UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL (UNSC)

THE SITUATION IN LIBYA

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Basic Overview of the Issue

Since the ousting of authoritarian dictator Muammar Gaddafi in 2011, the State of Libya has been afflicted by an onslaught of political, humanitarian and military crises that have persisted over the years, despite the United Nations' countless efforts to intervene. With conflict continuously perpetuated by regional militants, revolutionary groups and international actors from the Middle East, Libya has experienced two civil wars, whose effects continue to contribute to a general state of unrest and domestic instability.

Reports from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as the Human Rights Watch dictate that the current interim government continues to engage in unlawful acts of arbitrary detention, torture and mass extrajudicial killings. Such actions have been especially prevalent towards migrants and asylum seekers attempting to transit through the country, who have been regularly subjected to inhumane conditions in detention centers. Restrictions on NGOs and journalists wishing to operate within the country have also severely hindered humanitarian efforts.

Political strife is on the rise, as tensions between the many factions attempting to rule the country have impeded democratic elections and the creation of a new constitution for over a decade. These disagreements have only exacerbated armed conflict near the capital, resulting in thousands of deaths and displacing many more people in the process. It has not helped that many states in the region have long been fuelling these clashes by supplying arms and military ordnance to both sides, further delaying a conclusive ceasefire agreement.

The need for immediate action to deal with the situation in Libya is clear. Effective measures are necessary to aid the nation in its transition to democratic governance, to ensure that rampant war crimes and human rights violations are punished with due process, and most importantly, to safeguard the rights and liberties of the Libyan people. However, despite countless UN treaties and agreements between political authorities, these issues have evaded lasting solutions. Thus, intervention by the Security Council may prove to be a prerequisite to meaningful progress.

Explanation of Important Terms

Civil Unrest

As the United Nations' Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) has defined it, civil unrest is a period of instability in which citizens of a nation regularly engage in collective action, whether that be violent or passive in nature, against a government or leading authority, through means such as protests, demonstrations, riots, assassinations and terrorist activities. This phenomenon is often seen during times of peace, though unrest can also occur in the midst of armed conflict as well.

Interim Government

Interim or provisional governments are temporary governments, formed in the aftermath of large-scale crises that have incapacitated prior political authorities. They remain in power until a permanent leadership can be determined, and their responsibilities generally include organizing elections, drafting constitutions, reforming institutions, and maintaining civil order and peace until democratic reforms have been completed. (Strasheim, 2014)

Arbitrary Detention

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, or OHCHR, defines arbitrary detention as the act of depriving an individual of personal liberty, without their consent, on a basis that is not legally justified. Examples of this would be imprisoning civilians without holding fair trials, or interning members of a civic group based on political, ethnic or religious factors. Arbitrary detention, and any form of unlawful confinement, is recognized globally as a war crime.

Military Ordnance

Military ordnance refers to logistical supplies that are necessary during armed conflict, such as guns, ammunition, artillery, armor, vehicles, and food provisions. Explosives and munitions that have not been detonated on the field, yet remain active and dangerous, are specifically called Unexploded Military Ordnance, or UXO. Usage of equipment that can create UXOs, such as landmines and cluster ammunition, are heavily restricted (and in some cases, outlawed) by the Mine Ban Treaty.

Internally Displaced People

IDPs are individuals who are forced to abandon their homes, owing either to their

destruction or due to external threats like armed violence and legal persecution, in order to find a home elsewhere in their own country. The Office of the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) verifies the existence of almost 72.1 million IDPs in the world as of 2024, many of which are found within the Middle East or North Africa. Those who experience internal displacement often struggle to access the most basic of commodities, and providing them with humanitarian assistance is one of the UNHCR's most fundamental goals.

Ceasefire Treaties

A ceasefire/armistice treaty is a bilateral agreement, mandating that the parties of a conflict must cease all hostile, military activity for a temporary period of time. Such agreements are made to either stall long enough for a permanent peace treaty to be settled, or to create an environment more conducive to diplomatic discussions.

