



LIBYA IN CONFLICT

MAPPING THE LIBYAN ARMED CONFLICT

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

INSCT

INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY



Preface

The purpose of this legal memo and research project is to identify and analyze the various war crimes, crimes against humanity, and Libyan domestic crimes perpetrated during the Libyan armed conflict between February and October of 2011. This project was conducted by Syracuse University College of Law graduate students, René Moya and Mikala Steenholdt, with the assistance of Professors David M. Crane and Corri Zoli, for the Institute for National Security and Counterterrorism (INSCT), a joint research center at the College of Law and the Maxwell School of Citizenship & Public Affairs, Syracuse University. Readers should view the project in the following sequence: (1) consult, first, the slideshow in the compact disc in Appendix D; (2) then, turn to the legal memorandum; and (3) finally, examine the war crime matrix. In this fashion, readers may visually and conceptually “map” the conflict holistically, become familiar with the detailed documented evidence of violations of international and domestic norms, and finally situate those violations within the context of the unfolding crisis. Although this memorandum reviews all allegations of war crimes and crimes against humanity¹ on all sides, including Libyan national forces, Libyan rebels, mercenaries, and NATO forces, it generally focuses on the crimes perpetrated by the Libyan national armed forces as the facts revealed that they were responsible for the majority of alleged violations.

Report Review



¹ We have analyzed the crimes based on the Rome Statute; however, the crime matrix also includes the analysis of crimes under the Libyan Penal Code.

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I. OVERVIEW: THE LIBYAN UPRISING, FEBRUARY 2011 – OCTOBER 2011

This legal memorandum and research report provides comprehensive background and legal analysis for the most serious international humanitarian law violations reported during the recent February to October 2011 Libyan uprising and civil war. Our main purpose is to provide Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Luis Moreno-Ocampo, with research-based legal analysis under Article 51 Rules of Procedure and Evidence of the Rome Statute, as well as a resulting framework to inform imminent prosecutorial decisions. We have stressed the gravest crimes and those who bear the greatest responsibility for them. The reasons we have undertaken this report for submission to the ICC are twofold: (1) few analysts, scholars, or commentators on Libya, the region, or in the global media have provided a comprehensive mapping of this complex armed conflict or examined the implications of international law violations; and (2) the sheer historical significance of Libyan citizens' efforts to break the bonds of four decades of tyrannical rule deserves careful, balanced, and neutral legal analysis.¹

The Libyan armed conflict began in Benghazi on 15 February 2011 when a series of nationwide peaceful protests in support of reform movements in Tunisia, Egypt, and elsewhere, known as the “Arab Awakening,”² were met by the Libyan government with force. Over the next five days, riots expanded throughout northern Libya as rebels and resisters began to shape the unorganized protests into social and political movements against the Gaddafi regime and for government reform more generally. As the Libyan government escalated its response to regional riots in Benghazi, Baida, and Derna with the use of indiscriminate force, resulting in the death of dozens of rioters, popular rebellion increased throughout northern Libya. These catalytic events spawned rebellion throughout northern Libya.

On 27 February in Benghazi, a full-scale civil war, orchestrated characterized by the newly formed rebel leadership in the Transitional National Council, had ensued between forces loyal to Muammar Gaddafi³ and anti-Gaddafi rebels. On 17 March, 2011, the United Nations (UN) Security Council passed Resolution 1973 authorizing the North Atlantic Trade Organization (NATO) to intervene in Libya to “use all means necessary to protect civilians and

¹ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court art. 51, *opened for signature* July 17, 1998, 2187 U.N.T.S. 90 (entered into force July 1, 2002).

² The term “Arab Spring” refers to the revolutionary wave of demonstrations and protests that have occurred across the Middle East and North Africa since 18 December 2010. The demonstrations have notable similarities in their civil resistance strategies including marches, strikes, as well as the use of social media to communicate, organize, and broadcast the campaigns.

³ Muammar Gaddafi became the official ruler of the Libyan Arab Republic in 1969 after a bloodless military coup against King Idris Al-Sanusi. Gaddafi abolished the Libyan Constitution and replaced it with his own ideology – Gaddafi’s *Green Book*. Although Libya was theoretically a decentralized, democratic state, Gaddafi manipulated the governmental system to function as an authoritarian regime. Dissent is illegal in Libya, and political repression is secured through extensive surveillance, media censorship, and assassinations of suspected opposition figures. Until the early 2000s, Qaddafi was an open and strong supporter of international terrorism, especially against western countries, including suspected funding of the 1988 bombing of a Pan-Am flight over Scotland, which resulted in UN sanctions and Security Council Resolutions. The longest running leader in the region, Gaddafi reigned over Libya for 42 years until the Libyan uprising in February 2011.

civilian-populated areas.”⁴ Until NATO’s intervention, the Libyan armed conflict was characterized as an Article 3 Geneva Convention non-international armed conflict.⁵ With the arrival of NATO forces, including the United States, Great Britain, and France, the conflict was transformed from a non-international conflict into an Article 2 international armed conflict.⁶ This international phase of the armed conflict in Libya ended on 20 October 2011, when rebel forces captured and killed Gaddafi. This report aims to offer a measured appraisal of the most serious violations of international humanitarian law and Libyan domestic law by all parties to the conflict – namely, Gaddafi’s national Libyan forces, the Libyan rebel forces, and international NATO forces – throughout the duration of the evolving Libyan uprising and conflict.

We have structured this report into six sections: Section I provides an overview of the main issues at hand in mapping the Libyan armed conflict; Section II tracks the progression of the Libyan armed conflict throughout the whole event; Section III provides analysis of prosecutorial developments and conflict characterization through four distinct conflict phases; Section IV lists the gravamen offenses occurring consistently throughout the conflict; and Section V provides the recommended charges under international and Libyan domestic law and a conclusion. Additionally, Section VI provides three appendices which respectively treat: (A) the physical mapping of the conflict; (B) the crimes perpetrated during the four phases of the conflict; (C) our comprehensive crime matrix; and (D) a compact disc containing all materials and an introductory slideshow.

II. MAPPING THE CONFLICT

A. From Riots to Rebellion to International Armed Conflict: The Multifaceted Progression of the Libyan Armed Conflict

There is little doubt that Gaddafi’s repressive forty-two year regime sowed the seeds for civil disobedience in Libya long before the 2011 uprisings, or that this regime’s autocratic control over all aspects of Libyan society created a political atmosphere ripe for dissent. Yet, it took the catalyst of the Tunisian university graduate Mohamed Bouazizi, whose act of defiant and desperate self-immolation after local police confiscated his meager livelihood, the fruits and vegetables he sold without a permit, to spark broad-based political protests and waves of revolutions against *inter*



Figure 1. Muammar Gaddafi

⁴ S.C. Res. 1973, U.N. SCOR, U.N. DOC. S/RES/1973 (Mar, 17, 2011)[hereinafter Res. 1973].

⁵ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3114, 75 U.N.T.S. 31; Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Conditions of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3217, 75 U.N.T.S. 85; Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3316, 75 U.N.T.S. 135; Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516, 75 U.N.T.S. 287 [hereinafter Geneva Convention Common Article 3]

⁶ *Id.* Common Art. 2.

alia political corruption⁷ across many Middle Eastern and North African states. The Arab Awakening caught hold in Benghazi in February of 2011 resulting, nearly nine months after the start of peaceful protests, in the toppling of the Gaddafi regime. The following subsections chart the chronology of the Libyan uprising until the end of the armed conflict in four distinct stages: peaceful protests, rebellion, organized belligerency, and international intervention.

Stage 1 – The Price of Free Speech and the Freedom to Assemble: The Libyan Government’s Violent Suppression of Peaceful Protest (15 – 18 February)

On the evening of 15 February 2011, peaceful protests in support of the Arab Spring began in Benghazi, Libya’s second largest city. Approximately 500-600 demonstrators gathered to protest the arrest of a human rights lawyer⁸ in front of Benghazi’s police headquarters.⁹ Libyan security forces dressed in street clothes dispersed the protestors though the use of teargas and batons.¹⁰ In the process, *Human Rights Watch* reported that Libyan security forces injured at least fourteen people and that one person was killed during the violence.¹¹

Over the next three days, demonstrations expanded from the east to the west across northern Libya as hundreds of peaceful protestors took to the streets of Baida, Zenten, Derna, Zawiya, Tripoli, and Ajdabiya.¹² (See Map 1 in Appendix B). On the night of 16 February, Libyan national security forces again attacked peaceful protesters with teargas and live ammunition, killing two protestors in the process.¹³ (See Map 1 in Appendix B). On 17 February, known as the “Day of Rage,”¹⁴ Libyan national security forces again fired live ammunition at protestors, killing an estimated twenty demonstrators in Benghazi.¹⁵ (See Map 1 in Appendix B). According to officials at the Benghazi Medical Center, 90 percent of the civilian fatalities had exhibited gunshot wounds in the upper part of the body, the chest and head in particular – an indication that Libyan security forces were targeting to kill.¹⁶ Similarly, *Amnesty International* reported that Gaddafi’s forces opened fire on demonstrators taking part in the “Day of Rage” in

⁷ The motivations for the Arab Awakening are manifold: among the most common concerns are dictatorship/absolute monarchy, large disparities in wealth, disenfranchised, dissatisfied youth, government corruption, food insecurity, extreme poverty, etc.

⁸ Fathi Terbil is a human rights lawyer in Libya who represents prisoners killed by Libyan security forces in Abu Salim Prison in 1996.

⁹ *Libya: Arrests, Assaults in Advance of Planned Protests*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 16, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/16/libya-arrests-assaults-advance-planned-protests>

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

¹³ *Libya: Security Forces Fire on ‘Day of Anger’ Demonstrations*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 17, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/17/libya-security-forces-fire-day-anger-demonstrations>

¹⁴ The date of 17 February 2011 marked the “Day of Rage.” The National Conference for the Libyan Opposition had planned this demonstration and asked all Libyans opposed to Gaddafi to protest in memory of demonstrations that had occurred in Benghazi five years earlier.

¹⁵ U.N. HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL [UNHRC], Report on the Int’l Comm’n of Inquiry to Investigate All Alleged Violations of Int’l Human Rights Law in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, p. 37, U.N. DOC. A/HRC/17/44 (June 1, 2011) [hereinafter *Bassiouni’s Commission Report on Libya*].

¹⁶ *Id.*

Al Bayda, killing fifteen persons.¹⁷ (See Map 1 in Appendix B). The UN Human Rights Council *Report of the International Commission of Inquiry to Investigate All Alleged Violations of International Human Rights Law in the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, chaired by M. Cherif Bassiouni (hereafter *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya*), indicates that as early as 17 February, Gaddafi enlisted mercenaries¹⁸ as snipers to fire directly at unarmed demonstrators.¹⁹ Though *Human Rights Watch* did not report backlash violence from civilians, a witness reported that even if Libyan security forces were justified in using some sort of force, their use of force was indiscriminate.²⁰ An example provided was that of a twenty-one year old woman targeted and killed by security forces while watching the protest scene at Sidi Khalifa Street in Tripoli.²¹

Indiscriminate killings by Libyan forces continued on 18 February 2011 when thirty-five people were targeted and killed in Benghazi, twenty-three persons killed in Baida, three persons killed in Ajdabiya, and three persons killed in Derna.²² (See Map 1 in Appendix B). Eyewitnesses told *Human Rights Watch* that Libyan security forces with distinctive yellow uniforms opened fire on protesters in Benghazi. Al-Jala Hospital personnel in Benghazi likewise reported that gunshot wounds to the chest, neck, and head caused the thirty-five deaths.²³ *Human Rights Watch* reported that during those initial three days of protests, 15 February – 18 February, Libyan security forces had killed at least eighty-four people by firing live ammunition into crowds.²⁴

Stage 2 – Rebellion against Gaddafi's Overuse of Force Spreads across Northern Libya (19-25 February)

By 19 February 2011, these initial protests had escalated into rebellion, as thousands of protesters in cities across northern Libya began demonstrating against the actions of the Libyan government.²⁵ According to witnesses, the violence started on 19 February after thousands of

¹⁷ *Libyan Protester Shot Dead By Security Forces*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Feb. 17, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/libyan-protester-shot-dead-security-forces-2011-02-17>; *Death Toll Mounts as Libyan Security Forces Target Protesters*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Feb. 18, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/death-toll-mounts-libyan-security-forces-target-protesters-2011-02-18> [hereinafter *Death Toll Mounts as Libyan Security Forces Target Protesters*].

¹⁸ *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* defines the mercenaries present in the Libyan uprising as dark skinned persons from Sub-Saharan countries who were unable to speak Arabic. The report also indicated that a minority of mercenaries may have come from Eastern European countries.

¹⁹ *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya*, *supra* note 15, at 66.

²⁰ *Id.* at 37.

²¹ *Id.*

²² *Libya: Security Forces Kill 84 Over Three Days*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 18, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/18/libya-security-forces-kill-84-over-three-days> [hereinafter *Libya: Security Forces Kill 84 Over Three Days*].

²³ *Id.*; *Death Toll Mounts as Libyan Security Forces Target Protesters*, *supra* note 17.

²⁴ *Libya: Security Forces Kill 84 Over Three Days*, *supra* note 22.

²⁵ *Libya: governments Should Demand End to Unlawful Killings*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 20, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/20/libya-governments-should-demand-end-unlawful-killings> [hereinafter *Libya: governments Should Demand End to Unlawful Killings*].

protesters gathered for the funeral prayers for fourteen of the protesters killed by Libyan security forces the previous day.²⁶ (See Map 2 in Appendix B).



Figure 2. Thousands of Protesters Gather in Benghazi for Friday Prayers and Funeral Services, 18 February 2011.

The funeral march proceeded through Benghazi to the Hawari cemeteries²⁷ and, along the way, marchers passed Katiba El Fadil Bu Omar,²⁸ a heavily guarded complex, chanting anti-government slogans, denouncing guards as “killers,” and demanding they leave Benghazi.²⁹ Three eyewitnesses confirmed that Libyan security officers in distinctive uniforms with yellow berets fired indiscriminately at protesters as they marched.³⁰ *Human Rights Watch* estimated that the death toll had risen to at least 233 by 20 February, according to information obtained from local hospitals.³¹ (See Map 2 in Appendix B).

²⁶ *Id.*

²⁷ *Id.*

²⁸ Katiba El Fadil Bu Omar is a complex that include one of Muarmmar Gaddafi’s residences.

²⁹ *Libyan Leader Must End Spiraling Killings*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Feb. 20, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/libyan-leader-must-end-spiralling-killings-2011-02-20>

³⁰ *Libya: Governments Should Demand End to Unlawful Killings*, *supra* note 25.

³¹ *Id.*



Figure 3. Demonstrators shout anti-Gaddafi slogans after Friday Prayers in Benghazi (2011)

In addition to the use of indiscriminate and unlawful violence against peaceful protestors, Libyan government officials began a series of offensives to curtail citizens' demonstrations and dissent and to unlawfully arrest and detain activists. Protesters, for instance, began carefully recording these violent events and using social media to broadcast these incidents to the world – actions that prompted the Libyan government to cut access to the Internet on 19 February.³² (See Map 2 in Appendix B). Moreover, the government arrested Libyans who gave phone interviews to the media during this period. Reports of illegal detention and the unlawful arrest of civilians increased as pro-Gaddafi forces seized a number of protesters, including children, who were last seen near the Kateeba al-Fadheel military compound in Benghazi on 20 February, 2011.³³ (See Map 2 in Appendix B).

By 20 February, rebel forces had seized control of Benghazi, and the Libyan government forces that had occupied the city were beginning to retreat.³⁴

The continued use of excessive force by the Libyan security forces only encouraged riots and protests. Moreover, this use of force not only persisted but began to increase against protesters as demonstrations spread west to Tripoli. Although the brunt of the violence occurred in eastern Libyan cities, *Human Rights Watch* reported that as far west as Tripoli protestors were being detained, beaten, and fired upon by pro-Gaddafi loyalists.³⁵ *Human Rights Watch* also confirmed that Libyan forces had killed at least sixty-two people since 20 February using

³² *Id.*

³³ *Libya: Campaign of Enforced Disappearances Must End*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Mar. 29, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/libya-campaign-enforced-disappearances-must-end-2011-03-29>

³⁴ *Id.*

³⁵ See Generally, *Libya: Commanders Should Face Justice for Killings*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 22, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/22/libya-commanders-should-face-justice-killings>

machine guns, snipers, and explosives.³⁶ (See Map 2 in Appendix B). One witness interviewed by *Human Rights Watch* on 21 February stated:

“The hospitals in Tripoli ran out of blood yesterday evening. At the beginning of the protest a Land Cruiser drove past firing at people in front of it randomly. I can hear the sound of gunfire and large explosions. We saw loads of Land Cruisers full of masked men in military uniforms and heavy machine guns heading to where the huge protests are downtown. Men wearing civilian clothing in the square were shooting at us. We heard later that Abu Salim hospital was broken into. I saw guys taking off their shirts and exposing their chests to the snipers. I’ve never seen anything like it, I was very ashamed to hide under a tree but I am human.”³⁷

Blood continued to be shed over the next couple of days throughout northern Libya.

Progressing further west, on 25 February, Libyan security forces and pro-government groups in the western city of Zawiyah violently attacked anti-government protesters.³⁸ Libyan security forces fired at protesters who defied government orders to stay inside their homes and held a demonstration after Friday prayers.³⁹ Armed pro-government groups and security forces remained within the city and fired at demonstrators or persons who stepped outside of their homes.⁴⁰ (See Map 2 in Appendix B). Moreover, *Amnesty International* indicated that they received persistent reports of mercenaries brought in from African countries to violently suppress anti-government rebels.⁴¹ Fueled by the relentless violent repression of Gaddafi’s forces during the previous two weeks, anti-government protesters began organizing into a single force.

Stage 3 – Rebels Organize into a Belligerency and Fight Back against Gaddafi’s Forces (26 February – 16 March)

On 26 February 2011, the UN Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1970 referring the crisis in Libya to the ICC.⁴² This resolution served as a warning to Gaddafi and his commanders that the international community would not tolerate the violent repression of peaceful protesters.⁴³ By 27 February 2011, an organized political body representing the rebel revolution, known as the Transitional National Council (hereinafter, TNC), formed in Benghazi. (See Map 3 in Appendix B). The purpose of the TNC was to act as the political face of the revolution and to serve as the legitimate body representing the people of Libya and the Libya

³⁶ *Id.*

³⁷ *Id.*

³⁸ *Libya: Security Forces Fire on Protesters in Western City*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 26, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/26/libya-security-forces-fire-protesters-western-city>

³⁹ *Id.*

⁴⁰ *Id.*

⁴¹ *African Union Must Back Up Condemnation With Action*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Feb. 23, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/african-union-must-back-condemnation-action-2011-02-23>.

⁴² S.C. Res. 1970, U.N. SCOR, U.N. DOC. S/RES/1970 (Feb. 26, 2011)[hereinafter Res. 1970].

⁴³ *UN: Security Council Refers Libya to ICC*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 27, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/27/un-security-council-refers-libya-icc>

state.⁴⁴ On 1 March 2011, the UN General Assembly issued an unprecedented decision to suspend Libya's membership rights in the Human Rights Council (UNHRC).⁴⁵ Like UN Security Council Resolution 1970, the temporary revocation of membership served to notify Gaddafi and his commanders that they would be held accountable for violating international norms, attacking Libyan civilians, and denying Libyans their basic human rights.⁴⁶ The increasing organization of the rebel forces, coupled with reprimands by the international community, slowed the pace of violence in Libya temporarily.⁴⁷ Yet, by 2 March 2011, Gaddafi publicly warned that, "thousands of Libyans" would die if the United States or NATO intervened in Libya⁴⁸ and further added: "We will fight until the last man and woman. We will defend Libya from the north to the south."⁴⁹ The first official meeting of the TNC occurred on 5 March 2011 in which a command structure for formal TNC members was announced.⁵⁰

Despite international condemnation, Gaddafi's forces began implementing a "scorched earth" policy by arresting, detaining, abusing, and killing civilians and other protected persons. On 28 February, a Libyan medical team was fired upon and injured by Gaddafi security forces, despite the fact that they wore full medical uniform and traveled in vehicles bearing the Red Crescent emblem, as they attempted to pick up a man killed by pro-Gaddafi forces in Misrata.⁵¹ An interviewee from the Zintan District reported to *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* that Gaddafi's forces began stopping travelers in mid-March to check their identity cards,⁵² and that Gaddafi's forces were detaining residents, who were not carrying weapons, if they resided in rebel-supported districts.⁵³ One interviewee stated that hundreds of residents from the Nafusa mountain region had disappeared in mid-February through March as a result of these illegal searches.⁵⁴

In addition to civilians, journalists and medical personnel were targeted by Gaddafi's regime for detention. *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* documented at least fourteen medical personnel from Az-Zawiya, Benghazi, and Tripoli who had disappeared in March.⁵⁵ One physician recounted in the *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* that his colleague, a Libyan

⁴⁴ *Founding Statement of the Interim Transitional National Council (TNC)*, Benghazi, Libya, published 5 March 2011, available at <http://www.ntclibya.org/english/founding-statement-of-the-interim-transitional-national-council/>

⁴⁵ *UN: Suspension from Rights Body Further Isolates Libya*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Mar. 1, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/01/un-suspension-rights-body-further-isolates-libya>

⁴⁶ *Id.*

⁴⁷ *Libya: Fewer Police Abuses in Zuwara, Under Control of Anti-government Forces*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Feb. 27, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/02/27/libya-fewer-police-abuses-zuwara-under-control-anti-government-forces>

⁴⁸ *Qaddafi: "Thousands" Will Die if West Intervenes*, CBS NEWS WORLD, Mar. 2, 2011, available at <http://www.cbsnews.com/stories/2011/03/02/501364/main20038183.shtml>

⁴⁹ *Id.*

⁵⁰ *Founding Statement of the Interim Transitional National Council (TNC)*, Benghazi, Libya, published Mar. 5 2011, available at <http://www.ntclibya.org/english/founding-statement-of-the-interim-transitional-national-council/>

⁵¹ *Libyan Paramedics Targeted by Pro-Gaddafi Forces*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Mar. 4, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/libyan-paramedics-targeted-pro-gaddafi-forces-2011-03-04>.

⁵² Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya, *supra* note 15, at 43.

⁵³ *Id.*

⁵⁴ *Id.*

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 44.

physician, had disappeared at the beginning of March,⁵⁶ and was later seen on *Al-Libya TV* wearing a military uniform and confessing that he belonged to Al-Qaeda.⁵⁷ Similarly, journalists and media personnel were subjected to arbitrary detention, disappearances, and murder. By 12 March, *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* received reports that at least five journalists had been killed, while others had endured harassment, torture,⁵⁸ and incommunicado detention.⁵⁹ In one of the incidents, *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* received information that on 12 March, Ali Hassan Al Jaber, a cameraman for the *Al-Jazeera* television network, was killed in an ambush on the outskirts of Benghazi.⁶⁰ Al Jaber and his colleague were on their way back to Benghazi from Slough after conducting interviews with demonstrators when two masked assailants opened fire on their car in the middle of the road between Al-Nuwagia and Al-Hawari.⁶¹



Figure 4. Ali Hassan Al Jaber

In addition to targeting protected persons, Gaddafi's forces targeted protected places, including hospitals. *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* provided the interview of a rebel in Yafran who stated that a mortar round had hit Yafran's hospital in March, leading to the destruction of main parts of the medical facility.⁶² Similarly, government forces had targeted hospital facilities in Misrata twice, using tanks and bombarding the rooms where the injured were being treated.⁶³ Gaddafi forces were also abducting patients from the hospital. On 16 March, Alkarama provided a press release that stated:

“Injured rebel forces and innocent civilians are being kidnapped from hospitals, risking torture, even death. As a consequence, the wounded are refusing to seek medical assistance for fear of being kidnapped or killed.”⁶⁴

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.*

⁵⁸ Amnesty International reported the detention and torture of three BBC staff that were subjected to beatings, torture and mock executions by Gaddafi's forces.

⁵⁹ Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya, *supra* note 15, at 52.

⁶⁰ *Id.*

⁶¹ *Id.*

⁶² *Id.* at 60.

⁶³ *Id.*

⁶⁴ *Id.* at 61.

After weeks of standing idly by Gaddafi's scorched earth policy, the U.N. Security Council prepared Resolution 1973 for international intervention in Libya.

