

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement to Consolidate the Ceasefire (Zawiyya Agreement)
Date	9 Sep 2018
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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	<p>Khalid Mazen, Ministry Undersecretary, Ministry of Interior [Signed] Muhammad Lamhanim Undersecretary of Internal Migrationm Ministry of Interior [Signed] Abdulbari Shimbaro, Undersecretary, Ministry of Local Administration [Signed] Gen. Hussein Abdullah, Chief of Staff of Army, General Staff [Signed] Gen. Osamah Huwaili, Commander of Western Tareen Area, General Staff [Signed] Abdulsalam Abu Sitah Al Mahdi, Local Military Command – Zintan, General Staff [Signed] Brig. Gen. Fath Allah Hasan Abu Matas, First Assistant, Counter-Terrorism Forces, Presidential Council [Signed] Fahim Bin Ramadan, 301st Infantry Brigade, Presidential Council [Signed] Gen. Abdulfatah Marin, Commander of the Tripoli Al Amariah Area, Presidential Council [Signed] Khalid Muhammad Al Jarab, Tripoli Brigade, Tripoli Brigade [Signed] Khalid Muhammad Al Subair, Communication Delegate Tripoli [Signed] [ILLEGIBLE] [ILLEGIBLE], Tripoli [Signed] Muhammad Hasan Al Barouni, Janzour Knights Brigade [Signed] Muhammad Al Dharat, Al Bunyan Al Marsoos, Middle Area [Signed] Ibrahim Muhammad Rafidah, Al Bunyan Al Marsoos, Middle Area [Signed] Abdullah Ahmad Asbafa, Al Bunyan Al Marsoos, Middle Area [Signed] Brig. Gen. Ramadan Al Zain, Middle Area, Al Bunyan Al Marsoos [Signed] Mustafa Ali Muhammad Al Somo, Al Bunyan Al Marsoos, Middle Area [Signed] Brig. Gen. Malud Al Masri, Head of the Central Security, Libyan Intelligence [Signed] Iyad Ili Salem, Mayor of Tarhuna, Tarhuna [Signed] Ahmad Owain, Military Advisor, Presidential Council [Signed] Ibrahim Al Thaqaf, General Intelligence, Presidential Council [Signed] Al Mahdi Ali Al Shawish, Military Committee, Zawiya [Signed] Musa Ahmad Al Bidari, Mobile Force, Jadu [Signed] Ayman Awn Allah, Mobile Force, [ILLEGIBLE] [Signed] Mustafa Ali Ashlam, Al Bunyan Al Marsoos, Misrata [Signed] Hasan Jab Allah, Tarhuna, Tarhuna [Signed] Milod Abdullah, Tarhuna, Tarhuna [Signed]</p>
Third parties	United Nations Support Mission to Libya (UNSMIL)
Description	Short agreement providing for implementation modalities.

Agreement document [LY_180909_Tripoli Ceasefire_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_180909_Tripoli Ceasefire_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) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 1, 5. The Presidential Council shall dissolve the current security arrangements committee and form a new security arrangements committee, and the delegation shall contribute to providing the necessary support to this committee

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.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 1, 4. Creating a plan for the withdrawal of the armed groups from sovereign locations and vital installations and the gradual positioning of regular forces (military and police), starting with the Mitiga International Airport, the Prime Minister’s office, the Tripoli Port, the Central Bank, bank branches, the sites of the National Oil Corporation (starting with the Hani fuel tanks and the airport), the Electricity Corporation, and especially the control room and the General Authority for Communications and Informatics, and the Libyan Investment Authority, in accordance with a clear timetable.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

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 Page 1, 7. Announcement of an economic reform package within a week from today, and starting to implement it

Natural resources Page 1, 4. Creating a plan for the withdrawal of the armed groups from sovereign locations and vital installations and the gradual positioning of regular forces (military and police), starting with the Mitiga International Airport, the Prime Minister's office, the Tripoli Port, the Central Bank, bank branches, the sites of the National Oil Corporation (starting with the Hani fuel tanks and the airport), the Electricity Corporation, and especially the control room and the General Authority for Communications and Informatics, and the Libyan Investment Authority, in accordance with a clear timetable.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 1, 4. Creating a plan for the withdrawal of the armed groups from sovereign locations and vital installations and the gradual positioning of regular forces (military and police), starting with the Mitiga International Airport, the Prime Minister's office, the Tripoli Port, the Central Bank, bank branches, the sites of the National Oil Corporation (starting with the Hani fuel tanks and the airport), the Electricity Corporation, and especially the control room and the General Authority for Communications and Informatics, and the Libyan Investment Authority, in accordance with a clear timetable.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks Socio-economic reconstruction→Banks→Central bank
Page 1, 4. Creating a plan for the withdrawal of the armed groups from sovereign locations and vital installations and the gradual positioning of regular forces (military and police), starting with the Mitiga International Airport, the Prime Minister's office, the Tripoli Port, the Central Bank, bank branches, the sites of the National Oil Corporation (starting with the Hani fuel tanks and the airport), the Electricity Corporation, and especially the control room and the General Authority for Communications and Informatics, and the Libyan Investment Authority, in accordance with a clear timetable.

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, Based on the ceasefire agreement that was signed on September 4th, and based on the statement from the Security Council on 6 September 2018, which called for an immediate cessation of hostilities, adherence to the truce, stopping the bloodshed, and protecting civilians, the following points were agreed upon:
Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
Page 1, 1. Creating a monitoring and verification mechanism to consolidate the ceasefire under the supervision and direction of a joint operations center

Police Page 1, 4. Creating a plan for the withdrawal of the armed groups from sovereign locations and vital installations and the gradual positioning of regular forces (military and police), starting with the Mitiga International Airport, the Prime Minister’s office, the Tripoli Port, the Central Bank, bank branches, the sites of the National Oil Corporation (starting with the Hani fuel tanks and the airport), the Electricity Corporation, and especially the control room and the General Authority for Communications and Informatics, and the Libyan Investment Authority, in accordance with a clear timetable.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 1, 2. Repositioning of forces to areas that are agreed upon to allow resumption of normal life in the areas of the clashes, and the Greater Tripoli area in general, followed by a mechanism to stop the clashes

Page 1, 3. Storing all heavy and medium-size weaponry inside the bases of the groups that own them

Page 1, 4. Creating a plan for the withdrawal of the armed groups from sovereign locations and vital installations and the gradual positioning of regular forces (military and police), starting with the Mitiga International Airport, the Prime Minister’s office, the Tripoli Port, the Central Bank, bank branches, the sites of the National Oil Corporation (starting with the Hani fuel tanks and the airport), the Electricity Corporation, and especially the control room and the General Authority for Communications and Informatics, and the Libyan Investment Authority, in accordance with a clear timetable.

Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 1, 6. A written commitment from the Tripoli armed groups to not extort, pressure, or take over sovereign institutions
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	No specific mention.
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, 1. Creating a monitoring and verification mechanism to consolidate the ceasefire under the supervision and direction of a joint operations centre

Page 1, 5. The Presidential Council shall dissolve the current security arrangements committee and form a new security arrangements committee, and the delegation shall contribute to providing the necessary support to this committee