Dual Power

Dual power is a phenomenon that occurs when two different governments simultaneously have control over different parts of a nation, coexisting to form a fragmented leadership. Often, one of these is considered by the international community to be the legitimate government, while the other is treated as a revolutionary or separatist movement attempting to consolidate power.

Detailed Background of the Issue

In providing a comprehensive explanation of this matter, it is essential to cover both historic events that have led up to the Libyan crisis, and the consequences of these conflicts that continue to plague the country to this day. Thus, this section covers four main areas of interest, including Gaddafi's reign, the civil war, efforts to achieve democratic rule, and recent developments.

Libya in the 20th Century

For much of the first half of the 20th century, Libya was a constitutional monarchy led by King Sayyid Idris. Having just become an independent nation after years of Italian colonial rule, it suffered the same fate as many other liberated colonies of the time: immense poverty, a lack of resources or infrastructure for industrialization, and above all, political instability.

Although the first two of these issues would soon be resolved following the discovery of large oil reserves within Libya's borders, political tension would not die down, eventually resulting in a full-blown coup d'état.

On the 1st of September, 1969, with the help of numerous members of the Libyan Army, Muammar Gaddafi led the Al Fateh Revolution, in which he seized control of the government and declared the creation of the new Libyan Arab Republic that would be under the control of the Revolutionary Command Council (RCC). This movement was met with minimal opposition, and support promptly came from the Libyan people, from other states in the region, and even from members of the past royal family. Thus, Gaddafi was easily able to designate himself as the head of state, and instate a variety of new policies.

Many of these policies aimed to reform the government's administrative institutions, or introduce new ones entirely. One such reform of this era was the creation of the Revolutionary Committees, large councils that worked to instill the nation's new political ideals into its citizens. However, they also had the discreet goal of conducting mass surveillance operations against the populace to detect any and all political opposition to the RCC, and promptly act against it. Thus, it can be argued that this new government, while claiming to be democratic in nature, was far closer to an autocracy led by Gaddafi; frequent media blackouts and crackdowns on counter-coups corroborate this fact.

Not all of Gaddafi's changes were necessarily geared towards repressing his people, though: when it came to cultural policies, a number of them centred on enforcing women's rights, and resolving gender-based wage disparities. (Anderson, 2011) His leadership was also one marked by great prosperity, as investments in oil and large-scale agricultural projects meant that Libya's economy could be quickly revitalized, eventually allowing it to earn the highest Human Development Index (HDI) in all of Africa.

Nevertheless, Gaddafi had mixed popularity among citizens, and his reign would not be free of civil dissent. Widespread protests began in April of 1976, calling for the RCC to establish fair, democratic elections, and to bring an end to the government's constant surveillance of all aspects of daily life. These protests, however, were met with a harsh response: many of the dissenters were imprisoned, tortured and publicly executed, serving as a reminder of why Gaddafi's totalitarian power was not to be questioned.

Despite the implementation of such extreme measures, demonstrations against

Gaddafi continued to occur, and he eventually had to step down from his position as leader of the RCC. This did not mean his time in power was over yet: his countless other responsibilities within the government and the army meant that he would still play a crucial role in a variety of important political and military decisions.

It did mean that his authority was gradually beginning to weaken, and this was accentuated by a rise in radical Islamic movements all over the country; some merely ideologically extremist, while others were outright violent and led by militants. This fostered an environment of instability, and although the government would try and repress these threats to its infallible power, eventually, they would prove too much to handle- especially after the notorious Arab Spring.

Libya's Civil War

The First Arab Spring was an extended period of civil unrest that took place within the Arab States from December of 2010 to the end of 2012. It initially started in Tunisia, as a series of armed revolutions that plotted to take down the totalitarian regime, and bring power to the people through democracy instead. It quickly spread to other countries within the Middle East and North Africa, however, and Libya was certainly not an exception.

