

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Final Agreement between Zintan and Mashashiyya
Date	18 May 2017
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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	The reconciliation committee is made up of the following areas: Wirfala, Tarhunah, Ghriyan, al- Qadhadhifah, Al Say'an, Al Rajbam, Jadu, al-Asabi'ah, Al Wijaibat, Al Fawalish, al-Hawamid, al- Zawiyah, and the tribes of Barqah. Agreement does not have signatories, but is approved by the head of the committee.
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement addresses the areas of al-Awinah, Awmar, Zawiyah, al-Baqoul, and Mizdah between multiple tribes. Agreement provides for: (1) displaced persons; (2) opening and securing roads; (3) lifting of social cover; (4) reparation and reconstruction; (5) end of property conflicts by law; (6) investigation into killings and missing persons.

Agreement document [LY_170518_Final Agreement between Zintan and Mashashiyya_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_170518_Final Agreement between Zintan and Mashashiyya_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→Substantive
Page 1, 1. The people of Awiyuniya, Zawiyyat al-Baqoul, and Awmar shall remain in their homes, and the ones who are in other areas will leave those areas and return to their places of residence.

Page 1, 2. Those who were forcibly displaced from the city Mizdah will return to their homes from al- Zintan, al-Qintrar, al-Mashashiyyah, and others.

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 No specific mention.

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, 4. The roads that lead to and from the areas mentioned above will be secured, and there will no longer be any barriers or detentions made based on identity by any of the parties.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access Page 1, 4. The roads that lead to and from the areas mentioned above will be secured, and there will no longer be any barriers or detentions made based on identity by any of the parties.

Page 1, 5. There shall be coordination with the security directorates in the neighboring areas to create a security plan to secure the roads in coordination with the committees from all of the parties.

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→Delimitation of powers in Criminal Justice System
Page 2, 9. The Committee shall be responsible for looking into the cases of the killings, violations, and missing people based on the requests that are submitted to it by all parties.

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→Socio-economic development
Page 2, 7. The Reconciliation Committee shall be responsible for following up with the services, maintenance, and compensation for the damages, as well as for removing the remnants of the fighting, in all of the areas that are mentioned with all of the official entities responsible for this through a committee that is formed for this purpose.

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, 5. There shall be coordination with the security directorates in the neighboring areas to create a security plan to secure the roads in coordination with the committees from all of the parties.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 2,
8. The ongoing conflicts between the parties over lands and real estate in the city of Mizdah, al-Awiniya, and other areas shall be ended, and not expanded, based on the law and customs, and the Conflict Resolution Committee shall be tasked with this. Any party that does not adhere to the rulings of the committee during the specified time period set by the committee will have a ruling issued against them, and they shall be referred to the responsible official entities.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions
Page 1, 3. All armed manifestations in all of the areas of the conflict will be ended.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** Page 1, 3. All armed manifestations in all of the areas of the conflict will be ended.

Page 2, 10. None of the parties shall be allowed to bring in a force or other party and use them to attack the other parties to 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 Page 2, 9. The Committee shall be responsible for looking into the cases of the killings, violations, and missing people based on the requests that are submitted to it by all parties.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
Page 2, 7. The Reconciliation Committee shall be responsible for following up with the services, maintenance, and compensation for the damages, as well as for removing the remnants of the fighting, in all of the areas that are mentioned with all of the official entities responsible for this through a committee that is formed for this purpose.

Reconciliation Page 1, In order to preserve the cohesion of the social fabric and to bring together our brothers and neighbours, who are all from the same nation, out of a desire to avoid further sedition and wars, and to preserve blood during this historic turning point, we are witnesses and supporters of the excellent position that was called for by the tribe of al-Mashashiyyah and the tribe of Al Zintan, and the surrounding areas and tribes. This position has been taken provide redress and repair the social fabric in order to bring back social peace and harmony for the coming generations and for all of Libya.

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, 8. The ongoing conflicts between the parties over lands and real estate in the city of Mizdah, al-Awiniya, and other areas shall be ended, and not expanded, based on the law and customs, and the Conflict Resolution Committee shall be tasked with this. Any party that does not adhere to the rulings of the committee during the specified time period set by the committee will have a ruling issued against them, and they shall be referred to the responsible official entities.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source Twitter, Qana' Libya [Libya Channel], Final Agreement between al-Zintan and al-Mashashiyyah, 18 May 2017, <https://twitter.com/LibyasChannel/status/865322431011053569>
