

MARCH 31: Pro-Qaddafi forces repelled a counterattack by rebels at the town of Brega. According to one report, the pro-government forces have adopted the rebel tactic of using weapon mounted pickup trucks so as to be less vulnerable to coalition airstrikes. Rebel spokesman Mustafa Gheriania stated that despite the shift in tactics, Qaddafi remains reliant on his tanks and artillery. ([Guardian](#))

MARCH 31: Government spokesman Musa Ibrahim rejected rumors that Qaddafi and his sons had fled Libya, stating that “We are still here. We will remain here until the end.” ([New York Times](#))

MARCH 31: Ali Abdussalam Treki, appointed by Qaddafi as Libya’s permanent representative to the UN, refused to accept the post, condemning the “spilling of blood” in a statement read by his nephew. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 31: Arriving Wednesday evening in London, Libyan foreign minister Musa Kusa announced his resignation and defection from the Qaddafi regime. British Foreign Secretary William Hague cited Kusa’s defection as evidence that Qaddafi’s rule is “under pressure and crumbling from within.” Kusa is the latest senior Libyan official to have broken ranks with the Qaddafi regime. ([Washington Post](#))

MARCH 31: Calling from Misrata, rebel spokesman Sami reported that pro-Qaddafi forces resumed “artillery bombardment this morning. The pro-Qaddafi forces could not enter the town but they are surrounding it.” ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 30: Pro-Qaddafi forces, under the cover of heavy tank and artillery fire, retook the town of Brega, forcing a rebel retreat towards Ajdabiya. ([Guardian](#))

MARCH 30: Human Rights Watch issued a statement from Benghazi asserting that pro-Qaddafi forces are laying landmines in their campaign to seize control of the country. The statement claimed that two dozen anti vehicle and three dozen anti personnel mines had been found in Ajdabiya after pro-Qaddafi forces held the town from March 17th to March 27th. ([NY Times](#))

MARCH 30: Pro-Qaddafi forces made significant gains in the past 24 hours, reportedly pushing rebels out of Ras Lanuf and forcing a large scale retreat from the town of Brega. ([NY Times](#))

MARCH 29: According to one report, Qaddafi evidently places a majority of his trust in two of his militias, a combined total of 10,000 men, out of his 50,000 man army. The two militias are the 32nd Brigade, loyal to his son Khamis, and the 9th Regiment which is under the command of another son and National Security Advisor, Mutassim. ([NY Times](#))

MARCH 29: Eman al-Obaidi, the Libyan woman who has accused pro-Qaddafi forces of raping her, had a slander suit filed against her. Libyan government spokesman Moussa Ibrahim acknowledged the suit, adding that one of the accused is the son of a high ranking Libyan official. Conflicting stories about al-Obaidi’s whereabouts continue to circulate. The Libyan government claimed she has been reunited with her family, but her parents have said they do not know where she is. ([Washington Post](#))

MARCH 29: Pro-Qaddafi forces outside of Sirte, backed by tanks and rockets, reportedly forced rebel forces out of Bin Jawad and back towards the eastern port of Ras Lanuf amid a lull in coalition airstrikes. ([Washington Post](#))

MARCH 29: A rebel spokesman in Misrata, Sami, reported renewed efforts by pro-Qaddafi forces to enter the city through the western and eastern gates. Sami stated the “youths repelled them [at the western gate],” but fighting was still

happening at the eastern gate. A Libyan doctor living in Britain, saying he is contact with Misrata residents, described reports that pro-Qaddafi forces are “shelling residential areas with tanks and mortars.” ([Reuters Africa](#))

MARCH 29: Hundreds of trucks and cars carrying pro-Qaddafi fighters were ferried to Sirte to reinforce the city. ([NY Times](#))

MARCH 29: US warplanes struck three Libyan naval vessels stationed off the western port of Misrata. A patrol boat identified as the Vitorria was forced to beach. The US Navy reported one of the other vessels sank and the third was hit. ([NY Times](#))

MARCH 29: The mother of Eman al-Obaidi, the young woman who has accused pro-Qaddafi soldiers of raping her, claimed a Qaddafi representative contacted her with the offer of her daughter’s release if al-Obaidi changed her story. Aishad Ahmad, her mother, instructed her daughter to “keep silent.” The Libyan government said that al-Obaidi was released on Sunday and reunited with her family. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 28: Amnesty International said it has compiled 30 cases of disappearances of political activists and suspected pro- rebel supporters. Malcolm Smart, the group’s director of the Middle East and North Africa, stated “it appears that there is a systematic policy to detain anyone suspected of opposition to Colonel Qaddafi’s rule, hold them incommunicado, and transfer them to his strongholds in western Libya.” ([Reuters](#))

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MARCH 28: According to reports, Libya’s Foreign Ministry declared a cease-fire in Misrata. The ministry was quoted as saying that, “anti-terrorism units have stopped firing at the armed terrorist groups that have been terrorizing. The city of Misrata now enjoys security and tranquility and public services have started to recover their ability to provide customary services to all citizens. The Foreign Ministry thus emphasises Libya’s commitment to the cease-fire: it stands.” ([Reuters Africa](#))

