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United Nations Support Mission in Libya

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2510 \(2020\)](#), [2542 \(2020\)](#) and [2796 \(2025\)](#) and covers political, security and economic developments in Libya from 1 April to 28 July 2026. It also provides an overview of the human rights and humanitarian situation in the country and the activities of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) during the same period.

II. Political, security-related and economic developments

2. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Head of UNSMIL continued with her efforts to promote progress on the implementation of the political road map launched in August 2025, with the aim of creating the conditions for national elections and the reunification of State institutions.

3. Given the inability of the House of Representatives and the High Council of State to complete the first two milestones of the UNSMIL-facilitated road map, namely, reconstituting the board of the High National Elections Commission and amending the electoral framework, the Special Representative convened a small group of Libyan stakeholders to develop proposals in this regard. The format comprised four participants nominated by the Government of National Unity, including two members of the High Council of State, and four nominated by the Libyan National Army, including two members of the House of Representatives.

4. At the inaugural meeting of the small convening, held in Rome on 29 April 2026, participants agreed on a proposal to appoint to the board of the High National Elections Commission the three individuals nominated by the House of Representatives on 29 December 2025 and the three nominees put forward by the High Council of State at its session held on 12 January 2026 (see [S/2026/281](#), para. 4). In addition, participants proposed that the Attorney General nominate a judicial figure for the position of chairperson of the board.

5. UNSMIL facilitated five additional meetings of the small convening at its premises in Tunis. On 12 May, participants agreed on an applicable legal framework for parliamentary elections. On 4 and 24 June, they addressed contentious issues hindering the conduct of presidential elections. The parties agreed that there would be no deal until an agreement was reached on all outstanding matters. On 6 July, they



discussed issues related to a legislative framework for both parliamentary and presidential elections and, on 14 July, deliberated over the terms of a final agreement building on understandings reached in previous sessions. Following delays in implementing the previously agreed mechanism for the selection of the Chair of the High National Elections Commission, the parties also agreed on 14 July to adopt a new mechanism to be discussed in the upcoming meeting in early August.

6. In parallel, Libyan institutions launched other initiatives to promote political progress. On 5 May, the High Council of State selected its six representatives to the “6+6” committee of the House of Representatives and High Council of State (see [S/2023/248](#), para. 13). On 12 May, the committee announced the resumption of its work on finalizing a legislative framework for elections. Separately, on 20 May, the President of the Presidential Council, Mohamed Younis Menfi, convened a meeting with political party leaders in Tripoli and requested an outline of a unified national vision on the conditions necessary for holding parliamentary and presidential elections.

7. On 18 June, the President of the Presidential Council, Mr. Menfi, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Aguila Saleh, and the President of the High Council of State, Mr. Takala announced the “principles of a road map” aimed at ending the transitional phase through simultaneous presidential and parliamentary elections to be organized no later than 17 February 2027, on the basis of the electoral laws to be amended by the “6+6” committee and taking into account the recommendations of the advisory committee of Libyan experts (see [S/2025/223](#), para. 2, and [S/2025/509](#), para. 3). They also called for the establishment of a supreme sovereign committee to oversee the electoral process in the absence of a unified executive. The heads of the three institutions also agreed to apply the provisions of the 2020 Bouznika agreement (see [S/2021/62](#), para. 6) for the appointment of sovereign positions (key leadership roles in State institutions) and to expand the scope of those arrangements to the appointment of the heads of the National Oil Corporation and the Libyan Investment Authority.

8. On 29 July, the High Council of State re-elected Mohamed Takala as its President in a televised session attended by 138 Council members. Naji al-Mukhtar, from southern Libya, and Omar Abou Shah, from eastern Libya, were elected First Vice-President and Second Vice-President, respectively, while Belqasim Dibriz retained his position as Rapporteur.

9. Following six months of online and in-person deliberations in Tripoli and Benghazi, the UNSMIL-facilitated structured dialogue launched in December 2025 (see [S/2026/281](#), para. 8) concluded its work and issued a final report at a closing plenary session in Tripoli on 7 June 2026. The session was chaired by the Special Representative and attended by members of the International Follow-up Committee on Libya of the Berlin process. Participants presented recommendations from each of the four tracks of the dialogue – namely, governance, the economy, security, and national reconciliation and human rights – aimed at creating conditions conducive to national elections, strengthening effective governance and addressing long-term conflict drivers.

10. With respect to the governance track, there was broad agreement on the need to establish a unified executive authority to manage a transitional phase of 18 to 24 months and prepare elections. The authority would be appointed based on agreement between the House of Representatives and the High Council of State or, failing that, through a dialogue mechanism created pursuant to article 64 of the Libyan Political Agreement. Participants also recommended an incremental approach to advancing local governance and decentralization, starting with the necessary legal amendments. Stressing the importance of a permanent constitution for political stability, they

proposed establishing a national arbitration team to review the country's constitutional framework, with an elected Senate subsequently tasked with completing a draft constitution. The recommendations of the governance track were not adopted by consensus, with 6 of the 30 participants in the track expressing dissenting opinions.

