

Politics

Libyan Government of National Unity welcomes ceasefire agreement in Gaza



The Government of National Unity (GNU) welcomed the ceasefire agreement in the Gaza Strip. The Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed, in a statement, its hope that the agreement would end "the suffering of the Palestinian people from an unjust aggression that lasted for more than a year, in flagrant violation of international conventions and resolutions, resulting in the martyrdom of thousands of children and women and the displacement and destruction of the infrastructure in the Gaza Strip."

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs called on everyone to adhere to the agreed upon texts, and to prevent any evasion or inaction aimed to prolong the crisis, the return of the displaced, and the

release of detainees and prisoners from the "prisons of injustice," in addition to assuming legal responsibility for the reconstruction of the Gaza Strip and allowing the entry of humanitarian aid urgently.

The Ministry hailed the efforts of the mediators Qatar, Egypt and the United States that led the negotiation process to the declaration of a ceasefire, stressing Libya's firm position that the solution to the Palestinian Cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict will not happen except by returning rights to their owners, ending the suffering of the Palestinian people from displacement and siege, and establishing their independent state with Jerusalem as its capital. The Head of the Presidential

Council, Mohammed Menfi, welcomed the agreement, calling for ensuring its smooth implementation and commitment by all parties to it, and he praised the role of the mediators.

On Wednesday, the Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Qatar, Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani, announced reaching a ceasefire agreement in the Gaza Strip.

The war of genocide committed by the Israeli occupation led to 157,000 Palestinian deaths and injuries, most of them were children and women, and more than 11,000 missing amid massive destruction and famine that killed dozens of children and elderly people, in one of the worst humanitarian disasters in the world.

Politics

Libyan PM Dbeibah meets with Turkey's President Erdogan in Ankara

The Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan received on Wednesday at the Presidential Palace in the capital Ankara the Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Dbeibah as part of an official visit aimed at enhancing bilateral cooperation.

The Prime Minister's media office said that the meeting discussed a number of issues of common interest, including regional and international developments, in addition to ways to enhance economic and trade relations between the two countries, as well as enhancing cooperation in the security and military fields in a way that contributes to supporting regional stability and enhancing common security. The latest developments in the situation in Libya were also discussed, as well as the ongoing efforts made by Dbeibah's government to achieve stability and comprehensive development, while President Erdogan

reaffirmed his country's continued support for these efforts, stressing the importance of enhancing bilateral cooperation in facing regional and international challenges.

Dbeibah stressed the importance of this visit in strengthening the strategic partnership between the two countries, expressing the government's deep appreciation for the support provided by Turkey in various fields, especially in the political and economic fields, and he also indicated that bilateral cooperation will be essential to achieving sustainable development in Libya.

Dbeibah was accompanied by Minister of State for Communication and Political Affairs Walid Al-Lafi, who participated in discussions on strengthening communication channels between the two countries within the framework of effective diplomacy.



Politics

Al-Haddad provides Menfi with briefing on developments in military situation

The Chief of the General Staff of the Libyan Army, Mohammed Al-Haddad, has briefed the head of the Presidential Council, Mohamed Menfi, on the latest developments in the military and security situation.

According to the Media Office of the Presidential Council, this came during their meeting at the Presidential Council's headquarters in Tripoli on Tuesday.

Menfi directed Al-Haddad to impose and maintain security in all regions, and to support the security services in carrying out the tasks assigned to them.

This meeting coincides with the Western Coast Military Region continuing its operation against drug, crime and human trafficking dens in the city of Zawiya.

Politics

Haftar gives Russian forces a military base near border with Chad and Sudan



Italian news agency Nova has said that Russia is expanding its military presence in Libya by transferring soldiers and equipment to the Maaten Al Sarra base, on the border with Chad and Sudan. Nova reported via well-informed Libyan sources that this air base, which is located in a strategic position and used during the Libyan-Chadian war of the 1980s, is now at the center of a major Russian operation to strengthen control over the Sahel region, an area increasingly at the center of Moscow's geopolitical interests. In December 2024, the Russian Federation sent a group of Syrian soldiers to re-establish the base, with the aim of transforming it into a strategic point for military operations in Africa, from which to directly supply Mali, Burkina Faso and, potentially, Sudan. This marks a new phase in Russian

expansion on the African continent, after the loss of its positions in Syria following the fall of the regime of Bashar al Assad. According to the Italian agency, the forces fleeing from the Syrian army, affiliated with the Bashar al-Assad regime, began cooperating with Russian technicians to re-operate the base and restore infrastructure such as runways and warehouses. The base is set to become a major logistics center for Russian operations in Africa and an important center for the flow of supplies to other areas on the coast. The agency pointed to another important aspect of the Russian operation in Libya, which is the increasing contact with tribal communities in southern Libya, and the Russians' ability to form alliances with local tribes, considering these developments a new stage in Russian expansion

in the African continent, after losing their positions in Syria following the fall of Assad regime.

