such announcements. There are several other triggers possible over the coming month:

- Announcement of a change to Article 12 of the presidential election law, although now considered unlikely
- Announcement of the candidacy of PM Dbeibah, now probable
- Release of the preliminary candidate lists
- Release of the finalized candidate lists
- Announcement of a delay to the elections
- Announcement of revised timetable to the elections

Dbeibah to Stand in Presidential Election?

Reporting indicates that on Nov 21, PM Dbeibah submitted his registration as a presidential candidate on the evening of Nov 21, however, at the time of writing, it has not been confirmed that the application

has been accepted by the HNEC. This had followed a week of activity which was very much aimed at a presidential election bid, rather than the actions of a PM in their last month of office.

Coronavirus

Overview

COVID-19 cases saw a decrease with 3,142 reported this week, compared to 3,801 reported last week. Total deaths have increased by 69 to 5,365 while a total of 328,866 people have recovered, leaving 35,401 active cases, down significantly for a second consecutive week from 43,972 from last week. The downward trend, especially in regards to active cases, has seen an exponential increase over the past three months, with a peak of 83,210 on Sep 02 to the current 35,401 active cases being an unprecedented drop since the beginning of the pandemic

Regional Assessment

Significant Incidents

- SAF - Nov 14 03:00, Tripoli Province, Ain Zara: SAF was reported from the area of Jadida Prison.
- Demonstration - Nov 14 20:00, Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: A demonstration was reported in Martyrs' Square with protestors calling for the rejection of Saif Ghaddafi as a presidential candidate.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15, Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: The HNEC centre in Zawiyah was forcibly closed in rejection of the candidacy of Saif Ghaddafi. The closure also impacts on centres in Surman, Sabratha and Zuwara.
- Troop Movements - Nov 15 00:00, Tripoli Province, Janzour: An armed group mobilization was reported in the Janzour area.
- Armed Robbery - Nov 14 14:00, Tripoli Province, Airport Road: Unidentified perpetrators in military uniform stopped an individual on the pretext of a vehicle accident before robbing him of his possessions.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15, Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Gharyan: The HNEC centre in Gharyan was forcibly closed by an armed group in response to the candidacy of Saif Ghaddafi.
- Troop Movements - Nov 14 20:00, Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Zintan: An armed group mobilization was reported in Zintan in a response to the candidacy of Saif Ghaddafi.
- Troop Movements - Nov 15 01:00, Misrata Province, Misrata: An armed group mobilization was reported, with the group departing Misrata towards Tripoli.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15 00:00, Misrata Province, Misrata: An armed group forced entry into the Misrata HNEC offices and reportedly burnt election cards and related election paraphernalia.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15 12:00, Al-Murqub Province, Zliten: An armed group forced the closure of the Zliten HNEC office in rejection of the candidacy of Saif Ghaddafi.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15, Al-Murqub Province, Khoms: An armed group forced the closure of the HNEC offices in Khoms in response to the candidacy of Saif Ghaddafi.
- Armed Robbery - Nov 16 00:20, Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Riqdalin: An armed group staged a mock VCP and robbed an individual of an amount of cash.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15 15:30, Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Riqdalin: The HNEC centre in Riqdalin was closed by an unknown armed group, reportedly from Zawiyah.
- Murder/ Execution - Nov 15 21:00, Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Jinan Attia: Following a suspected targeted killing an armed clash was reported in Jinan Attia.
- Armed Clash - Nov 16 01:20, Nuqat Al-Khams Province, Ajaylat: An armed clash was reported in Ajaylat.
- Armed Attack - Nov 15 13:00, Az Zawiyah Province, Sabratha: An armed attack was reported against the maternity ward at Sabratha teaching hospital. The attack was due to an ongoing sit in by medical staff.
- Murder/ Execution - Nov 15 17:00, Az Zawiyah Province, Surman: A female was shot and killed and her daughter injured by unknown perpetrators.