11. With respect to the economic track, more than 370 recommendations were presented on financial governance, the management of oil revenues and sovereign resources, economic diversification and restructuring, balanced development, and enhanced accountability and transparency. Participants in the track also stressed the need to expand opportunities for women, youth and persons with disabilities and to provide targeted support for underserved areas, particularly in southern Libya and in rural parts of the country.

12. Having considered security conditions for elections, the security track recommended embedding an election security coordination mechanism within the High National Elections Commission that would operate under a unified chain of command under the Ministry of the Interior. For conflict prevention, the track proposed the establishment of mediation rooms at the municipal level to address emerging tensions. Participants identified institutional fragmentation and weak oversight as the primary barriers to effective security sector reform and called for the establishment of a unified civilian authority responsible for security policy. The track further recommended gradually advancing the unification of security sector institutions through confidence-building measures, strengthened coordination between military and security bodies, and unification of the relevant legal framework.

13. The national reconciliation and human rights track advocated aligning Libyan legislation with international human rights standards, including to end arbitrary detentions, enforced disappearances and torture. To ensure the conduct of credible elections, participants called on key actors to adhere to a national pact that would require them to accept electoral results. The track also proposed measures to address judicial fragmentation, including the safeguarding of judicial institutions from political interference and the establishment of mechanisms to resolve conflicting rulings, and called for a victim-centred framework for national reconciliation and transitional justice.

14. To promote an inclusive Libyan-led and Libyan-owned political process, the structured dialogue brought together over 120 participants from across Libya, 35 per cent of them women, including representatives of the country's cultural and linguistic communities, persons with disabilities, youth and various political constituencies. During the dialogue process, through online surveys, virtual dialogues and digital platforms, UNSMIL engaged approximately 13,000 people across the country, including over 3,000 youth, on the issues discussed in the structured dialogue. Following the conclusion of the process, dialogue participants began individual outreach efforts in their own communities to share the outcomes of the dialogue and to promote broader public support for the recommendations.

15. On the economic front, institutions in eastern and western Libya took steps towards greater budgetary coordination against the backdrop of fragmented public spending and weak oversight practices. On 11 April, at the Central Bank of Libya, delegates from the House of Representatives and the High Council of State signed an annex to the unified development programme agreement reached on 18 November 2025 (see [S/2025/792](#), para. 10), establishing a unified spending framework for 2026 that covers all categories of public expenditure, as well as allocations to the National Oil Corporation. On 15 May, the joint technical committee overseeing the implementation of the agreement and its annex held its first meeting in Tunis under the auspices of the Embassy of the United States of America.

16. On 12 July, the Chief of Staff of the Libyan Army, Salah al-Namrush, the Chief of Staff of the Libyan National Army, Khaled Haftar, and the 5+5 Joint Military Commission met in Sirte and agreed to strengthen military coordination and to conduct joint activities to advance the unification of military institutions. The Deputy Special Representative for Political Affairs represented UNSMIL in the meeting.

17. Libyan stakeholders participated in Member State-led efforts aimed at reunifying military and security institutions. The Deputy Minister of Defence in the Government of National Unity, Abdulsalam Zubi, and the Deputy Commander of the Libyan National Army, Saddam Haftar, were present at the inauguration of the special operation exercise Flintlock of the United States Africa Command, which was conducted in Sirte from 14 to 30 April. During the exercise, military units affiliated with the Libyan Army and the Libyan National Army operated under the command of an ad hoc coordination mechanism integrating eastern and western chains of command. From 11 April to 21 May, military personnel from eastern and western Libya also participated in the Efes-2026 combined joint exercise organized by the Turkish Armed Forces in Izmir, Türkiye.

18. On 28 June, the Presidential Council announced the dismissal of Hussein Mohamed Al-Ayeb as the Director of the General Intelligence Service and the appointment of Abdul Majeed Mligta as his successor. On the same day, Vice-President of the Presidential Council Musa Al-Koni publicly rejected the appointment, stating that the decision had been taken without his consent and that all decisions of the Presidential Council needed to be reached by consensus among its three members. The decision was also contested by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who argued that the appointment had no legal effect unless endorsed by an absolute majority in the House. In separate correspondence, Mr. Al-Koni and Mr. Saleh instructed the Central Bank of Libya not to authorize any financial transactions to the General Intelligence Service until the dispute was resolved. On 5 July, the Benghazi Court of First Instance issued a ruling ordering the Presidential Council to suspend implementation of the decisions to dismiss Mr. Al-Ayeb and appoint Mr. Mligta. In a separate proceeding, the Tripoli Court of First Instance rejected a petition by Mr. Al-Ayeb seeking suspension of the same decisions. In a letter to the Presidential Council on 15 July, the Attorney General warned that any decision concerning the appointment of the Director of the General Intelligence Service should comply with legal requirements to safeguard the validity of the institution's actions. On 26 July, the Tripoli Court of Appeal also dismissed Mr. Al-Ayeb's appeal contesting the Presidential Council's decisions.