Stage 4 – NATO Intervenes on Behalf of the Rebels (17 March – 20 October)

On 17 March 2011, the UN Security Council issued Resolution 1973 (hereinafter Res. 1973) which authorized the intervention in Libya by NATO forces.⁶⁵ Under Res. 1973, the UN demanded that, *inter alia*, Gaddafi's forces abide by an immediate ceasefire and end to violence against civilians, it authorized a no fly zone over Libya, and expressly authorized NATO to use all means necessary to protect civilians and civilian-populated areas.⁶⁶ (See Map 4 in Appendix B). Gaddafi failed to abide by these requirements, and NATO enforcement of Res. 1973 commenced on 19 March 2011.

Despite UN Security Council Res. 1973, reports of missing and detained journalists persisted throughout March. According to *Human Rights Watch*, on 23 March at least six Libyan and four foreign media workers had been detained as they reported on events transpiring in Libya.⁶⁷ (See Map 4 in Appendix B). One of the more publicized accounts of government violations of human rights in an attempt to constrict media reporting was evident in the alleged rape of Eman al-'Obeidy in Tripoli, who had been detained by Libyan security forces as she recounted this and other government violence to the media.⁶⁸ The government later reported that it could not open an investigation regarding the rape because al-'Obeidy had refused to undergo a medical examination,⁶⁹ and, instead, al-'Obeidy was being investigated for possible defamation of government forces.⁷⁰

Similarly, Res. 1973 did not quell the violence between pro-Gaddafi forces and rebel forces, subsequently renamed the National Liberation Army, as battles between the two continued in western⁷¹ and eastern⁷² cities in northern Libya for several months. By 30 March 2011, *Human Rights Watch* reported that at least 370 Libyans had been reported missing in the eastern part of Libya since mid-February 2011.⁷³ (See Map 4 in Appendix B). Furthermore, by this date *Human Rights Watch* confirmed that Gaddafi's forces had laid both antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines between Ajdabiya and Benghazi, an area frequented by civilians in vehicles

⁶⁵ Res. 1973, *supra* note 4.

⁶⁶ *Id.*

⁶⁷ *Libya: Freed Detained Journalists*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Mar. 23, 2011, *available at* <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/23/libya-free-detained-journalists>

⁶⁸ *Libya: Immediately Release Woman who Alleged Rape*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Mar. 28, 2011, *available at* <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/28/libya-immediately-release-woman-who-alleged-rape>

⁶⁹ *Id.*

⁷⁰ *Id.*

⁷¹ Misrata, Tripoli, and the Nafusa mountain range were the main western cities in which armed conflict transpired.

⁷² Benghazi was the main eastern city in which the armed conflict occurred.

⁷³ *Libya: At Least 370 Missing from Country's East*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Mar. 30, 2011, *available at* <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/30/libya-least-370-missing-countrys-east>

and on foot.⁷⁴ (See Map 4 in Appendix B). Likewise, *Amnesty International* reported that Gaddafi forces relentlessly shelled Zawiyat al-Mahjoub in the western outskirts of Misrata, killing many of the trapped residents.⁷⁵ (See Map 5 in Appendix B). Government attacks endangering Libyan civilians also persisted in Misrata. *Human Rights Watch* interviewed several doctors in Misrata on 10 April 2011 who stated that, throughout March, government forces fired mortar rounds and aimed sniper fire at Misrata medical facilities, mosques, and residential areas, wounding and killing dozens of civilians.⁷⁶ (See Map 5 in Appendix B).

In addition to targeting hospitals and places of worship, Gaddafi's forces continued to target and kill innocent civilians. *Human Rights Watch* interviewed Jamal Muhammad Suaib, who described a deliberate attack by government soldiers that resulted in the death of three of his family members.⁷⁷ On 17 March, uniformed soldiers broke into his family's home, stole their valuables, and threatened to return.⁷⁸ When Suaib's family loaded up three cars and fled, without warning, the soldiers opened fire on the vehicles, killing three members inside.⁷⁹ (See Map 5 in Appendix B). On 28 March 2011 in Tripoli, a group of armed men in plain clothes entered the home of Rana al-Aqbani, a Syrian journalist,⁸⁰ abducting al-Aqbani and her brother and detaining them without providing any reason for their arrest.⁸¹

The targeting of innocent civilians by Gaddafi forces was not limited to gunfire but, rather, included planting mines and launching explosives in known residential areas. On 14 April 2011, *Human Rights Watch* observed at least three cluster munitions, launched by government forces, explode over the el-Shawahda residential neighborhood in Misrata.⁸² (See Map 5 in Appendix B). Arms Division Director at *Human Rights Watch* Steve Goose explained that cluster munitions in particular pose a significant "risk to civilians both during attacks because of their indiscriminate nature and afterward because of the still-dangerous unexploded duds scattered about."⁸³ Indiscriminate attacks continued against civilians in Misrata on 17 April 2011, when at least eight civilians were killed due to the government launching of a Grad rocket⁸⁴ at a group of civilians waiting in line for bread.⁸⁵ (See Map 5 in Appendix B). The

⁷⁴ *Libya: Government Use of Landmines Confirmed*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Mar. 30, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/03/30/libya-government-use-landmines-confirmed>

⁷⁵ *No Place of Safety Civilians in Libya Under Attack*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Apr. 4, 2011, pg. 6 available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE19/027/2011/en/12c2a4e5-6c0e-4c90-b32c-5e95ff133581/mde190272011en.pdf>.

⁷⁶ *Libya: Government Attacks in Misrata Kill Civilians*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Apr. 10, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/10/libya-government-attacks-misrata-kill-civilians>

⁷⁷ *Id.*

⁷⁸ *Id.*

⁷⁹ *Id.*

⁸⁰ *Libya: Syrian Journalist and Brother Held in Libya*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Apr. 5, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/info/MDE19/014/2011/en>

⁸¹ *Id.*

⁸² *Libya: Cluster Munitions Strike Misrata*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Apr. 15, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/15/libya-cluster-munitions-strike-misrata>

⁸³ *Id.*

⁸⁴ Human Rights Watch reported that Soviet made Grad rockets, which the Libyan Government was using, in particular is one of the world's most inaccurate rocket systems.

government had also launched mortar and Grad rocket attacks against hospitals, mosques, and residential areas in Misrata, wounding and killing at least sixteen since 14 April.⁸⁶ In conjunction with indiscriminate attacks against protected persons and places, Gaddafi's government continued their military campaigns against civilian members of the media. On 20 April 2011, two foreign journalists⁸⁷ were killed in Misrata by government mortars.⁸⁸ (See Map 5 in Appendix B).

Gaddafi's forces continuously abused and murdered detained prisoners. On 1 May, 2011, *Amnesty International* released evidence of extrajudicial executions allegedly committed by Gaddafi forces near Ajdabiya and Benghazi.⁸⁹ *Amnesty International* researchers indicated that they had seen the bodies of two opposition fighters who had been shot in the back of the head after their hands had been bound behind their backs, while another body was found with both his hands and feet bound.⁹⁰ (See Map 6 in Appendix B).



Figure 5. The body of a dead man with hands tied behind his back in a dry riverbed between Gargur and Bab al-Aziziya (2011)

Gaddafi's forces also pillaged and unnecessarily destroyed local infrastructure. On 5 May, *Amnesty International* reported the use of human shields by Gaddafi forces, stating that the

⁸⁵ *Libya: Indiscriminate Attacks Kill Civilians*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Apr. 17, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/17/libya-indiscriminate-attacks-kill-civilians>

⁸⁶ *Id.*

⁸⁷ *Libya: Journalists Killed in Misrata*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Apr. 20, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/04/20/libya-journalists-killed-misrata> (The two reporters were photographer Tim Hetherington and photojournalist Chris Hondros).

⁸⁸ *Id.*

⁸⁹ *Killing of Captives Points to War Crimes by Libyan Government Forces*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Apr. 11, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/killing-captives-points-war-crimes-libyan-government-forces-2011-04-11>.

⁹⁰ *Id.*

government had positioned their tanks next to civilian buildings in Misrata.⁹¹ On the same day, *Amnesty International* received reports from civilians stating that Gaddafi's soldiers had entered their apartment buildings whereby soldiers proceeded to smash and destroy property, fire randomly inside the premises, and loot money and jewelry.⁹² (See Map 6 in Appendix B). Residents in Misrata also reported a dwindling food supply in the area and that forces loyal to Gaddafi had destroyed existing food stocks and killed livestock.⁹³ (See Map 6 in Appendix B). In the nearby region of the Nafusa Mountain area, *Amnesty International* reported scores of people, mostly young men, who had disappeared at the hands of Gaddafi forces.⁹⁴ Furthermore, pro-government forces were seen firing grad rockets into the Nafusa Mountain towns of Nalut, Zintan, and Yafran, destroying several houses and killing residents inside.⁹⁵ (See Map 6 in Appendix B).

The targeting of civilians, use of indiscriminate weaponry, abuse and murder of prisoners, and destruction of local infrastructure by Gaddafi's forces persisted into the summer months. By 16 May 2011, the ICC issued arrest warrants for Muammar Gaddafi, Seif al-Islam, and Abdullah Sanussi for crimes against humanity.⁹⁶ (See Map 6 in Appendix B). Likewise, Gaddafi's forces continued to detain and execute protesters, as demonstrated by the execution of ten protesters in the town of Bani Walid on 29 May 2011.⁹⁷ (See Map 7 in Appendix B). Two weeks after the ICC released the arrest warrants, Libyan government forces displayed no signs of halting their indiscriminate attacks against protected persons. On 27 May 2011, Gaddafi forces attacked towns in the Nafusa mountain region in western Libya almost on a daily basis using Grad rockets with no discernible military target.⁹⁸ Civilians in the area, who were now living in caves for protection, reported that the rockets often landed in residential areas, spraying shrapnel into people's homes, mosques, and hospitals.⁹⁹

⁹¹ *Libya: Attacks Against Misratah Residents Point to War Crimes*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, May 5, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/news-and-updates/report/libya-attacks-against-misratah-residents-point-war-crimes-2011-05-05>.

⁹² *Id.*

⁹³ *Id.*

⁹⁴ *Id.*

⁹⁵ *Id.*

⁹⁶ Situation in the Libyan Arab Jamahi, ICC-01/11, Prosecutor's Application Pursuant to Article 58 as to Muammar Mohammed Abu Minya Gaddfi, Saif Al-Islam Gaddafi and Abdullah Al-Senussi, Indictment (May 16, 2011).

⁹⁷ *Libya: 10 Protesters Apparently Executed*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Apr. 18, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/08/18/libya-10-protesters-apparently-executed>

⁹⁸ *Libya: Rocket Attacks on Western Mountain Towns*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, May. 26, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/05/27/libya-rocket-attacks-western-mountain-towns>

⁹⁹ *Id.*



Figure 6. Zintan Family Seeks Shelter From Rockets (2011)

On the same day, *Amnesty International* reported that food and water supplies were vanishing in the area and that Gaddafi's forces had deliberately destroyed some of the main water wells.¹⁰⁰ (See Map 7 in Appendix B). By 21 June 2011, *Human Rights Watch* confirmed the government set up five types of landmines in six separate locations throughout Libya, including the Nafusa mountain region.¹⁰¹ (See Map 7 in Appendix B).



Figure 7. Stores of Antipersonnel Landmines, North of Zintan, Nafusa Mountains (2011)

¹⁰⁰ *Libya: Disappearances in the Besieged Nafusa Mountain as Thousands Seek Safety in Tunisia*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, May 27, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE19/020/2011/en/aed13a1a-07b4-434b-bb28-0c0aa1d53069/mde190202011en.pdf>.

¹⁰¹ *Libya: Government Using Landmines in Nafusa Mountains*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, June. 21, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/06/21/libya-government-using-landmines-nafusa-mountains>

Human Rights Watch arms director Steve Goose reported that “these antipersonnel landmines pose a huge threat to civilians. More than 150 countries have banned landmines, but Libya continues to defy this global trend.”¹⁰² The use of antipersonnel and anti-vehicle landmines continued to be found by 8 July: at this time *Human Rights Watch* reported that pro-Gaddafi forces had laid three minefields in civilian-trafficked areas in the Nafusa mountain region.¹⁰³ (See Map 7 in Appendix B).

Like Gaddafi’s forces, the rebel forces also were reportedly engaged in detaining, beating, and pillaging civilians in the homes of suspected government supporters. *Human Rights Watch* reported, for instance, that four towns in the Nafusa Mountains were captured by the rebels, but that rebel fighters and their supporters had damaged property, burned homes, looted from hospitals, homes, and shops, and had beaten some individuals alleged to have supported pro-government troops.¹⁰⁴ (See Map 7 in Appendix B).

Reports from *Human Rights Watch* also indicate that Gaddafi’s forces also unlawfully occupied protected places, including a hospital in Yafran for six weeks.¹⁰⁵ (See Map 8 in Appendix B). From April to early June, government forces placed medical staff and patients at grave risk by stockpiling weapons in the hospital and terrorizing hospital staff and patrons.¹⁰⁶ (See Map 8 in Appendix B).

In late July, the National Liberation Army accelerated their offensive and defeated Gaddafi loyalist strongholds, capturing Tripoli by 22 August 2011. Despite this military progress, the national liberation forces persisted in detaining and beating suspected civilian government sympathizers and mercenaries. *Amnesty International* reported that around 19 August in Az-Zawiya, rebels beat pro-Gaddafi prisoners.¹⁰⁷ Additionally, other detainees who were civilians were interviewed and stated that the rebels had taken them by gunpoint from places around the city purely because of the color of their skin, assuming they were pro-Gaddafi mercenaries.¹⁰⁸ (See Map 8 in Appendix B).

Gaddafi’s forces continued to abuse and murder detainees. *Human Rights Watch* reported that evidence indicated that forces loyal to Gaddafi killed at least seventeen detainees in a

¹⁰² *Id.*

¹⁰³ *Libya: Government Lays More Mines in Western Mountains*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, July. 8, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/07/08/libya-government-lays-more-mines-western-mountains>.

¹⁰⁴ *Libya: Opposition Forces Should Protect Civilians and Hospitals*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, July. 13, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/07/13/libya-opposition-forces-should-protect-civilians-and-hospitals>.

¹⁰⁵ *Libya: Gaddafi Forces Occupy Hospital, Terrify Patients and Staff*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, June. 29, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/06/29/libya-gaddafi-forces-occupy-hospital-terrify-patients-and-staff>.

¹⁰⁶ *Id.*

¹⁰⁷ *Both Sides in Libya Conflict Must Protect Detainees From Torture*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Aug. 25, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/library/asset/MDE19/030/2011/en/8b092171-37e9-44fb-a798-26e709fda41f/mde190302011en.pdf> [hereinafter *Both Sides in Libya Conflict Must Protect Detainees From Torture*].

¹⁰⁸ *Id.*

makeshift prison, as rebel forces began advancing on Tripoli around 21 August 2011.¹⁰⁹ (See Map 8 in Appendix B). *Amnesty International* provided evidence of rape being committed against inmates in Tripoli in the Abu Salim Prison, whereby men were taken from their cells at night and returned in the morning naked and stating that they had been raped by Gaddafi forces.¹¹⁰ (See Map 8 in Appendix B). *Human Rights Watch* also reported that in a warehouse near Tripoli military forces run by Gaddafi's son Khamis summarily executed detainees on 23 August 2011.¹¹¹ (See Map 8 in Appendix B). *Human Rights Watch* also inspected the charred skeletal remains of approximately forty-five bodies inside the warehouse, while two additional bodies were found outside and were not burned.¹¹²



Figure 8. Charred Skeletal Remains of 45 Suspected Detainees Executed by the Khamis Brigade, Warehouse, Southern Tripoli (2011)

On the same day in Tripoli, 160 detainees fled a metal hangar where they were being held, and when released two guards opened fire upon them and threw five hand grenades into the group.¹¹³ (See Map 9 in Appendix B). On 8 September, *Human rights Watch* discovered eighteen bodies buried in western Libya.¹¹⁴ (See Map 9 in Appendix B). The discovery of the bodies corroborates the report of death by suffocation of detainees held by Gaddafi forces in June in the town of al-Khoms.¹¹⁵ Battles between the National Liberation Army and the

¹⁰⁹ *Libya: Gaddafi Forces Suspected of Executing Detainees*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Aug. 27, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/08/28/libya-gaddafi-forces-suspected-executing-detainees>

¹¹⁰ *Both Sides in Libya Conflict Must Protect Detainees From Torture*, *supra* note 107.

¹¹¹ *Libya: Evidence Suggests Khamis Brigade Killed 45 Detainees*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Aug. 28, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/08/29/libya-evidence-suggests-khamis-brigade-killed-45-detainees>

¹¹² *Id.*

¹¹³ *Libya: Detainees Killed by Al-Gaddafi Loyalists*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, Aug. 29, 2011, available at <http://www.amnesty.org/en/for-media/press-releases/libya-detainees-killed-al-gaddafi-loyalists-2011-08-28>.

¹¹⁴ *Libya: 19 Suffocated in Gaddafi Detention*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, Sept. 9, 2011, available at <http://www.hrw.org/news/2011/09/09/libya-19-suffocated-gaddafi-detention>

¹¹⁵ *Id.*

dwindling Gaddafi loyal forces continued for several weeks as the National Liberation Army secured more Libyan cities and searched for Gaddafi. After months of evading capture, Muammar Gaddafi was apprehended while hiding in a drain in his hometown of Sirte.¹¹⁶ Gaddafi was shot in the head and killed by the National Liberation Army on 20 October 2011, which marked the conclusion of the Libyan armed conflict. (See Map 9 in Appendix B).

III. THE CHANGING CHARACTERIZATION OF THE LIBYAN ARMED CONFLICT AND THE SUBSEQUENT LEGAL EFFECTS ON PROSECUTORIAL DEVELOPMENT

The nature and definition of the Libyan uprising evolved throughout the duration of the conflict, with implications for legal analysis of both violations of international humanitarian law and domestic Libyan law. In the initial stages, the conflict was a non-international armed conflict between Gaddafi's national security forces and rebel forces, which ultimately became the National Liberation Army under direction from the TNC leadership. The characterization of the conflict and the supporting legal analysis changed again when the UN Security Council Res. 1973 authorized international intervention by NATO forces into Libya. The introduction of international forces in the internal affairs of Libya transformed an uprising from a non-international armed conflict into an international armed conflict. The following subsection provides a legal description of this evolution of the armed conflict and the implications for legal analysis of violations.

A. Non-International Armed Conflict

International humanitarian law (IHL) recognizes only two categories of armed conflict defined in Common Articles 2 and 3 of the revised Geneva Conventions of 1949: international armed conflict and non-international armed conflict. An international armed conflict refers to "all cases of declared war or of any armed conflict that may arise between two or more high contracting parties..."¹¹⁷ A non-international armed conflict refers to "armed conflicts that are non-international in nature occurring in one of the High contracting parties."¹¹⁸

Libya's Internal Armed Conflict – Civilian Riots and Excessive Government Military Force

Critically, all other conflicts that do not rise to the level of an armed conflict amount to "internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence."¹¹⁹ At the beginning on 15 February 2011, the Libyan uprising amounted to "internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence," though characteristic riots met

¹¹⁶ Matthew Weaver et. al, *Muammar Gaddafi is Dead, NTC Says – Live Coverage*, THE GUARDIAN, Oct. 20, 2011, available at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/middle-east-live/2011/oct/20/syria-libya-middle-east-unrest-live>

¹¹⁷ Geneva Convention Common Article 2, *supra* note 6.

¹¹⁸ Geneva Convention Common Article 3, *supra* note 5.

¹¹⁹ Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, July 17, 1998, Art. 8(2) (f), UN Doc. A/CONF.183/9* (1998).

with excessive government force consequently sparked more extensive riots throughout Libya. Nevertheless, until the organization of the rebel forces into a formal belligerency with established leadership, as described in the following subsection, the Libyan conflict remained an internal disturbance in the form of broad-based civilian riots and forceful government military suppression.

Rebels Organize into a Formal Belligerency

Belligerency in international law refers to two or more organized entities engaged in war, and a state of belligerency may exist between two or more sovereign states or between a state and rebel forces.¹²⁰ Article 1 of the 1907 Hague Convention defines belligerents by the following qualifications:

The laws, rights, and duties of war apply not only to armies, but also to militia and volunteer corps fulfilling the following conditions:

- (1) Commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates;
- (2) Have a fixed distinctive emblem recognizable at a distance;
- (3) Carry arms openly; and
- (4) Conduct their operations in accordance with the laws and customs of war.¹²¹

By 27 February 2011, the anti-Gaddafi rebels had consolidated into a formal belligerency under political leadership by the TNC¹²² and formally renamed the National Liberation Army.¹²³

The TNC established a formal command structure for the National Liberation Army in an effort to enact a more organized military strategy. For instance, the TNC declared Omer El-Hariri as its representative of Military Affairs for Security in Libya¹²⁴ and adopted the tricolor flag (flown in Libya in 1951) as the emblem of their revolution against Gaddafi. The establishment of the National Liberation Army as a formal belligerent group and the continued full on combat between the National Liberation Army and Gaddafi's forces throughout Libyan cities established that the Libyan armed conflict had risen to the level of an internal or non-international armed conflict.

¹²⁰ This is also referred to as “internal armed conflict” or as a civil war.

¹²¹ Convention Respecting the Laws and Customs of War on Land and its Annex: Regulations Concerning the Laws and Customs of War on Land art. 1, Oct. 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2227 [hereinafter Hague Convention].

¹²² On 5 March 2011, the TNC released its Founding Statement of the Interim TNC which listed Mustafa Abdeljeleel as the head of the Council. See *Founding Statement of the Interim Transitional National Council (TNC)*, *supra* note 50.

¹²³ Technically at this point the Rebel forces had called themselves the “Free Libya Army” however, in May of 2011 they changed their formal name to the National Liberation Army and that title is what they continues to be called.

¹²⁴ *Id.*

B. International Armed Conflict

Gaddafi's noncompliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1970¹²⁵ (hereinafter Res. 1970) resulted, on 17 March 2011 in the UN Security Council issuing Res. 1973.¹²⁶ Res. 1973 revoked Res. 1970 and provided the legal basis, under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, for military intervention in the Libyan civil war on the part of the international community.¹²⁷ At this point, the intervention of international forces transformed an internal armed conflict into an international armed conflict under the framework of IHL. Subsequently, Gaddafi's government failed to abide by Res. 1973, and NATO enforcement commenced on 19 March 2011. Though both Gaddafi forces and the National Liberation Army were bound by the laws of armed conflict throughout the entire course of the conflict, *Human Rights Watch* reported numerous violations of IHL by both forces regarding the detention and abuse of civilians and prisoners, unlawful targeting of protected persons and places, pillaging, and the use of cluster munitions.¹²⁸

C. Libyan Armed Conflict Crime Base

Throughout the Libyan uprising, violations of both international law and domestic Libyan law were committed by both Gaddafi loyalist forces and rebel forces. While violations on all sides have been documented our analyses indicates that the main perpetrators of the vast majority of the crimes and the most serious violations of international and domestic law were undertaken by Gaddafi supported national security forces throughout the duration of this changing conflict.. Although crimes ranged from rape to unlawful targeting to the use of indiscriminate weapons, this legal memo and research project concentrates on a limited crime base¹²⁹ focused on what we have termed gravamen offenses¹³⁰ occurring most often throughout the conflict.

IV. GRAVAMEN OFFENSES

After reviewing the *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya*, *Human Rights Watch*, and *Amnesty International* reports of incidents throughout the duration of the Libyan armed conflict, the four main gravamen offenses identified were: unlawful targeting of protected persons; unlawful killing; unlawful property damage; and the illegal detention and overall abuse of

¹²⁵ On 26 February 2011, the UN Sec. Council passed Res. 1970 which imposed sanctions against Gaddafi's regime and referred the situation to the International Criminal Court. See *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya*, *supra* note 15, at 25.

¹²⁶ Res. 1973, *supra* note 4.

¹²⁷ *Id.*

¹²⁸ See *Generally*, Appendix C, Matrix.

¹²⁹ This memo only focuses the legal analysis on the gravamen offenses because practically speaking it would be nearly impossible for the prosecutor of the ICC or the Libyan domestic courts to prosecute all of the crimes perpetrated during the conflict. As such, this memo focuses on the most serious and commonly perpetrated crimes committed during the conflict in order to meet the constraints of time and budget associated with criminal tribunals of this magnitude.

¹³⁰ Gravamen offenses refer to the most serious accusations or grievances of the complaint.

prisoners. The offenses are illegal under both international law and Libyan domestic law. The following is an analysis of those offenses.

