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| Country/entity | Libya |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Statement on the Current Events in the Capital Tripoli |
| Date | 15 Mar 2017 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |
| Agreement/conflict level | Intrastate/local conflict |

Libyan Conflicts (1969 - 1994) (2011 -)

Agreements relate to two distinct conflict dyads.

Libya-Chad. Since the 1970s, Libya under Colonel Muammar Gaddafi had a tense relationship with its neighbour Chad, predominantly focused on the resource-rich Aouzou Strip in northern Chad. Libyan claims of the Aouzou Strip were held in an unratified treaty between France and Italy in 1935, similarly Chadian claims of the Strip were argued with support of a 1955 treaty between Libya and France. In 1973, Libya effectively annexed the Strip to gain access to natural resources. This spurred cross-border clashes between 1979 until 1987 until escalated to a brief war known as the Toyota War, wherein Chadian government troops succeeded in repelling Libyan forces. A brief and repeatedly violated ceasefire was held from 1987-88, followed by a series of unsuccessful negotiations, until an International Court of Justice ruling in 1994, which granted sovereignty of the Strip to Chad.

Libya post-Gaddafi. Gaddafi's downfall following the Libyan Civil War in 2011-2012, led to several factions fighting for the country's leadership. Since 2013, the country effectively split into three entities, with the National Army controlling the east including the city of Benghazi, and the New General National Congress and their militias such as the Golden Dawn controlling the northwest including the capital of Tripoli. Significant portions of the country in the south-west are currently held by Tuareg forces. The civil war and chaos continued into 2014 as the General National Congress refused to disband after the expiry of its mandate, resulting in eruption of mass protests. The UN efforts continue to broker peace between the Libyan Army and the Libya Dawn factions, and a partial ceasefire was declared in January 2015. A new interim-government (Tunisia-based) called 'Government of National Accord' is formed with the backing of UN despite the refusal of the other forces to recognise its authority and arrived to Tripoli with the UN in 2016. A state of emergency was declared by the UN backed government amid clashed between rival militia in Tripoli's southern suburbs. Since April 2019 there has been sustained fighting between the Libyan National Army and the UN-backed government in Tripoli as the Libyan National Army aims to seize Tripoli.

Close

Libyan Conflicts (1969 - 1994) (2011 -)

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| Stage | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Government |
| Peace process | Libyan peace process |
| Parties | The Presidential Council, the Defence Minister, the Interior Minister, the Command of the Presidential Guard, all the deans of the municipalities of Misurata, Central Tripoli and Souq al-Juma'a, the Security Director of Tripoli, the Command of the Military Area of Tripoli, the Supreme Council for Reconciliation of Greater Tripoli, the Council of Elders for Consultation and Reform of the Municipality of Misurata and a number of commanders of the brigades of Tripoli and Misurata. |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | Ceasefire agreement between rival factions in Tripoli. The agreement itself is backed by the Government of National Assembly in Tripoli. Agreement calls for an immediate ceasefire, and assigns various Brigades loyal to the Ministry of Defence to secure the city. An implementation committee is formed consisting of the two Ministries of Interior and Defence within 30 days. |
| Agreement document | LY_170315_Statement on the Current Events in the Capital Tripoli_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
| Agreement document (original language) | LY_170315_Statement on the Current Events in the Capital Tripoli_AR.pdf (opens in new tab) |
| Groups | |
| Children/youth | No specific mention. |
| Disabled persons | No specific mention. |
| Elderly/age | No specific mention. |
| Migrant workers | No specific mention. |
| Racial/ethnic/national group | No specific mention. |
| Religious groups | No specific mention. |
| Indigenous people | No specific mention. |

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

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|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Civil and political rights | No specific mention. |
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|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Socio-economic rights | No specific mention. |
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Rights related issues

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| Citizenship | No specific mention. |
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| Democracy | No specific mention. |
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| Detention procedures | No specific mention. |
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| Media and communication | No specific mention. |
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| Mobility/access | No specific mention. |
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| Protection measures | No specific mention. |
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| Other | No specific mention. |
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Rights institutions

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| NHRI | No specific mention. |
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| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |
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Justice sector reform

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| Criminal justice and emergency law | No specific mention. |
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|--------------------------------------|----------------------|
| State of emergency provisions | No specific mention. |
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|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| Judiciary and courts | No specific mention. |
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Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, 1- There will be an immediate ceasefire in the capital Tripoli.

Page 1, 2- All the armed formations will leave the capital Tripoli, according to the principles of the political agreement.

Page 1, 4- The Affiliated 301st Brigade of the Defence Ministry and the Security Directorate of Tripoli will be assigned to secure the headquarters of the Interior Ministry.
5- The Affiliated 17th Security Band of the Central Security will be assigned to secure the Airport Road.
6- The Command of the Presidential Guard will assign the 14th Brigade and the 155th Brigade of the Presidential Guard to secure the National Transitional Council.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

Intelligence services No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces Page 1, 2- All the armed formations will leave the capital Tripoli, according to the principles of the political agreement.

Withdrawal of foreign forces No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

Crime/organised crime No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 1, 3- All the detainees who are identified will be released.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 1, 7- A committee will be formed in which the two Ministries of Defence and Interior will participate, in order to continue the evacuation of all the places in which the armed formations are operating in and to re-station them outside the capital. [This will happen] over a period which will not exceed 30 days from the date of the release of the statement.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Abdullah Ben Ibrahim, 'Unilateral ceasefire agreement signed in Tripoli', Libya Observer, 16 March 2017, <https://www.libyaobserver.ly/news/unilateral-ceasefire-agreement-signed-tripoli>