A. International Follow-up Committee on Libya of the Berlin process

19. UNSMIL continued to facilitate engagement between members of the structured dialogue and the working groups of the International Follow-up Committee on Libya of the Berlin Process to promote coordinated international support for the dialogue and the UNSMIL-facilitated road map. On 23 April, members of the national reconciliation and human rights track of the structured dialogue met with the international humanitarian law and human rights working group and emphasized reconciliation and human rights protection as essential conditions for an inclusive political process. All meeting participants called for strong international backing for the recommendations of the structured dialogue, including by the Security Council; sustained support for accountability efforts, including those advanced by the International Criminal Court; and a follow-up on the findings of the Panel of Experts on Libya. On 5 May, in Benghazi, members of the security track of the structured dialogue also presented their recommendations to the security working group.

B. International and regional engagement

20. UNSMIL continued its exchanges with international partners, encouraging their sustained engagement and support for the UNSMIL-facilitated road map. From 17 to 19 April, on the margins of the Antalya Diplomacy Forum in Türkiye, the Special Representative held bilateral meetings with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, National Community Abroad and African Affairs of Algeria, Ahmed Attaf; the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Francophonie of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Thérèse Kayikwamba Wagner; the Minister of State at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Mohammed bin Abdulaziz bin Saleh Al-Khulaifi; the Minister for the Middle East and North Africa of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hamish Falconer; and the Senior Presidential Advisor for Arab and African Affairs of the United States of America, Massad Boulos. In these meetings, the Special Representative gave briefings on progress in the implementation of the road map and reiterated the need for international support to amplify Libyan-led efforts to build an inclusive democratic State.

21. On 7 May in Paris, the Special Representative met with the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of France, Jean-Noël Barrot, and the Special Envoy of the President of France for Libya, Paul Soler, to discuss political and security developments in Libya. On 19 May, the Special Representative briefed the Ambassadors of the European Union and its member States in Tripoli and, remotely, those accredited to Libya who are based in Tunisia, on her efforts to achieve the first two milestones of the road map. On 4 June, in Tunis, she discussed developments in Libya with representatives of the diplomatic community accredited to Libya.

22. On 9 June, the Special Representative delivered a virtual briefing to the Peace and Security Council of the African Union on the latest developments in Libya and efforts to implement the UNSMIL-facilitated road map, in particular the recommendations of the national reconciliation and human rights track of the structured dialogue. She reiterated the importance of cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union in support of the political process.

23. On 21 May, the Special Representative participated in the tripartite meeting of the foreign ministers of Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia in Cairo. She reported on discussions taking place in the small convening and in the structured dialogue. On the margins of the tripartite meeting, the Special Representative discussed developments in Libya with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and Egyptian Expatriates of Egypt, Badr Abdelatty. On 5 and 23 June, she met in Tunis with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Migration and Tunisians Abroad of Tunisia, Mohamed Ali Nafti.

C. Security situation

Tripoli and western region

24. The truce reached in Tripoli in May 2025 (see [S/2025/509](#), para. 2) continued to hold, despite persistent competition among security actors and unresolved tensions between forces aligned with the Government of National Unity and those opposing it. Localized skirmishes occurred sporadically in the wider Tripoli region, including in the Sawani district, south-west of the capital, on 6 April 2026.

25. On 8 May, heavy clashes erupted in Zawiyah between rival coalitions respectively opposing and supporting the Government of National Unity. The fighting affected residential neighbourhoods and resulted in at least 13 persons reportedly killed, including two civilians (one woman) and the temporary suspension of

operations at the Zawiyah oil refinery. Additionally, at least two civilians (one woman) were reportedly injured as a result of stray bullets and mortar shelling in densely populated areas. Clashes between local armed groups in and around Zawiyah were also reported on 1, 2, 28 and 30 May, on 18, 20 and 26 June and on 13 July, alongside targeted killings and arsons.

Eastern and southern Libya

26. In southern Libya, a coalition of armed elements identifying as the Southern Liberation Operations Room announced on 26 April that it had started operations against the Libyan National Army. The latter responded by intensifying patrols along the southern borders. On 16 June, reports indicated that the Libyan National Army was excavating a trench around the town of Qatrun, in an apparent effort to constrain the movement of armed groups and smuggling networks. On 24 June, the Southern Liberation Operations Room claimed to have captured six individuals affiliated with the Libyan National Army near Birak al-Shati'. On 26 June, several southern municipal councils, including those of Sabha, Qatrun and Birak al-Shati', condemned the attacks against the Libyan National Army as acts against the right of citizens to security and stability.