According to the agency, a military convoy from the Tariq bin Ziyad Battalion, affiliated with Saddam Haftar, recently headed toward Al-Sara base to secure the area and protect the roads leading to Sudan. It confirmed that Moscow distanced itself from the Rapid Support Forces, led by Hemedti, and developed closer relations with Abdel Fattah Al-Burhan, the commander of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Russia has strengthened its operations at its four main air bases (Al-Khadim in the east of Libya, Al-Jufra in the center, Brak Al-Shati southwest of Sabha, the capital of the south, and Al-Qardabiya in Sirte in the central region).



Politics

UN calls for investigation into torture videos from Libyan prison

The United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) has urged an immediate and transparent investigation into disturbing footage allegedly showing detainees being tortured at Gernada Prison in eastern Libya. Videos circulating on social media depict detainees—both Libyan and foreign nationals—being subjected to severe beatings and forced into stress positions by uniformed guards. In a statement, UNSMIL described the videos as "horrific" and consistent with documented patterns of human rights violations in Libyan detention facilities.

The UN mission condemned the acts as grave breaches of international human rights law, including the prohibition of torture. It also called for accountability and confirmed it is working with Khalifa Haftar's forces to ensure consistent access for human rights monitors to Gernada Prison and other detention centers.

The leaked videos have sparked outrage, with critics accusing Haftar's forces of enabling these abuses. The prison, already infamous for its dire conditions, is now at the center of mounting international pressure for reform and justice.



Politics

Ministry of Foreign Affairs reviews with EU strengthening control over southern border

The Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Government of National Unity (GNU), Taher Al-Baour, has discussed with the European Union Ambassador to the State of Libya, Nicola Orlando, the importance of supporting the efforts of the Joint Military Commission (JMC) 5+5, as well as improving control over southern border to confront cross-border challenges.

Both sides reviewed the European Union's programs in Libya with a focus on enhancing economic cooperation and sustainable development, and developing strategic partnerships that contribute to supporting and stabilizing the Libyan economy.

They also discussed the prospects for enhancing joint cooperation between Libya and the European Union and supporting the efforts of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya, to achieve a comprehensive political settlement in the country.

Economy

NOC says it hasn't halted transferring oil revenue to CBL



The National Oil Corporation (NOC) says that the country's oil revenues have not stopped and are regularly transferred to the Central Bank of Libya (CBL). It noted that a sum of \$900 million was sent to the CBL during the last two transfers, \$400 million on December 31, and \$500 million on January 12.

In a press briefing on Wednesday, the NOC reassured citizens about oil production rates, which exceeded 1.4 million barrels per day, an achievement that has not been attained since 2013, noting that work is continuing well at all oil sites according to the strategic plan it is following regarding increasing production.

NOC expressed its hope to obtain the nec-

essary budgets to maintain and increase current production rates, stressing its continuation in transferring revenues as they are received successively and without disruption.

On Tuesday, the NOC published data on the total revenues collected during 2024, which amounted to \$26 billion and 120 million compared to \$31 billion and 132 million in 2023, a decrease of \$5 billion and 12 million. It attributed the decrease to seven reasons, including that 2023 witnessed the collection of royalties from previous years, in addition to the decline in oil production as a result of closures, the decline in average Brent crude prices, and the increase in the value of fuel supplies from abroad.

Economy



Libya and Palestine discuss strengthening economic ties

Minister of Labor, Ali Al-Abed, met with Palestinian Ambassador Mohammad Rahhal in Tripoli to explore avenues for enhancing economic cooperation and expertise exchange between the two nations.

The meeting, attended by Palestinian business leaders, focused on strengthening partnerships in employment, vocational training, and workforce development. Minister Al-Abed highlighted the potential for Palestinian entrepreneurs to contribute to

Libya's market and open new investment opportunities.

