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| Country/entity | Libya |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Ceasefire Agreement (Zawiyya Agreement) |
| Date | 4 Sep 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 -

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|------------------------|---|
| Stage | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Government |
| Peace process | Libyan peace process |
| Parties | 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] |
| Third parties | "Signed under the auspices of Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Libya Dr. Ghassan Salame" [according to UNSMIL Statement] |
| Description | 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. |

Agreement document [LY_180904_Ceasefire Agreement_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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.

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| Electoral commission | No specific mention. |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | No specific mention. |
| Traditional/religious leaders | No specific mention. |
| Public administration | No specific mention. |
| Constitution | No specific mention. |

Power sharing

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|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 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

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| Human rights/RoL general | Page 1, III. Ensure civilians are not put at risk and human rights are respected as stipulated by national and international laws; |
| Bill of rights/similar | No specific mention. |
| Treaty incorporation | Page 1, III. Ensure civilians are not put at risk and human rights are respected as stipulated by national and international laws; |
| Civil and political rights | No specific mention. |
| Socio-economic rights | No specific mention. |

Rights related issues

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|--------------------------------|---|
| Citizenship | No specific mention. |
| Democracy | No specific mention. |
| Detention procedures | No specific mention. |
| Media and communication | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | Page 1, V. Ensure the reopening of Mitiga airport as well as all roads in and out of the Capital; |
| Protection measures | No specific mention. |
| Other | No specific mention. |

Rights institutions

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|--|----------------------|
| NHRI | No specific mention. |
| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |

Justice sector reform

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|---|----------------------|
| 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 | 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, III. Ensure civilians are not put at risk and human rights are respected as stipulated by national and international laws;

Page 1, IV. Protect all private and public properties;

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision

Page 1, The Parties agree to seek a peaceful resolution to the crisis, particularly a cessation of hostilities and an appropriate monitoring mechanism;

Page 1, Upon the signing of this Agreement, the Parties to this Agreement hereby commit to:

I. Cease all hostilities;

Page 1, ... II. Halt any further hostile movement that would hamper implementation of the ceasefire;

Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments

Page 1, IV. Protect all private and public properties;

Page 1, VI. Refrain from taking any action that may lead to armed confrontation including all movement of forces, ammunition resupply, or any other action that could be viewed as generating tensions;

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, VII. Ensure that all groups under their command shall observe this Agreement.

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 Page 1, VII. Ensure that all groups under their command shall observe this Agreement.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UNSMIL, UNSMIL Statement on the Facilitation of a Ceasefire Agreement to end Fighting in Tripoli , 4 September 2018, <https://unsmil.unmissions.org/unsmil-statement-facilitation-ceasefire-agreement-end-fighting-tripoli>