This was proven during the Revolt of 2011, which would serve as the stepping stone to Libya's very first civil war. On February 15th, after a fairly short period of peace and order, tensions between civilians and the government would flare up once more, especially after allegations of ill-treatment towards political prisoners. This resulted in a string of anti-government protests around the capital, which as usual, were immediately countered by troops sent to disengage the crowds.

However, protests would only continue to grow from this point onwards, and so would the intensity of the government's response. Protestors were met with mass arrests and were even shot on the streets by military personnel; a media blackout was also enforced to prevent information of these atrocities from reaching the outside world.

This was not successful, as news would reach foreign countries and humanitarian organizations promptly after, and international pressure for these crimes to end would rise, in tandem with calls for Gaddafi to finally step down from all involvement in the Libyan government. Evidently, he would not accept any of these requests; on the contrary, Gaddafi would soon secure full control over the military to try and deal with the situation directly,

claiming that the protesters were "...being controlled by (terrorist group) Al-Qaeda…" to justify his countless attacks against them. (Britannica, 2012)

Rebel forces would seize this moment of civil unrest as an opportunity to reciprocate the government's attacks against them: thus began the actual conflict of the Libyan Civil War, between pro-Gaddafi forces and anti-government revolutionaries. The war would not have ended in the latter's favor, however, if it were not for exorbitant foreign intervention.

In the beginning, this came in the form of international sanctions, imposed by the UNSC, against Gaddafi and his fellow supporters within the Libyan government: however, as organizations like the European Union (EU), International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC) began to condemn the regime for the crimes against humanity it committed during the war, further arms embargoes and no-fly zones over government-controlled territories would be imposed.

Support for the newly created Transitional National Council, which served as the committee in charge of leading the rebellion, would eventually come from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as part of a mandate passed by the UNSC that authorized military intervention within the country. NATO troops would go on to be responsible for destroying a large portion of the government's air force, and many of its important military centres, providing significant aid to the rebels in the process.

Thus, after months of non-stop fighting and intense conflict between the two sides, the TNC would finally emerge victorious in October of 2011, having taken over the capital, executed Gaddafi, and pronounced itself to be the new legitimate government of Libya. This marked the end of the Libyan Civil War, which had taken tens of thousands of lives, and left many more injured or displaced.

The destruction left in the wake of the prior government's frequent bombings, and of NATO's own airstrikes, proved to be the first challenge that the nation would need to recover from. However, soon enough, it became clear that there were many more obstacles that would need to be dealt with if the revolution was to truly become successful in bringing its ideals to life: an effective transition to democratic governance proved to be one of the most difficult.

Post-War Conflict

It is at this point that a variety of new factions enter the fray. The first of these is the

General National Congress (GNC), which would act as the successor to the TNC, and the interim government of Libya from 2012 to 2014. The GNC's main purpose was to draft a new constitution for the nation, a mission which it was given 18 months to fulfill. Note that this was the very first time that a government had come into power through democratic means, as this transition was the result of Libya's first parliamentary elections, that had been held only a month prior.

The GNC would find limited success, though, as there were a number of factors that prevented it from exercising its authority over the populace. The most prevalent was continued infighting between many of the militias that had served in the first Civil War, which were mainly comprised of armed civilians that had loyalty to different religious, ethnic and tribal groups. Now that there was no common enemy to rebel against, pre-existing tensions between these groups would lead to regular sectarian violence.

Islamic extremists would only contribute to an already heated environment: terrorist attacks against diplomatic consulates and buildings belonging to the Libyan National Army were common, and were traced back to radical groups like the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS). Such groups would soon form a coalition known as Libya Dawn.

Soon enough, the GNC would be ousted from government rule, owing to their inability to present a constitutional draft by the time the deadline had passed. The Libyan House of Representatives (HoR) would replace them soon after. Although the HoR did prove to be far more effective at institutional reform,

Figure 1: Different territories held by the GNC and HoR in 2015. (ISPI, 2021)

its secular ideology aggravated Islamists, who declared that the GNC was still in power and that its mandate had been unfairly ended. Supporters of the GNC would go on to hold violent protests against the House, and clashes ensued between the Libyan National Army, who was in control of the eastern parts of the country, and militants acting under Libya Dawn, who controlled the west.