A. Unlawful Targeting

In the event of an armed conflict, whether internal or international, the use of force must only be rendered necessary by imperative military necessities.¹³¹ This is to say that the use of military force must comply with the laws of armed conflict in order to be lawful. In regards to targeting, only military objectives may be lawfully targeted.¹³² Military objectives may include people or objects.¹³³ However, in order for the targeting to comply with the laws of armed conflict and therefore be lawful, the targeting must be militarily necessary and the attack must be proportional, distinct, and avoid unnecessary suffering. If the targeting and subsequent attack does not comply with these standards, then the action may be deemed unlawful under international law. Thus, if the target is not militarily necessary, the attack is excessive or disproportionate to the threat, or the weapons used in the attack are calculated to produce unnecessary suffering, then a violation of IHL may have occurred resulting in a war crime.

Lawful and Unlawful Targeting of Persons

According to the Geneva Conventions and supplemental Additional Protocols,¹³⁴ civilians are military objectives only while they are taking direct part in hostilities, not before or after.¹³⁵ In issuing guidelines on this standard, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) defines direct participation in hostilities as,

[A] specific act must meet the following cumulative criteria:

- (1) the act must be likely to adversely affect the military operations or military capacity of a party to an armed conflict or, alternatively, to inflict death, injury, or destruction on persons or objects protected against direct attack (threshold of harm);
- (2) there must be a direct causal link between the act and the harm likely to result either from the act, or from a coordinated military operation of which that act constitutes an integral part (direct causation);

¹³¹ Geneva Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3114, 75 U.N.T.S. 31, art. 8 [hereinafter GC I].

¹³² Geneva Convention Common Article 3, *supra* note 5.

¹³³ *Id.*

¹³⁴ Libya is a party to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols I and II. As such, Libya is legally bound to comply with these Conventions under international law.

¹³⁵ Geneva Convention Common Article 3, *supra* note 5.

- (3) the act must be specifically designed to directly cause the required threshold of harm in support of a party to the conflict and to the detriment of another (belligerent nexus).¹³⁶

According to these ICRC guidelines, in the case of doubt when making a targeting decision, the person being targeted should be considered a civilian until an accurate determination can be made regarding the status of the intended target.¹³⁷

Lawful and Unlawful Targeting of Places

Articles 52 through 56 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions outline the civilian objects which are protected from targeting and attack during armed conflict.¹³⁸ In general, civilian objects normally dedicated to civilian purposes, such as a house or school, unless being used to make an effective contribution to military action, should not be targeted.¹³⁹ Additionally, targeting cultural objects, such as historical monuments or works of art, or places of worship and spiritual heritage are prohibited.¹⁴⁰ The targeting of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, such as foodstuffs, agricultural areas, livestock, water sources, etc., are likewise prohibited and cannot be used as a method of warfare.¹⁴¹ Furthermore, it is unlawful to conduct warfare in ways that cause damage to the natural environment, or to target installations containing dangerous forces, such as dams, dykes, and nuclear electrical generating stations.¹⁴² Lastly, medical places are considered neutral places during armed conflict and may not be targeted.¹⁴³

B. Unlawful Killing

Killing enemy combatants during an armed conflict is a consequence of warfare. However, not every individual near or involved in the armed conflict can be lawfully killed, and the unlawful killing of protected persons during armed conflict constitutes murder. There are three categories of persons that may be lawfully targeted: (1) Combatants who have not surrendered or who have not ceased to take part in the hostilities may be targeted; (2) civilians who are taking direct part in hostilities may also be targeted for as long as they are engaging in hostilities; and (3) civilians who are killed or injured as a result of an attack directed at a lawful

¹³⁶ *Interpretive Guidance on the Participation in Hostilities Under International Humanitarian Law*, 90 INT'L REV. OF THE RED CROSS 872, Dec. 2008, available at <http://www.icrc.org/eng/assets/files/other/irrc-872-reports-documents.pdf> 995-96.

¹³⁷ *Id.* at 996.

¹³⁸ *See Generally*, Protocol to the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict (Protocol I), opened for signature May 14, 1954, 249 U.N.T.S. 358 (entered into force Aug. 7, 1956)[hereinafter Protocol I].

¹³⁹ *Id.* at art. 53.

¹⁴⁰ *Id.* at art. 54.

¹⁴¹ *Id.*

¹⁴² *Id.* at arts. 55-56.

¹⁴³ *Id.* at art. 32.

military objective of which disproportionate civilian losses were not anticipated are also lawful.¹⁴⁴ A person killed not meeting one of these three criteria constitutes an unlawful killing and consequently violates IHL.

C. Unlawful Property Damage

During armed conflict the seizure, destruction, or pillaging of private property, unless such destruction is imperatively demanded by the necessities of war, is prohibited.¹⁴⁵ This rule applies to prisoners of war as well as civilians.¹⁴⁶ The property of municipalities, that of institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, the arts and sciences, and state property shall all be treated as private property, and all seizure of, destruction, or willful damage done to institutions of this character are forbidden.¹⁴⁷ While pillaging of either public or private property is always forbidden,¹⁴⁸ property may be damaged if militarily necessary reasons exist to do so.¹⁴⁹

D. Illegal Detention and Abuse of Prisoners

As a general rule, “persons taking no active part in hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms.....shall in all circumstances be treated humanely without any distinction of race, sex, religion, or any other personal demographic.”¹⁵⁰ This shall include, but is not limited to, the prohibition of violence to life and person, degrading or humiliating treatment, cruel treatment and torture, murder, mutilation, etc.¹⁵¹ Every person detained or arrested during an armed conflict is guaranteed a number of fundamental rights. In order to lawfully detain or arrest a person for actions related to the armed conflict, the person being arrested or detained shall be informed promptly, in the language they understand, the reasons as to why they are being arrested or detained.¹⁵² During internment, the Detaining Power is responsible for providing satisfactory living accommodations that are safe, sanitary, and hygienic.¹⁵³ As such, any Detaining Power that has arbitrarily detained or arrested an individual, interned persons in unsanitary conditions, detained or arrested individuals without promptly providing them with a reason, and abused persons while they were detained has violated international law.

¹⁴⁴ See *Generally* Hague Convention, *supra* note 121.

¹⁴⁵ *Id.* at Arts. 4, 23(g), 46, 47, and 56.

¹⁴⁶ *Id.* at Art. 4,

¹⁴⁷ *Id.* at Art. 56,

¹⁴⁸ Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, Aug. 12, 1949, 6 U.S.T. 3516, 75 U.N.T.S. 287 art. 33 [hereinafter GC IV]; Hague Convention, *supra* note 121 at Art. 28.

¹⁴⁹ Hague Convention, *supra* note 121 at Art. 27.

¹⁵⁰ Geneva Convention Common Article 3, *supra* note 5.

¹⁵¹ *Id.* at Art. 1(a)(b)(c).

¹⁵² Protocol I, *supra* note 138 at Art. 75.

¹⁵³ GC IV, *supra* note 148 at Art. 36.

V. CHARGES FOR POSSIBLE INDICTMENT

Gaddafi's national security forces and the Libyan rebels perpetrated numerous violations of international and domestic Libyan law throughout the Libyan armed conflict. Although the rebel forces may have lacked military training pertaining to the laws of armed conflict, the rebels are still liable for violations they perpetrated during the armed conflict. The following are particularly egregious events that are representational of the types of crimes committed throughout the entire conflict. Indictable offenses include crimes against humanity¹⁵⁴ and war crimes,¹⁵⁵ which may be charged in the alternative under the Rome Statute.

A. Murder/Willful Killing – ART. 7(1)(A) & ART. 8(2)(A)(I)

¹⁵⁴ Under Article 7 of the Rome Statute, "crimes against humanity" means any of the following acts when committed as part of a widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, with knowledge of the attack: (a) murder; (b) extermination; (c) enslavement; (d) deportation or forcible transfer of population; (e) imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of fundamental rules of international law; (f) torture; (g) rape, sexual slavery, enforced prostitution, forced pregnancy, enforced sterilization, or any other form of sexual violence of comparative gravity; (h) persecution against any identifiable group or collectivity on political, racial, national, ethnic, cultural, religious, gender, or other grounds that are universally recognized as impermissible under international law; (i) enforced disappearance of persons; (j) the crime of apartheid; (k) other inhuman acts of a similar character intentionally causing great suffering, or serious injury to body or to mental or physical health.

¹⁵⁵ Article 8 under the Rome Statute defines and lists the various actions that constitute as war crimes. The specific provisions under this article differ depending on the characterization of the conflict; whether the conflict is an international armed conflict or non-international armed conflict. Article 8(2)(b) provides the provisions for international armed conflict while Article 8(2)(e) lists the provisions pertinent for non-international armed conflict. Due to the Libyan armed conflict changing from a non-international armed conflict to an international armed conflict with NATO intervention, both 8(2)(b) and 8(2)(e) are necessary frameworks for analyzing the various crimes perpetrated throughout the duration of the conflict.

Under Article 8(2)(b) the specific provisions that were repeatedly violated by Gaddafi's forces and the rebels were: (i) internationally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities; (ii) intentionally directing attacks against civilian objects, that is, objects which are not military objectives; (iii) intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict; (iv) internationally launching an attack in the knowledge that such attack will cause incidental loss of life or injury to civilians or damage civilian objects or widespread, long-term and severe damage to the natural environment which would be clearly excessive in relation to the concrete and direct overall military advantage anticipated; (v) attacking or bombarding, by whatever means, towns, villages, dwellings or buildings which are undefended and which are not military objectives; (vi) killing or wounding a combatant who, having laid down his arms or having no longer means of defense, has surrendered at discretion.

Under Article 8(2)(e) the specific provisions that were repeatedly violated by Gaddafi's forces and the rebels were: (i) intentionally directing attacks against the civilian population as such or against individual civilians not taking direct part in hostilities; (ii) intentionally directing attacks against buildings, material, medical units and transport, and personnel using the distinctive emblems of the Geneva Conventions in conformity with international law; (iii) intentionally directing attacks against personnel, installations, material, units or vehicles involved in a humanitarian assistance or peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians or civilian objects under the international law of armed conflict; (iv) internationally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science, or charitable purposes, historic monuments, hospitals and places where the sick and wounded are collected, provided they are not military objectives; (v) pillaging a town or place, even when taken by assault; (vi) committing rape, sexual slavery, prostitution, forced pregnancy, and any other form of sexual violence.

Gaddafi Security Forces

In Tripoli, Al Khoms, and Al Qawlish between August and September 2011, several notable incidents of mass murders by Gaddafi's security forces took place. On or around 21 August in Tripoli, Gaddafi's forces killed seventeen detainees in makeshift prisons. (See Appendix C). Additionally, on 23 August, the charred skeletal remains of forty-five detainees were found in a warehouse in Tripoli. (See Appendix C). Two additional corpses were also found outside the warehouse, however, the bodies were not burned. (See Appendix C). Again in Tripoli, on 23 August, 160 detainees were released from a metal hangar where they were being held and as these detainees fled, guards opened fire upon them and threw five hand grenades at the group. (See Appendix C). Separately, on 26 August in the Gargur neighborhood in Tripoli, eighteen bodies were discovered rotting in a dry riverbed. At least two of the eighteen bodies had their hands tied behind their backs as evidence that they were summarily executed, and two bodies also appeared to be in green medical scrubs. (See Appendix C).

On 8 September in Al Khoms, a mass grave of eighteen bodies was discovered. The discovery of these bodies corroborates reports of the death by suffocation of detainees held by Gaddafi security forces in June. (See Appendix C). On 14 September, another mass grave was discovered in Al-Qawalish, whereby thirty-four bodies of detained men believed to be summarily executed by Gaddafi's forces were exhumed. (See Appendix C).

Rebel Forces

On 20 October, former President Muammar Gaddafi was captured while he was hiding in a drain by the National Liberation Army in his hometown of Sirte. Gaddafi was then shot in both legs and in the head, which resulted in his execution, and his body was then dragged through the streets. (See Appendix C).

B. Sexual Assault – ART. 7(1)(G) & ART. 8(2)(B)(XXII)

Throughout August in Tripoli, Gaddafi's security forces committed sexual assault against detainees. On 25 August, former detainees witnessed young men being taken from their cells at night by Gaddafi's forces and returning several hours later visibly distressed, often naked, and informing the other detainees that they had been raped. (See Appendix C). On 27 August, one detainee stated that Gaddafi's forces had inserted the barrel of a rifle into his anus while he was blindfolded. (See Appendix C).

C. Unlawful Detention and Abuse of Prisoner – ART. 7(1)(E)(F) & ART. 8(2)(A)(II), 8(2)(C)

Gaddafi Security Forces

During the month of March in the cities of Zantan, Benghazi, and Azzawiya, almost a dozen civilian journalists from various news publications, including *Al Jazeera*, *BBC*, and *The*

Guardian, were captured, detained, and even tortured or killed by Gaddafi security forces. (See Appendix C).

Rebel Forces

Similarly, the rebels arbitrarily detained individuals and subsequently abused prisoners. Specifically, on 19 August in Az-Zaqiya, rebel forces detained suspected mercenaries and beat them. (See Appendix C).

D. Other Inhumane Acts – ART. 7(1)(K)

Other inhumane acts perpetrated by Gaddafi and rebel forces, which intentionally caused great suffering or serious injury to the body, includes the intentional terrorizing of a civilian population.

Intentional Terrorizing of a Civilian Population

Gaddafi Security Forces

In Misrata between the months of April and May, there were several instances of Gaddafi's forces internationally terrorizing the civilian population. During this two-month period, Gaddafi's forces relentlessly targeted and attacked civilians in Misrata by firing cluster munitions, utilizing snipers, and launching indiscriminate rocket and mortar attacks into residential areas. (See Appendix C). As a result, dozens of civilians died, including while they were evacuating the city, standing in line for bread, and sitting inside their homes. (See Appendix C). Furthermore, on or around 5 May, Gaddafi's forces pillaged an apartment building they had entered by stealing money and jewelry and by smashing and shooting at items in the home. (See Appendix C). Also on or around 5 May, Gaddafi's soldiers destroyed existing food stocks in towns nearby Misrata by killing livestock. (See Appendix C).

Similarly, the civilian population in the Nafusa mountain region was subjected to intentional terrorizing by Gaddafi's forces throughout the month of May. Almost on a daily basis, Gaddafi's forces fired indiscriminate weapons, including grad-rockets, at mosques, schools, hospitals, and into residential areas. (See Appendix C). Additionally, dozens of people, mostly young men, disappeared in the Nafusa mountain area at the hands of Gaddafi's forces and their whereabouts remained unknown. (See Appendix C). Moreover, on or around 27 May, Gaddafi's forces deliberately destroyed water wells in the region. (See Appendix C).

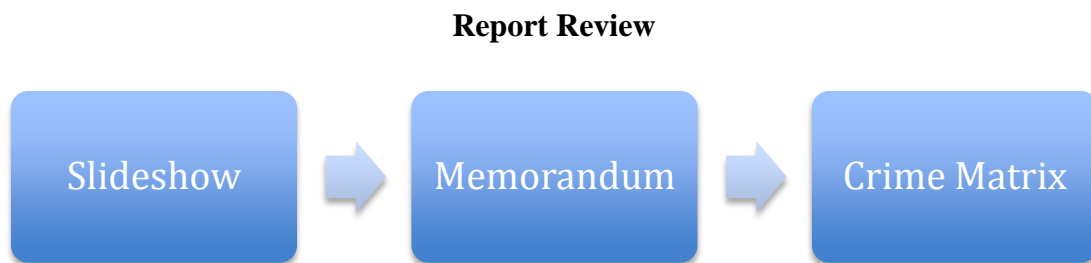
Rebel Forces

The rebels contributed to the terrorizing of the civilian population in the Nafusa mountain region whereby on 13 July, rebels looted and destroyed the homes of individuals alleged to have supported government forces. (See Appendix C).

VI. CONCLUSION

The Libyan armed conflict spanned nine months and throughout the conflict civilians in particular suffered at the hands of both the Libyan armed forces and the TNC. Reviewing the reports from *Human Rights Watch*, *Amnesty International*, and *Bassiouni's Commission Report on Libya* reveal that not only were civilians not protected but indeed civilians were consistently targeted throughout the armed conflict and consequently suffered greatly. Prosecution by the international community and/or Libyan domestic courts would send notice to abusers to stop killing their own citizens; otherwise they will be brought to justice.

By way of reminder, this project was meant to do the following: ensure consistency in mapping the conflict, lay out a crime base that is easily understood in combination with the crime matrix, and to assist those reviewing the conflict in their understanding of and implementation of indictable offenses by either an international or domestic court.



Appendix A:

Physical Mapping of the Conflict

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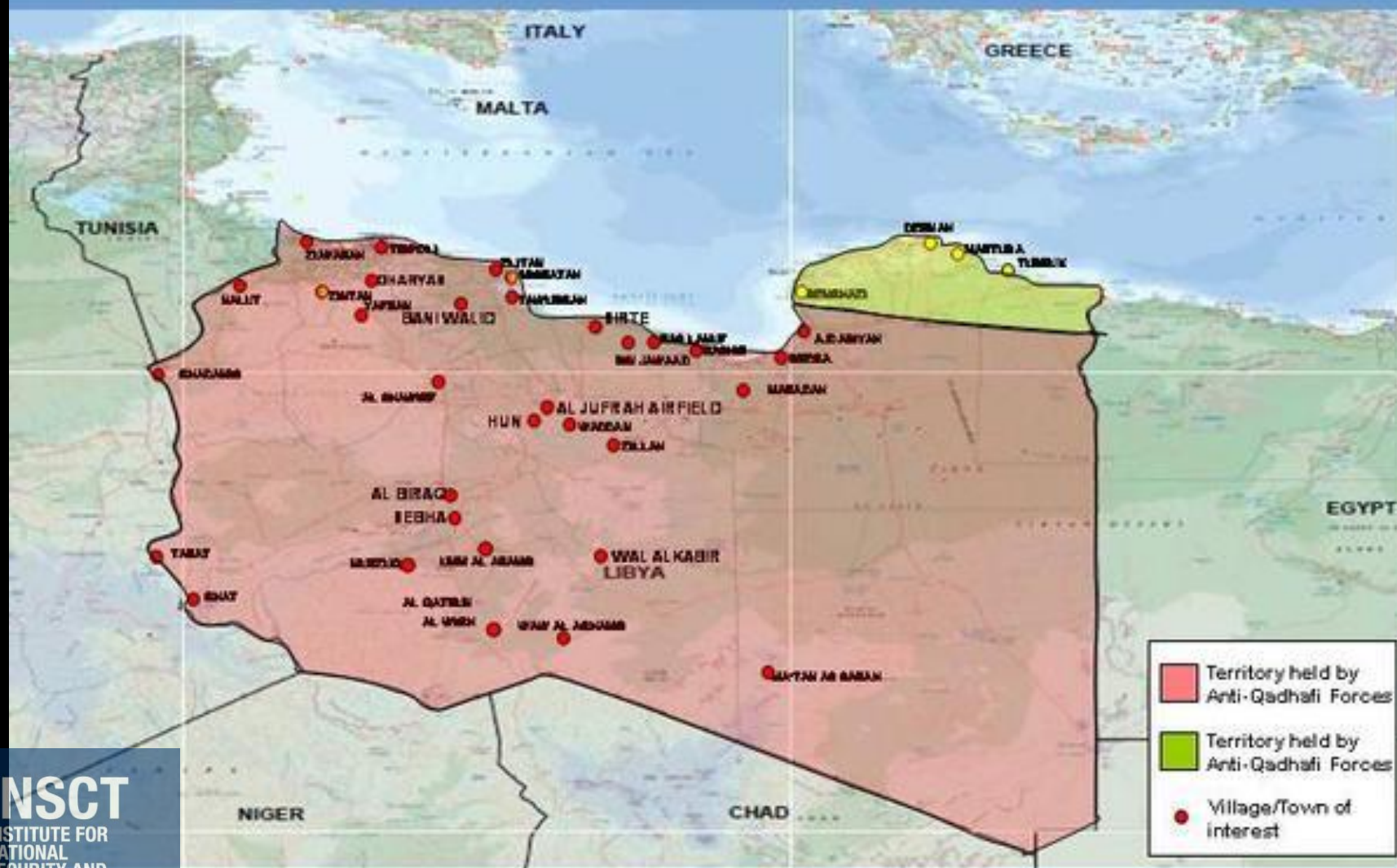
PHYSICAL MAPPING OF THE CONFLICT

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

INSCT

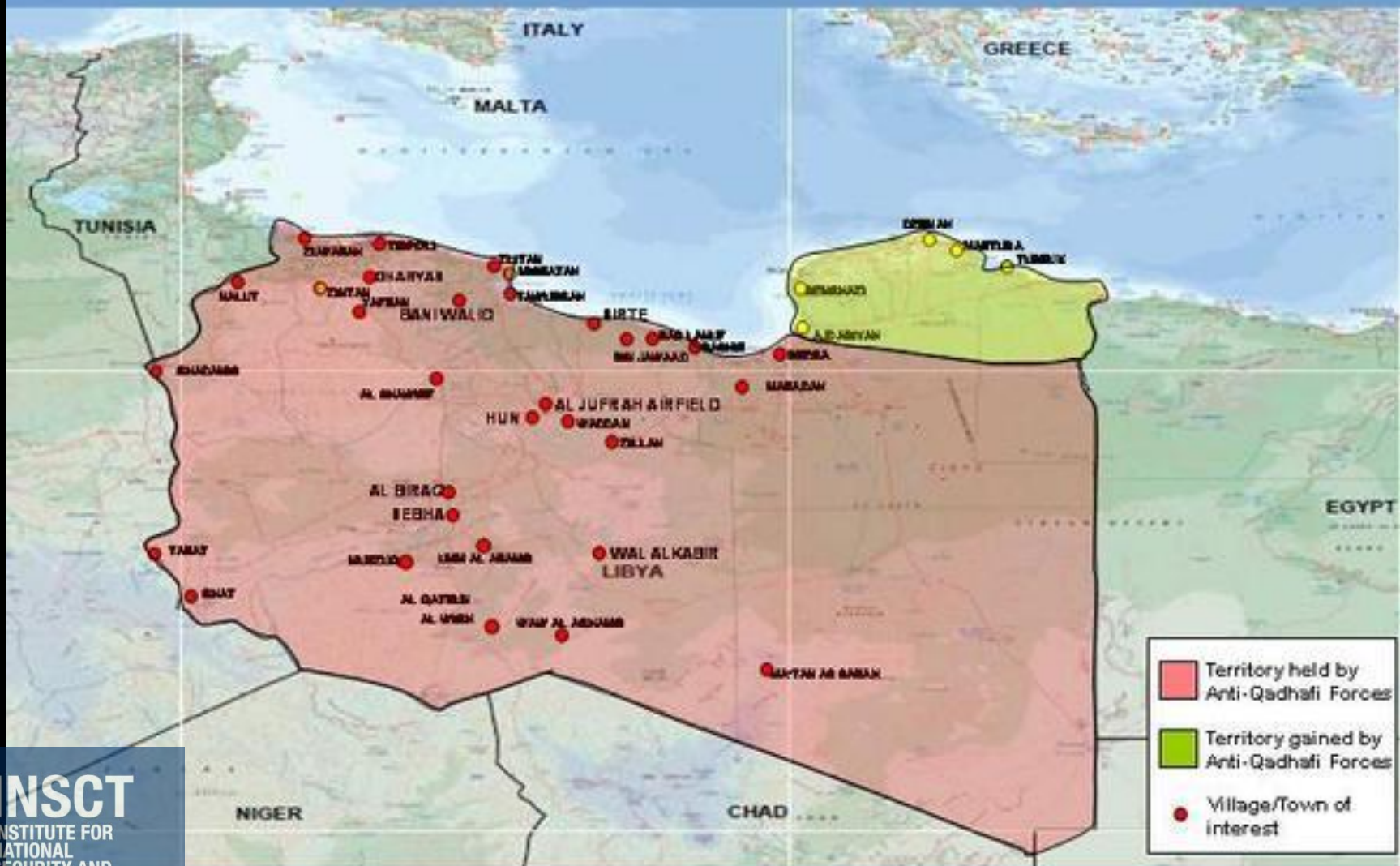
INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

A multidisciplinary, university-based
center for the study of national and
international security and terrorism



Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Libya – Frontlines – April 2011

