

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Ceasefire Agreement (Zawiyya Agreement)
<b>Date</b>	4 Sep 2018
<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>	Government
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan peace process
<b>Parties</b>	Representatives of the Government of National Accord, military commanders, security apparatuses and armed groups present in and around the Capital [UNSMIL Statement]  [21 Signatories, illegible]
<b>Third parties</b>	"Signed under the auspices of Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Libya Dr. Ghassan Salame" [according to UNSMIL Statement]
<b>Description</b>	Seven-point ceasefire providing for an end to hostilities and any action potentially interpreted as hostile; avoidance of civilian and collateral damage, and reopening of Mitiga Airport and roads out of Tripoli.

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_180904\\_Ceasefire Agreement\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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#### Local agreement properties

<b>Process type</b>	Formal structured process
<b>Rationale</b>	-> Link to national level; external support mechanism; culture of signing The agreement was supported by the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) who invited dialogue between the signing parties and officially congratulated them for reaching an agreement.
<b>Is there a documented link to a national peace process?</b>	Yes
<b>Link to national process: articulated rationale</b>	The agreement seems to be linked to the national process. It was supported by UNSMIL and was signed under the auspices of Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Libya, Dr. Ghassan Salame. The agreement follows "the United Nations' deep concern over the violence and humanitarian harm resulting from the armed conflict in Tripoli" and states that "further dialogue will be established by the United Nations". Finally, representative of the Libyan interim government, the Government of National Accord, are parties to the agreement.
<b>Name of Locale</b>	Tripoli
<b>Nature of Locale</b>	City
<b>GPS Lat/Long (DD)</b>	32.886857, 13.190397

<b>Participant type</b>	Central state actor Local armed group
<b>Mediator, facilitator or similar</b>	Mediator or similar referred to
<b>Mediator (references)</b>	UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)
<b>Type of mediator/facilitator/similar</b>	International or transnational actor

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#### Local issues

<b>Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Grievance List</b>	Page 1, On the basis of the United Nations' deep concern over the violence and humanitarian harm resulting from the armed conflict in Tripoli [...]
<b>Cattle rustling/ banditry</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Social cover</b>	No specific mention.

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