

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Pledge of Agreement and Peaceful Coexistence Between Zintan and Zuwara
Date	29 Jun 2015
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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	<p>- First Party: Named Zuwara and represents Greater Zuwara</p> <p>- Second Party: Named Al Zintan and represents the tribes of Al Zintan</p> <p>The wise men and elders of both sides, represented by the Committee for Dialogue and Reconciliation that is made up of both sides...</p> <p>Zintan Committee:</p> <p>Saud Ali Muhammad Karash al-Ramah Muhammad al-Dahnus al-Mabruk al-Tahir Aburaqiqa Musa Amr al-Qib al-Sadiq Arhumah Ashissa Salea Saad al-Duwib Amr</p> <p>Zuwara Committee:</p> <p>al-Tahir al-Sanoussi Yusef Issa Said Salim Ibrahim Ibrahim Jabara Abd al-Aziz Musa al-Qurawi Manji Muhammad al-Mansuri Wasim Fathi 'Ashini</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement primarily deals with criminal justice and delimitation of rule of law between the two groups, prohibiting interference into each others affairs. Further provisions deal with (1) ending hostile media; (2) securing roads; (3) withdrawal of Zintan from Zuwara.

Agreement document	LY_150629_Zintan and Zuwara Agreement_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	LY_150629_Zintan and Zuwara 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	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** Page 1, The wise men and elders of both sides, represented by the Committee for Dialogue and Reconciliation that is made up of both sides, met in the Hospitality Palace in Zuwara on Monday, 29/6/2015, where they discussed the administrative situation of both sides and reached the following agreement:

**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 Page 1, 2. It is prohibited to arrest individuals based on their identity, except in criminal cases, and these individuals that are arrested must be taken to the formal authorities while the other side is informed of the procedures that were taken against them.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 1, 4. All hostile media campaigns between the two sides shall be stopped.

Mobility/access Page 1, 3. The sovereign roads must be secured by each side within their administrative borders, and each side has the freedom to safely move in either area as long as they do not subject that area to danger or cause security problems there.

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 Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Criminal Justice System reform
Page 1, 2. It is prohibited to arrest individuals based on their identity, except in criminal cases, and these individuals that are arrested must be taken to the formal authorities while the other side is informed of the procedures that were taken against them.
Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System
Page 1, 5. Each side shall be completely responsible for its members who commit violations of the agreement or break the law, and there shall be an exchange of intelligence information in this regard.

Page 1, 10. Each side shall be responsible for the problems caused by their members, and they must take the necessary measures against these members and inform the other side of what steps were taken.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts Page 1, 7. Armed violence shall not be used, or any other type of violence, to solve any problems that come up, and peaceful means shall be used, starting with dialogue and finally the courts, to solve these problems. This is in order to stop any bloodshed among Libyans.

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

Page 1, 8. No side shall interfere in the affairs of the other side.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, 7. Armed violence shall not be used, or any other type of violence, to solve any problems that come up, and peaceful means shall be used, starting with dialogue and finally the courts, to solve these problems. This is in order to stop any bloodshed among Libyans.

6. No force shall be allowed to use the lands controlled by either side to cause a disturbance or threaten the peace of the other side, or to pass through the lands controlled by either side to cause problems for the other side.

7. Armed violence shall not be used, or any other type of violence, to solve any problems that come up, and peaceful means shall be used, starting with dialogue and finally the courts, to solve these problems. This is in order to stop any bloodshed among Libyans.

8. No side shall interfere in the affairs of the other side.

9. All forces from Al Zintan shall withdraw from the lands of Zuwara.

10. Each side shall be responsible for the problems caused by their members, and they must take the necessary measures against these members and inform the other side of what steps were taken.

11. A follow-up committee shall be formed of both sides to follow up with the implementation of this agreement.

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, 6. No force shall be allowed to use the lands controlled by either side to cause a disturbance or threaten the peace of the other side, or to pass through the lands controlled by either side to cause problems for the other side.

Page 1, 9. All forces from Al Zintan shall withdraw from the lands of Zuwara.

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	<p>Page 1, 1. This agreement is binding for both sides that have signed below, and violating the items of the agreement shall lead to consequences that the violating entity shall bear before the signatories below.</p> <p>Page 1, 11. A follow-up committee shall be formed of both sides to follow up with the implementation of this agreement.</p>
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	<p>Assabah News (2015), Libya .. Signing a reconciliation document between the cities of Zuwara and Zintan, June 30, https://web.archive.org/save/http://www.assabahnews.tn/article/106416/ليبيا-التوقيع-على-وثيقة-تصالح-بين-مدن-زواره-والزنتان</p>