Ambassador Rahhal expressed gratitude for Libya's continued support for the Palestinian cause and praised the "deep fraternal relationship" between the two countries. Discussions also included joint projects aimed at bolstering private sector growth in Libya. Both parties hailed the talks as a significant step toward fostering closer economic collaboration.

Economy

Russia eyes shares in energy projects in Libya



The Russian embassy in Libya confirmed Moscow's desire to enhance cooperation with Libya in the field of energy, and to resume meetings of the Joint Governmental Committee. This came during a meeting held by Russian Deputy Energy Minister with the Libyan Ambassador to Russia, Amhamed Al-Maghrawi, in the Russian capital, Moscow.

The embassy added, in a post on its Facebook page, that the meeting fo-

cused on preparing to resume the activities of the Russian-Libyan Joint Committee, noting the interest of both parties in enhancing trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. It indicated that work was underway on the possibility of holding a bilateral meeting between the heads of the Russian-Libyan Joint Governmental Committee: Russian Energy Minister, and Minister of Transport in the Gov-

ernment of National Unity Mohamed Al-Shahoubi.

Meanwhile, the Russian Deputy Energy Minister said that Russian companies still have interest in participating in energy projects in Libya, noting that Libya is a promising partner for Russia among African countries, explaining: "We see different possibilities for developing bilateral cooperation, whether in the oil, gas and energy sectors or in other fields."

Economy

Sirte Oil Company achieves new production records in Al-Hataiba field

The Sirte Oil and Gas Company has achieved new production records in the Al-Hataiba field, with its production exceeding the barrier of 100 million cubic feet of natural gas per day, after resuming production at the well (S-28).

This achievement is the first of its kind in more than 10 years, and will enhance the field's ability to meet part of the demand for gas to operate the industrial complex and the factories of the Libyan Fertilizer Company. In late December, Sirte Company

achieved a new achievement in enhancing production, after completing the drilling of the horizontal well "C353H" in the Zalten oil field with a horizontal section estimated at approximately 900 feet, using the latest directional drilling techniques.



Economy

Tripoli hosts third edition of energy and economy summit

The third edition of the Libya Energy and Economy Summit will be held in the capital, Tripoli, on 18 and 19 January and it will witness the attendance of a number of foreign energy companies, investors and decision-makers, with the aim of securing investments and enhancing the growth of the energy and infrastructure sector in Libya. Energy Capital & Power, the company organ-

izing the summit, explained on its website that its aim is to highlight Libya's potential in the field of energy and renewable energy. It also aims to shed light on emerging opportunities, with a focus on the licensing round that the National Oil Corporation is preparing to launch for a number of onshore and offshore oil areas.

The two-day summit will host a strategic conference and a technical program that will address a number of vital issues such as Libya's role in global energy markets, technological developments for a more sustainable future and strategies to accelerate industrial growth.



Economy

Local production covers just 10% of market needs, official says

Marai Al-Darsi, Director of Consumer Protection at the Ministry of Economy, has disclosed that local production accounts for only 10% of the country's essential goods, leaving Libya heavily dependent on imports to cover 90% of its market needs.

Speaking to Libya Al-Ahrar, Al-Darsi attributed the statistics to official data from the Central Bank of Libya (CBL), highlighting the potential of the private sector to play a larger role in meeting demand. However, he raised concerns over monopolistic practices and speculation that could disrupt price stability and reduce product quality.

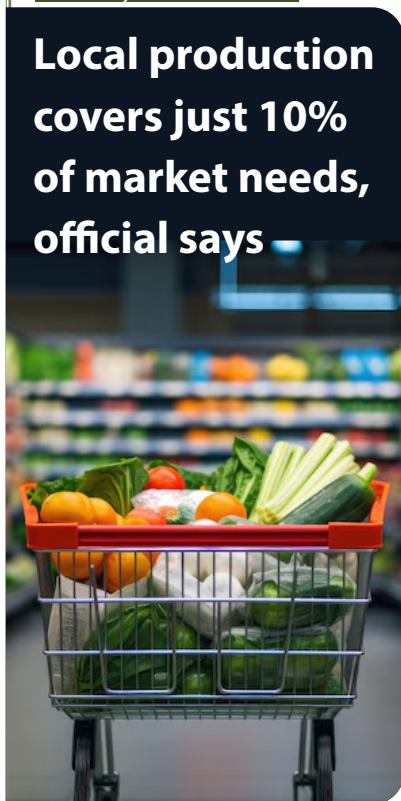
"Traders have the capacity to meet consumer needs," Al-Darsi stated, "but the key challenges lie in regulating prices and ensuring quality, especially under the influence of monopolistic behaviour on imported goods."