D. Economic developments

27. The Libyan economy continued to face structural vulnerabilities amid high levels of public expenditure and continued dependence on hydrocarbon revenues. The official exchange rate remained at around 6.37 Libyan dinars to the United States dollar, while the parallel market exchange rate declined from 9.45 Libyan dinars in March to approximately 8.5 Libyan dinars in July. In its concluding statement of the 2026 article IV consultation mission to Libya, published on 10 April, the International Monetary Fund noted that fiscal deficits had reached 30 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 2025, public debt had increased to 146 per cent of GDP and inflation had risen into the double digits, reducing purchasing power. According to the World Food Programme, the cost of the national minimum expenditure basket increased by 10.3 per cent in April compared to March, with dinar devaluation and high import costs driving rising prices.

28. To narrow the gap between the official and parallel exchange rates and improve access to foreign currency through formal banking channels, the Central Bank of Libya began to supply additional United States dollars to commercial banks and licensed exchange offices in April. It also introduced new regulatory measures governing foreign currency sales and direct electronic transactions of up to \$100,000 for small traders, with the aim of strengthening transparency, enhancing oversight and mitigating risks related to money-laundering and the financing of terrorism.

29. The Central Bank continued efforts to digitize public financial management and strengthen oversight of disbursements of public salaries. On 29 April, the Minister of Finance instructed public institutions to complete submissions of employee data through designated electronic platforms, noting that May 2026 would be the final month for manually processed salary payments. As of July, approximately 1.7 million public employees, representing around 76 per cent of the public sector workforce, were registered in the new electronic salary payment system.

30. The oil and gas sector was impacted by a combination of operational challenges, restructuring efforts and external factors. The increase in global oil and gas prices coincided with an increase in Libyan oil production, boosting gross export earnings. Oil and gas revenues, including royalties and concessions-related taxes, rose to a monthly average of approximately \$3.5 billion since April, compared with a monthly

average of around \$1.34 billion over the period January to March, according to data published by the National Oil Corporation. On 11 May, the National Oil Corporation announced an agreement with Trasta Energy Ltd. of the United Arab Emirates to restore full Libyan ownership of the Ra's Lanuf refinery and petrochemical complex in eastern Libya, paving the way for its rehabilitation and eventual reopening after more than a decade of inactivity. Meanwhile, disruptions of fuel supplies affected the greater Tripoli area and other cities at the end of April and in May, primarily due to the continued illicit export of subsidized fuel, as well as to delays in refined fuel imports, scarcity of storage facilities and the temporary suspension of operations at the Zawiyah refinery (see para. 25 above).

31. Systemic exploitation of subsidies is increasingly apparent. On 8 June, the Libyan Audit Bureau and the National Anti-Corruption Commission published reports on fuel and pharmaceutical subsidies that pointed to corruption, smuggling and diversion in both sectors. The reports highlighted sharp and unjustified increases in fuel consumption by military and security actors and the power sector. They also identified instances of duplicate procurement, abnormal growth of companies and conflicts of interest in the health and pharmaceutical sectors.

32. Challenges in the fuel and energy sectors increased pressure on electricity generation and supply. In July, major power outages disrupting electricity and water supplies across Libya, following weeks of controlled power cuts driven by fuel shortages, reduced gas supplies, and increased demand during an exceptional heatwave. The resulting public discontent sparked demonstrations in Tripoli on 26 and 27 July. Protesters blocked roads and access to several institutions, including Ministries, the Presidential Council and the Central Bank of Libya.

III. Electoral support

33. Pending the conclusion of the small convening process, the four current members of the board of the High National Elections Commission, including the chairperson, have limited their activities to administrative matters, delaying preparations for the next round of municipal elections scheduled for early 2027. In April 2026, the Commission, with support from UNSMIL and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), also initiated a lessons-learned exercise on operational and technical aspects of the municipal council elections held between 2024 and 2026.

34. The Commission continued capacity-building activities in preparation for future electoral events, to strengthen electoral integrity and promote inclusive participation, with the support of UNSMIL, UNDP and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). On 14 June, the Commission presented to its partners, including UNDP, Member State representatives and civil society, the annual eMonitor+ report for 2025, highlighting key findings of online violence against women during the past municipal council elections and recommendations for future electoral processes.

IV. Security sector support and the implementation of the ceasefire agreement

35. On 14 May, UNSMIL facilitated a meeting in Sirte of the joint technical coordination team on border security, which comprises senior military and police officers from eastern, western and southern Libya. Participants agreed on practical measures to enhance border security cooperation, including through integrated

operations by joint border guard units in Ghat and Ghadamis, the deployment and training of personnel at the coordination centres in Tripoli and Benghazi, and the establishment of communication channels between them.

36. On 19 and 20 May, UNSMIL and UN-Women organized a workshop in Tripoli on the role of women in conflict prevention, community violence reduction and the sustainability of ceasefire arrangements. Twenty-five women from across Libya attended, including members of the House of Representatives and the High Council of State, civil society representatives and participants in the security track of the structured dialogue.

Mine action and arms and ammunition management

37. The presence of explosive ordnance continued to pose a threat to civilians and humanitarian actors across Libya. On 14 May, one Libyan clearance operator was injured when a projectile exploded during a clearance operation in Misratah. Demining operations and awareness sessions continued in Tripoli and Misratah. A total of 7,387 explosive ordnance items, 729 rounds of small arms ammunition and 3,521 scrap items were subsequently cleared.