MARCH 28: Opposition forces reached a point twenty miles east of Sirte, when Qaddafi forces raised a white flag. CNN reports that when rebel forces approached the group, government forces opened fired on them, killing an unspecified number of rebel fighters and injuring others. ([CNN](#))

MARCH 27: Government spokesman Mussa Ibrahim made a statement charging that, “The rebels are making their advance and no one is stopping them. And no one is even talking to them or saying, ‘Where are you going?’ or ‘Why are you taking offensive positions and attacking the Libyan army and Libyan cities?’” Ibrahim stated that NATO was “starving the Libyan population to get Libya on its knees to beg for mercy.” ([UPI](#))

MARCH 27: A Libyan woman, Eman al-Obeidy, entered a hotel full of foreign journalists to state that she had been kidnapped at a checkpoint in Tripoli and raped by militia members working for Qaddafi. A Libyan government spokesman denied the accusations, calling her a prostitute and a thief. ([New York Times](#))

MARCH 26: A Libyan government spokesman, Mussa Ibrahim, told reporters that Qaddafi was still directing his armed forces, though did not allude to where Qaddafi was operating from. Ibrahim stated that, “He is leading the battle. He is leading the nation forward from anywhere in the country. He has many offices, many places around Libya. I assure you he is leading the nation at this very moment and he is in continuous communication with everyone around the country.” ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 26: Pro-Qaddafi forces retreated from the strategic city of Ajdabiya after rebel forces drove them back dozens of miles down the coast. At a news conference, Deputy Foreign Minister Khalid Kaim affirmed that government forces had made a “tactical pullback.” Government spokesman Moussa Ibrahim stated that even though pro-Qaddafi forces had pulled back, “we are still very strong on the ground.” ([New York Times](#), [Washington Post](#))

MARCH 26: A rebel spokesman identified as Mohammed reported that pro-Qaddafi troops continued to assault rebel forces in Misrata, where Libyan tanks assaulted areas of the city center. He said that government forces took control of the main street in the city and established sniper positions in high buildings. ([Washington Post](#))

MARCH 25: After rebel forces entered the town of Ajdabiya from the east, pro-Qaddafi fighters were pushed to the west of the city. Government forces were captured in the fighting, which lasted throughout the day on Friday. ([Al Jazeera](#))

MARCH 25: Libyan state television reported that Qaddafi has decided to promote all members of his armed forces. A written announcement stated that, “(The) brother leader of the revolution has issued a decision to promote all members of the armed people who are currently drafted in his various military units for their heroic and courageous fight against the crusader, colonialist assault. The promotion includes all members of the general security and police.” ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 25: At an African Union meeting in Addis Abbaba, Ethiopia, Libyan government official Mohammed al-Zwai said that Tripoli is ready to abide by an AU roadmap to resolve the crisis. The AU roadmap declares that all hostilities must cease and there must be “cooperation on the part of the relevant Libyan authorities to facilitate humanitarian aid,” and “protection for all foreign nationals, including African migrant workers.” Al-Zwai also demanded “the cessation of the air bombardment and the naval blockade carried out by Western forces and the United States.” Rebel forces were not present at the meeting. ([Al Jazeera](#))

MARCH 25: Qaddafi forces have retaliated against coalition air-strikes on the outskirts of Tripoli with anti-aircraft fire. Anti-aircraft fire reportedly burst out but then fell silent. ([CNN](#))

MARCH 25: Reuters reported that three explosions have been observed outside of the eastern entrance to Ajdabiya. At the time of the explosion, pro-Qaddafi forces had been firing artillery shells to hold-off an advance by the opposition movement. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 25: In Misrata, rebel sources have reported that regime military forces surrounding the city seem to have pulled back due to airstrikes blocking their communication and supply lines. Khalid Kaim, the deputy foreign minister, denied that the opposition movement had made battle gains. ([New York Times](#))

MARCH 25: Moussa Ibrahim, a government spokesman, pleaded with international forces to spare communication infrastructure within the country. He said, “Communications, whether by phones or other uses, are civilian and for the good of the Libyan nation to help us provide information, knowledge and coordinate everyday life. If these civilian targets are hit, it will make life harder for millions of civilians around Libya.” ([NPR](#))

MARCH 25: United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki Moon has stated that representatives of Qaddafi’s government and the Libyan opposition will be attending an African Union meeting in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on Friday, on Libya. The U.N. chief said his special envoy to Libya, former Jordanian foreign minister Abdelilah Al-Khatib, as well as representatives of relevant countries and regional organizations will also attend in hopes of reaching a cease-fire and political solution in the North African country. Five African heads of state will reportedly be in attendance. ([ABC](#), [AP](#))

MARCH 24: AFRICOM Commander Gen. Ham reported that pro-Qaddafi forces are making advances in Misrata, with his men dressing as civilians. ([ABC](#))