Ahead of Ramadan, Al-Darsi emphasized ongoing collaboration with the private sec-

tor to assess inventory levels and the volume of open letters of credit. He announced plans for meetings with food suppliers to ensure a steady flow of goods in the coming months, noting that current inventory is sufficient for three months, contingent upon the CBL's timely opening of credits for essential imports like wheat.

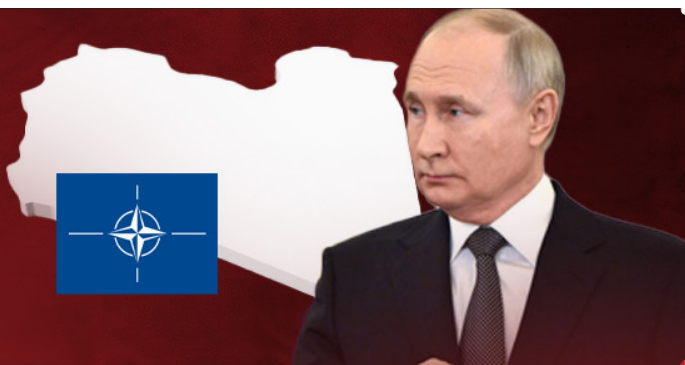
Political divisions pose another hurdle to price regulation efforts, according to Al-Darsi, who called for the establishment of an economic body to manage stock levels, secure essential goods, and stabilize prices. He warned of traders' reluctance to disclose inventories and their disregard for ministry directives, which further complicates the government's ability to maintain market stability.

As Ramadan approaches, all eyes are on the government's capacity to mitigate supply chain risks and ensure affordability in a market reliant on external imports.



Report

Will the Russia-NATO war be in Libya?



Security expert Col. Adel Abdel Kafi has stressed that Russia is about to shrink in the Middle East region due to the final loss of its strategic position in Syria, so it is to move to its second strategic position in eastern Libya off the European coast, where Russia used the Libyan bridgehead represented by the Rajma camp in eastern Libya.

Abdul Kafi said on his official Facebook account, "This matter threatens NATO bases in the southern Mediterranean, especially in light of the strengthening of the Russian security presence in the North African region, the Sahel - Sahara countries, and West Africa, which may drive the region to the brink of war, especially in light of the magnitude of Russian weapons and mercenaries of the Russian African Corps flowing into the eastern and southern territories of Libya under the influence of Haftar and his sons.

The 19th century scenario

Libyan land could be the scene of the second version of the previous conflict between Britain and Russia during the 19th century over Central Asia across the Indian Ocean, but this time the conflict will be between "NATO" and Russia in light of the Russian presence concentrated within the southern wing of the Mediterranean, where NATO forces are concentrated. This proposition was considered by Mahmoud Al-Deek, a specialist in the history of international relations at the University of Tripoli, as legitimate in light of the changes in the global balance of powers in several regions of the world that witnessed new positions for Russia at the expense of Western countries (France and the United States), in the Sahel and Sahara African countries.

Al-Deek added to the Independent that Russia, as a new power, has learned from its past mistakes of standing by as a spectator, by forming alliances with China, North Korea and other hidden powers, and the events in Ukraine will clearly go in its favor, all of which are changes that have embarrassed Western countries due

to American intervention.

He went on to say, "The trend towards Africa followed Western failure -over the past decades after independence of African countries- to participate in the development of the dark continent, as Europe was preoccupied with its conflicts within the European Union.

He added that "Britain's exit weakened the European role in Africa, a weakness that was met by the expansion of the Russian bear, which was able to convince African leaders of its seriousness in supporting the economy of their countries, exploiting absence of a colonial past, and Russia's reliance on pumping billions into investments with its partners, and the trend found official and popular acceptance by a number of African countries."