38. On 4 April, UNSMIL, in partnership with the Libyan Mine Action Centre, the Libyan Scout Movement, the Libyan Peace Organization and the Libyan Red Crescent, organized mine action awareness activities in Tripoli to mark the International Day for Mine Action Awareness and Assistance in Mine Action. A total of 416 beneficiaries were reached, including 383 children (221 boys and 162 girls) and 33 adults (17 women and 16 men). From 16 April to 7 May, UNSMIL delivered two training sessions in Tripoli on weapons and ammunition management for 30 officers from the General Staff of the Libyan Army.

39. On 14 May, UNSMIL and the Government of Italy jointly convened the second annual meeting of the Libya Mine Action Support Group in Tripoli. Representatives from Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands (Kingdom of the), Qatar, the Republic of Korea, Tunisia, Türkiye, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Union discussed coordination of ongoing international support for mine action activities and capacity in Libya, reaffirming their commitment to supporting Libyan mine action efforts.

V. Human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law

40. On 16 July, the International Criminal Court confirmed all charges against Khaled Mohamed Ali El Hishri, a senior member of the Deterrence Apparatus for Combating Organized Crime and Terrorism (see [S/2026/281](#), para. 47) and committed him for trial. El Hishri is charged with 17 counts of war crimes and crimes against humanity allegedly committed principally at Mitiga prison between 2014 and 2020.

41. On 17 June, the Minister of Justice in the House of Representatives-appointed government issued a decree establishing a high judicial institute in Benghazi, intended to operate in parallel to the High Judicial Institute in Tripoli, which is responsible for the training and qualification of judges, prosecutors and members of judicial bodies. Despite proposals put forward by the mediation committee of Libyan legal experts in February 2026 (see [S/2026/281](#), para. 14) as well as recommendations of the national reconciliation and human rights track of the structured dialogue, no meaningful progress was made towards resolving the institutional divide in the judiciary.

A. Transitional justice and national reconciliation

42. UNSMIL and UNDP continued advancing their joint programme on missing persons and transitional justice through advice on legal reform, institutional capacity-building and victim support initiatives. In March, following 18 months of consultations, a committee comprising legal and forensics experts, as well as members of the House of Representatives and the High Council of State, the Ministries of Justice and the Interior, the General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons, the Human Rights Council, civil society and families of missing persons, agreed on a revised draft law on missing persons and victims of enforced disappearance aimed at addressing overlapping jurisdictions and legal gaps. Libyan stakeholders proceeded with preparations for the submission of the draft law to the House of Representatives.

43. On 23 and 30 April, UNSMIL and UNDP concluded specialized forensic training for over 50 participants, including 21 women, from the General Authority for the Search and Identification of Missing Persons, the Ministries of Justice and the Interior and the Office of the Attorney General. Delivered by international experts as part of a six-month institutional support programme, the training was aimed at strengthening multidisciplinary identification capacities, in line with international standards. From 31 March to 6 April, UNSMIL and UNDP also trained 32 Libyan lawyers, including 11 women, to support the establishment of legal aid and mental health referral mechanisms for families of missing persons in Tawurghah and Tarhunah, which was followed by the training of 19 mental health and psychosocial support experts, including eight women, from 3 to 6 June. The training contributed to the creation of a national pool of lawyers and mental health professionals equipped to provide pro bono assistance on complaints, documentation and forensic procedures and support for victims and survivors.

B. Unlawful deprivation of liberty, detention and torture

44. In April 2026, two Sufi sheikhs reportedly died in custody at the Kuwayfiyah and Gernada detention facilities, respectively. The exact causes of death remained undetermined.

45. On 11 April, UNSMIL and the Office of the Attorney General conducted a joint visit to Mitiga prison to assess the conditions of detention of an estimated 1,300 to 1,400 inmates. Key concerns identified during the visit included prolonged pretrial detention, in some cases lasting several years; limited access to family members and legal counsel; the continued commingling of convicted prisoners with pretrial detainees; and the lack of implementation of judicial release orders.

46. On 12 May, several detention facilities in western Libya, including Mitiga prison, reported the release of approximately 100 detainees, pursuant to a 26 February decision by the Tripoli-based Supreme Judicial Council granting amnesty to various categories of inmates. In eastern Libya, on 4 May, the National Committee for Monitoring the Conditions of Prisons and Prisoners, established by the House of Representatives-appointed government in December 2025, announced that it had released all inmates from prisons under the control of the military police of the Libyan National Army who had been acquitted by the military prosecution and competent courts. Starting on 25 May, the Committee also confirmed the release of 250 additional inmates, subject to amnesties, from the Gernada prison.