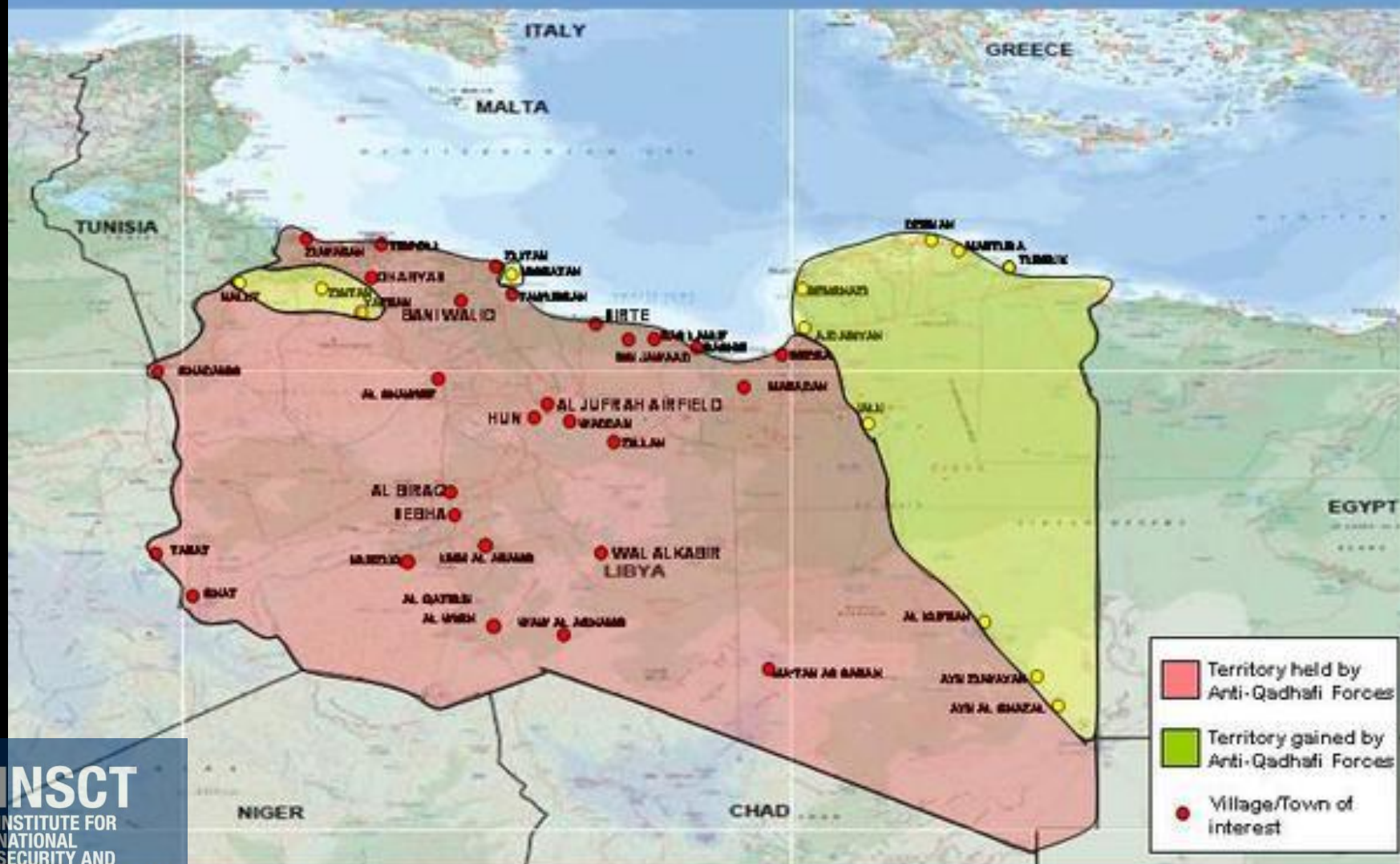


- Territory held by Anti-Qadhafi Forces
- Territory gained by Anti-Qadhafi Forces
- Village/Town of interest

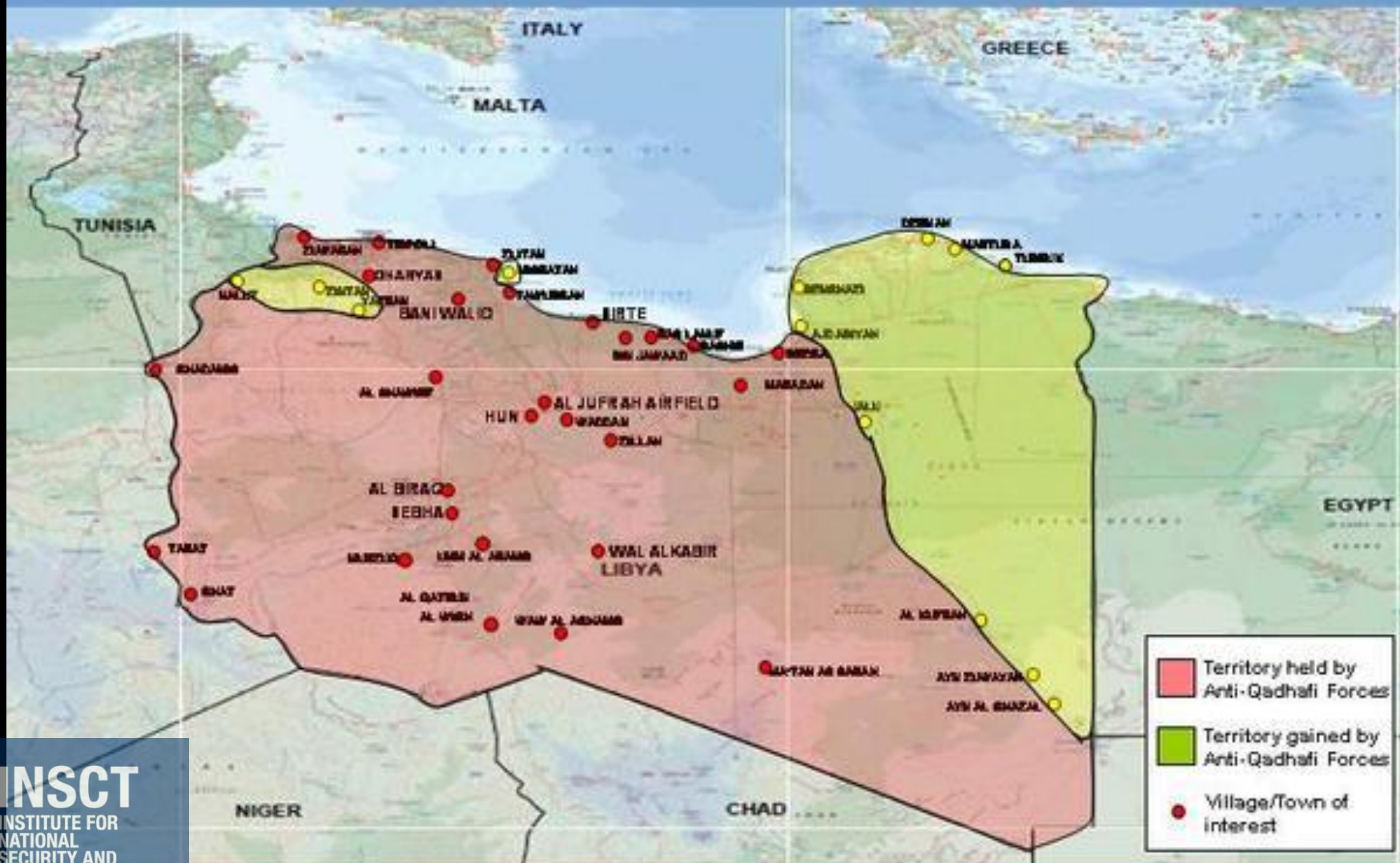
Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative



Libya – Frontlines – June 2011



Libya – Frontlines – July 2011



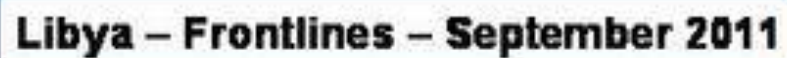
- Territory held by Anti-Qadhafi Forces
- Territory gained by Anti-Qadhafi Forces
- Village/Town of interest

Libya – Frontlines – August 2011



- Territory held by Anti-Qadhafi Forces
- Territory gained by Anti-Qadhafi Forces
- Village/Town of interest

Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative



Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative



Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Appendix B:

Mapping the Conflict: Crimes Perpetrated During the Conflict

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MAPPING THE CONFLICT

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

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Stage I: Riots: Feb. 15 - 18

Feb. 16, Benghazi – Libyan security forces arrest 14 people, 1 person killed, as protests began.

Over next 3 days – Demonstrations expand from East to West: Baida, Zenten, Derna, Zawiya, Tripoli, Ajbabiya.

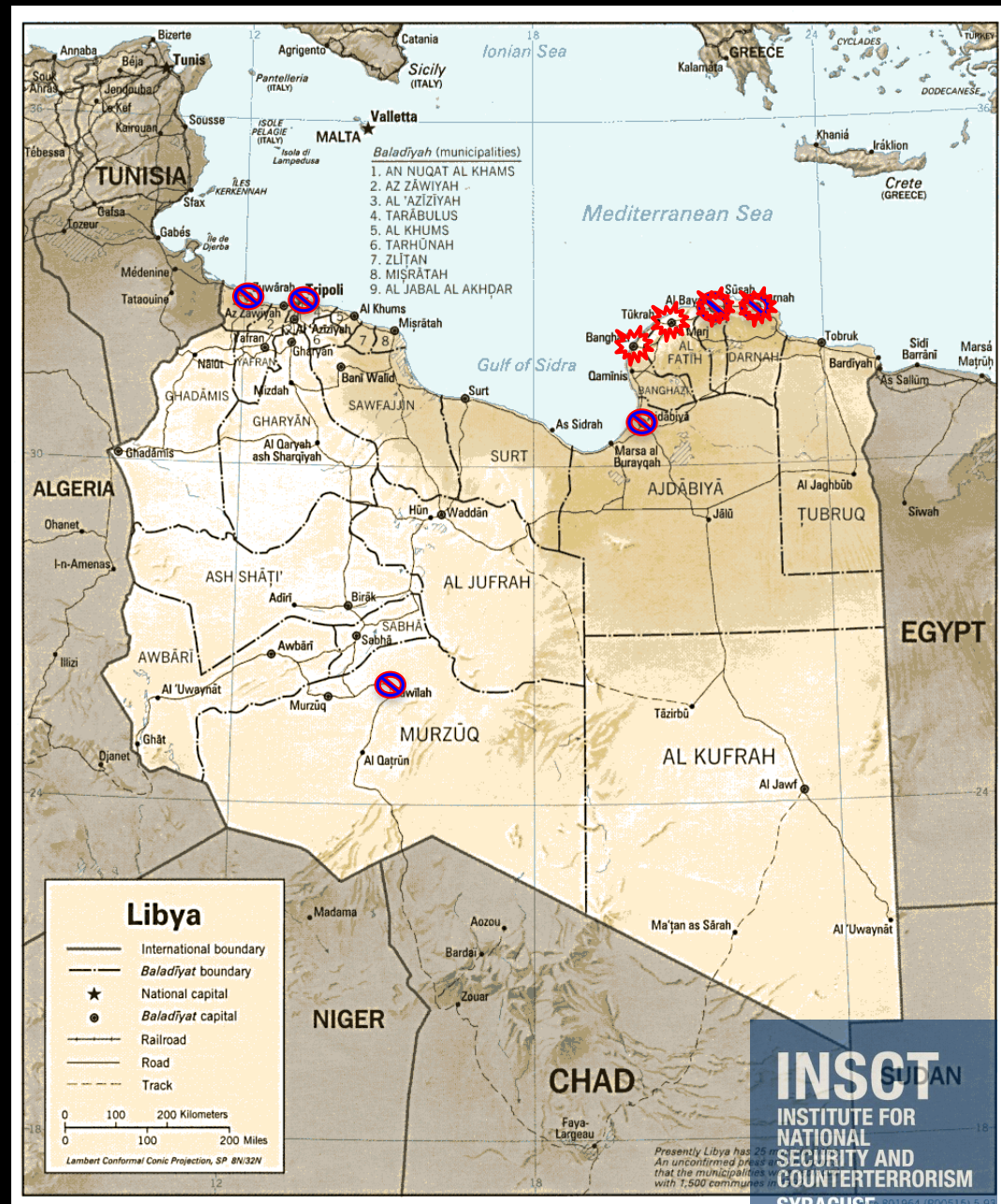
Feb. 17 – Libyan security forces kill 24 protestors in northeastern cities and wound many others.

Feb. 17 'Day of Rage,' Benghazi – Libyan security forces fire live ammunition at protestors, killing 20. Forces aimed at chests and heads, indicating targeting to kill.

Feb 17 'Day of Rage,' Al Bayda
Libyan security forces fire on demonstrators, killing 15.

Feb 17 'Day of Rage' – Gaddafi uses mercenaries to fire on demonstrators.

Feb. 18 – Indiscriminate killings continue; 55 deaths in Benghazi; 23 in Baida; 3 in Ajdabiya; 3 in Derna.



Stage 2: Rebellion: Feb. 19 - 25

Feb 18, Benghazi – Thousands gather for Friday prayer & funeral services. Libyan forces in yellow berets indiscriminately fire: 14 deaths.

Feb. 19 – Protests escalate to rebellion as thousands gather in northern Libyan cities. Gaddafi cuts internet access.

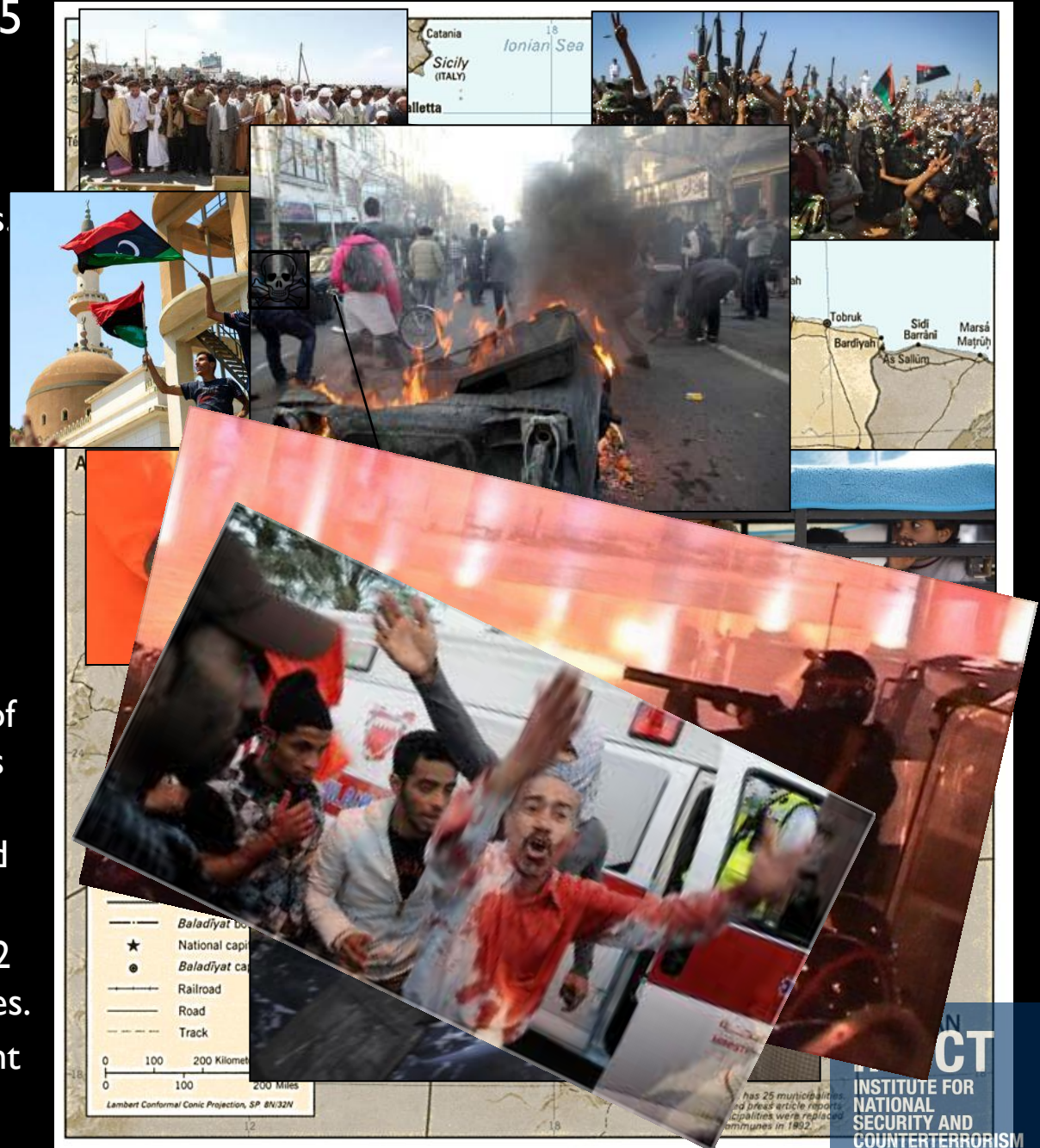
HRW estimates deaths rise to 233, according to local hospitals

Benghazi – Libyan forces illegally detain protestors, including children, who engage media.

Feb 20: Rebel forces seize control of Benghazi: Libyan forces retreat. Riots spread west to Tripoli, where protestors are detained, beaten, fired upon.

Feb. 20: To date, Libyan forces kill 62 with machine guns, snipers, explosives.

Feb. 25: Zawiyah –Anti-government protestors attacked; Libyan forces occupy the city and fire indiscriminately.



Stage 3: Internal Armed Conflict; Feb. 26 – Mar. 16

Feb. 27, Benghazi –TNC established; organization of rebel forces & international community support slow violence temporarily.

Mar. 2 – Gaddafi warns “thousands of Libyans” will die; implements scorched earth policy; detains, abuses, targets protected persons.

Feb 28, Misrata – Medical team injured when fired upon as they attempt to retrieve injured. Libyan forces detain non-combatant Nafusa residents for being in a rebel district.

Az-Zawiya, Benghazi, and Tripoli – Civilians, journalists and medical personnel targeted in March.

Mar. 12: Journalists missing around Benghazi, killed, suffered from torture.

Mar. 16: Press release shows Misrata & Yafran hospitals targeted and occupied



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 – Oct. 20

Mar 17 – UN SC issues Res. 1973 authorizing NATO force intervention. **Res. 1973** demands an immediate ceasefire; end violence against civilians; creates No Fly Zone; authorizes all means necessary to protect civilians & civilian-populated areas.

Mar 19 – NATO enforcement of Res. 1973 begins.

Mar 23 – UNLAWFUL DETENTION
6 Libyan and 4 foreign media workers detained as they reported events.

Mar 30 – UNLAWFUL DETENTION
–370 Libyans reported missing in Eastern Libya since mid-Feb.

UNLAWFUL TARGETING –Libyan forces laid antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines between Ajdabiya and Benghazi; areas frequented by civilians.



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict: Mar. 16 – Oct. 20

March – Libyan forces shell Zawiyat al-Mahjoub, killing trapped residents.

UNLAWFUL TARGETING – Mortar rounds and snipers fired at Misrata medical facilities, mosques, & residential areas.

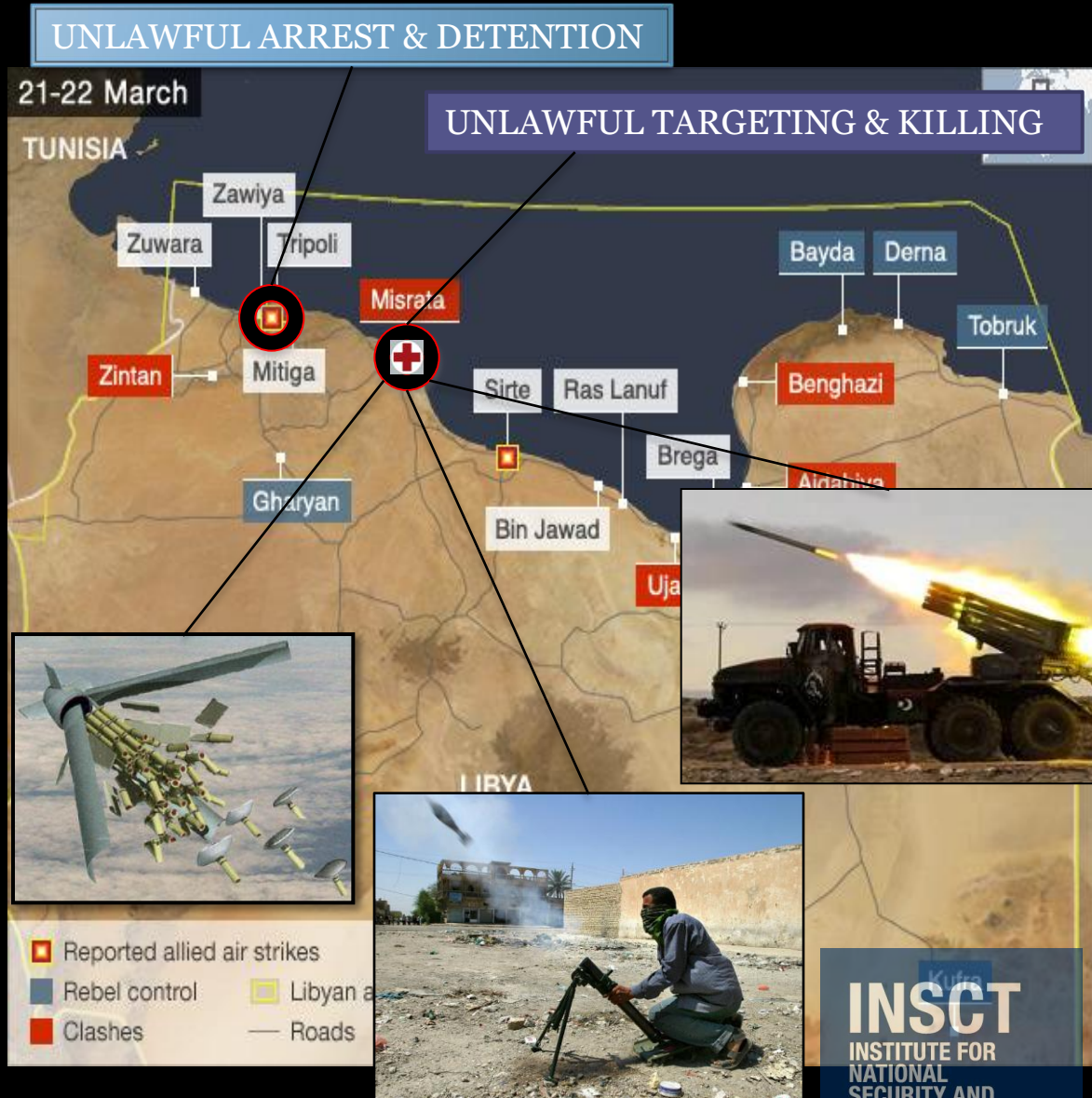
Mar 17 – Libyan soldiers fire on 3 vehicles carrying families of Jamal Muhammad Suaib.

Mar 28, Tripoli – Libyan forces enter home of Rana al-Aqbani, Syrian journalist, detaining her and a brother.

Apr 14 – Libyan forces launch cluster munitions over el-Shawahda residential neighborhood in Misrata.

Apr 17, Misrata – Indiscriminate attacks against civilians, killing 8 with Libyan force launched grad rocket. Also launched mortar and rockets against hospitals, mosques and residential areas in Misrata, killing 16.

Apr 20 – Misrata – Two foreign Journalists killed with mortars



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 - Oct. 20

May 1: Ajdabiya & Benghazi – Fresh evidence of EXTRAJUDICIAL Executions by LISF. [Opposition fighters' dead; hands & feet bound and shot in back of head].

May 5: Misrata – LISF uses Civilian buildings as human shields.

May 5: PILLAGING – LISF entered apartment buildings; smashing and shooting and stealing money and jewelry.

Misrata – PILLAGING – Dwindling food supply; LISF destroyed existing food stocks & killed livestock.

Nafusa Mountain Area – Local civilians reported Missing at hands of LISF.

UNLAWFUL TARGETING – LISF firing Grad rockets into Nafusa Mountain towns: Nalut, Zintan, and Yafran; destroying homes and killing residents.

May 16: ICC issued arrest warrants for Muammar Gaddafi, Seif al-Islam, and Abdullah Sanussi for crimes against humanity.

MISSING

Wanted
GADDAFI, Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar

Legal Status
GADDAFI MUAMMAR MOHAMMED ABU MINYAR
MALE
1942 (around 69 years old)
SIRTE, Libya
Arabic
Libya

Offences
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Categories of Offences:

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Presently Libya has 25 municipalities. An unconfirmed press article states that the municipalities were with 1,500 communes in 1999.

Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 - Oct. 20

May 29: Bani Walid – LISF execute 10 PROTESTORS.