European policy

Al-Deek explained that British hegemony within Africa is fading and that France is losing an African ally every day, all of which are factors that contribute to the possibility of an imminent confrontation between the West and Russia, especially since international interests began to take a new direction after fall of the regime of the ousted President Bashar al-Assad.

The specialist in the history of international relations at the University of Tripoli attributed the non-recurrence of the scenario of confrontation between Britain and Russia during the 19th century in Central Asia across the Indian Ocean, and in Africa starting from eastern Libya between Russia and NATO member states to the change of the European policy which is becoming more realistic and positive in supporting Africa, and abandoning its conditions of imposing democracy and human rights.

Al-Deek said, "Most African countries consider themselves oppressed by the West represented by France and the USA, and Africa today, in light of the global information revolution, knew where its interests are vested, and perhaps the next decade will change with it many concepts that will give birth to new maps."

Russian failure

The strategic specialist at the Security Studies and Peace Research Platform, Mohamed Karim, ruled out the repetition of the scenario of the confrontation between Britain and Russia during the 19th century in Central Asia across the Indian Ocean, in Africa, starting from Libya between Russia and "NATO", because the Russian presence was limited to the African coast, specifically within the Central African Republic, in addition to some roles that were carried out in the Sudan and other regions of the African continent.

Karim believes that Russia is unable to confront NATO bases in the southern Mediterranean, especially since it has failed for two decades to find a foothold in the Red Sea, as its offer to Djibouti failed more than once due to the American presence in the region and the sensitivity of Russia's access to warm waters in the Red Sea.

The strategic specialist underlined that the main Russian base in the Mediterranean is the Tartus base, and it seems that it is on its way to disappearance with the fall of the regime of the ousted Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, which suggests that there is a tight Western siege on Russia.

He pointed out that there is no official maritime link between the Syrian Tartus and the seaports in eastern Libya overlooking the southern shore of the Mediterranean, where the NATO base is located, explaining that the relations between Russia and Haftar's forces in eastern Libya are merely tactical relations rather than strategic, as they cannot be relied upon to gain a Russian naval base on the coast of eastern Libya, the size of Russia's base in Tartus, Syria. Karim explained that there is no Russian naval base in Libya so far, and all indications point to the impossibility of a Russian naval base in eastern Libya for many reasons, including Haftar and his sons' relationship with the United States, and the possibility of his direct connection to some American agencies, especially since he spent many years of his life during his exile in the city of Langley, hosting CIA's HQ, and therefore Washington will not al-

low Haftar to deepen his relations with Russia further to the point of establishing a Russian naval base in eastern Libya overlooking the southern shore of the Mediterranean, where NATO forces are stationed.

He continued that Russia will not achieve its dream of obtaining a naval base in Libya because there are several evidences of a previous Russian failure to reach a foothold in the Red Sea two decades ago, as it failed once in Djibouti and another time in Sudan before the fall of the regime of former President Omar al-Bashir.

The Trump administration

The strategic specialist stressed that with the arrival of the administration of the US President-elect Donald Trump to its new duties on January 20, 2025, it will become impossible for a Russian naval base in the Mediterranean, because it is expected that his policy will be more aggressive towards the Sahel and Sahara countries loyal to Russia, and he will tighten the noose on them to prevent Russian expansion from finding a foothold in Libyan ports, because Libya remains an exclusive area of influence for NATO countries.

Russia will face many contractions after its exit from Syria and the interruption of supply lines because the Tartus base was operating as a refueling line for Russian aircraft heading to the African Sahel region and Libya. Therefore, with the loss of the Tartus base, it will lose one of its main points of support and will not gain a new foothold in the Mediterranean, especially since its presence in a number of Libyan air bases comes as a paid support operation for Haftar's army, and also to pass weapons to the African Sahel countries, considering that the role of Libya and Chad is limited to logistic support to Russia militarily in the African region, according to the speaker.

Karim added that this matter will not reach the point of threatening the NATO security system in the Mediterranean, in contrast, the African Sahel region will witness great American and French pressure on the Sahel countries to limit Russian expansion during the coming period within this region.

He stressed that the Russian African Corps is not an important regular force that can be relied upon like the NATO forces present in the Mediterranean, especially since the Russian forces did not withstand countries like Turkey to prevent the fall of the Assad regime, and even in Libya they cannot bypass Sirte due to the presence of Turkish forces within the western Libyan pole, noting that their presence in the east and south of Libya serves America and the NATO countries in confronting terrorism.

