Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Statement from The Supreme Council of the Tribes and Cities of Fezzan calling for a Ceasefire
Date	7 Apr 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 un-ratified 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 -
)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	the prominent figures and sheikhs of Fezzan; Supreme Council of the Tribes and Cities of Fezzan
Third parties	-
Description	Statement calling for a ceasefire and the opening of roads, sparing government buildings from combat damage; forming working committees; dissolve all armed formations; calling on the return of security institutions in the south; calling upon southern politicians working in state institutions outside of Fezzan to return to help solve the crisis.

Agreement document	LY_180407_Statement calling for a ceasefire_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	LY_180407_Statement calling for a 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)→New political institutions (indefinite) Page 1, 7. The attendees confirm that the Supreme Council of the Tribes and Cities of Fezzan is the legitimate representative of the social components in it, and all governments, states, and international organizations need to take this into account
Elections	No specific mention.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	Page 1, Due to the danger of the situation in the area of Fezzan, and the resumption of clashes between armed groups, which has caused worry and has negatively affected all aspects of the lives of the people in the different parts of Fezzan, the prominent figures and sheikhs of Fezzan, while holding a meeting called by the Supreme Council of the Tribes and Cities of Fezzan, realize the imminent danger to the area and the negative effects of these conflicts that have benefited no one.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition Sub-state level Page 1, 7. The attendees confirm that the Supreme Council of the Tribes and Cities of Fezzan is the legitimate representative of the social components in it, and all governments, states, and international organizations need to take this into account
Territorial power sharing	Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government Page 1, 7. The attendees confirm that the Supreme Council of the Tribes and Cities of Fezzan is the legitimate representative of the social components in it, and all governments, states, and international organizations need to take this into account
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, 2. Public roads and facilities are owned by everyone, and benefitting from them is everyone's right, while taking advantage of them during the ongoing conflicts and using them as a tool of war is an action that is criminalized and prohibited, and is considered, morally and legally, a war crime Page 1, 1. The necessity of immediately opening all internal and external roads
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	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. An immediate ceasefire between the two sides Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments Page 1, 2. Sparing government facilities any kind of conflict or fighting, and this does not involve the regulations and laws in effect for the armed forces
Police	No specific mention.

Armed forces	Page 1, 3. Forming working committees through contact with the military and all officials in the Libyan government Page 1, 4. Working to dissolve all armed formations and rebuilding the military on a professional basis Page 1, 5. Calling upon the people of the south who are in the military, police, and security agencies to immediately return to their military bases and positions with the armed forces, the police, and the security agencies
DDR	Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions Page 1, 4. Working to dissolve all armed formations and rebuilding the military on a professional basis
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
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, 6. The Supreme Council shall be kept in a permanent session to monitor and support the work of the committees that were formed Page 1, 8. The attendees of this meeting call upon all of the elected officials from Fezzan, including the members of the two houses of parliament, state officials, and members of the Presidential Council, to suspend their memberships and return immediately to Fezzan until a suitable solution is found

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