- Murder/ Execution - Nov 15 17:30, Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: An individual was shot and killed and two others injured in a targeted attack. All are believed to be affiliated with Al-Far. A possible mobilization and limited armed clash was reported locally following the attack.
- SAF - Nov 16 02:30, Tripoli Province, Janzour: SAF was reported in the Alwani area.
- Demonstration - Nov 16 11:00, Tripoli Province, Prime Minister's Office: A sit in demonstration was reported in the area of the PM's office. The protestors were reportedly security staff calling for financial and administrative grievances to be resolved.
- Armed Clash - Nov 15 21:00, Tripoli Province, Shok Road: A limited armed clash was reported between 444 brigade and SSA forces in the area of the Medical Traffic lights on Al-Shok road.
- Election violence/intimidation - Nov 15 18:00, Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Alsaba: The Alsaba HNEC offices were reportedly closed forcibly by an armed group.
- Murder/ Execution - Nov 16 00:30, Misrata Province, Misrata: A targeted killing of a traffic police member was reported in the general Misrata area.
- SAF - Nov 16 00:10, Tripoli Province, Equestrian Bridge: SAF was reported from the area of the Equestrian Club.
- Kidnap - Nov 16 21:00, Tripoli Province, Tripoli University: A suspected kidnapping was reported at the Tripoli University CP and an unnamed armed group.
- Armed Clash - Nov 17 23:40, Tripoli Province, Abu Saleem: An armed incident was reported at a migrant detention centre in the Abu Saleem area. Unconfirmed reporting indicates three migrants were later treated for gunshot wounds to the lower body.
- SAF - Nov 19 09:10, Az Zawiyah Province, Sabratah: SAF was reported as injuring two unidentified police officers.
- Troop Movements - Nov 19 00:20, Az Zawiyah Province, Sabratah: An armed group mobilization was reported with forces moving between Surman and Sabratah.
- SAF - Nov 19 00:00, Tripoli Province, Ghut al-Shaal: SAF was reported in the Ghut al-Shaal area in what is believed to have been celebratory fire.
- Troop Movements - Nov 18 15:35, Tripoli Province, Tajura: A convoy of suspected 166th Battalion forces was reported as moving from the Tajura area towards the city centre.
- Armed Clash - Nov 18 18:00, Tripoli Province, Twaisha: An armed clash was reported between 444th Brigade forces and an unknown group in the Twaisha area.
- Kidnap - Nov 18 23:50, Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Awiniya: The Director of the Food and Dug control of the Administrative Central Branch, Muhammad al-Mashai, was reportedly kidnapped. Al-Mashai reportedly assumed the position last week, taking over from his cousin.
- Armed Robbery - Nov 18 11:00, Al-Jabal Al-Gharbi Province, Ash Shwayrif: A truck driver was targeted in an armed robbery on the main Qaryat-Ash Shwayrif road.
- SAF - Nov 20 03:00, Az Zawiyah Province, Zawiyah: SAF was reported in the Zawiyah area.
- Murder/ Execution - Nov 20 00:00, Tripoli Province, Ghut al-Shaal: An unconfirmed report indicates a member of an armed group was shot and killed in a targeted attack.
- HMG - Nov 20 23:59, Tripoli Province, Hamza Camp: HMG was reported in the vicinity of Hamza camp.
- Kidnap - Nov 20 21:00, Tripoli Province, Ain Zara: An individual was kidnapped/arrested by an armed group.

Cyrenaica Region

Significant Incidents

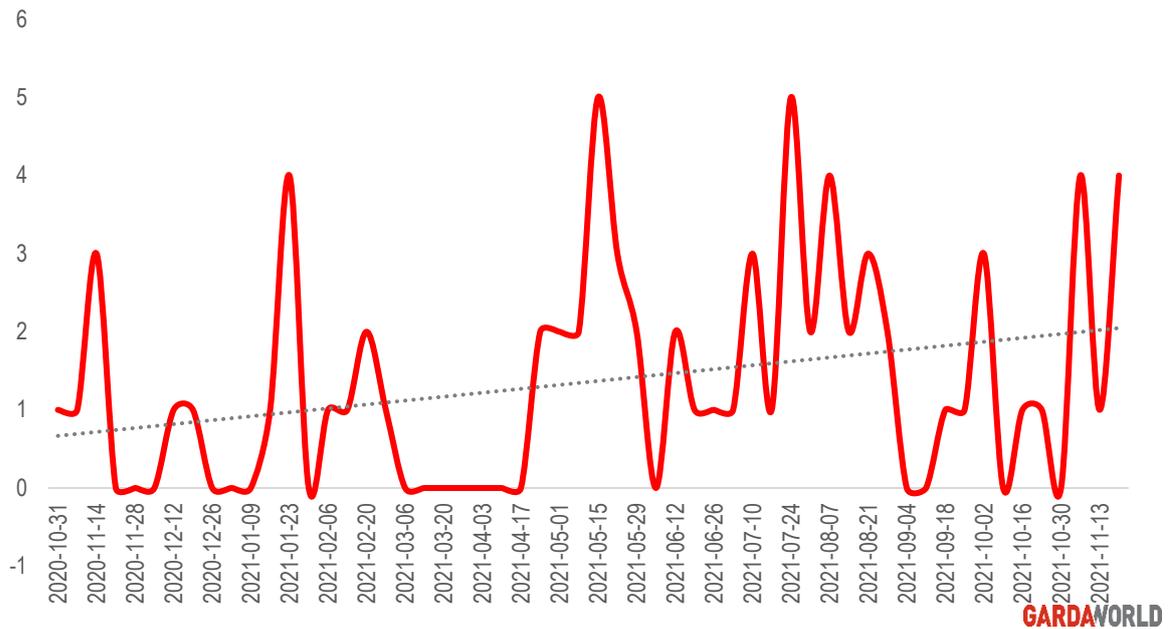
- Demonstration - Nov 16 14:00, Benghazi Province, Benghazi: Members of the Educational Facilities Guard protested their exclusion from the recent pay awards for the education sector outside the Financial Monitoring Services Building.