47. On 25 May, 10 foreign nationals participating in the Sumud Convoy 2, reportedly organized to support the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza, were arrested in Sirte for allegedly lacking the required authorizations for transit and

assembly. They were transferred to Benghazi and detained by the Internal Security Agency. Following UNSMIL engagement with relevant authorities, the 10 individuals were released and/or deported between 24 and 26 June.

C. Migrants and refugees

48. As of April 2026, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimated that over 943,748 migrants and refugees were present in Libya. By 28 July, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) had registered 111,866 refugees in Tripoli, including 93,743 Sudanese, while the total Sudanese refugee population in the country was estimated at 566,043. Women and children accounted for 62 per cent of Sudanese refugees, with children alone accounting for 24 per cent.

49. As of May 2026, Sudanese refugees continued to enter Libya via Chad, Egypt and the Niger. Authorities in eastern Libya reported that the Egypt route was the most active, while entry through the Sudan–Libya border remained constrained due to the security situation and border closure.

50. In 2026, 153 Sudanese refugees reportedly testing positive for infectious diseases, including HIV, tuberculosis and hepatitis B and C, were deported by air from Benghazi to Port Sudan, at the refugees' expense, with those unable to cover the costs remaining in detention. In May 2026, the Government of National Unity, in collaboration with the Embassy of the Sudan in Tripoli, funded the voluntary return of 1,176 Sudanese refugees on seven flights from Tripoli to Port Sudan. United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Libya reaffirmed that they would not facilitate or support returns until conditions in the Sudan were considered sufficiently safe, in line with the principles of voluntary, safe and dignified return.

51. From early April to July 2026, 3,393 migrants and refugees were intercepted at sea while attempting to cross the Mediterranean from Libya, with 188 deaths recorded. On 18 June, a boat capsized off Tubruq with approximately 62 refugees and migrants on board. Ten were returned to Libya, and 52 bodies were retrieved from the sea. Overall, during the reporting period, IOM and UNHCR provided lifesaving assistance to 6,330 individuals who were rescued or intercepted at sea, including 1,278 refugees or persons in need of international protection.

52. On 4 May, the Ministry of the Interior announced the reopening of three detention centres in western Libya as part of the implementation of the Ministry's national strategy on managing irregular migration, stating that the detention centres would operate in accordance with humanitarian and human rights standards. Since then, the Tariq al-Sikkah detention centre in Tripoli, which hosts women and children, has been formally reactivated, and IOM has begun providing assistance there.

53. As at 19 July, approximately 7,717 individuals were held in official detention centres, of whom some 3,619 were identified as persons in need of international protection. During the reporting period, 33 persons in need of international protection, including 10 children (from Eritrea and Ethiopia), were released from detention, registered with UNHCR and provided with humanitarian assistance and protection services.

54. From late May, misinformation and disinformation spread across social media in Libya, including false allegations that the United Nations was seeking to permanently resettle migrants and refugees in the country. Amid heightened hate speech and incitement against United Nations personnel, on 4 June, hundreds of individuals demonstrated outside the UNHCR offices and the UNSMIL compound in Tripoli, calling for the two entities to leave Libya. In separate incidents,

demonstrators dumped sand in front of the UNHCR offices, blocking access, and breached the outer security perimeter of the UNSMIL compound, damaging the main vehicle entrance and destroying closed-circuit television cameras. United Nations personnel were unharmed, but the names, titles and contact information of UNHCR staff were leaked on social media. Following the incidents, UNHCR temporarily suspended activities at its office in Tripoli, which remains closed as of early August pending action by Libyan authorities to remove restrictions on access to the premises, provide protection to the affected personnel and enable the full resumption of registration and protection services.

55. On 4 and 9 June, UNSMIL issued statements denying the false claims regarding the resettlement of refugees and migrants and condemning the acts of vandalism against United Nations premises. The Mission, together with UNHCR, also disseminated a clarifying fact sheet to the media. On 8 June, UNSMIL leadership met with the Attorney General to discuss the incidents and the protection of United Nations personnel and premises. On 11 June, at the request of the National Security Council in eastern Libya, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident Coordinator in Libya travelled to Benghazi to clarify the United Nations mandate and engagement on migration and refugee issues.

56. The ministries of Foreign Affairs and Labour issued statements on 31 May and 1 June, respectively, clarifying that Libya does not host a refugee resettlement programme. In an interview on 3 June, the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that Libya rejected the settlement of irregular migrants on Libyan territory, warning against incitement. On 2 June, the Deputy Commander of the Libyan National Army issued directives to take immediate measures to address the migration issue, leading to the detention of some 3,000 migrants and refugees in eastern Libya. They were largely released after clearing medical tests and assisted by UNICEF, UNHCR and IOM. On 24 June, the House of Representatives-appointed government announced a ban on the entry of nationals of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Somalia and the Sudan through all land, sea and air entry points under its control, while exempting diplomats and personnel in the health and education sectors.

57. Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers continued to face serious protection risks, which were exacerbated by anti-migrant and anti-refugee rhetoric. Incidents reported between April and May included reports of evictions, harassment, raids, arbitrary arrests, physical assaults, public humiliation and forcible transfers of refugees and migrants. The deterioration of the public discourse also contributed to an increasingly insecure operating environment for humanitarian actors.