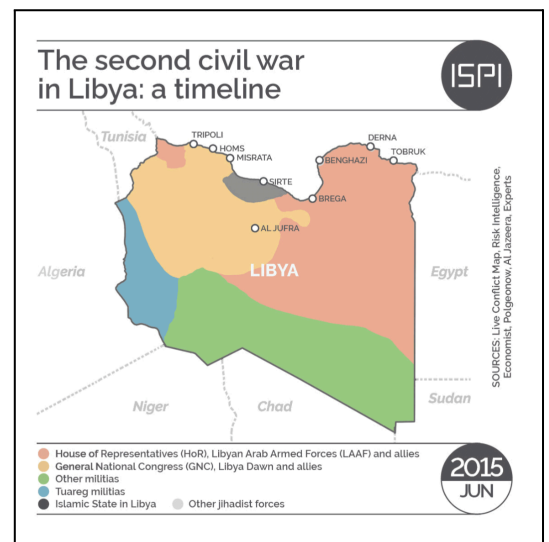Thus began Libya's Second Civil War, which would last for almost six years. The

extended duration was due in part to the involvement of many more actors, as opposed to the two that were seen in the prior conflict. As Figure 1 shows, even at the beginning of the war, militias belonging to the Tuareg tribe, terrorists connected to ISIS, and other armed groups had occupied different parts of Libyan territory, fighting for command over the rest.

The UN would soon get involved too, hoping to facilitate diplomatic discussions between the two sides and resolve their disputes despite their vast ideological differences. On the 17th of December, 2015, these negotiations resulted in the Libyan Political Agreement, a document outlining the creation of a unified government known as the Government of National Accord (GNA). This new body would replace the GNC, and work with the House in order to settle the civil war.

This transition only brought temporary peace, as unification proved to be impossible. Fights continued to break out all around the capital, and elections could not be held due to the ongoing violence between the different groups. By 2019, the HoR was getting ready to launch a new military operation, called Flood of Dignity, to fully take control of the western territories. This marked the beginning of the last stage of the war, one in which the two main factions would compete directly for power.

It would appear that the GNA, with the support of neighbouring countries and of the UN, was finally able to proclaim itself as the rightful leader of Libya in August of 2020. A permanent ceasefire agreement was signed, and one last interim government, the Government of National Unity (GNU), was formed.

Recent Developments

Unfortunately, the Libyan crisis would not end there. Six entire years of war had left an already fragile political order fragmented, and just as quickly as disagreements between the GNA and HoR had been settled, more would arise. Specifically, right before the presidential elections could occur at the end of 2021, the HoR would retract support of the new unified government, citing a lack of faith in the GNU's ability to oversee reconstruction efforts, and grievances with electoral law. The election had to be indefinitely postponed by the council in charge, and it has still not occurred, despite three entire years of political discussions.

Another important issue pertains to the continued presence of foreign military troops within Libya, which had initially been supplied by countries like Egypt, Turkey, Tunisia and Russia during the 2014-2020 conflict. Despite the war being over, they have not yet been

retracted from the country, and continue to play a part in many of the short-lived armed conflicts seen to this day.

Oil has also fuelled violence in Libya's borders. According to the Global Conflict Tracker, almost 80% of Libya's yearly GDP originates from selling petroleum to the Middle East, which means that control of oil fields and production plants remains a lucrative prospect for the divided governments: however, military clashes have severely reduced production and caused damage to much of Libya's infrastructure, posing grave dangers to the nation's already struggling economy.