Fezzan Region

Significant Incidents

- Arrest - Nov 15, Sabha Province, Sabha: LNA forces attempted to arrest the Sabha Security Director, Brigadier General Mohamed Bashr in connection to the earlier registration of Saif Ghaddafi as a presidential candidate.
- Security Operation - Nov 17 16:20, Sabha Province, Sabha: An arrest operation was reported when alleged members of the TBZ entered the Security Directorate building in Sabha. It is believed the target of the operation was Brigadier General Bashr, however, Bashr was reportedly not present.
- Kidnap - Nov 19 01:00, Sabha Province, Qurdah Agricultural Area: An individual was kidnapped in the Qurdah area.
- Carjacking - Nov 18 14:00, Sabha Province, Sabha: An armed carjacking was reported near the Sabha Security directorate.
- Demonstration - Nov 18 18:55, Sabha Province, Sabha: A demonstration in support of Brigadier General Bashr was reported after several attempts to arrest him by LNA forces.
- Armed Robbery - Nov 20 16:40, Sabha Province, Mahdia: An armed robbery was reported in the Mahdia area.

Offshore



Graph: Incidents by week offshore Libya

Significant Incidents

- Rescue - Nov 16, Offshore, Offshore: A total of 307 persons were returned to Tripoli in two separate Libyan maritime operations. Of this number 22 were female and 11 children. 10 deaths were also reported, however, it is unclear if the deaths are connected with the returned migrants.
- Rescue - Nov 19, Offshore, Offshore: 72 migrants were intercepted at sea and returned to Tripoli port.
- Shipwreck - Nov 17, Offshore, Offshore: 72 migrants drowned and 15 were rescued after their boat sank off the coast from Zuwara
- Rescue - Nov 20 21:00, Offshore, Offshore: 92 migrants were disembarked at Tripoli port after Sabratha coastguard responded to a distress call from their boat.



Get critical security information from around the world.

Click here to register for a free account:
garda.com/crisis24



Disclaimer: The information and opinions expressed in this Report are the views of GardaWorld and constitute a judgment as at the date of the Report and are subject to change without notice. The information and opinions expressed in this Report have been formed in good faith on the basis of the best information and intelligence available at the time of writing, but no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made as to its accuracy, completeness or correctness. GardaWorld accepts no liability arising out of or in connection with the comments made or the information set out in this Report and the reader is advised that any decision taken to act or not to act in reliance on this Report is taken solely at the reader's own risk. In particular, the comments in this Report should not be construed as advice, legal or otherwise.