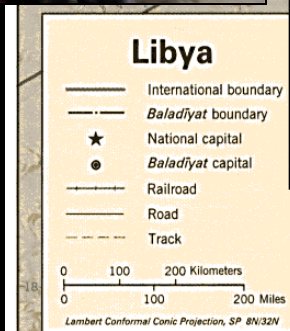
May 27: LISF continue to attack Nafusa Mountain region with Grad Rockets with NO discernible military targets. Rockets landing in residential areas spraying shrapnel into homes, mosques and hospitals.

May 27: Nafusa Mountain Region – Food & water supplies vanishing because LISF destroyed main water wells.

June 21: Nafusa Mountain Region – LISF plant six type of landmines through out Libya.

July 8: Nafusa Mountain Region – Use of antipersonnel and antivehicle landmines continued to be found where LISF had laid three minefields in civilian trafficked areas.

Nafusa Mountain Region – Four towns captured by REBELS. Rebels damaged property, burned homes, looted from hospitals, homes and shops and beat some civilians alleged to support LISF



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 - Oct. 20

Yafran – LISF unlawfully occupied hospital for 6 weeks.

April – June: LISF stockpiled weapons in hospital; terrorizing hospital staff and patrons.

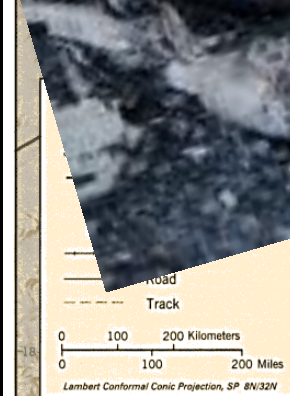
Aug 19: **Az-Zawiya** – Rebels beat pro-Gaddafi prisoners. Taking and questioning civilians, thought to be mercenaries, by gunpoint because of skin color.

Aug 21: **Tripoli** – LISF killed at least 17 detainees in makeshift prison as Rebels began advancing on Tripoli.

Tripoli – Evidence indicates Rape being committed on inmates in Abu Salim Prison. Men taken from cells and returned naked in morning.

Aug 22: Rebels capture Tripoli from LISF occupation.

Aug 23: Khalida Ferjan in Salahaddin, south of Tripoli – LISF lead by Khamis executed detainees; 45 charred skeletal remains found inside warehouse while two additional bodies found outside unburned.



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict: Mar. 16 – Oct. 20

Aug 23: Tripoli – 160 detainees fled a metal hanger prison to encounter gunfire and thrown hand grenades by two guards.

Sept 8: Western Libya – Mass Grave, 18 bodies found, corroborating reports of death by suffocation of detainees held in June in town of al-Khoms.

Oct 20: Gaddafi captured and Killed by National Liberation Army [Rebels].



Presently Libya has 25
An unconfirmed press
that the municipalities
with 1,500 communes

Appendix C:

Crime Matrix by Date & Place

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Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/1	Bassioni Report	High profile arrests of Jamal al Haji who called for public demonstrations.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest;	Art 7(1)(e);		Art 433;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi	2/15	Bassioni Report	Arrest of Mr. Fathi Terbil , a well-known lawyer and human rights defender (who had been representing many of the families of inmates killed in the Abu Salim Prison) sparked mass protest in Benghazi.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest;	Art 7(1)(e);		Art 433;
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/16	Bassioni Report	High profile arrests of Farag, Al-Mahdi, Sadiq and Ali Hmeid; all of whom called for public demonstrations.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest;	Art 7(1)(e);		Art 433;
Stage 1 Riots	Al-Bayda; Al-Quba, Darnah, Tobruk	2/16	Bassioni Report	Protest spread to these cities and authorities sought to disperse the protesters, utilizing various methods, including teargas and batons. Significant casualties reported.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Al-Bayda; Tobruk; Tajurah; Tripoli; Misrata; Darnah	2/16	Bassioni Report	Security forces open fire with live ammunition on protests in several locations.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi	2/16	Human Rights Watch	Libyan Internal Security forces arrested at least 14 people as protests began in connection with peaceful demonstrations planned for Feb. 17, 2011.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest;	Art 7(1)(e);	N/A	Art 433;
Stage 1 Riots		2/17	Amnesty Int'l	At least two people were killed in clashes yesterday and more than 30 were reported to have been injured, 11 critically, while many more were arrested in the crackdown. Two protesters shot dead yesterday have been named as Sa'd Idriss al-Yamani and Khaled	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3	Art 433; Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Across Libya	2/17	Amnesty Int'l	Unconfirmed reports suggest that at least 12, possibly more, protesters have been killed in the past two days [Feb 16th & 15th] across Libya.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 1 Riots	Al-Bayda	2/17	Amnesty Int'l	Nacer Miftah Gout'ani was shot dead when government security forces opened fire on demonstrators taking part in a social network-led "Day of Rage" in the city of Al Bayda, 100 km east of Benghazi. Dozens more were injured in the protests.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/17	Bassioni Report	Security forces used fighter jets and live ammunition against protesters in the capital, near Green Square area.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi, Misrata, Tobruk, Zuwarah	2/17	Bassioni Report	Protesters were in control of Tobruk, Benghazi, Misrata and Zuwarah.	Protesters				
Stage 1 Riots		2/17	Bassioni Report	Colonel Gaddafi, on Libyan television announced that he would lead "millions to purge Libya inch by inch, house by house, household by household, alley by alley, and individual by individual until I purify this land." He blamed foreigners for the problems and called the protestors "rats" who needed to be executed.	Libyan Security Forces				
Stage 1 Riots		2/17	Bassioni Report	Saif al-Islam Gaddafi made reference to 98 persons having been killed during an interview. (14 in Bayda and 84 in Benghazi).	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/17	Bassioni Report	Persons spoke of security forces using force to disperse demonstrators in Green Square and in Algeria Square, leaving several protestors dead.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/17	Bassioni Report	Burning of Government buildings , such as police stations on Omar al-Mukhtar Street and the People's Hall on Andalus Street and the Friday market area. The Libyan security forces killed at least 24 protesters and wounded many others in a crackdown on peaceful demonstrations across the country	Rebels	Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; GC, Art 147; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 1 Riots	Baida, Benghazi, Zenten, Derna, Ajdabiya	2/17	Human Rights Watch		Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Killing;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi	2/18	Amnesty Int'l	Amnesty International has accused the Libyan authorities of recklessly shooting at anti-government protesters after the organization learned that at least 46 people had been shot dead by security forces in the last 72 hours. Sources at al-Jala hospital in Benghazi today told Amnesty	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi	2/18	Amnesty Int'l	Sources at al-Jala hospital have reported 28 fatalities from yesterday's protests in Benghazi with more than 110 people injured, and at least three further deaths in today's protests.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Al-Bayda	2/18	Amnesty Int'l	At least 15 people are reported to have been killed yesterday during "Day of Rage" protests in the city of Al Bayda, 100 km east of Benghazi.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/18	Bassioni Report	Indiscriminate force used against protestors. One example is a 21 year old woman killed while she watched the scene in Sidi Khalifa Street in the Tripoli.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi, Baida, Ajdabiya, Zawiya, Derna	2/18	Human Rights Watch	Over the past three days of protesting, Libyan Security Forces have killed at least 84 people . Benghazi – 20, Baida – 23, Ajdabiya – 3, and Derna -3. Hospital sources told HRW that security forces killed 35 people in Benghazi on Feb. 18, almost all with live ammunition.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Tripoli	2/19	Bassioni Report	62 corpses were brought to the morgues in Tripoli between Feb 20-22 after protestors had been fired at randomly by Libyan Security Forces.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 1 Riots	Benghazi	2/19	Bassioni Report	20 demonstrators were killed. According to Benghazi Medical Centre 90% of the bodies were shot in the upper part of the body, in particular in the chest and head.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Benghazi	2/20	Amnesty Int'l	34 people were shot with live ammunition last Friday, mostly with bullet wounds to the head, chest and neck . Dozens more people were injured	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Benghazi	2/20	Amnesty Int'l	On Saturday, security forces are reported to have opened fire with live ammunition (aiming for Chest, Neck or Head-Intention on Killing) on thousands of mourners who gathered outside a Revolutionary Guards building on their way back from the cemetery and chanted anti-government slogans and denounced the Guards as “killers”, demanding that they leave Benghazi. Twenty people are reported to have been	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 2 Rebellion	Benghazi	2/20	Amnesty Int'l	Other protestors were reportedly killed when security forces opened fire on hundreds of people holding a sit-in in front of Benghazi's North Court. Those present included lawyers, doctors and members of the Abu Salim families organising committee, set up by relatives of prisoners killed in the prison by Colonel al-Gaddafi's forces in 1996, for which no one has ever been held to account.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Tripoli	2/20	Bassioni Report	Security forces said to have raided hospitals to remove injured persons. A number of wounded were denied access to hospitals.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(f); At 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Benghazi	2/20	Bassioni Report	Additionally 20 Demonstrators killed.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Benghazi	2/20	Bassioni Report	60 demonstrators killed.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Tripoli	2/20	Bassioni Report	Libyan Security forces collected the corpses of persons from streets and hospitals. Accounts of bodies being exhumed by bulldozers after being buried.	Libyan Security Forces				
Stage 2 Rebellion	Cities Across Libya	2/20	Human Rights Watch	Death toll from four days of protests in cities across Libya has risen to at least 233 according to information from hospital sources in Libya.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 2 Rebellion	Darnah	2/21	Bassioni Report	Information received that 6 persons were killed when Security forces opened fire at approximately 150 persons protesting against the regime. No teargas or warning shots were said to have been employed before the use of live ammunition. A number of those who were killed had been shot in the upper part of the body. An individual was said to have been shot 6 times in the head and chest by a member of the ISA.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Al-Bayda	2/21	Bassioni Report	Al-Bayda Internal Security Agency fired live ammunition at a demonstration in Al-Salhi Square and several demonstrators were killed.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion		2/22	Amnesty Int'l	Saif al-Islam al-Gaddafi, Colonel al-Gaddafi's son, said in a televised speech on 20 February that the army would "play a big part whatever the cost" to end anti-government protests and that the Libyan authorities will "fight to the last man and woman and bullet".	Libyan Security Forces				
Stage 2 Rebellion	Misrata	2/22	Amnesty Int'l	More than a dozen protesters gunned down on first day of protest in this region	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Al-Bayda	2/22	Bassioni Report	Security forces of Khamis Katiba shot at demonstrators without prior warning, resulting in the deaths of 11 other demonstrators.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 2 Rebellion	Al-Bayda	2/22	Bassioni Report	11 persons killed by security personnel of Khamis Katiba, including the Commander was killed when he refused to shoot at demonstrators and was shot as a result of his refusal to shoot at demonstrators. An 11 year-old was shot in the head sitting inside a house close to the place of incident.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	Tripoli	2/22	Human Rights Watch	Witnesses in Tripoli have described Libyan forces firing "randomly" at protesters in the capital on Feb.21 and 22, 2011. Sources from two hospitals in Tripoli said at least 62 bodies had been brought into their morgues since Feb. 20. One man told HRV by skype that he could see men driving around shooting at passers-by in the Ben Ashour neighborhood of Tripoli.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion	East Libya	2/23	Amnesty Int'l	Reports from Major Hospitals in Eastern Libya say over 200 people had been killed by security forces by February 20th	Libyan Security Forces				
Stage 2 Rebellion	Misrata	2/24	Bassioni Report	Riot-control police shot live ammunition at demonstrators killing at least one person, Khaled Abushamah.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 2 Rebellion		2/25	Amnesty Int'l	Spiralling violence in Libya has seen hundreds killed and there are persistent reports of mercenaries being brought in from African countries to violently suppress the anti-government protest	Libyan Security Forces				

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 2 Rebellion		2/25	Human Rights Watch	63 non-governmental organizations from around the world signed a petition saying that the UN General Assembly should immediately suspend Libya's membership rights in the UN Human Rights Council					
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict	Zawaiyah	2/26	Human Rights Watch	Libyan security forces and pro-government groups in the western city of Zawiyah have violently attacked anti-government protesters and Egyptian migrant workers. Government security forces are firing on demonstrators.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict		2/27	Human Rights Watch	UN Security Council unanimously referred the Libyan situation to the ICC					
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict	Zuwara	2/27	Human Rights Watch	There have been few, if any, abuses by the police in the city of Zuwara during and since its takeover by anti-government forces a week ago.	Libyan Security Forces				
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict	Damascus	3/1	Amnesty Int'l	Ahmad Hudaifa was arrested by Military Security on 20 February and was kept incommunicado until his release on 24 February. He was held at least for some of the time at the Palestine Branch in Damascus, a Military Security detention centre where many detainees have been tortured. Ahmad Hudaifa's detention may be related to writings he published on his Facebook account and his blog (http://ahmadblogs.net). On 19 February he wrote on his Facebook account a short note comparing Libyan leader Colonel al-Gaddafi's clampdown on protestors in Libya to those which occurred in Egypt and Tunisia, and called for the fall of regimes in the rest of the Arab world. He also referred to another posting he had made on 7 February which analysed attempts to organize demonstrations in Syria on 4 February.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict	Misrata	3/4	Amnesty Int'l	Libyan Medical Team injured, while bearing full medical uniform and vehicles with red crescent emblems , from being fired upon as they attempted to pick up man killed by forces on Feb 28th.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 20; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27;	N/A

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict	Hamza Brigade Base	3/4	Amnesty Int'l	Man dead by his vehicle , unclear why he was killed or left to die by his car.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GC, Art 20; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27; GWS, GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict		3/4	Human Rights Watch	The UN General Assembly's unprecedented decision to suspend Libya's membership rights in the Human Rights Council sends a strong message to those responsible for abuses in Libya.	Libyan Security Forces				
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict		3/13	Amnesty Int'l	Ghaith Abdul Ahad, a journalist working with the British newspaper The Guardian, has not been heard from since 6 March . It is believed Ghaith Abdul Ahad is in detention.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict		3/13	Amnesty Int'l	A Brazilian journalist travelling with Ghaith Abdul Ahad, a Guardian journalist, was released from detention in Tripoli on 10 March. It is believed Ghaith Abdul Ahad is in detention.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 3 Internal Armed Conflict	Benghazi	3/13	Amnesty Int'l	Al Jazeera cameraman, Ali Hassan Al Jaber, killed in targeted assault on journalists.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Azzawiya	3/21	Amnesty Int'l	detention and torture by Colonel Gaddafi's forces of three BBC staff - who were subjected to beatings, torture and mock executions	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 79; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Zantan	3/21	Amnesty Int'l	Four Al Jazeera journalists held incommunicado since they were detained while trying to leave the country two weeks ago	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	N/A	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/22	Amnesty Int'l	There have also been unconfirmed reports that Libyan airstrikes directly targeted civilians or were indiscriminate . Amnesty International is still working to verify these reports. We have received worrying reports of ongoing shelling or air strikes in several towns and villages where civilians are likely to have been at risk , and which are effectively cut off from the rest of the world because telephone networks have been disconnected. There are serious concerns for the fate of the population trapped in these areas.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	3/22	Bassioni Report	Thousands gathered on Tripoli Street to protest and met with security forces again shooting live ammunition. AK47's and anti-aircraft weapons were used against demonstrators.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/23	Amnesty Int'l	When Jezira, north-west of the city centre, was shelled by al-Gaddafi tanks on 25 March, Ramadan 'Ajaj (pictured right) lost his wife Khadija al-Burki, aged 37, and their three daughters –twins Rihan and Riyan, aged four and a half; and one-year-old Taqu'a. They were killed as they were trying to flee the building	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 7(1)(k);	GC, Art 147; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Zantan	3/25	Human Rights Watch	At least 6 Libyan and 4 Foreign media workers have been detained because they are reporting on the events transpiring in Libya.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79;	Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/28	Amnesty Int'l	<p>A wave of arrests and enforced disappearances of Libyans and non-Libyans began in eastern Libya in mid-February, starting with the detentions of Libyan writers and pro-democracy advocates who had supported and spread calls for peaceful anti-government demonstrations. Among the missing are six Libyan journalists who spoke critically of the situation in Libya or to international media: Atef al-Atrash, Mohamed al-Sahim, Mohamed al-Amin, Idris al-Mismar, Salma al-Shaab and Suad al-Turabouls are all believed to have been arrested by forces loyal to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Gaddafi. Amnesty International is concerned that those who remain in the custody of the Libyan security forces are at high risk of torture and other ill-treatment. Some detainees are reported to be as young as 14 years old. Concern for the safety of detained journalists is heightened by reports of severe abuse of other journalists who have recently been released from detention by Colonel al-Gaddafi's forces. Three BBC journalists who were detained close to Azzawiya on 7 March reported following their release on 9 March that they had been beaten and subjected to mock executions. Four New York Times journalists released yesterday were also subjected to serious abuses.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 79; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	3/28	Human Rights Watch	<p>Libyan woman, Eman al-'Obeidy, accused government forces of raping her last week in Tripoli. "The last time al-'Obeidy was seen, she was bruised and recounting a horrible account of rape, then was snatched from journalists by security forces." On March 28, the government said it could not open an investigation because al-'Obeidy had refused to undergo a medical examination. Instead, al-'Obeidy was being investigated for possible defamation of government forces.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Rape;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(g); Art 8(2)(e)(vi);	GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 407;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi	3/29	Amnesty Int'l	<p>As rebel forces seized control of Benghazi and pro-Gaddafi forces retreated, they appear to have seized a number of protesters, including children. Amnesty International has documented a number of people who were last seen in or near the Kateeba al-Fadheel military compound on 20 February.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	3/29	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Iman al-Obeidi was detained on Saturday after bursting into a Tripoli hotel where international journalists had gathered and saying she had been raped.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79;	Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi	3/29	Amnesty Int'l	Father of two Atef 'Abd al-Qader Al-Atrash, a prominent blogger, was last seen attending a gathering near Benghazi's port on 17 February, when he is believed to have been seized by forces loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi . A relative told Amnesty: "We kept trying to call his phone but never got through, until some days later when a man who spoke with a western [western Libyan] accent answered and said: 'this is what happens to those who throw stones at us'. But 'Atef had never even thrown stones."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/29	Amnesty Int'l	Foreign journalists who were detained by Colonel al-Gaddafi's forces have reported that they were beaten, assaulted and threatened with execution , in some cases even being subjected to mock execution, and have expressed concern about Libyans who they saw being mistreated in detention. Thousands of unresolved cases of enforced disappearances and extrajudicial executions have occurred during Colonel Mu'ammar al-Gaddafi's rule .	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW; Gc, Art 3;	Art 428; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/29	Amnesty Int'l	government critics, pro-democracy activists, writers and others detained in the lead-up to the peaceful demonstrations held on 17 February 2011 in various cities throughout Libya. They appear to have been arrested by the authorities as a pre-emptive strike in an effort to nip the protests in the bud following the public protests that had caused the downfall of longstanding repressive governments in Tunisia and Egypt, two of Libya's neighbours. Amnesty International has documented cases of people arrested in Tripoli, Benghazi, al-Bayda and Misratah whose fate and whereabouts currently remain unknown. They include some detainees who were initially allowed access to their families or lawyers until such contacts were cut by the authorities once the public protests began. Relatives believe that these and other detainees held when the protests got underway were then transferred to Tripoli by security forces loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 85;	Art 433; Art 428;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/29	Amnesty Int'l	anti-government protestors and youths who went missing on the evening of 20 February at a time when a special forces unit loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi – the “Kateeba al-Fadheel” (hereafter, the Kateeba) – were forced to evacuate from a military compound in Benghazi after clashes with protestors opposed to Colonel al-Gaddafi, with some using petrol bombs and other improvised weapons. These violent clashes occurred after the Kateeba or other forces had opened fire on, killing and injuring peaceful protestors. Amnesty International has documented the cases of nine men and boys who have not been seen since they went to the Kateeba compound area on evening of 20 February 2011, including four teenagers under 18. They are believed to have been arrested or abducted by members of the Kateeba unit or other forces brought in from outside Benghazi as reinforcements to the Kateeba before they evacuated their military compound and withdrew from Benghazi.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 79; Art 7(1)(i); GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	East Libya	3/30	Human Rights Watch	The Libyan Red Crescent Society in Benghazi has reported at least 370 Libyans missing in the eastern part of the country since mid-February 2011, some of them known or suspected to be in Libyan government custody. HRW documented 72 cases in the east of people who are missing or were apparently disappeared by the government forces.		Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		3/30	Human Rights Watch	Libya ordered immediately to end threats to life and people’s security by the African Court on Human and Peoples’ Rights on March 25, 2011.					
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi, Ajdabiya	3/30	Human Rights Watch	Gaddafi’s forces have laid both antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines during the current conflict with armed opposition groups. The mines – two dozen anti-vehicle mines and roughly three dozen antipersonnel mines – were found on the eastern outskirts of Ajdabiya	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing;	Art 8(2)(e)(ix);	GWS;	N/A

