

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Pledge of Reconciliation Between the Cities of Zawiyah and al-Zintan
Date	10 May 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	<p>The Head of the Local Council of the City of Zawiyah, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Mayor of the Municipality of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Head of the Shura, Elders, and Sheikhs of Zawiyah, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Head of the Social Committee of the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Commander of the Military Operations Room in Zawiyah, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Head of the Military Council in the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Head of the Families of the Martyrs Organization in Zawiyah, [SIGNED]</p> <p>The Head of the Martyrs Association in the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]</p>
Third parties	-
Description	15-point agreement iterates reconciliation and multiple principles of the Libyan state based on the constitutional declaration of 2011. In addition, agreement provides for (1) security sector reform; (2) return of IDPs; (3) end to crime and smuggling; (4) placing qualified individuals in positions of power; (5) right to free movement, property and trade.

Agreement document	LY_180510_Reconciliation Deal between Zintan and Zawiyya_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	LY_180510_Reconciliation Deal between Zintan and Zawiyya_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 Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 1, 1. Confirming and working to return the forcibly displaced and IDPs to their cities and areas

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 3, signatories, The Head of the Families of the Martyrs Organization in Zawiyah,
[SIGNED]

State definition

Nature of state (general)

Page 1, Untitled preamble, We, the people of the two cities, out of love to our country and an understanding of the danger of this period, as a part of the efforts needed from us, in order to unify the people, bridge the gaps, and bring about peace and stability, in confirmation of the first part of the constitutional declaration, which states that Libya is an independent democratic state where the Libyan people are the source of authority, and Islam is their religion, and Islamic shariah is their law, in completion of the efforts to communicate that were expended in the past by the people of the two cities, which culminated in the first meeting in the city of Al Zintan, are holding the second meeting in the city of Zawiyah under the slogan of Zawiyah and Al Zintan, Towards Reconciliation and Growth. This second meeting is the real beginning of reconciliation and stability for the two cities and the rest of the country, and it shall be a pillar of social peace and sustainable development for generations to come, with Allah's help and support. The people of the two cities announce, in this code of conduct and reconciliation agreement, the following:

Page 1, 5. Adhering to the principles of the February 17th Revolution and defending it.

Page 1, 6. The peaceful transfer of power

State configuration

Page 1, 2. Libya is one nation and we will never accept its division or any ambitions on its territory

Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority

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, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority
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, signatory: The Head of the Shura, Elders, and Sheikhs of Zawiyah, [SIGNED]
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	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, 8. Building a culture of forgiveness, tolerance, and national reconciliation, and strengthening this culture, through the various forms of media, and supporting visits between the people of these cities
Mobility/access	Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities
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 Page 1, Untitled preamble, ... We, the people of the two cities, out of love to our country and an understanding of the danger of this period, as a part of the efforts needed from us, in order to unify the people, bridge the gaps, and bring about peace and stability, in confirmation of the first part of the constitutional declaration, which states that Libya is an independent democratic state where the Libyan people are the source of authority, and Islam is their religion, and Islamic shariah is their law, in completion of the efforts to communicate that were expended in the past by the people of the two cities, which culminated in the first meeting in the city of Al Zintan, are holding the second meeting in the city of Zawiyah under the slogan of Zawiyah and Al Zintan, Towards Reconciliation and Growth. ...

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 2, 13. Contributing to achieving social and economic development and ensuring that qualified and specialized individuals are put in positions of power in the Libyan state

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities

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, 4. Not resorting to arms and violence, or threats of violence, and resorting to dialogue to resolve any conflict or dispute
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority
Armed forces	Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority
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	Page 1, 11. Fighting against extremism and organized crime, especially smuggling, in all of its forms
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	Page 1, 11. Fighting against extremism and organized crime, especially smuggling, in all of its forms

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	Page 3, signatories, The Head of the Families of the Martyrs Organization in Zawiyah, [SIGNED] The Head of the Martyrs Association in the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 1, 3. Reiterating the importance of holding Libyan-Libyan dialogue inside Libya Page 1, 8. Building a culture of forgiveness, tolerance, and national reconciliation, and strengthening this culture, through the various forms of media, and supporting visits between the people of these cities
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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 2, 12. Forming a joint committee between the two cities to look into the unresolved issues and working to resolve them
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Announcement of National Reconciliation between the two Libyan cities of al-Zintan and al-Zawiyyah, Youm7, 11 May 2018, https://www.youm7.com/story/2018/5/11/الإعلان-عن-مصالحة-وطنية-بين-مدینتی-الزنتان-والزاوية-الليبيتان/3788167