VI. Empowerment of women

58. UNSMIL, UN-Women and UNDP continued their engagement with members of the Libyan women's caucus, which had been formed as part of the structured dialogue, including by facilitating consultations between caucus members and civil society organizations and members of the House of Representatives and the High Council of State. On 25 April, UNSMIL, UN-Women and UNDP convened a round table, bringing together participants in the structured dialogue, officials from the High National Elections Commission, civil society representatives and international partners to discuss the priorities identified by women in the structured dialogue and address barriers to women's participation in public life, including in elections.

59. The Libyan women's caucus concluded its work with a final plenary session, held in Tripoli on 9 June, following six months of sustained engagement to consolidate women's priorities. Across the four tracks of the structured dialogue, the priorities identified by caucus members encompassed: (a) adoption of a law on the

protection of women from violence including during electoral processes; (b) establishment of a women's economic empowerment fund; (c) increased representation of women in executive bodies and in constitutional and transitional justice processes; and (d) adoption of measures guaranteeing no less than 35 per cent representation of women in elected institutions, security bodies and other governance structures. Caucus members also emphasized the importance of sustaining a similar platform to continue coordinating advocacy efforts and coalition-building to advance the meaningful political participation of Libyan women.

VII. Youth and peace and security

60. In April and May, UNSMIL engaged with youth participating in the structured dialogue to solicit broader input from young people to inform the dialogue process. On 15 April, the Mission held an online training on media ethics and content creation for 16 youth representatives. Of those, seven joined the structured dialogue in April to observe the discussions and create social media content for youth in their communities. Due to resource constraints, the programme was discontinued in May.

61. From 1 to 4 April, under the Ra'idat programme (see [S/2024/301](#), para. 67), UNSMIL, together with UNDP, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN-Women, trained 35 young women in Tripoli on communications, the Sustainable Development Goals, critical thinking and teamwork. From 29 June to 2 July, UNSMIL facilitated the programme's first session in Benghazi, focusing on media skills. In April and June, UNSMIL held online sessions on mental health and communications for the 95 women in the Ra'idat alumnae network. On 5 July, the alumnae network organized a workshop at the High National Elections Commission in Tripoli to promote young women's participation in the labour market.

62. In April, a joint technical mission to Libya by the United Nations Youth Office, the Peacebuilding and Peace Support Office, and the United Nations Population Fund supported efforts to integrate youth and peace and security priorities into national frameworks and policymaking processes. Separately, the United Nations country team youth working group established a youth advisory team, bringing together 12 young women and men from across Libya, including persons with disabilities, to strengthen the integration of youth perspectives into United Nations programming, policy dialogue and advocacy efforts, in accordance with Security Council resolution [2250 \(2015\)](#).

VIII. Humanitarian situation and development

63. On 29 April, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization officially reopened its office in Libya, strengthening in-country support to national priorities in education, science, culture and heritage preservation.

64. On 24 and 25 May, the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident Coordinator, accompanied by representatives of IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNDP, UNICEF and UNSMIL, undertook a mission to southern Libya. The delegation engaged with authorities from the municipalities of Sabha, Awbari, Bint Bayyah, Birak al-Shati', Ghat, Jufrah, Murzuq, Qatrun, Sharqiyah, Tajarhi, Taraghin, Wadi al-Bawanis, Wadi al-Atabah and Zawilah. Discussions were focused on local governance, service delivery, recovery priorities and the impact of climate-related pressures.

65. On 7 July, the Government of National Unity endorsed the Strategic Climate Framework of Libya under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate

Change, establishing the first comprehensive national road map for climate mitigation and adaptation and strengthening action on water security, renewable energy, sustainable land management and climate resilience. The framework complements the National Water Security Strategy for the period 2026–2050, launched in April, to advance sustainable water management, modernize water infrastructure and improve long-term water security.

IX. Implementation of the recommendations of the strategic review

66. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2796 \(2025\)](#), UNSMIL continued implementation of the recommendations of the 2025 strategic review ([S/2025/611](#)). UNSMIL established an integrated economic unit, bringing together expertise from the Mission, the United Nations country team and international financial institutions, and consolidated the integration of mine action expertise into the security track. In line with the recommendations of the strategic review to streamline the operations of the United Nations Guard Unit and enhance operational efficiency, and following a formal assessment conducted in cooperation with relevant partners at United Nations headquarters, UNSMIL updated the requirements of the United Nations Guard Unit and reduced its strength from 231 to 167 in June 2026.

A. Mission presence

67. UNSMIL maintained an average presence of 287 civilian staff members, comprising 97 national staff, 187 international staff and 3 United Nations Volunteers. Of those, 239 were stationed in Tripoli, 42 in Tunis, 5 in Benghazi and 1 in Sabha. In addition, UNSMIL maintained three United Nations military experts on mission in Tunis.