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		4/1	Amnesty Int'l	individuals reported to have been captured in or near the town of Ben Jawad where there had been intermittent fighting between Colonel al-Gaddafi's forces and those engaged in armed opposition to his government. Amnesty International has obtained information about a number of individuals who went missing in the area between Ajdebia and Ben Jawad, west of Benghazi. Some are believed to have been fighters, others to be civilians who went to the area in order to assist the wounded, and still others people who may have been onlookers. Currently, many are unaccounted for and it is not known where they are being held or in what conditions, prompting serious concern for their safety.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79; GC, Art 84;	Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		4/1	Amnesty Int'l	One of the many subjected to enforced disappearances in Libya during the uprising that started on February 17 2011, Rana el-Aqbani reappeared on Libyan television being questioned why she supported the revolution.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	4/4	Amnesty Int'l	A Libyan woman has been detained, mostly incommunicado, after alleging that she was raped by members of Colonel Mu'ammara al-Gaddafi's forces. She is at serious risk of torture and has reportedly been charged with defamation by the officials she accuses of raping her. Eman al-Obaidi was forcibly dragged out of the Rixos Hotel in Tripoli by plain clothed Libyan security officials on 26 March 2011 when she tried to speak to foreign journalists and alleged that she had been detained and raped by members of Colonel al-Gaddafi's security forces. She shouted: "Look what they have done to me", pointing to bruises on her body, as she was forced into an unmarked car and driven to an unknown destination. Amnesty International is greatly concerned for her safety; she may be tortured to force her to withdraw the allegations.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 79; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	4/4	Amnesty Int'l	Al-Gaddafi forces relentlessly shelled Zawiyat al-Mahjoub in the western outskirts of Misratah, killing many of the trapped residents.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	4/5	Amnesty Int'l	<p>A Syrian journalist and her brother have been detained incommunicado in Libya since 28 March and are at risk of torture or other ill-treatment. She is accused of "communicating with enemy bodies during war time". She is a prisoner of conscience, who should be released immediately and unconditionally.</p> <p>At 3am on 28 March, a group of armed men in plain clothes entered the home of Rana al-Aqbani in Tripoli, the capital of Libya. They searched the apartment and confiscated all mobile phones, a computer and personal documents. They took away the 28 year-old journalist Rana al-Aqbani, and her younger brother Hani al-Aqbani without providing any reason for their arrest. They have since been detained incommunicado.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79; GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	East Libya	4/5	Human Rights Watch	Eastern Libya is littered with massive amounts of unexploded ordnance, abandoned and unsecured weapons and munitions, and recently-laid landmines from the fighting since Fe. 2011.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(e)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	N/A
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	4/10	Human Rights Watch	Attacks by Libyan government forces in the western city of Misrata have endangered civilians and targeted a medical clinic in violation of international law. HRW has reported "We've heard disturbing accounts of shelling and shooting at a clinic and in populated areas, killing civilians where no battle was raging."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		4/11	Amnesty Int'l	<p>During one of the interviews, Eman al-Obaidi recounts that she was detained for three days by the Libyan authorities. She says that during her detention she was interrogated by various government bodies including the Internal Security Agency, the External Security Agency, and General Intelligence. She was eventually brought to the Department of Public Prosecutions, who promised to open an investigation into her rape allegations.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Rape;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(g); Art 8(2)(e)(vi);	GC, Art 79; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 428; Art 397; Art 435; Art 407;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	4/15	Human Rights Watch	Government forces loyal to the Libyan leader have fired cluster munitions into residential areas in the western city of Misrata. HRW observed at least three cluster munitions explode over the el-Shawahda neighborhood in Misrata on the night of April 14, 2011. Researchers inspected the remnants of a cluster submunition.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	4/15	Human Rights Watch	Libyan authorities should immediately provide information on the whereabouts of 9 foreign and 6 Libyan journalists detained or missing in Libya.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	4/17	Human Rights Watch	Libyan government forces have launched indiscriminate rocket and mortar attacks on residential neighborhoods in the rebel-held city of Misrata. One strike, apparently by a Grad rocket, killed at least eight civilians waiting in line for bread. Another attack, apparently with a mortar round, hit a medical clinic , wounding four others. At least 16 civilians have been killed in indiscriminate attacks since April 14, 2011.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i)	GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 457; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	4/19	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Four men, Zeyad Ramadan, Ghazi Ramadan, Khaled Sury and another unnamed man, were arrested on 19 March in Tripoli, Libya. They are held incommunicado and as such are at risk of torture or other ill-treatment. At about 8pm on 19 March, a group of men believed to be Internal Security Agency officials, broke down the door of the house where Zeyad and Ghazi Ramadan, who are brothers, were living in Western Tripoli, according to relatives who live outside Libya. They arrested them, along with their two guests, father of four, Khaled Sury and another unnamed man. According to the information available to Amnesty International, after the arrest, the security officials remained at the home of the Ramadan brothers for around four hours; searching and confiscating a number of items including computers and documents.</p> <p>The two brothers are both UK nationals and have been in Libya since late December 2010 working at a software company. It is unclear why the two men along with their guests, also businessmen, were arrested as they had no political affiliations and no role in anti-government protests according to their relatives.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79; GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22;	Art 433; Art 428;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	4/20	Human Rights Watch	REPORTERS , Tim Hetherington and Chris Hondros were killed in Misrata on April 20, 2011 while covering the Libya conflict. The men were hit by a mortar round while reporting on the fighting in Misrata	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		4/29	Human Rights Watch	The de facto opposition in Libya, the National Transitional Council, has formally pledged not to use anti-personnel and anti-vehicle landmines.	Rebels				
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi, Ajdabiya	5/1	Amnesty Int'l	Amnesty International has today revealed fresh evidence of extrajudicial executions apparently committed by Colonel Mu'ammara al-Gaddafi's forces near the town of Ajdabiya in recent days. Amnesty International researchers in eastern Libya yesterday saw the bodies of two opposition fighters who had been shot in the back of the head after their hands had been bound behind their backs . Today they saw a body of another man who had been shot dead while his hands and feet were bound .	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		5/1	Amnesty Int'l	"While Colonel al-Gaddafi's government publicly promises to allow humanitarian access, there has been no let-up in his forces' shelling of Misratah's port area using indiscriminate weapons and adding to the toll of civilian casualties . Their assault on the city is continuing and they have taken no steps to allow civilians to escape."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/1	Amnesty Int'l	Attacks by forces loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi on civilian and residential areas of Misratah may amount to war crimes... Misratah: Under Siege and Under Fire accuses al-Gaddafi forces of unlawful killing of civilians due to indiscriminate attacks, including use of heavy artillery, rockets and cluster bombs in civilian areas and sniper fire against residents .	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 372; Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/1	Amnesty Int'l	Early in the morning of 14 April, a dozen residents were killed and many more were injured when several salvos of rockets rained down on the Qasr Ahmad neighbourhood of Misratah. Many of the victims were standing in a queue outside a bakery.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/1	Amnesty Int'l	"On 15 April, Amnesty International found evidence that mortars containing cluster submunitions were being used in residential areas, including in the city centre . The organization said that cluster munitions, which cannot discriminate between civilians and soldiers, should never be used in any circumstances and that their use in residential areas was a flagrant violation of the international prohibition on indiscriminate attack."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 14; GC, Art 147;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/1	Amnesty Int'l	Amnesty International also found that sniper fire was used by al-Gaddafi forces to target residents in areas under the control of opposition fighters, preventing them from moving around freely . 33 year-old father of three Ibrahim Ahmad al-Dernawi was shot and killed in his parents' house, apparently by a sniper. His father told Amnesty International: "He was holding his six-month-old son in his lap and we were talking. I suddenly heard the sound of the glass breaking but the window did not shatter. Then I saw blood pouring from my son's face. He died instantly."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	Human Shields -- Amnesty International also found evidence suggesting the use of human shields by al-Gaddafi forces. In the Gheiran neighbourhood, south-west of the city centre, tanks were positioned next to civilian buildings, seemingly in a deliberate attempt to shield them from possible air strikes . "Shielding" is a violation of international humanitarian law and constitutes a war crime.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	On 4 May, four members of a family from Niger, including two children under two years old and their aunt and uncle, were killed in a rocket attack as they waited for evacuation from Misratah.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	ART 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	Family hides in well to avoid Gaddafi's soldiers when they entered their apartment building. After getting rescued by the thuwwar the family saw that the soldiers had smashed and shot at things and had stolen money and jewellery. They had even eaten the food. We found Yasmine's birth certificate half burned but luckily the other papers were in a safe place."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Property; Pillaging;	Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(v); Art 8(2)(e)(xii);	GC, Art 14; GC, Art 147; H.R., Art 28; H.R., Art 47;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	Residents also told Amnesty International of dwindling food supplies, particularly fresh produce and baby milk. They recounted that forces loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi destroyed existing food stocks in areas which they entered , such as Mujamadat Street, and had killed livestock in Gheiran and Tammina.	Libyan Security Forces	Pillaging;	Art 8(2)(e)(v); Art 8(2)(e)(xii);	H.R., Art 28; H.R., Art 47;	N/A
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	In many of the attacks investigated by Amnesty International in Misratah, residents were killed or injured by 122mm Grad rockets and by mortars, as well as 155mm artillery shells. Grad rockets are indiscriminate weapons. Pro-Gaddafi forces have fired these rockets from up to tens of kilometres away, killing and injuring civilians and damaging civilian homes and other buildings. Even at much closer range, these rockets cannot be directed at a particular target. Mortars and artillery shells are weapons meant to be used against massed infantry or armour. They are not appropriate for striking a precise target, especially in the vicinity of civilians. Neither of these weapons should ever be used in residential areas.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147; H.R., Art 27;	Art 372; Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Amnesty International has warned that anti-personnel mines could litter the Libyan coastal town of Misratah, amid new evidence that Colonel Muammar al-Gaddafi's forces placed them in residential areas during their battle with opposition forces.</p> <p>More than twenty highly explosive anti-personnel mines were discovered last week in a residential neighbourhood south east of the city centre, Amnesty International's team in Misratah has learned, when two were accidentally set off by a passing car. The car was immobilized and no-one was hurt.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Ajabylia	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	This is the second time that evidence is uncovered of use by Gaddafi forces of anti-personnel mines in or close to population centres. Last March such mines were discovered in the outskirts of Ajdabyia, in eastern Libya.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	Since the siege began, scores of people, mostly young men, have "disappeared" in the Nafusa Mountain area at the hands of forces loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi and have not been seen from or heard of again – they are victims of enforced disappearance. They are believed to have been transferred to detention facilities in and around Tripoli, and there are serious concerns about their safety and wellbeing.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/5	Amnesty Int'l	Witnesses told Amnesty International that Grad rockets were fired into Nalut, Zintan and Yefren and the surrounding villages, destroying several houses and in some cases killing civilians inside. Amnesty International cannot confirm these reports. According to the interviewees, civilian objects, including hospitals, houses, mosques and schools in the villages surrounding the towns , were shelled and partly destroyed. Among the villages affected were al-Qalaa,8 Arrujban,9 Jadu,10 Kikla,11 Nalut, Takut,12 Yefren and Zintan.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(iv);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27; H.R., Art 56;	Art 372; Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region, Nalut, Takut, Zintan	5/9	Human Rights Watch	Libyan government forces have launched what appear to be repeated indiscriminate attacks on mountain town in western Libya. Accounts from refugees who fled the conflict say the attacks are killing and injuring civilians and damaging civilians objects, including homes, mosques, and a school.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27; H.R.,	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Western Libya Near Med Sea	5/10	Human Rights Watch	There should be a full investigation into allegations that NATO ignored distress calls from a boat, carrying 72 migrants, fleeing Libya. Failure to rescue is an international offense. Allegations say that the migrant ship was spotted by aircraft but nothing occurred. NATO denies these allegations.	NATO				
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		5/16	Human Rights Watch	The ICC prosecutor's request for arrest warrants for serious crimes in Libya is the first step in achieving justice in Libya. The ICC prosecutor asked the judges of the court to issue arrest warrants for three suspects for crimes against humanity, including Muammar Gaddafi.					
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Brega	5/20	Human Rights Watch	South African photojournalist, Anton Hammerl, was shot and killed by government forces near Brega in eastern Libya on April 5, 2011. Three journalists traveling with him were detained by Libyan authorities until May 18 and announced Hammerl's death after their release. For more than six weeks the government alternately claimed that Hammerl was safe in custody or that he was not in government hands.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 79; GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 428; Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/25	Amnesty Int'l	Women from the Nafusa Mountain told Amnesty International that they had been living in constant fear of shelling and were terrorized by the sounds of explosions. A 30-year-old woman from Nalut said she suffered a miscarriage on 11 April 2011 after the outskirts of the city were shelled. That same afternoon, she fled with her family to Tunisia. She was bleeding, but only realized that she had miscarried when she went to a clinic in Tataouine, Tunisia.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/25	Amnesty Int'l	"The attacks on Takut were indiscriminate; several houses were destroyed , including mine. People hid in dawamis [a plural of damus – ancient, troglodyte Amazigh houses in the mountainside] and fortunately nobody was harmed. I took my family to Nalut, where we stayed in hiding about three days and then we left for Tunisia. I will leave them here and go back. All our cattle have been either killed or lost. Our farms were also destroyed by cars and tanks. The kata`ib [Colonel al-Gaddafi's armed forces] took what they could from the farms for their own consumption and then they destroyed what they couldn't take..	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property; Pillaging;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(v); Art 8(2)(e)(xii);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27; H.R., Art 28; H.R., Art 47;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/27	Amnesty Int'l	People told Amnesty International of dwindling food supplies, particularly fresh produce and baby milk. They said that water was running short as al-Gaddafi forces had deliberately destroyed some water wells and that the main water wells , in areas controlled by al-Gaddafi forces, were damaged.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Property; Pillaging;	Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(v); Art 8(2)(e)(xii);	GC, Art 14; GC, Art 147; H.R., Art 27; H.R., Art 28; H.R., Art 47;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/27	Amnesty Int'l	Families have also fled as rumours spread of sexual assaults by al-Gaddafi troops and mercenaries in besieged and retaken cities and villages. Amnesty International has not been able to confirm these allegations or interview any survivors of such attacks. ... I am taking my daughters, for fear that something bad will happen to them, we have heard about women and girls being raped in other cities in the east and after offensives at the hand of mercenaries... We also heard about rapes that took place in Kikla and Zintan."	Libyan Security Forces	Rape;	Art 7(1)(g); Art 8(2)(e)(vi);	N/A	Art 407;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/27	Amnesty Int'l	Family members told Amnesty International of relatives who were detained by al-Gaddafi forces when they went to buy basic necessities. Some have subsequently appeared on Libyan state television "confessing" to being pressured to act against the country's best interests, but most have simply vanished.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	5/27	Human Rights Watch	Government forces are indiscriminately attacking towns in the Nafusa Mountains of Western Libya almost daily. The attacks with Grad rockets, an inherently indiscriminate weapon in populated areas , are threatening civilian lives, damaging civilian infrastructure , and inhibiting the return of tens of thousands of refugees from the area who have fled to Tunisia since Feb. 2011. The rockets frequently land on private homes and near hospitals and mosques.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(iv);	GWS, GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; Gc, Art 14, GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27; H.R., Art 56;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi	6/2	Human Rights Watch	The Qatari government forcibly returned Eman al-'Obeidy, a recognized refugee, to rebel-held Benghazi in eastern Libya on June 2, 2011. Al-'Obeidy had fled the country after she told western journalists of her gang rape at the hands of Gaddafi . She went to Qatar and received refugee status. Although the NTC say that al-'Obeidy can move freely about	Rebels, Qatar	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Rape;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(g);	GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 407;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi, Misrata, Zintan	6/5	Human Rights Watch	Libyan opposition authorities are arbitrarily detaining dozens of civilians suspected of activities in support of Muammar Gaddafi. Over the past two months, HRW has visited rebel-held detainees in Benghazi, Misrata, and Zintan. As of May 28, 2011, opposition forces were detaining about 330 civilians and combatants – 118 in Benghazi, 160 in Misrata, and 52 in Zintan	Rebels	Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79;	Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	6/17	Amnesty Int'l	A 37-year-old father from the town of Nalut, who had taken part in peaceful protests, disappeared after he went with a relative and a friend to get spare parts for his car in early March. His family repeatedly called his phone until he finally answered, hastily saying: "I am going to Tripoli, take care of the kids." Since then his phone has been switched off. His family believes that he is being held in Ain Zara Prison in Tripoli.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(i);	N/A	N/A

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region, Ajdabiya	6/21	Human Rights Watch	Libyan government forces placed more than 150 anti-personnel landmines in at least one location in the Nafusa Mountains. HRW has confirmed government use of five types of landmines in six separate locations in Libya, including the use of antipersonnel and antivehicle landmines near Ajdabiya.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 147;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	6/23	Amnesty Int'l	<p>People who had fled the area to Tunisia told Amnesty International of dwindling food supplies, particularly fresh produce and baby milk.</p> <p>They said that water was running short as al-Gaddafi forces had deliberately destroyed some water wells and that the main water wells, in areas controlled by al-Gaddafi forces, were damaged.</p> <p>"The Tripoli authorities cannot hope to starve the Nafusa Mountain into submission," said Amnesty International.</p> <p>"They must immediately lift restrictions on access to water, electricity, fuel and other basic necessities."</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property; Pillaging;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(v); Art 8(2)(e)(xii);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27; H.R., Art 28; H.R., Art 47;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tunisia	6/23	Human Rights Watch	Several violent incidents in May 2011 left at least six migrants in the camp dead, and parts of the camp destroyed by fire. The Tunisian military, which provides security at the camp, failed to prevent the violence, and may have taken part in some attacks on camp residents. The camps are filled with roughly 3000 foreign nationals who fled Libya.		Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Yafran	6/29	Human Rights Watch	Government forces placed about 30 staff and three patients at grave risk by preventing them from leaving and deploying military weapons in the hospital compound. The failure to respect and protect the hospital violated international humanitarian law.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; GC, Art 147; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	7/8	Human Rights Watch	Libyan government forces have placed at least three minefields containing antipersonnel and antivehicle landmines outside the village of al-Qawalish in western Nafusa Mountains. All three minefields are in areas with civilian traffic.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Nafusa Mountain Region	7/13	Human Rights Watch	In four towns captured by rebels in the Nafusa mountains over the past month, rebel fighters and supporters have damaged property, burned some homes, looted from hospitals, homes, and shops, and beaten some individuals alleged to have supported government forces.	Rebels	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property; Pillaging;	Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv); Art 8(2)(e)(v); Art 8(2)(e)(xii);	GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; GC, Art 147; H.R., Art 27; H.R., Art 28; H.R., Art 47;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		8/10	Amnesty Int'l	NATO must take all necessary precautions to avoid civilian casualties during military operations, Amnesty International said today, after allegations by Libyan officials loyal to Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Gaddafi that 85 people were killed during an air strike on Monday night. The organization called on NATO to thoroughly investigate allegations of the deaths of unarmed civilians during the air strike in the area of Majar, south of Zlitan city.	NATO	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli, Surman	8/10	Amnesty Int'l	On 19 June, several civilians were reportedly killed , including two children and a woman, when a projectile struck their homes in Tripoli. A NATO Spokesperson later said that during the air strike on a missile site, "a potential weapon system failure occurred and this caused the weapon not to hit the intended target, and reportedly resulted in a number of civilian casualties." On 20 June, NATO strikes in Surman against what appeared to be civilian homes in a compound belonging to one of Colonel al-Gaddafi's associates, Khweildy al-Hamedi, reportedly killed several civilians , including two children and their mother. NATO said that the facility was a legitimate military target and assured that precautions were taken before conducting the "strike which minimized any potential risk of causing unnecessary casualties".	NATO	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3; Gc, Art 147;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Magasaba	8/10	Amnesty Int'l	On 31 July, three unarmed civilians were killed and another injured when rockets landed in the residential neighbourhood of Magasaba.	NATO	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3; Gc, Art 147;	Art 372; Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tunisian Kerkennah Islands	8/11	Amnesty Int'l	<p>"150 bodies were found in the sea off the Tunisian Kerkennah islands only a few weeks ago. These bodies were of people who fled the violent conflict in Libya to seek safety in Europe. Their death added to the toll of refugees and migrants that die trying to reach Europe; more than 1,400 so far this year,"</p>		Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 8(2)9a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GWS; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	8/11	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Forces loyal to Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Gaddafi are once again targeting civilians in Misratah by firing rockets, some containing ball bearings, into the city's residential areas, Amnesty International said today.</p> <p>At least three civilians, a 14-year-old boy and two women were killed and several others, including children, were injured in recent days when "Grad" rockets struck their homes in the port city's residential neighbourhoods.</p> <p>These rockets are indiscriminate weapons which cannot be directed at a particular target and their use may amount to war crimes.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 147;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	8/12	Amnesty Int'l	"I fear the worst since he has been in the hands of al-Gaddafi forces. But I just want to know if he is dead or alive. If we know [he was killed], at least we will be able to mourn, and start the healing process." Sister of 19-year-old Mostafa Ibrahim El-Baghdadi, who disappeared in Misratah in mid-March 2011	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Disappearance;	Art 7(1)(i);	N/A	N/A
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Bani Walid	8/18	Human Rights Watch	Libyan government forces allegedly executed 10 protesters following an anti-government demonstration in the town of Bani Walid on May 28, 2011. Earlier on that day, government forces fired on apparently peaceful protesters, killing at least two and wounding 10 , in the government controlled town. After the protest a rebel sympathizer apparently killed a government paramilitary commander and two bodyguards.	Libyan Security Forces, Rebel Sympathizers	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Benghazi, East Libya, Misrata, Nafusa Mountain Region, Tripoli	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	The al-Gaddafi forces refuse to disclose any information about the fate or whereabouts of those detained . Some may be held in key detention facilities such as the Ain Zara and Abu Salim prisons, the Salaheddin facility in Tripoli, and the Sirte military police barracks; but the authorities deny independent bodies access to these places.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79; GC; Art 84; GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29;	Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Majar	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	NATO must take all necessary precautions to avoid civilian casualties during military operations, Amnesty International said today, after allegations by Libyan officials loyal to Colonel Mu'ammr al-Gaddafi that 85 people were killed during an air strike on Monday night.	NATO	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii);	GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3; Gc, Art 147;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Azzawiya	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	He told Amnesty International: "When NATO bombed the camp around 14 August, those who survived fled. I threw my weapon on the ground, and asked for refuge in a home nearby. I told the owners what happened, and I think they called the revolutionaries [thuuwar], because they came shortly after. "They shouted for me to surrender. I put my hands up in the air. They made me kneel on the ground and put my hands behind my head. Then one told me to get up. When I did, he shot me in the knee at close range. I fell on the ground, and they continued beating me with the back of their rifles all over my body and face. "I had to get three stitches behind my left ear as a result. In detention, sometimes they still beat us and insult us, calling us killers."	Rebels	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GPW; GPW, Art 12, GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Azzawiya	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	A member of the al-Gaddafi security forces, told Amnesty International how he was apprehended by a group of armed men near Az-Zawiya around 19 August as he was bringing supplies to pro-Gaddafi forces. He said that he was beaten all over his body and face with the backs of rifles, punched and kicked . He bore visible marks consistent with his testimony. He told Amnesty International that in detention, beatings are less frequent and severe, but take place intermittently depending on the guards on duty.	Rebels	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Azzawiya	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	<p>When Amnesty International delegates spoke to several of the detainees however, they said that they were migrant workers. They said that they had been taken at gunpoint from their homes, work-places and the street on account of their skin colour.</p> <p>None wore military uniforms. Several told Amnesty International that they feared for their lives as they had been threatened by their captors and several guards and told them that they would be "eliminated or else sentenced to death".</p>	Rebels	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79;	Art 433; Art 428;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Amnesty International's delegation uncovered evidence of rape being committed against inmates of Tripoli's notorious Abu Salim Prison.</p> <p>Former detainees said they witnessed young men being taken from their cells at night – returning several hours later visibly distressed.</p> <p>Two boys told cellmates that they had been raped by a guard. According to one former detainee: "One of the boys was in particularly bad shape after being brought back to his cell. His clothes were torn and he was almost naked. He told us that he had been raped. This happened to these two boys several times."</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Rape;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(g); Art 8(2)(e)(vi);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 407;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Azzawiya	8/25	Amnesty Int'l	The call followed reports from Amnesty International's delegation in Libya on Tuesday, which has gathered powerful testimonies from survivors of abuse at the hands of both pro-Gaddafi soldiers and rebel forces, in and around the town of Az-Zawiya.	Libyan Security Forces, Rebels	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GPW; GPW, Art 12, GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Sirte, Tripoli	8/26	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Thousands of men, including unarmed civilians, "disappeared" during the conflict, taken by pro-Gaddafi forces. Their relatives lived through months of anguish not knowing their fate.</p> <p>Those recently freed brought back with them stories of torture and other ill-treatment in al- Gaddafi detention facilities in Sirte and Tripoli. They told Amnesty International how they had been beaten with metal wires, sticks and batons and electrocuted</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 79; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Ajabyliya	8/27	Amnesty Int'l	One man taken near the eastern frontline close to Ajdabiya on 21 March told us that his captors had inserted the barrel of a rifle into his anus, while he was blindfolded.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Rape;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(g); Art 8(2)(e)(vi);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 407;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	8/28	Amnesty Int'l	Amnesty International has uncovered evidence that forces loyal to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Gaddafi have killed numerous detainees being held at two military camps in Tripoli on 23 and 24 August. Eyewitness testimony from escaped detainees described how loyalist troops used grenades and gunfire on scores of prisoners at one camp , while guards at the other camp shot dead five detainees they were holding in solitary confinement.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(a)(ix);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	8/28	Human Rights Watch	Evidence indicates that forces loyal to Muammar Gaddafi killed at least 17 detainees in a makeshift prison as rebel forces began advancing on the neighborhood of Gargur in Tripoli around August 21, 2011. Separately, on August 26, HRW found 18 bodies rotting in small groups near the Internal Security building in a dry riverbed between Gargur and Bab al-Aziziya, Gaddafi's former compound. Witnesses told HRW that Gaddafi forces had killed them at different times in the week prior to August 25, when Libyan rebels seized control of the area. It is unclear if any of those killed were armed at the time of their death but HRW observed two among the 18 bodies had their hands tied behind their backs and two were wearing the green scrubs of Libyan doctors and nurses.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147;	Art 428; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	8/29	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Detainees who escaped from a military camp in Khilit al-Ferjan in south-western Tripoli described how, on the evening of 23 August, about 160 detainees began to flee the metal hangar they were being held in. Two guards had told them that the gates were unlocked.</p> <p>As the detainees barged through the hangar gates, two other guards opened fire and threw five hand grenades at the group. It is unclear how many survived but to Amnesty International's knowledge, at least 23 detainees managed to escape, including four who received medical treatment at a Tripoli hospital.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GC, Art 79; GC, Art 84; GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3	Art 428; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Qasr Ben Ghashir Military Camp	8/29	Amnesty Int'l	<p>guards loyal to Colonel al-Gaddafi shot dead five detainees whom they were holding in solitary cells.</p> <p>Both the Khilit al-Ferjan and Qasr Ben Ghashir camps were reportedly used by the Khamis Katiba brigade, headed by Khamis al-Gaddafi, Colonel al-Gaddafi's son.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GC, Art 79; GC, Art 84; GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3	Art 428; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	8/29	Human Rights Watch	<p>Members of Khamis Brigade appear to have summarily executed detainees in a warehouse near Tripoli on August 23, 2011. Within three days, the same warehouse was set on fire but the cause is unknown. HRW inspected the charred skeletal remains of approximately 45 bodies, still smoldering, on August 27. Two additional corpses were seen lying outside, unburned.</p>	Libyan Security Forces - Khami's (Gaddafi's Son) Brigade	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 428; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		8/30	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Key prison records and other documentation are at risk of being lost as sites remain unsecure and documents are destroyed or taken away in Libya, Amnesty International warned today.</p> <p>"Prison records and other physical evidence may be critical for any forthcoming trials for crimes committed under the rule of Colonel Mu'ammr al-Gaddafi," said Claudio Cordone, Senior Director at Amnesty International.</p>					
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Abu Salim Prison	8/31	Amnesty Int'l	<p>When Amnesty International visited Abu Salim Prison on 28 August, it found documents scattered on the ground in the courtyard of the prison, and in bags stored inside at least two rooms.</p> <p>Among the documents on the ground were case files of prisoners held for zandaqa (heresy), the "offence" for which many opponents of Colonel al-Gaddafi were convicted; a document ordering the expulsion of a Somali woman who was HIV positive; and a case of a Libyan accused of terrorist attacks in Iraq.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GWS; GPW, GC, Art 3;	Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/1	Amnesty Int'l	<p>People suspected of having fought for Colonel Mu'ammr al-Gaddafi, in particular black Libyans and sub-Saharan Africans, are at high risk of abuse by anti-Gaddafi forces, Amnesty International said today after witnessing black Libyans being targeted in Tripoli on Monday.</p>	Rebels	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/1	Amnesty Int'l	<p>An Amnesty International delegation visiting the Central Tripoli Hospital witnessed three thuwwar revolutionaries, as the opposition fighters are commonly known, dragging a black patient from the western town of Tawargha from his bed and detaining him. The men were in civilian clothing.</p> <p>The thuwwar said the man would be taken to Misratah for questioning, arguing that interrogators in Tripoli "let killers free".</p>	Rebels	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		9/1	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Two other black Libyans receiving treatment in the hospital for gunshot wounds were warned by the anti-Gaddafi forces that "their turn was coming".</p> <p>The delegation also witnessed a group of thuwwar beating a man outside the hospital. The man, in distress, was shouting "I am not a fifth columnist", as al-Gaddafi loyalists are known.</p> <p>"Within an hour, Amnesty International witnessed one man being hit and one dragged out of his hospital bed to an unknown fate," said Claudio Cordone, Senior Director at Amnesty International.</p> <p>"We have to fear for what may be happening to detainees out of the sight of independent observers", he added.</p>	Rebels	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GC, Art 20; GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 18; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	NorthWest Libya	9/1	Amnesty Int'l	Pro al-Gaddafi forces left 19 detainees to die of suffocation while locked inside metal containers in the sweltering June heat in north-western Libya, Amnesty International has discovered.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3;	Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/1	Amnesty Int'l	Some Tawarghas who have been detained in Tripoli are said to have been made to kneel facing the wall, and then been beaten with sticks and whips . Others have simply vanished after being arrested at checkpoints and taken from hospitals by armed revolutionaries (thuwwar).	Rebels	Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	9/1	Amnesty Int'l	In Misratah, home to some 300,000 people, residents were trapped from late February as al-Gaddafi forces laid siege to the city from all sides but the sea . They were exposed to relentless and indiscriminate rocket attacks from March to mid-May.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		9/1	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Three survivors described how al-Gaddafi loyalists tortured them and then imprisoned them along with 26 others in two cramped cargo containers on 6 June at a construction site in al-Khums, 120 km east of Tripoli.</p> <p>The detainees endured temperatures above 40 degrees Celsius and drank their own sweat and urine when the limited water supply ran out. Their captors shouted "rats, shut up", ignoring their cries for help.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		9/1	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Jamal al-Hajji was arrested by Libyan plainclothes security agents on 1 February on the pretext of causing a car accident. He had previously published articles on foreign websites calling for anti-government protests.</p> <p>The activist endured appalling conditions during three months in solitary confinement, without contact with the outside world, at the Nasr Intelligence Office in Tripoli.</p> <p>"The toilet was inside the cell, which lacked ventilation. Guards wouldn't even come inside. The blanket I was given was stained with other prisoners' blood, insects were crawling all over and I was not given any supplies for cleaning. I couldn't even stand-up straight in there," he told Amnesty International.</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 397; Art 435;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Misrata	9/2	Amnesty Int'l	<p>Brothers Mohamed and Mounir Taher Fakroun Abou Sha'la, aged 16 and 15 respectively, were watching television at home in Zaroug neighbourhood in northern Misratah in the evening of 28 April. Suddenly, they heard explosions and screaming nearby. They ran to help their elderly neighbour, but were blown to pieces by another rocket. Their 13-year-old brother Mostafa, who was standing at the doorway when the rocket struck, not only witnessed the horror but suffered injuries to his face. Their distraught mother told Amnesty International:</p>	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3; GC, Art 14; GC, Art 147;	Art 372; Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/4	Human Rights Watch	<p>The de facto authorities in Tripoli should stop arbitrary arrests and abuse of African migrant workers and black Libyans assumed to be mercenaries. Over the past week security forces newly operating in neighborhoods around the capital, staffed mostly by armed young men, have conducted mass arrests of migrant workers from other African countries holding them in makeshift detention facilities including a school and a soccer club. The conditions of the makeshift prisons are unacceptable with overcrowding, putrid stench, poor sanitation, inadequate water, etc.</p>	Rebels	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Ras Touta	9/5	Amnesty Int'l	At least seven people died in Ras Touta neighbourhood when a barrage of projectiles landed there between 10pm and 11.30pm on 30 April. The youngest victim was 15-year-old Ali Weldbaba Ahmed Ma' al- 'Inin from Mauritania who was the sole breadwinner for his mother, grandmother and two sisters. Barely holding back tears while clutching his picture, his mother, a widow, told Amnesty International: "he was killed while running to the shelter. We were already there, waiting for him. What has he done to deserve this? he was just a young boy."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Garara	9/7	Amnesty Int'l	More Civilians killed by mortar and rockets . 4/28	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Targeting Persons; Unlawful Targeting Property;	Art 8(2)(e)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iv);	GC, Art 147; GC, Art 14; H.R., Art 27;	Art 457;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/8	Human Rights Watch	Documents recently discovered by HRW in Tripoli reveal new details of the high level of cooperation among the US, UK and Libyan intelligence agencies in the transfer of terrorist suspects. The documents describe US offers to transfer, or render, at least 4 detainees from US to Libyan custody, one with the active participation of the UK; US requests for detention and interrogation of other suspects; IK requests for information about terrorism suspects; and the sharing of information about Libyans living in the UK. This cooperation took place despite Libya's extensive and widely known record of torture and other ill-treatment of detainees	USA, UK				
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/9	Human Rights Watch	HRW discovered tens of thousands of archived documents containing evidence of crimes – such as the US and UK governments' complicity in torture – committed during Col. Muammar Gaddafi's rule.	USA, UK				

