

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Statement by the Martyrs Brigade in Zawiyat al-Mahjoub regarding the ceasefire agreement in Aziziyyah and the latest developments in and near Tripoli
<b>Date</b>	26 Apr 2015
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan local processes
<b>Parties</b>	9 Brigades linked to the Martyrs Brigade of Zawiyat al-Mahjoub.
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Unilateral statement by the Martyrs Brigade of Zawiyat al-Mahjoub agreeing to the Aziziyyah Ceasefire as part of the choreography of documents.

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_150426\\_Aziziyyah Ceasefire\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [LY\\_150426\\_Aziziyyah Ceasefire\\_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Informal but persistent process
<b>Rationale</b>	-> Link to national level; no external support mechanism; culture of signing Although the agreement was not supported by any formally-established mechanism, it is clearly embedded in a culture of signing agreements in this local and in this timeframe. The agreement supports a previous ceasefire implemented in the area and is part of a choreography of documents aimed at bringing an end to violent clashes in and around Tripoli.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement is clearly linked to the national process. The signing party affirms that it will "not compromis[e] fundamental principles [of the state]" and warn the factions that would like to "restor[e] the time before 17 February 2011", referring to the beginning of the Libyan uprising in Tripoli.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	al-Aziziyyah
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	City
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	32.531867, 13.021160
<b>Participant type</b>	Local armed group
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	No mention of mediator or similar

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## Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	Page 1, In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful Page 1, Among the Believers are men who have been true to their covenant with Allah: of them some have completed their vow (to the extreme), and some (still) wait: but they have never changed (their determination) in the least:
<b>Grievance List</b>	Page 1, In light of the recent developments in and near Tripoli, and efforts by the frontline leaders in the area of al-Aziziyyah in order to end fighting there [...]
<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social cover</b>	No specific mention.

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