The strategic specialist at the Security Studies and Peace Research Platform concluded by saying, "Russia is exhausted from the Ukraine war and from the loss of the Hmeimim and Tartus bases in Syria, so it is expected that we will witness a repetition of the Russian scenario in Syria in Mali, and if this happens, it will be a severe blow to Moscow, which is very expected in light of the American positioning after Trump comes to power."

Conflict with NATO

Political analyst Ibrahim Lassifer said, "The conflict between the global poles over control of geographical areas in the world, whether in Central Asia during the 19th century or the African and Mediterranean regions during a later stage, has not ended, but rather subsided during the period following the fall of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s and after the Arab Spring in 2011."

The political analyst explained that the only difference now is that the conflict has moved to the Mediterranean basin and the African continent, as Russia has not hidden its desire to encroach and penetrate into Africa via Libya, considering that it has been aspiring to establish a military naval base on the Libyan coast at the eastern side of Libya since 1945, which prompted former US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger to hold a summit between the United States and its allies from the European Union countries, uttering his famous words at the time, "There are many factors that we may disagree on, but let us unite to bring down the Warsaw Pact."

Lassifer continued his talk that the same matter is what prompted the United States to form a military security force specialized in African security affairs under the name "AFRICOM", which is based in Stuttgart, Germany, as it was planned to be in Libya, but the late President Muammar Gaddafi refused the matter at the time, and even after the fall of his rule, the security conditions did not allow this command to be transferred to Libya, noting that the matter is still possible if the security and political conditions in the country improve.

The political analyst stressed that the African continent is ready to be a stage to host the second version of the previous conflict between Russia and Britain over Central Asia via the Indian Ocean, but this time the conflict will be with NATO forces, considering that it has become no secret to anyone that Russia supports rebellions and coups in several African countries, such as Mali, Niger and Chad, and Libya was a gateway to this matter.

He pointed out that what will differ is only the tools of conflict because they will be different from what they were during the

19th century, as the matter has become intertwined in Central Africa and is no longer between only two poles, but there are many other poles intertwined in this matter trying to enter the African and Middle Eastern file, such as China with its soft power and Russia with all its political and security weight, while the United States continues to employ the same strategy that it used after the Iraq and Afghanistan wars despite incurring losses of tens of billions of dollars at the time, and he said that America's move through agents without direct intervention has increased Putin's ambitions to enter, control and influence Africa.

Turkey

Lassifer noted that the European Union has become eroded and cannot formulate policies under the current circumstances, explaining that imposing a certain policy requires the presence of a naval force, air force and land forces, which is costly and beyond the capacity of NATO countries. Therefore, the conflict within the Horn of Africa has become confined to China through its soft power, alongside Russia with its new security arm represented by the Russian African Corps, and Turkey, which wants to restore the glories of the former Ottoman Empire in a modern way, and above all the United States, whose main concern is to look after its interests without direct intervention.

The spokesman said, "The military movements and changes that the world is witnessing cast a shadow over the entire region, especially after the fall of the Assad regime, the center of gravity of Russia, which will force it to enter into a deal with the American ally represented by the Turkish state present in Syria and Libya."

He explained that the conflict over Africa is not a conflict between the European Union and Russia, but rather between Russia and America's agents in the western region, represented by Turkey and some Western countries that move indirectly, unlike Turkey, which moves in Africa openly, and this is clear when it confronts Russia, which supports Haftar during his war on the Libyan capital, Tripoli, in 2019.

He pointed out that controlling the countries overlooking warm waters and their natural and mineral resources, especially gas, uranium and oil, will shape the future strategy during the next century, and it is expected that Russia will enter into a political deal that includes Libya, Chad and other African countries in which it intervened with its hard power through "Wagner", which overthrew some political regimes and expelled American and Western forces, especially the French ones.

Education



وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

Libya's Ministry of Higher Education obtained 41 academic seats in Algeria

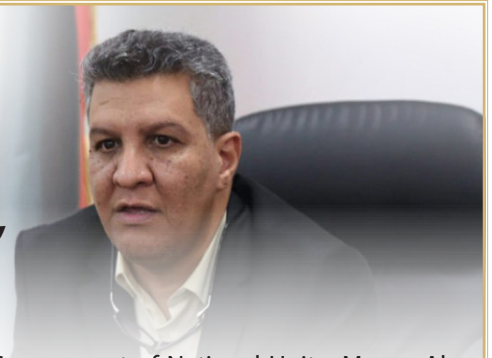
The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research has announced that it obtained 41 academic seats in Algeria, as part of an executive program to exchange academic seats between the two countries.