B. Security arrangements

68. As the situation remained volatile, the United Nations maintained a robust security presence in Tripoli and, to a lesser extent, in Benghazi and continued its engagement with Libyan security actors to ensure the safety and security of United Nations personnel in Libya. UNSMIL international staff in Tripoli continued to be accommodated at the Oea compound, protected by the United Nations Guard Unit. UNSMIL international staff in Benghazi continued to be accommodated at the United Nations hub. The International Civil Service Commission decided to discontinue danger pay as from 1 April 2026 for the cities of Ajdabiya, Bayda', Benghazi, Misratah, Sirte and Tubruq.

X. Observations

69. The dedication of the 120 participants in the structured dialogue, a core pillar of the UNSMIL-facilitated road map, reflect the aspirations of the Libyan people for a stable and prosperous State that is effectively governed by unified and legitimate institutions, guaranteeing respect for human rights and the holding of periodic fair and transparent national elections. I commend the participants for building bridges and developing a shared vision for their country's future. Their recommendations are a vital Libyan-owned contribution to addressing long-standing priorities and challenges and can inform important elements of a political agreement aimed at

unifying and strengthening institutions and the holding of elections. I strongly encourage Libyan political and institutional leaders and authorities to take them on board in that spirit. Libyan ownership must remain at the centre of follow-up to the structured dialogue, bolstered by coordinated international support through the International Follow-up Committee on Libya to encourage constructive engagement with the dialogue's outcomes and reinforce efforts to advance peace, stability and security in Libya.

70. The sustained engagement of the two delegations participating in meetings of the small convening facilitated by the Special Representative also deserves appreciation. I encourage the parties to continue their efforts to complete the first two milestones of the road map and call upon all stakeholders to lend their support to the process.

71. Efforts towards operationalizing the unified development programme agreement, including through its annex establishing a unified spending framework for 2026, represent an important step towards enhanced financial controls, transparency and institutional coordination. However, without sustained political will, credible oversight and full compliance by all relevant institutions, these measures risk having limited impact. The recommendations of the economic track of the structured dialogue further underscore the urgent need for far-reaching reforms to strengthen governance, reinforce accountability and promote equitable and balanced development. Transparent and accountable management of Libyan national resources remains indispensable to safeguarding economic stability, restoring public confidence and creating conditions conducive to a sustainable political process. I urge relevant Libyan leaders to take the necessary steps to implement the unified development programme agreement, its annex, and other critical reforms to build lasting economic and financial stability.

72. I welcome continued efforts to strengthen security coordination among Libyan institutions across the country. Sustained and coordinated international support remains essential to supporting Libyan efforts to build unified, accountable and civilian-led security institutions.

73. I underscore the importance of ensuring that women are meaningfully represented and their voices heard in political and decision-making processes. The recommendations put forward by the Libyan women's caucus offer practical proposals to advance inclusive governance and should be given due consideration by Libyan stakeholders. Sustained efforts are needed to expand the space for women's participation and prevent violence against women during elections as the political process moves forward.

74. I welcome recent announcements regarding the release of detained individuals by authorities in western and eastern Libya, including those who have been deprived of liberty for reasons linked to political opinion, peaceful expression or perceived political affiliation. I encourage further steps to secure additional releases, improve detention conditions and ensure full respect for due process guarantees. The continued practice of arbitrary arrest and detention by law enforcement and security actors must end.

75. The continued division of the Libyan judiciary is alarming and carries serious implications for national unity, the rule of law, governance and economic decision-making, and public confidence in State institutions. I urge Libyan authorities to accelerate efforts to resolve this critical issue, including by drawing on recommendations made by the mediation committee of Libyan legal experts and the human rights and national reconciliation track of the structured dialogue.

76. I am concerned by the spread of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech campaigns against migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers, which heightens

protection risks, fuels hostility towards humanitarian actors and undermines social cohesion. I call upon all relevant actors to refrain from inflammatory rhetoric, counter false narratives and ensure that migration management efforts are grounded in human rights and dignity. I also urge Libyan security institutions and other competent authorities to take immediate and decisive action to dismantle trafficking networks, close informal detention sites and hold perpetrators accountable. Enhanced cooperation between Libyan authorities, the United Nations and international partners remains essential to strengthen institutional protection mechanisms, improve access to humanitarian assistance and ensure that any returns are voluntary, safe, dignified and undertaken only when conditions are conducive.

77. I unequivocally condemn incitement to violence, threats against United Nations personnel and acts of vandalism against United Nations premises. I urge all parties to refrain from the use of misinformation, disinformation and hate speech for political purposes, and call upon the Libyan authorities to take all necessary measures to protect United Nations personnel, premises and operations, in accordance with international law.

78. I thank my Special Representative for Libya and Head of UNSMIL, Hanna Tetteh, and the staff of UNSMIL and the United Nations country team for their continued dedication and commitment to supporting the people of Libya. I also thank the Government of Nepal for its continued contribution through the provision of the United Nations Guard Unit in Libya.
