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|---------------------------------|---|
| Country/entity | Libya |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Agreement to stop the bloodshed and open the door to dialogue in the Western Region |
| Date | 16 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 | The Municipal Council, Military Council and Elders, Dignitaries and Shura Council from 5 municipalities: al-Rajaban, al-Zintan, Sibratahm Surman and al-Ajilat. |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | 9-point agreement providing for: (1) ceasefire; (2) ending media campaigns; (3) allowing persons from other sides enter towns unmolested and that their lands will not be used for staging attacks against other parties; (4) prisoner release; (5) the activation of security forces in all areas covered by the agreement, opening of roads, movement of goods and people; (6) to allow citizens to use the courts to protect their rights; (7) form a committee to solve problems in the community; (8) that entities in other areas will not be contacted except through official channels; (9) code of conduct between parties. |

Agreement document [LY_150616_Agreement to end the bloodshed in the Western Region_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_150616_Agreement to end the bloodshed in the Western Region_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Children/youth | Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 1, 7. To form a committee made up of Islamic Sharia scholars, elders, and legal experts from both sides of the conflict to resolve the unresolved issues between the people of Libya, including returning the youth who had joined one of the two sides of the conflict, as long as the rulings of this committee and its decisions are binding to both sides of the conflict |
| 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 2, [Summary] Signatories from: Elders, Dignitaries and Shura Council from 5 municipalities: al-Rajaban, al-Zintan, Sibratahm Surman and al-Ajilat.

Page 1, Untitled Preamble, Therefore, the elders, Shura, municipal, and local councils and prominent social figures in a number of cities in the Western Region, saw that it was their responsibility to reach a truce between the parties and stop the bloodshed.

Page 1, 7. To form a committee made up of Islamic Sharia scholars, elders, and legal experts from both sides of the conflict to resolve the unresolved issues between the people of Libya, including returning the youth who had joined one of the two sides of the conflict, as long as the rulings of this committee and its decisions are binding to both sides of the conflict

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, 5. Both of the parties to the conflict pledge to activate the army and the security agencies, each within the confines of their areas, to secure the public roads and determine the entrances to these areas and approve them. The parties are also formally responsible to ensure freedom of movement of civilians and transportation of goods (except for ammunition and weapons), and they will not stop any civilian based on their identities, except for those that have committed crimes, who shall be punished based on the law and with an order from the public prosecutor's office.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 1, 2. To stop all media campaigns opposed to the other side that incite hatred, violence, and fighting between all of the parties
Rights related issues→Media and communication→Other
Page 2, 8. The two parties to the conflict commit to not contacting or supporting any entities that are in within the areas of the other side, except through official channels.

Mobility/access Page 1, 1. To stop the fighting and for each party to return to the confines of their areas as soon as this agreement is signed between the two parties and approved by the official authorities, and to open safe passages for humanitarian aid to be delivered.

Page 1, 3. Both of the parties to the conflict, and they are the first party, which is made up of the municipalities of the Western Mountain, Al Zintan and Al Rajban, and the second party, which is made up of the municipalities of the Western Coast, Al Ajilat, Sibratah, and Sarman, pledge to not go in to, take positions, harass, or kill anyone from the other side within the confines of their cities in any case, no matter the reason. They also pledge to not allow any party to use their lands to conduct attacks on the other side, including attacks by any other forces under any name at all.

Page 1, 5. Both of the parties to the conflict pledge to activate the army and the security agencies, each within the confines of their areas, to secure the public roads and determine the entrances to these areas and approve them. The parties are also formally responsible to ensure freedom of movement of civilians and transportation of goods (except for ammunition and weapons), and they will not stop any civilian based on their identities, except for those that have committed crimes, who shall be punished based on the law and with an order from the public prosecutor's office.

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, 6. To protect the rights of affected civilians by submitting the cases to the courts against any individual or entity that has committed a crime against them

Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System

Page 1, 5. Both of the parties to the conflict pledge to activate the army and the security agencies, each within the confines of their areas, to secure the public roads and determine the entrances to these areas and approve them. The parties are also formally responsible to ensure freedom of movement of civilians and transportation of goods (except for ammunition and weapons), and they will not stop any civilian based on their identities, except for those that have committed crimes, who shall be punished based on the law and with an order from the public prosecutor's office.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1, 1. To stop the fighting and for each party to return to the confines of their areas as soon as this agreement is signed between the two parties and approved by the official authorities, and to open safe passages for humanitarian aid to be delivered

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, 3. Both of the parties to the conflict, and they are the first party, which is made up of the municipalities of the Western Mountain, Al Zintan and Al Rajban, and the second party, which is made up of the municipalities of the Western Coast, Al Ajilat, Sibratah, and Sarman, pledge to not go in to, take positions, harass, or kill anyone from the other side within the confines of their cities in any case, no matter the reason. They also pledge to not allow any party to use their lands to conduct attacks on the other side, including attacks by any other forces under any name at all.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, 1. To stop the fighting and for each party to return to the confines of their areas as soon as this agreement is signed between the two parties and approved by the official authorities, and to open safe passages for humanitarian aid to be delivered

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces Page 1, 5. Both of the parties to the conflict pledge to activate the army and the security agencies, each within the confines of their areas, to secure the public roads and determine the entrances to these areas and approve them. The parties are also formally responsible to ensure freedom of movement of civilians and transportation of goods (except for ammunition and weapons), and they will not stop any civilian based on their identities, except for those that have committed crimes, who shall be punished based on the law and with an order from the public prosecutor's office.

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

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 1, 4. To release all of the detainees that all of the parties are holding as soon as the third point in this agreement is implemented

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 No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source On file with author.