The Ministry explained on its Facebook page that this step comes to enhance scientific and research cooperation between scientific and research institutions in both Libya and Algeria and in implementation of the provisions of the executive program for cooperation signed between the two countries.

The Ministry added that the Algerian side confirmed the acceptance of 41 students to study the master's degree after fulfilling the required forms, equivalency of their academic certificates, and issuing the necessary licenses for that, indicating that it is awaiting responses regarding the rest of the other academic degrees.

Education

Education Minister launches "Libyan Reading Challenge" initiative



The Minister of Education in the Government of National Unity, Mousa Al-Magaryef, announced the launching of the "Libyan Reading Challenge" initiative and the establishment of the electronic library, during his chairmanship of the first meeting of the coordinators of the Arab Reading Challenge initiative, on Thursday.

The meeting was held in the meeting hall of the Libyan National Commission for Education, Culture and Science, in the presence of the initiative's coordinator in Libya, Ali Kanun, according to what the ministry published on its Facebook page.

The ministry said that the meeting discussed the rules and structure of the initiative's work teams and subcommittees, and held training workshops for the coordinators to register on the initiative's platforms and document the activities and programs of the coordinators and supervisors.

Al-Magaryef stressed the importance of effective participation from educational institutions and supervisors in the initiative, and the support of all state agencies for the success of the initiative, which he described as national work to develop the cultural aspects of students, develop reading skills, and bring them closer to books.

The Arab Reading Challenge is a project launched by the Vice President of the UAE, Mohammed bin Rashid, and aims to encourage reading among students in the Arab world through the commitment of more than one million students in the Arab region to participate in reading 50 million books during each academic year.

Health

Turkish medical team enhances orthopedic care in Libya

The Wounded Affairs Administration has partnered with a Turkish medical team from Istanbul's Medipol Hospital to address complex orthopedic cases, including amputations and chronic bone infections.

In collaboration with local medical staff, the visiting team has introduced advanced techniques for treating severe bone injuries and reconstructing lost tissue.

The initiative aims to strengthen Libya's medical infrastructure and reduce reliance on overseas treatment.

As part of their mission, the team conducted medical examinations in Misrata and held a seminar covering innovations in prosthetics, magnetic rod limb-lengthening, and modern orthopedic surgery.

Health

Emergency Medicine and Support Center organizes blood donation campaign

The Emergency Medicine and Support Center has organized a blood donation campaign in coordination with the Central Blood Bank, the University Hospital Blood Bank, and the University Clinic.

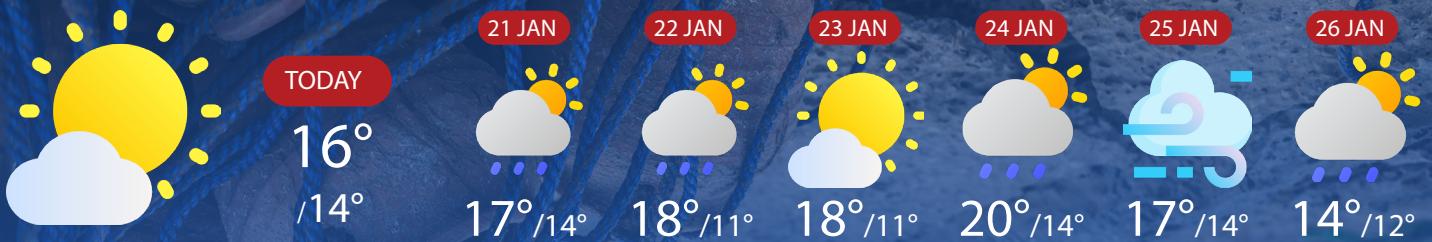
The Emergency Medicine and Support Center explained that the College of Technology at the University of Tripoli hosted the campaign that aims to collect quantities of blood of different units, including rare ones, to contribute to saving the lives of patients and injured people in critical times.

The center indicated that the campaign continued for three continuous days, during which 123 blood units were collected.

Photo of the Week



Tripoli Weather Forecast



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