As mentioned in the Overview, human rights violations are still increasingly common, as well. The lack of a functioning judiciary system means that arbitrary detention and extrajudicial killings are commonplace, which has resulted in immense overcrowding, especially due to the provisional government's crackdowns on the rights of free speech, expression and association. Political activists and journalists are recurrent targets for legal persecution.

It is quite telling that many detainees are also migrants or asylum seekers. Libya's geographical location dictates that it is a country most migrants from Western Africa must pass through in order to cross the Mediterranean, so it is not shocking that almost 750 thousand migrants and refugees move through its borders every year. (Human Rights Watch, 2024)

Many of them receive mistreatment, subjected to any range of crimes against humanity, from indefinite detention and deportation to forced labor and sexual violence. Their journey is also hindered by the vast amounts of unexploded ordnance that can be found on the coast, most of which are cluster munitions or landmines that remain from the civil wars. The threat they pose is amplified by regular flooding that pulls them closer towards residential areas, a risk that must be urgently dealt with to avoid further casualties.

One final recent development from September of 2023 was Storm Daniel. Thousands of people died during the disaster, and about 50 thousand lost their homes, adding to an already massive portion of the population that is displaced. Many NGOs point to weak infrastructure, a lack of humanitarian coordination, and minimal measures to evacuate people from the affected areas as the culprits for the crisis that followed, many of which can be traced back to the government's persisting inability to protect its people.

All in all, it's clear that Libya, even after decades of brutal war, remains one of the most fragile states in Northern Africa: the humanitarian and political situation continues to worsen with time, and so does a severe lack of national security and political trust.

Figure 2: Immense flooding occurred in Libya after the onset of Storm Daniel. (WMO, 2023)

Major Parties Involved

Libya

Evidently, the State of Libya is at the heart of this agenda item, afflicted by an extensive number of humanitarian, political and financial issues. As of currently, it is led by dual power, for both Tripoli's GNU and Tobruk's HoR continue to fight over control of varying regions, with the recognition and support of different international actors. Thus, although Libya may be called a democratic state; sectarian violence, a lack of an actual constitution outlining the democratic process, and a general atmosphere that is unconducive to elections, means that this label is contentious at best.

Economically, Libya is described as one of the more developed countries in Africa, but its prosperity is challenged by its heavy reliance on oil. The government's failure to invest in other resources or infrastructure projects is an obstacle towards economic diversification and growth; issues like social inequality and unemployment are also rampant, despite the many measures implemented to tackle them during Gaddafi's reign.

The main problem preventing the turmoil in Libya from coming to an end has been a complete lack of cooperation, both between the different governments in the country, and between foreign states as well. In such an environment, meaningful progress towards resolving civil unrest and upholding international law has been slow.

United States of America (USA)

Initially, during the 20th century, the USA and Libya had a strained relationship, one that was exacerbated by Gaddafi's choice to fund Islamist terrorists targeting American troops and diplomatic centres in North Africa. Trade was limited due to sanctions, and relations would not normalize until 2003, when Gaddafi would decide to cease his sponsorship of extremist groups, and dismantle the state's nuclear arsenal.

The USA served as the TNC's greatest ally during the Civil War, as it was the very first state to assist in the creation of a no-fly zone over Libyan soil. This amity would persist even after the war had been won, and Libya would provide full support to the US' efforts to investigate a terrorist attack that had been conducted against its consulate.

Almost 12 years later, the Department of State still claims that it "is committed to ensuring a stable and prosperous Libya," a mission which it upholds through regular support to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The USA also supplied a million dollars worth of humanitarian assistance to the nation, in the wake of Storm Daniel.

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation first saw Libya as an opportunity to forge new alliances with the Arab States during the Second Civil War. Having supplied the nation with arms in the past, and assisted in reconstruction efforts, it had the sufficient power to guide the new conflict to a desirable outcome- which is exactly why in February of 2015, Putin announced his support for the HoR as the leading government.