MARCH 24: Mussa Ibrahim, a spokesperson for the Qaddafi regime, has claimed that at least 100 civilians have been killed by air strikes since the bombing campaign began. However, Ibrahim added that the Ministry of Health had yet to make exact figures public. ([Telegraph](#))

MARCH 24: Pro-Qaddafi forces shelled areas in Ajdabiya where they control the northern and western entries into the city. Ajdabiya is an oil town 100 miles south of opposition-held Benghazi. ([CNN](#))

MARCH 24: A Libyan G-2/Galeb trainer aircraft attempted to fly near Misrata before being destroyed by French fighter jets enforcing a no-fly zone. ([AP](#))

MARCH 24: Pro-Qaddafi forces have between 30-50 tanks positioned outside of Zintan, 90 miles southwest of Tripoli, where fighting has receded in recent days according to local journalists and rebels. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 24: Libya's deputy foreign minister claimed that the shut-off of water and electricity into Misrata was "just a technical problem due to damage and looting." ([Financial Times](#))

MARCH 24: Qaddafi's foreign ministry confirmed that a military compound at Juffra had been the recent target of airstrikes. ([AP](#))

MARCH 23: Tanks controlled by Col. Qaddafi's forces re-entered Misrata in the evening after having pulled back amidst coalition airstrikes, according to local witnesses. The forces shelled areas around the main hospital in Misrata. ([BBC](#), [Financial Times](#))

MARCH 22: Pro-Qaddafi forces shelled areas outside of Ajdabiya, 100 miles south of opposition-held Benghazi. ([The Guardian](#))

MARCH 21: Col. Muammar Qaddafi vowed to maintain his position and declared his readiness to fight "a long, drawn-out war with no limits" against coalition forces. ([AFP](#))

MARCH 18: Pro-Qaddafi forces shelled Misrata, 103 miles east of Tripoli, at 0700 local time after entering the city with T-72 and T-55 tanks. A witness reported that the forces possessed around 40 tanks and assaulted the city for several hours before retreating. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 18: Libyan Foreign Minister Mussa Kussa announced that "Libya has decided an immediate ceasefire and an immediate halt to all military operations." ([BBC](#))

MARCH 17: Forces loyal to Qaddafi moved towards the oil town of Zueitina, 180 miles south of Benghazi. Libyan state television claimed loyalist forces captured Zueitina, a claim rebel spokesmen denied. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 16: Qaddafi loyalist began attacking the town of Zintan, 75 miles southwest of Tripoli. Witnesses reported sustained shelling from tanks and rockets outside of the city. A column of 15 tanks were spotted north of the town, while 40 army vehicles approached from the south according to some residents. ([AFP](#))

MARCH 15: Pro-Qaddafi forces advanced into Ajdabiya, launching strikes against rebel fighters. Libyan air force jets struck targets in Ajdabiya and along the road to Brega. A local resident said Libyan helicopters dropped leaflets calling for residents to support Qaddafi in return for amnesty. ([Bloomberg](#))

MARCH 15: Pro-Qaddafi forces re-captured the oil port town of Brega. A rebel said “We have lost Brega completely. We could not face Gaddafi’s forces.” ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 14: Pro-Qaddafi forces launched counter-offensives against the towns of Zuwara and Ajdabiyah. Pro-Qaddafi tanks rolled into Zuwara’s town center, 68 miles west of Tripoli, as rebels fled the town. Libyan jets launched airstrikes against rebel forces in Ajdabiyah. ([Reuters](#), [Haaretz](#))

MARCH 14: Unconfirmed reports from residents and activists in Misrata indicated that Libya’s elite Khamis Brigade clashed with soldiers from the local Hamza Brigade after several dozen soldiers defected. The clashes apparently took place within a Libyan army base. ([Telegraph](#))

MARCH 13: Pro-Qaddafi forces captured the oil town of Brega in the early hours of the morning. However, rebels claimed they had retaken the town later that night: “Tonight [Brega] is back in the hands of the revolutionaries, but they will probably come back tomorrow with big machines, bomb it and take it back again,” a rebel fighter said. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 11: Pro-Qaddafi forces launched air and amphibious strikes against the oil town of Ras Lanuf. A pro-Qaddafi force of roughly 150 men and three tanks moved in by land while a naval force of 40 to 50 men in three boats landed near the town, according to local rebel fighters. ([Reuters](#))

MARCH 10: Pro-Qaddafi forces re-took the town of Zawiya, 30 miles west of Tripoli, after several days of shelling and airstrikes. ([BBC](#))

MARCH 7: Pro-Qaddafi forces captured the town of Bin Jawad, 30 miles from Ras Lanuf. ([BBC](#))

MARCH 5: Pro-Qaddafi forces attempted to assault Zawiya, 30 miles west of Tripoli, at 0600 local time with “heavy forces, hundreds of soldiers with tanks” but faced resistance according to rebel fighters. ([Reuters](#))