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Al-Khoms	9/9	Human Rights Watch	The discovery on Sept. 8, 2011, of 18 bodies buried in western Libya corroborates reports of the death by suffocation of detainees held by Gaddafi forces in June in the town of al-Khoms. Another victim died a few days later, so was not buried with the other 19. Two survivors said that "The Gaddafi forces threw detainees in metal containers with little water and air on a brutally hot day, and refused to let them out despite cries for help. "	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS, GC, Art 13;	Art 433; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Al-Qawalish	9/14	Human Rights Watch	34 bodies exhumed from a mass grave near the town of al-Qawalish in western Libya seems to be those of men detained by pro-Gaddafi forces . The evidence strongly suggests the detainees were executed at that time, before the pro-Gaddafi forces fled from the area, in the Nafusa mountains. The bodies of another three who seem to have been executed by the same perpetrators have also been discovered nearby. Witnesses told HRW the victims had been detained from or near their homes or at a major checkpoint in the area.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Unlawful Killing;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(a); Art 8(2)(a)(i);	GC, Art 79; GPW; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37; GWS; GPW; GC, Art 3;	Art 433; Art 397; Art 435; Art 372;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict		9/19	Human Rights Watch	The full extent of sexual violence during the conflict remains unknown, due in part to the stigma surrounding rape in Libya and the dangers that survivors may face when they make crimes public. HRW has documented 9 cases of apparent gang rapes and sexual assaults at the hands of Gaddafi's forces . The rape victims have described their perpetrators as being men dressed in military uniforms of Gaddafi's forces	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners; Rape;	Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii); Art 7(1)(g); Art 8(2)(e)(vi);	GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 407;
Stage 4 Int'l Armed Conflict	Tripoli	9/30	Human Rights Watch	Human Rights Watch visited 20 detention facilities in Tripoli and interview 53 detainees who reported mistreatment in six facilities, including beatings and the use of electric shock . Many of those arrested are dark skinned Libyans and sub-Saharan Africans accused of being mercenaries for Gaddafi.	Rebels	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Disappearance; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 7(1)(i); Art 7(1)(f); Art 8(2)(a)(ii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 79; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
			Bassioni Report	Numerous reports of persons being taken to "informal" places of detention. Following their release, a number of persons gave information concerning their being held along with others in such unofficial places of detention maintained by government forces.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79;	Art 457;
	Benghazi		Bassioni Report	27 people arrested were all beaten by security personnel. Clubs and rifles were used to inflict the beating. About 15 minutes after the beating finished, the group was transported to the Sidi Jaber, where they were tortured with electricity shocks on their sexual organs. One detainee saw ISA forcibly remove the nails and teeth of another detainee.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii);	GC, Art 79;	Art 457;
	Tajurah		Bassioni Report	Man blindfolded and taken to an unknown destination where he was beaten with electric wires. His arms were tied behind him while he was repeatedly hit with a Kalashnikov on his head.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;
	Tripoli		Bassioni Report	Jordanian migrant reported he was stopped and after being beaten he was taken to a nearby detention facility, where he was beaten for a week on the head, face, fingers, hands and legs with batons and rifles. He was stripped and "forced to perform like a dog."	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;
	Az-Zawiyah		Bassioni Report	Palestinian man and 5 male members of his family were arrested when 50 armed men raided his house. He was blindfolded and taken to a nearby hospital which was being used as a detention facility. Physical abuse was said to be a daily routine in the facility.	Rebels	Unlawful Arrest; Unlawful Detainment; Unlawful Abuse of Prisoners;	Art 7(1)(e); Art 8(2)(a)(vii); Art 8(2)(a)(iii);	GC, Art 85; GPW, Art 22; GPW, Art 29; GPW, Art 12; GPW, Art 13; GC, Art 37;	Art 433; Art 428; Art 397; Art 435;

Stage of Conflict	Location	Date	Source	Crime Description	Belligerents	Gravamen Offense	Rome Statute	Geneva Convention	Libyan Penal Code
	Ajabylia		Bassioni Report	A family's car was hit by a RPG exploding 10 meters away while they were fleeing the fighting. As a result, 3 family member were killed and two others injured, including an 8 year-old boy treated in Benghazi medical center.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;
	Ajabylia		Bassioni Report	A doctor working in Ajdabiya said the wounds of the injured persons treated in this city were consistent with the use of arms with high calibre and missiles.	Libyan Security Forces	Unlawful Killing; Unlawful Targeting Persons;	Art 7(1)(a); Art 7(1)(b); Art 8(2)(a)(i); Art 8(2)(e)(ix); Art 8(2)(e)(i);	GWS, GPW, GC, Art 3; GC, Art 147;	Art 372;

Appendix D:

Compact Disc Slide Show Presentation

INSCT

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LIBYA IN CONFLICT

MAPPING THE LIBYAN ARMED CONFLICT

OBJECTIVE & METHODS



Submit a legal memorandum analyzing the various international and domestic violations that occurred during the Libyan Conflict

- (1) Map the Conflict
- (2) Narrow the Crime Base
- (3) Select the Crimes
- (4) Submit Memorandum

Main Sources:

- *Bassiouni UNHRC Report*
- *Human Rights Watch*
- *Amnesty International*

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A multidisciplinary, university-based
center for the study of national and
international security and terrorism

MEMORANDUM STRUCTURE

Four complementary documents that map the conflict's progression and detail the gravamen offenses that occurred

- (1) Presentation
- (2) Legal Memo
- (3) Crime Matrix
- (4) Physical Mapping of the Conflict

Purpose:

- Make it as easy for the prosecution to analyze offenses that occurred within the conflict



GRAVAMEN OFFENSES

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UNLAWFUL TARGETING: PERSONS AND PLACES

General Rule:

In any armed conflict there must be just cause for using force and the use of force must comply with LOAC principles:

- Military necessity
- Distinction
- Proportionality
- Avoiding unnecessary suffering

Unlawful Targeting:

Persons:

- Civilians
- Medical or other neutral personnel

Places:

- Hospitals
- Religious/cultural places
- Residential homes



Gaddafi forces target residential areas

UNLAWFUL KILLING



The body of a dead man lies with his hands tied behind his back

The following people can be targeted during armed conflict:

- (1) Combatants who have not surrendered or have not ceased to take part in the fighting
- (2) Civilians who are taking a direct part in hostilities
- (3) Civilians who are killed or injured as a result of an attack directed at a military objective which was not anticipated to cause disproportionate losses (Collateral Damage)

If the targeting of a person does not fall under the above categories, it is murder and the person can be prosecuted

UNLAWFUL PROPERTY DAMAGE

During armed conflict, the seizure, destruction, or pillaging of private property, unless such destruction is imperatively demanded by the necessities of war, is prohibited:

- Pillaging is always prohibited

Additionally, the property of municipalities, such as institutions dedicated to religion, charity, education, the arts and sciences, etc. are treated as private property and all seizure, destruction, or willful damage of such property is forbidden.



Libyan homes are targeted, destroyed, and then ransacked by Gaddafi forces

ILLEGAL DETENTION AND ABUSE OF PRISONERS



Charred skeletal remains of at least
45 detainees

General Rules:

- Persons taking no active part in hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely.
- Detaining Power is responsible for providing satisfactory living accommodations (safe, sanitary, hygienic) and must inform a person being arrested/detained as to the reasons why.

General Prohibitions:

- Torture, degrading/inhumane treatment, murder, mutilation, detention in unsanitary conditions, etc.

MAPPING THE CONFLICT

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BACKGROUND: LEADING UP TO LIBYA

Muammar Gaddafi:

- 1969 Became the official ruler in after a bloodless coup
 - 1970s abolished the Libyan Constitution and instituted his own policies in the form of the *Green Book*
 - 1970s-1990s documented history of support for international terrorism
 - ✧ E.g. 1988 bombing of Pan-Am flight over Scotland
 - Libya is a major oil producer
- “Arab Awakening” begins in Tunisia in December 2010



Muammar Gaddafi

STAGE I: RIOTS

Feb. 15 – Feb. 18



Political Cartoon Depicting “Arab Spring”

Riots begin in Benghazi on Feb. 15

- 500-600 peaceful protesters are met with force by Libyan Internal Forces

Over the Next three days, riots continued

- Libyan forces continually shot live ammunition into peaceful crowds
- Local hospitals reported 90% of fatalities were gun shot wounds to the upper half of the body
- Roughly 60 or more protesters died during these 3 days

Bassiouni reported the use of mercenaries as early as Feb. 17th

Stage I: Riots: Feb. 15 - 18

Feb. 16, Benghazi – Libyan security forces arrest 14 people, 1 person killed, as protests began.

Over next 3 days – Demonstrations expand from East to West: Baida, Zenten, Derna, Zawiya, Tripoli, Ajbabiya.

Feb. 17 – Libyan security forces kill 24 protestors in northeastern cities and wound many others.

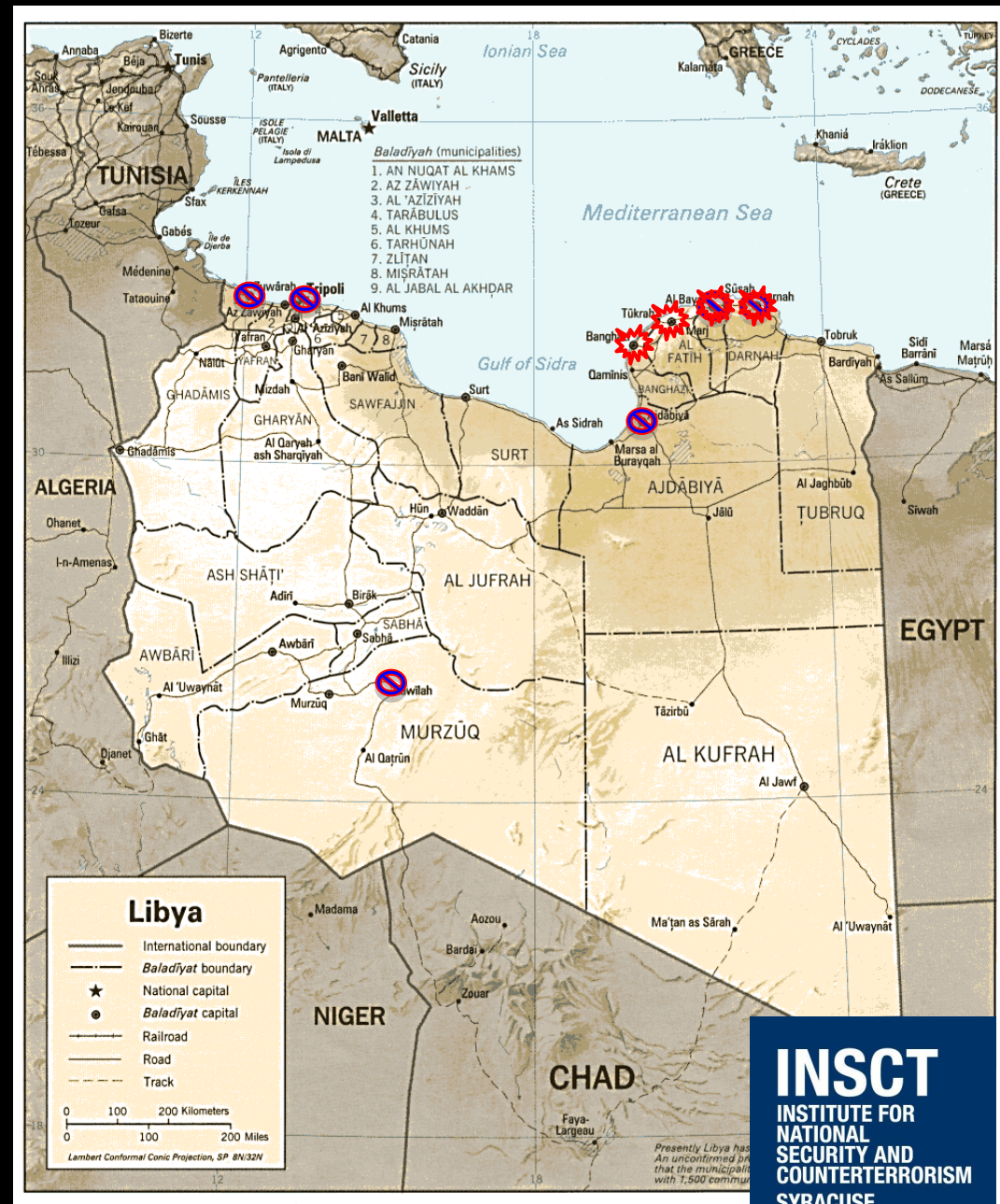
Feb. 17 'Day of Rage,' Benghazi – Libyan security forces fire live ammunition at protestors, killing 20. Forces aimed at chests and heads, indicating targeting to kill.

Feb 17 'Day of Rage,' Al Bayda

Libyan security forces fire on demonstrators, killing 15.

Feb 17 'Day of Rage' – Gaddafi uses mercenaries to fire on demonstrators.

Feb. 18 – Indiscriminate killings continue; 55 deaths in Benghazi; 23 in Baida; 3 in Ajdabiya; 3 in Derna.



STAGE 2: REBELLION

Feb. 19 – Feb. 25

Riots turn into rebellion:

Thousands of protestors in cities across northern Libya begin protesting. Libyan Government cuts access to internet

Libyan Security Forces violently attack anti-government protestors in Zawiyah:

The forces occupied the city and fire at demonstrators and persons who stepped outside of their home



Thousands of protestors gather for funeral Services, Benghazi

Stage 2: Rebellion: Feb. 19 - 25

Feb 18, Benghazi – Thousands gather for Friday prayer & funeral services. Libyan forces in yellow berets indiscriminately fire: 14 deaths.

Feb. 19 – Protests escalate to rebellion as thousands gather in northern Libyan cities. Gaddafi cuts internet access.

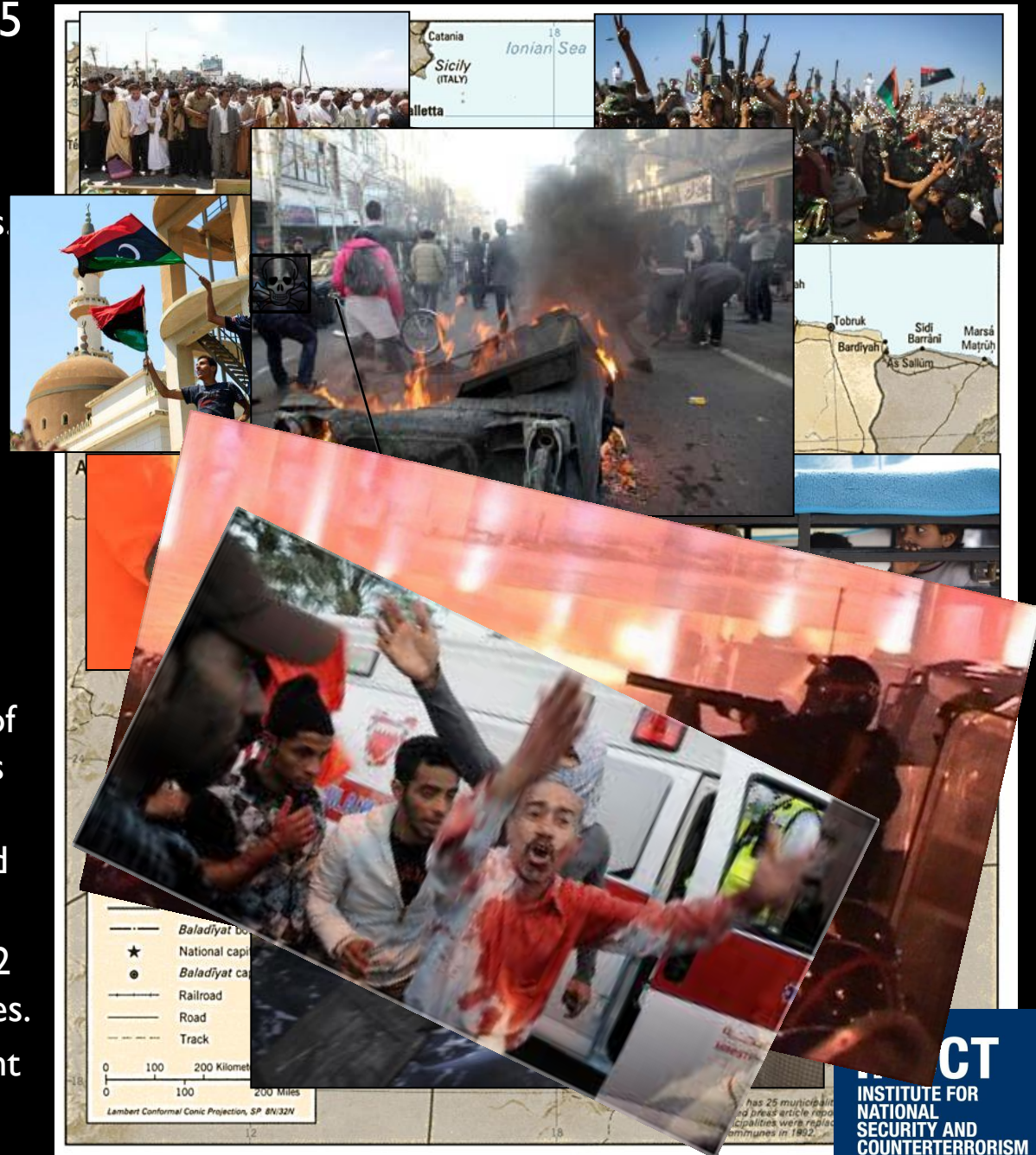
HRW estimates deaths rise to 233, according to local hospitals

Benghazi – Libyan forces illegally detain protestors, including children, who engage media.

Feb 20: Rebel forces seize control of Benghazi: Libyan forces retreat. Riots spread west to Tripoli, where protestors are detained, beaten, fired upon.

Feb. 20: To date, Libyan forces kill 62 with machine guns, snipers, explosives.

Feb. 25: Zawiyah – Anti-government protestors attacked; Libyan forces occupy the city and fire indiscriminately.



STAGE 3: BELLIGERENCY

Feb. 26 – March 16



Transitional National Council Flag

Feb. 26 – UN SC Issues Resolution referring Libyan Crisis to the ICC.

Feb. 27 – Transitional National Council (TNC) established.

Mar. 1 – UN General Assembly issues decision to suspend Libya's membership rights in the Human Rights Council.

Mar. 2 – Gaddafi warns "thousands of Libyans" would die if US/NATO intervenes.

Mar. 12 – Journalists go missing around Benghazi.