Support would come to the House in the form of additional troops from the Russian-backed Wagner Group, a private military company that also contributed ammunition, explosives and other forms of ordnance to the National Army. In exchange, Russia was granted convenient access to many of Libya's ports, and a number of military bases as well, some of which it still occupies.

It is unsurprising that the revived conflict between the HoR and GNU has been favorable for Russia's best interests, and many of Wagner's foreign fighters are still present in the region. Despite this, the federation also gives financial aid to UNSMIL, and has plans to open its embassy under the GNU.

The Arab League

Libya first joined the Arab League in 1953, when it was still a monarchy under King Idris' rule. It has historically had a tumultuous relationship with the regional organization, having been suspended during the first Civil War on accounts of violence against civilians and human rights violations.

Even now, the situation in Libya is a point of contention among the League's members: while nations like Saudi Arabia and Egypt have supported the HoR, others like Qatar have instead provided their aid to the UN-backed GNU. Thus, while the League has consistently emphasised the need for reconciliation efforts and diplomatic discussions within Libya, there is no consensus on which faction is to be legally recognized.

Algeria

Although Algeria is a member of the Arab League, its border with Libya and presence in the Security Council means that it is a large stakeholder in this crisis. In line with this fact, the Algerian government has regularly expressed concern over the ongoing conflict, and the possibility of it spilling over to their own territory: nevertheless, it has conducted meetings with the GNU, likely to strengthen Algeria's relations with its neighbors.

Republic of Türkiye

As the last major party within this conflict, Turkey was another one of the states that provided military support to the GNA during the 2014-2020 conflict; this occurred in January of 2020, and the government continues to send Turkish forces on a frequent basis.

This hasn't been Turkey's only contribution to the GNA, however, as in November of 2019, a deal was signed between both parties that aimed to settle their maritime jurisdiction within the Mediterranean. This agreement was incredibly controversial, as the two governments staked claims to a collective Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that was considered illegal under maritime law. Hence, the deal has been heavily contested, both by the HoR, and by other states who would be negatively affected by its terms.

Chronology of Important Events

Date	Description of the Event
September 1, 1969	The Al Fateh Revolution occurs, led by Gaddafi; King Idris I is overthrown, and a new Libyan government (the RCC) is formed.
December 17, 2010	The Arab Spring begins in Tunisia, spreading to Libya over the course of the next year.
February 17, 2011	First Libyan Civil War starts after peaceful demonstrations give way to armed rebellion.
February 27, 2011	The National Transitional Council is officially established by rebel leaders.
March, 2011	ICC opens up a number of cases against Gaddafi, and other Libyan war criminals.
September 16, 2011	The United Nations Support Mission for Libya (UNSMIL) is formed.
October 23, 2011	NTC celebrates victory in the Civil War, and begins efforts to transition to democratic governance.
August 8, 2012	GNC is granted power by the previous Interim Government, and steps into office.
September 11, 2012	Islamists attack the US Consulate in Benghazi, beginning an international investigation.
May 16, 2014	The second civil war ensues following revived violence between rival militias.
August 4, 2014	A secondary government, the HoR, is formally established to succeed the GNC.

December 17, 2015	The Libyan Political Agreement is signed to form the GNA, with the support of the UN.
November 27, 2019	The Libya-Turkey Maritime Deal is accepted by both sides, despite international condemnation.
October 23, 2020	Diplomatic negotiations result in a permanent ceasefire, ending the civil war.
December 21, 2021	Despite the UN's best efforts, Libya's first presidential elections are indefinitely postponed.
March/August, 2023	Renewed armed conflict occurs in the capital, Tripoli, and in the city of Zawiya.
September 10, 2023	Storm Daniel hits Eastern Libya, resulting in a vast amount of casualties and displacement.

