

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Statement of the Fezzan Forum for Libya
Date	20 Feb 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 -)

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	"We, the people of Fezzan, from all of the different components, groups, and parts"
Third parties	-
Description	Statement emphasises (1) the lack of state presence in the region; (2) affirming the unity of Libya and its institutions; (3) provision of transitional justice and provision of rights; (4) ending illegal migration; (5) inclusion of Fezzan into the state; (6) lifting of social cover; (7) development; (8) retention of some of the goods of natural resource extraction; (9) addressing prisoner conditions; (10) a general amnesty.

Agreement document [LY_180220_Fezzan Agreement_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_180220_Fezzan Agreement_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	Groups→Religious groups→Other Page 1, 2- That a national community reconciliation is the foundation upon which the country should be built, within a framework of reconciliatory justice that gives people their rights, ends oppression, provides reparations, instills tolerance and reconciliation, and builds confidence between all sects
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 1, 5- Seriously working to find an urgent solution to stop illegal migration into the country through all entry points, and fighting against their settlement in Libya because of the problems this migration poses to the identity of the country.

Page 2, 12- Confirming the return of the displaced and forcibly displaced, internally and externally, and the swift return of the forcibly displaced from Tawergha to their homes, and the Forum calls upon the dignitaries of Misrata and Tawergha to facilitate the safe return of the people of Tawergha, taking into account the issue of reparations for all

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) Page 1, 1- Reiterating Libya's unity, as a land and a people that cannot be divided, that all Libyans are equal in their rights and responsibilities, and that the interests of the country are above all else

Page 1, 4- Uniting the legislative, executive, judicial, and military institutions of the state and ending the political divisions in the country to ensure a safe future for the country and its people.

State configuration Page 1, 4- Uniting the legislative, executive, judicial, and military institutions of the state and ending the political divisions in the country to ensure a safe future for the country and its people.

Page 1, 6- That Fezzan has an active role in building Libya on a foundation of equal partnership and ending the excessive centralization, marginalization, and exclusion that have affected Fezzan for far too long

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 Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government
Page 2, The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it:

- A security committee
- An economic committee
- A national reconciliation committee
- A development committee
- A committee to follow up the activation of the Sabha Airport
- A committee to follow up with the Ubari Gas Power Plant and working to secure the release of the abducted engineers

Economic power sharing Power sharing→Economic power sharing→Sharing of resources
Page 2, 9- Allocating a percentage of the revenue from the production of oil, gas, water, and other resources for the development of the area

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general Page 1, 1- Reiterating Libya's unity, as a land and a people that cannot be divided, that all Libyans are equal in their rights and responsibilities, and that the interests of the country are above all else

Page 1, 2- That a national community reconciliation is the foundation upon which the country should be built, within a framework of reconciliatory justice that gives people their rights, ends oppression, provides reparations, instills tolerance and reconciliation, and builds confidence between all sects

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	No specific mention.
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	Page 2, 10- Addressing the conditions of prisoners and detainees
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, 8- That development is the solution for the problems of the south and will stop the suffering of its people

Page 2, The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it:

... - An economic committee
... - A development committee
...

Page 2, This Council shall be responsible for the functions and implementation of the goals that this Forum came to discuss, and they are:

... - Development

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it:
... - A committee to follow up with the Ubari Gas Power Plant and working to secure the release of the abducted engineers

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	Page 2, The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it: - A security committee - A committee to follow up the activation of the Sabha Airport - A committee to follow up with the Ubari Gas Power Plant and working to secure the release of the abducted engineers Page 2, This Council shall be responsible for the functions and implementation of the goals that this Forum came to discuss, and they are: - Security
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 1, 4- Uniting the legislative, executive, judicial, and military institutions of the state and ending the political divisions in the country to ensure a safe future for the country and its people.
DDR	No specific mention.
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 general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper Page 1, 13- The Forum reiterates the importance of implementing the general amnesty and calls for the immediate release of political prisoners in implementation of the decree of the parliament
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	Page 1, 7- Removing social protection for outlaws so that they can be apprehended and handed over for justice. Page 2, 11- Activating the transitional justice law and continuing with a comprehensive national reconciliation between Libyans because the unity of the country is more important than any conflict or dispute, and this Forum expresses its appreciation and support for all efforts for reconciliation all over the country Page 2, The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it: ... - A national reconciliation committee Page 2, This Council shall be responsible for the functions and implementation of the goals that this Forum came to discuss, and they are: ... - Reconciliation ...
Prisoner release	Page 1, 13- The Forum reiterates the importance of implementing the general amnesty and calls for the immediate release of political prisoners in implementation of the decree of the parliament Page 2, The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it: ... - A committee to follow up with the Ubari Gas Power Plant and working to secure the release of the abducted engineers
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.

Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 1, 2- That a national community reconciliation is the foundation upon which the country should be built, within a framework of reconciliatory justice that gives people their rights, ends oppression, provides reparations, instills tolerance and reconciliation, and builds confidence between all sects Page 2, 11- Activating the transitional justice law and continuing with a comprehensive national reconciliation between Libyans because the unity of the country is more important than any conflict or dispute, and this Forum expresses its appreciation and support for all efforts for reconciliation all over the country Page 2, The Forum also agreed on the establishment of a Supreme Council for Fezzan, with the following committees in it: ... - A national reconciliation committee

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	No specific mention.