Mar. 16 – Press release states hospitals in Misrata and Yafran have been targeted and occupied.

Stage 3: Internal Armed Conflict; Feb. 26 – Mar. 16

Feb. 27, Benghazi –TNC established; organization of rebel forces & international community support slow violence temporarily.

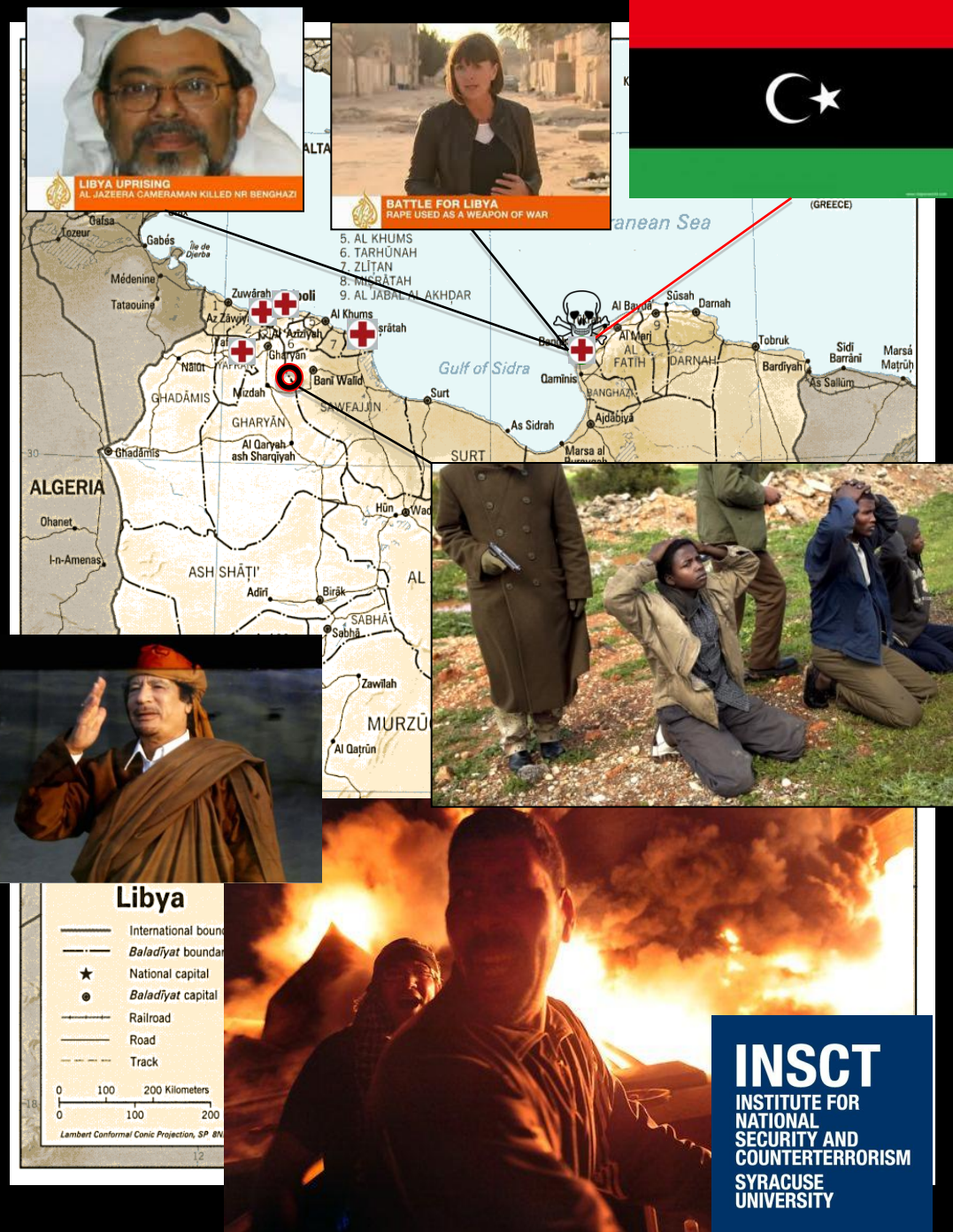
Mar. 2 – Gaddafi warns “thousands of Libyans” will die; implements scorched earth policy; detains, abuses, targets protected persons.

Feb 28, Misrata – Medical team injured when fired upon as they attempt to retrieve injured. Libyan forces detain non-combatant Nafusa residents for being in a rebel district.

Az-Zawiya, Benghazi, and Tripoli – Civilians, journalists and medical personnel targeted in March.

Mar. 12: Journalists missing around Benghazi, killed, suffered from torture.

Mar. 16: Press release shows Misrata & Yafran hospitals targeted and occupied



STAGE 4: INTERNATIONAL ARMED CONFLICT

March 17 – Oct. 22

Mar. 17 – UN SC passes Res. 1973

➤ NATO authorized to use “all means necessary to protect civilians and civilian-populated areas”

Throughout the next several months, crimes continue:

➤ Targeting hospitals, residential areas, killing and detaining civilians/ journalists, using landmines and indiscriminate weapons, etc.

Rebels gain momentum in August, capturing Tripoli

➤ Gaddafi forces kill and destroy upon retreating

Oct. 22 – Gaddafi is captured and killed by rebel forces.



NATO Emblem with Flags of Member Countries

Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 – Oct. 20

Mar 17 – UN SC issues Res. 1973 authorizing NATO force intervention. **Res. 1973** demands an immediate ceasefire; end violence against civilians; creates No Fly Zone; authorizes all means necessary to protect civilians & civilian-populated areas.

Mar 19 – NATO enforcement of Res. 1973 begins.

Mar 23 – UNLAWFUL DETENTION
6 Libyan and 4 foreign media workers detained as they reported events.

Mar 30 – UNLAWFUL DETENTION
–370 Libyans reported missing in Eastern Libya since mid-Feb.

UNLAWFUL TARGETING –Libyan forces laid antipersonnel and anti-vehicle mines between Ajdabiya and Benghazi; areas frequented by civilians.



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict: Mar. 16 – Oct. 20

March – Libyan forces shell Zawiyat al-Mahjoub, killing trapped residents.

UNLAWFUL TARGETING – Mortar rounds and snipers fired at Misrata medical facilities, mosques, & residential areas.

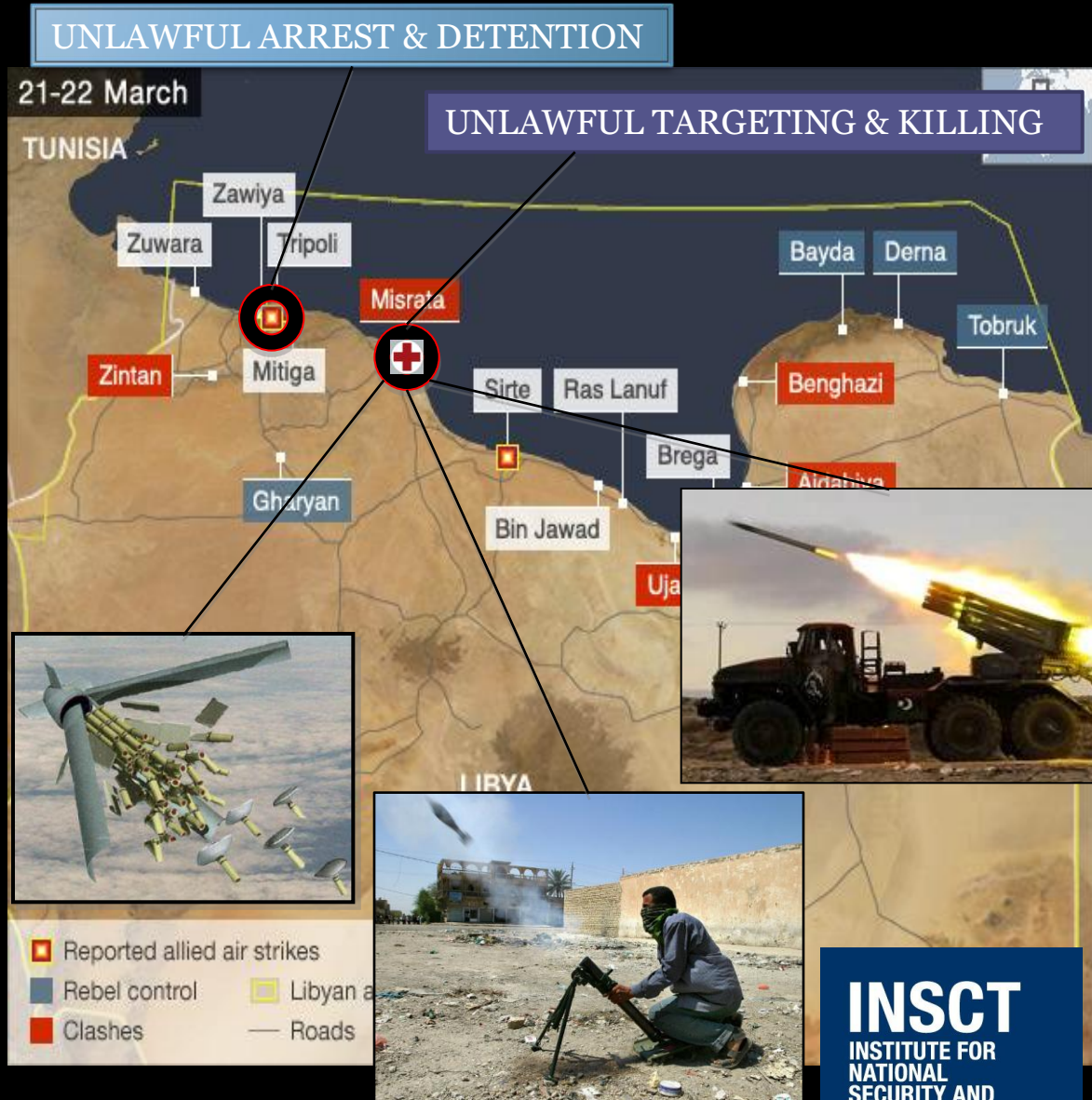
Mar 17 – Libyan soldiers fire on 3 vehicles carrying families of Jamal Muhammad Suaib.

Mar 28, Tripoli – Libyan forces enter home of Rana al-Aqbani, Syrian journalist, detaining her and a brother.

Apr 14 – Libyan forces launch cluster munitions over el-Shawahda residential neighborhood in Misrata.

Apr 17, Misrata – Indiscriminate attacks against civilians, killing 8 with Libyan force launched grad rocket. Also launched mortar and rockets against hospitals, mosques and residential areas in Misrata, killing 16.

Apr 20 – Misrata – Two foreign Journalists killed with mortars



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 - Oct. 20

May 1: Ajdabiya & Benghazi – Fresh evidence of **EXTRAJUDICIAL Executions** by LISF. [Opposition fighters' dead; hands & feet bound and shot in back of head].

May 5: Misrata – LISF uses Civilian buildings as human shields.

May 5: **PILLAGING** – LISF entered apartment buildings; smashing and shooting and stealing money and jewelry.

Misrata – **PILLAGING** – Dwindling food supply; LISF destroyed existing food stocks & killed livestock.

Nafusa Mountain Area – Local civilians reported Missing at hands of LISF.

UNLAWFUL TARGETING – LISF firing Grad rockets into Nafusa Mountain towns: Nalut, Zintan, and Yafran; destroying homes and killing residents.

May 16: ICC issued arrest warrants for Muammar Gaddafi, Seif al-Islam, and Abdullah Sanussi for crimes against humanity.



MISSING

Wanted
GADDAFI, Muammar Mohammed Abu Minyar

Legal Status

GADDAFI MUAMMAR MOHAMMED ABU MINYAR
MALE
1942 (around 69 years old)
SIRTE, Libya
Arabic
Libya

Offences

CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY

Categories of Offences:

INSTITUTION FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND COUNTERTERRORISM
SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 - Oct. 20

May 29: Bani Walid – LISF execute 10 PROTESTORS.

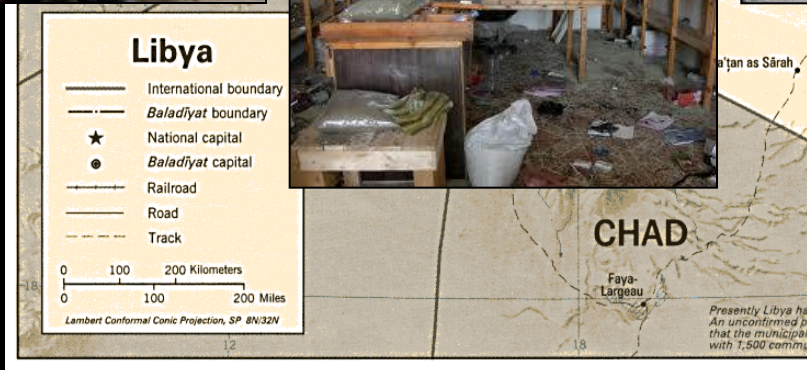
May 27: LISF continue to attack Nafusa Mountain region with Grad Rockets with NO discernible military targets. Rockets landing in residential areas spraying shrapnel into homes, mosques and hospitals.

May 27: Nafusa Mountain Region – Food & water supplies vanishing because LISF destroyed main water wells.

June 21: Nafusa Mountain Region – LISF plant six type of landmines through out Libya.

July 8: Nafusa Mountain Region – Use of antipersonnel and antivehicle landmines continued to be found where LISF had laid three minefields in civilian trafficked areas.

Nafusa Mountain Region – Four towns captured by REBELS. Rebels damaged property, burned homes, looted from hospitals, homes and shops and beat some civilians alleged to support LISF



Stage 4: International Armed Conflict; Mar. 16 - Oct. 20

Yafran – LISF unlawfully occupied hospital for 6 weeks.

April – June: LISF stockpiled weapons in hospital; terrorizing hospital staff and patrons.

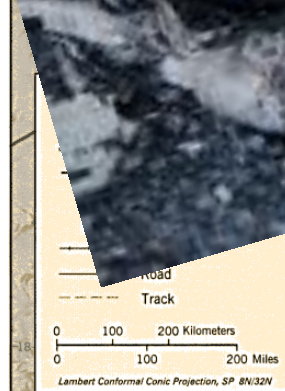
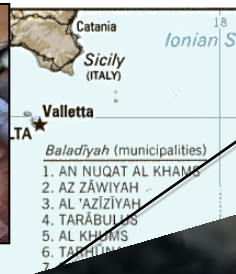
Aug 19: **Az-Zawiya** – Rebels beat pro-Gaddafi prisoners. Taking and questioning civilians, thought to be mercenaries, by gunpoint because of skin color.

Aug 21: **Tripoli** – LISF killed at least 17 detainees in makeshift prison as Rebels began advancing on Tripoli.

Tripoli – Evidence indicates Rape being committed on inmates in Abu Salim Prison. Men taken from cells and returned naked in morning.

Aug 22: Rebels capture Tripoli from LISF occupation.

Aug 23: Khalida Ferjan in Salahaddin, south of Tripoli – LISF lead by Khamis executed detainees; 45 charred skeletal remains found inside warehouse while two additional bodies found outside unburned.



An unconfirmed press article that the municipalities were with 7,500 communes in 1999

Stage 4: International Armed Conflict: Mar. 16 – Oct. 20

Aug 23: Tripoli – 160 detainees fled a metal hanger prison to encounter gunfire and thrown hand grenades by two guards.

Sept 8: Western Libya – Mass Grave, 18 bodies found, corroborating reports of death by suffocation of detainees held in June in town of al-Khoms.

Oct 20: Gaddafi captured and Killed by National Liberation Army [Rebels].



PHYSICAL MAPPING OF THE CONFLICT

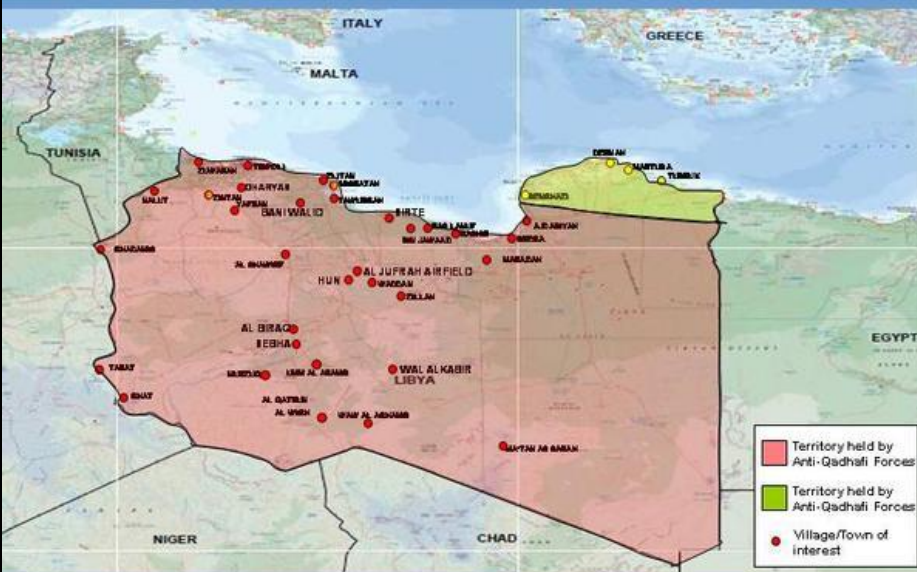
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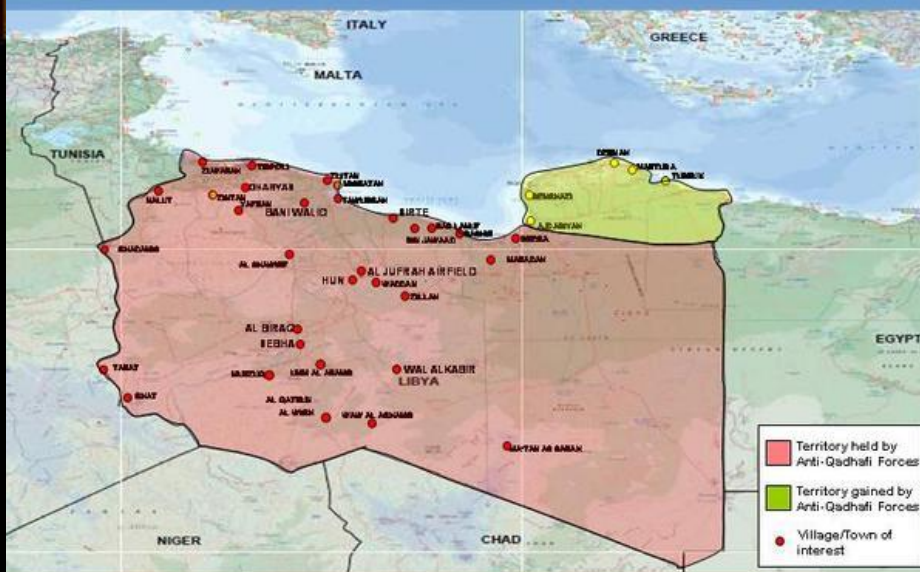
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international security and terrorism

Libya – Frontlines – March 2011



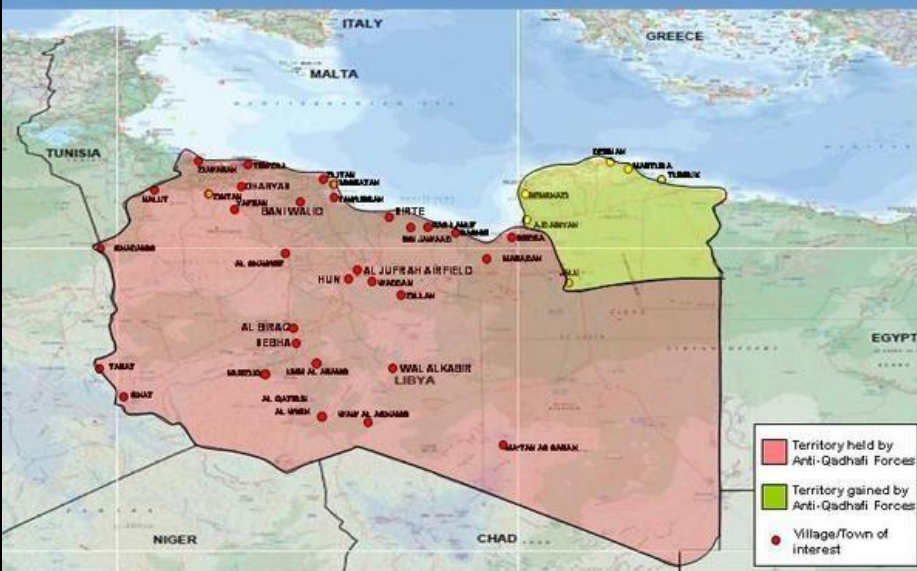
Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Libya – Frontlines – April 2011



Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Libya – Frontlines – May 2011



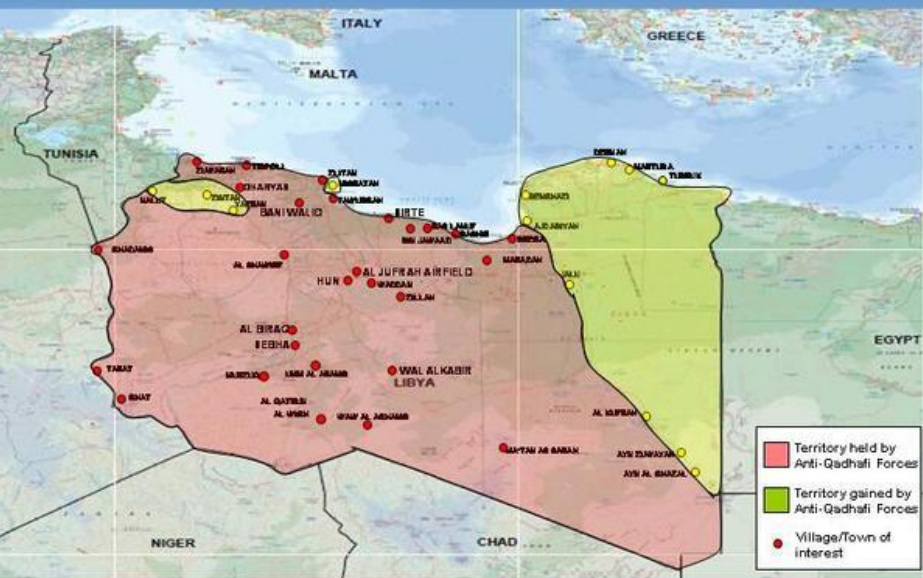
Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Libya – Frontlines – June 2011



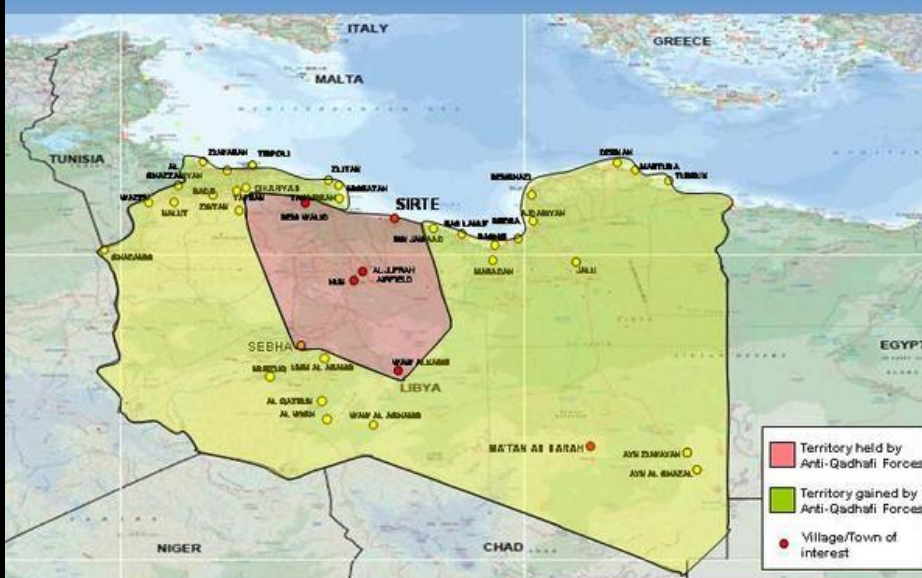
Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Libya – Frontlines – July 2011



Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid and must be taken as indicative

Libya – Frontlines – August 2011



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Libya – Frontlines – September 2011



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22 SEPTEMBER



Disclaimer: Front lines are fluid

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and Counterterrorism
Syracuse University
MacNaughton Hall, Suite 402
Syracuse, NY, 13244-1030

PHONE: 315.443.2284
FAX: 315.443.9643
WEB: insct.syr.edu

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