Acronym List

AQ - Al-Qaeda
BAM – Al Bunyan Al Marsous (Misratan-led)
BDB – Benghazi Defense Brigade / Saraya Defend Benghazi (SDB) (Al Qaeda-aligned – AAS and RSCB associated/umbrella group)
CBL – Central Bank of Libya
CNI – Critical National Infrastructure
DACOCT - Deterrence Apparatus for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism (SDF)
DDR - Disarmament, demobilising and reintegration
DF – Direct Fire
DPF – Derna Protection Force (an amalgamation of all militias in Derna, including the MSCD)
GECOL – General Electricity Company of Libya
GMMR – Great Man-made River
GNA – Government of National Accord (2016)
GNC – General National Congress (2012)
GNU – Government of National Unity (2021)
GTUC - Greater Tripoli Union Council (Tripoli militias and others, established in June 2020)
HNEC – High National Elections Commission
HoR – House of Representatives (Tobruk-based)
IDF – Indirect Fire (mortars/rockets)
IDP - Internally Displaced Persons
IED - Improvised Explosive Device
IOC - International Oil Company
IS - Islamic State
LIFG – Libyan Islamic Fighting Group
LNA – Libyan National Army
LNG – Libyan National Guard
LPA – Libyan Political Agreement (2015)
LPDF - Libyan Political Dialogue Forum (2020)
LROR - Libyan Revolutionary Operations Room
MoD - Ministry of Defense
MoF - Ministry of Finance
MoFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoI - Ministry of Interior
MoJ - Ministry of Justice
MoO - Ministry of Oil
MoT - Ministry of Transportation
MSCD – Mujahideen Shura Council of Derna (AQ aligned)
NFDK - No Further Details Known
NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation (aid/charity)
NOC – National Oil Company
NSG – National Salvation Government (GNC)
NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report
PC – Presidency Council (GNA)
PG – Presidential Guard
PFG - Petroleum Facilities Guard
RPG - Rocket Propelled Grenade
RSCB - Revolutionary Shura Council of Benghazi
RTA - Road Traffic Accident
SAF - Small Arms Fire
SDB – Saraya Defend Benghazi / BDB (Al Qaeda-aligned – AAS and RSCB associated/umbrella group)
SDF – Rada Deterrence Force/ Special Deterrence Force/ Rada
Technical - An improvised weapon-mounted pick-up truck
TPF – Tripoli Protection Force (TRB, Nawasi 8 Force, Bab Tajoura Brigade and Ghneiwa umbrella group, established in December 2018)
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance

GardaWorld

Information Services

From our management offices and field offices in strategic locations our constant monitoring of the high-risk environments in which we work is conveyed through our range of risk analysis reports. The reports contain detailed updates, delivering current and relevant ground-truth information to assist both our personnel and our clients in their decision-making.

Our wider risk management solutions provide members of the defense, diplomatic, development, oil & gas and infrastructure sectors operating in potentially high-risk and complex environments with a comprehensive range of risk analysis, intelligence, crisis response, and training services. These services are designed to provide clients with the proactive capability to remain aware in potentially hostile environments and identify risks while strengthening their reactive capacity in emergency situations.

Our current regular reporting geographies include: Nigeria, Mali, Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan and Yemen on a daily, weekly, fortnightly, and monthly basis.

Through our constant monitoring and predictive threat analysis our Information Services team help you plan for, manage, and respond to risks.

For more information on our security reports or for information about our special-to-task reports tailored to individual client requirements, please contact us: gwinfo@garda.com or contact our regional representative Libya.RAM@garda.com

For more information on how our services can support your business in Libya contact:

Nicholas Bennett, Regional Director, Libya Nicholas.Bennett@garda.com

Global Leader in Comprehensive Security and Risk Management

GardaWorld Security Services – Middle East & Africa is the international security division of GardaWorld Security Corporation, the world's largest privately owned security company with over 102,000 global staff.

We support clients in emerging, complex and high-risk markets around the world with static security, security consulting, risk analysis and reporting, crisis management and business continuity, mobile security, close protection, training and kidnap for ransom and extortion response solutions.

We work across multiple business sectors to provide protection and security for clients in the extractives, aerospace and defense, critical infrastructure, government and diplomatic and development sectors to secure employees, assets, and reputation so clients can focus solely on running daily operations and growing their business.

Discover more about the markets we serve and to learn how our international security solutions can help you contact us today: gwinfo@garda.com

Security Services - Middle East & Africa

Headquarters

Office 2502, Tower 2, Currency House
DIFC, PO Box 482069
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Regional Office

Battus House,
Turkish School Road,
Tripoli,
Libya

garda.com

Protecting people, assets and reputations worldwide.

GardaWorld is the world's largest privately owned security services company, offering cash services, physical and specialized security solutions and, with the Crisis24 portal, the dissemination of vetted information related to international security. Our operations take us from our head office in Montreal to oil fields in Iraq and to embassies in Africa, as well as through major U.S. financial institutions and Canadian airports.

We work in a variety of sectors, such as financial services, infrastructure, natural resources and retail. We are a partner of choice for private companies, governments, humanitarian organizations, and multinationals with personnel all over the world. By mitigating the risks and allowing our clients to conduct business in complete security, we are strengthening the trust they place in us to protect their staff, their assets and their operations.