Relevant International Documents

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, December 10, 1948, General Assembly Resolution S/RES/217A
- The 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines, September 18, 1997, The Ottawa Treaty
- Deployment of UNSMIL in Libya, September 16, 2011, Security Council Resolution S/RES/2009
- The Libyan Political Agreement, December 17, 2015, UNSMIL Official Documents
- Support for the Libyan Political Agreement, December 23, 2015, Security Council Resolution S/RES/2259
- Withdrawal of Foreign Forces from Libya, April 16, 2021, Security Council Resolution S/RES/2570
- Technical Assistance and Capacity-Building to Improve Human Rights in Libya, March 27, 2023, Human Rights Council Resolution HRC/52/L.33

- Extension of UNSMIL's Mandate, October 31, 2024, Security Council
  Resolution S/RES/2755

Past Attempts to Resolve the Issue

When speaking about lasting efforts to address the Libyan crisis, the UN's support mission, otherwise known as UNSMIL, should certainly come to mind. Originally established in 2011, much of its work over the past decade has consisted of assisting the Libyan government in delivering fair national elections, encouraging diplomatic dialogue between the armed militias operating within the country, and monitoring humanitarian progress. While UNSMIL's efforts have had an impact towards creating a safer and more secure Libya, their activities are generally inhibited by a lack of transparency in the political system and by sustained infighting, neither of which it has been able to fully solve.

NGOs have also played a crucial role throughout Libya's recovery process; organizations such as the Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have continued to report on and investigate claims of human rights violation, and others like the Red Cross have bestowed humanitarian aid to civilians following both conflicts and natural disasters. Recent measures implemented by the GNU, however, have restricted or outright criminalized their activities, and with no mechanisms in place to punish those responsible for acts of torture, sexual violence or human trafficking, they too are extremely limited.

Other smaller attempts have been made, both by the UN and by other countries. These include: creating a Panel of Experts to investigate domestic and foreign groups impeding national progress, establishing a Sanctions Committee to impose financial penalties on the Libyan government, deferring controversial figures within the government to the ICC, and strengthening the High National Election Commission (HNEC), the body responsible for holding elections within the country. All of these fall victim to the same principal issue: they fail to recognize the futility of such measures in an environment of flaring instability and deep-rooted political divide.

Solution Alternatives

Thus, delegates should prioritize solutions that attempt to fix the problem at its root. Evidently, this requires a multifaceted approach that should resolve both the division and the

dissension seen in Libya. One diplomatic measure could be to enlist the help of regional organizations like the Arab League or African Union, so that a lasting environment in which the different governments can conduct negotiations may be created. The participation of other countries, and of representatives of Libya's tribal communities, may also help ensure that a variety of perspectives are presented.

For delegates in search of more active intervention, the presence of an UN military force (whether that be the peacekeepers, or a new division) could help ease some of the conflict present in the region. However, this comes with multiple consequences that must be addressed: the force must not contribute to the already dire humanitarian situation, and safeguards must be put in place to avoid possible interference in Libya's political space. Reactions from both governments and from the populace must also be taken into account.

Finally, outside of the political situation, financial and social reform are also necessary. A new panel to assist Libya in a transition to a more diverse, dynamic economy could be helpful, along with additional funding to ease these developments, so long as standards are in place to make sure that the resources are allocated in an appropriate manner. Projects geared towards improving infrastructure, education facilities, healthcare and disaster response could also improve Libya's development and future urbanization.

Useful Links

Below is a list of websites that may potentially be useful for delegates wishing to conduct further research on the situation in Libya, or on the UN's attempts to intervene in the region. They are encouraged to research their own country's stance on the matter as well.

- Press Updates on UNSMIL's New Programmes and Initiatives within Libya
- Britannica: An Overview of Libya's Geography, Economy and Government Structure
- CIA World Factbook: Libya
- Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance: Information on Libya's High National Elections Commission
- Security Council Report: A Comprehensive List of All Resolutions Involving Libya
- Constitute Project: Libya's 2011 Constitution
- Atlantic Council: The EU and NATO's Involvement in the Libyan Crisis
- International Organization for Migration: Libya's Crisis Response Plan for 2024

- [The Guardian: What Happens After the Wars in Libya?](#)

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