

**Libya Domestic Media Monitoring Report
Covering July 26 – August 1
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- Migrants die in deplorable conditions while being smuggled by boat

State Media

27 July 2011

Source: Al-Jamahriya TV

Qadhafi gave a speech in which he stated “we will pay any price”, sacrificing martyr after martyr, women and children. To the rebels he issued the ultimatum, “surrender or death”.

31 July 2011

Source: Al-Jamahiriyah TV

In a speech broadcast on the station, Qadhafi accused the rebel “gangs of non-believers and the traitors” (and al-Qaeda) of slaughtering 120 Wurfallis in Benghazi. He then accused the rebels of making a mockery of the tribe. He called on the audience to liberate Misrata then Benghazi by disarming the rebels. (See below).

Source: *Al-Jamahiriyah TV*

Following a call to mobilize aimed at the Wurfallah tribe, Libyan state television announced that the tribe would organize a significant march in Bani Walid.

Opposition/Non-State Media

28 July 2011

Source: *Libya TV* [image: [http://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalut_\(kommune\)](http://da.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nalut_(kommune))]

The program *Libya al-Yawm* carried an interview with one of the rebels in the region of Nalut (see map). He reported that the rebels had entered the town of Al-Jawsh but were forced to retreat when they saw that military forces had installed themselves among the civilians.



31 July 2011

Source: *Benghazi-Based Newspaper New Quryna* (www.qurynanew.com)

Fighting between two factions in Benghazi pits the security forces against “the Nida organization” which one anonymous security source blamed for several bombings in the city as well as an attempt to poison the drinking water. The source also suggested that the group may be behind the assassination of Lt-Gen Yunis al-Ubaydi.

External and Other Media

25 July 2011

Source: *Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Joint Mine Action Coordination Team – Libya* (reliefweb.int)

The report indicates that a grave problem in the country is the presence of small arms, ammunition and unexploded ordinances (mostly landmines). While small arms are falling into the hands of civilians or circulating on the black market, ammunitions depots also contribute to arming various factions. Also the deployment of landmines, far from improving, has in fact increased and it is expected that new mines will turn up where government forces have been present. What the report refers to as “the explosive

remnants of war” have resulted in “a significant number of civilian deaths and injuries”, and at the same time have interfered with the delivery of humanitarian aid. Government forces have been accused of using cluster munitions, a fact which has been confirmed in Misrata.

27 July 2011

Source: The Guardian (guardian.co.uk)

Reporting the rescue of over 100 civilians who had been kidnapped by government forces in April, the article also raised the general problem of forced displacement of civilians by the military. According to city officials in Misrata, “more than 1,000 people have been abducted from Misrata's suburbs by government troops”.

29 July 2011

Source: Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs – Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Crisis Situation Report #51 (reliefweb.int)

The report is the outcome of a UN mission in Tripoli and other regions under government control. It highlights some of the key vulnerabilities among civilians in the country including lack of liquid funds as banks impose limits on withdrawals, rising costs of things like food, shortage of medical supplies and personnel, and the uncertainty of the food distribution systems in place. Fuel stocks could run out within two weeks and public transit has tripled in cost, making access, for example, to hospitals harder to secure.

Other Points:

- 740 000 people have emigrated since the conflict began
- 640 000 of them are of outside origin, 100 000 are native Libyans
- UNHCR reports the number of internally displaced persons at 218 000

1 August 2011

Source: The Guardian (www.guardian.co.uk)

Twenty-five migrants fleeing Libya died of asphyxiation while attempting to make their way to Italy on a small boat. On board were 296 people, many of whom were crammed into the hold of the boat which also serves as an engine room.