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| <b>Country/entity</b>           | Libya   |
| <b>Region</b>                   | Middle East and North Africa  |
| <b>Agreement name</b>           | Minutes of the Disengagement Agreement and Truce between the areas of Warshafānah and al-Zāwiyyah |
| <b>Date</b>                     | 12 Nov 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 -

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|------------------------|--|
| <b>Stage</b>           | Ceasefire/related  |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Government   |
| <b>Peace process</b>   | Libyan local processes   |
| <b>Parties</b>         | <p>Committee of the Warshafānah Area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Chancellor Nājī ‘Asha</li> <li>2. Salīm al-Dawārī</li> <li>3. Al-Sādiq ‘Āshūr Hamām</li> <li>4. Īsmā’īl Jam’ah Ābū Halalah</li> <li>5. ‘Abd al-Salām Ramadān Ābū ‘Amīd</li> <li>6. Muhammad Shatyawi Ghawar</li> <li>7. Al-Mansūrī Muhammad ‘Awīdāt</li> </ol> <p>Committee of the al-Zāwīyah Area</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Al-Mahdī ‘Alī al-Shāwish</li> <li>2. Muhammad al-Bahlūl Ābū Khadīr</li> <li>3. ‘Amād Mīlūd Sultān</li> <li>4. Zahīr Muhammad al-Dūbalī</li> <li>5. Muhammad Hussayn al-Khudrāwī</li> <li>6. Muhid Ābū ‘Ajīlah Suwīsī</li> <li>7. Khayr Mustafah Ajīnah</li> </ol> <p>Quartet Commission for Dialogue and Agreement</p> <p>First – The Commission for Dialogue and Communication in al-Zintān</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ‘Alī Ābū al-‘Īd Ramadān</li> <li>2. ‘Abd Āllah ‘Āhmad ‘Abd Āllah</li> <li>3. Muhammad ‘Āhmad Daqālī</li> <li>4. Al-Sādiq Rahmūdah Shamiyyah</li> <li>5. Al-Hādī Āmuhammad al-‘Amiyānī</li> <li>6. Sālih Sa’ad al-Dhīb</li> <li>7. Al-Ramāh Muhammad al-Duhanūs</li> <li>8. Sh’abān al-‘Amiyānī ‘Āhmad</li> <li>9. ‘Abd al-Qādr ‘Alī al-Numur</li> </ol> <p>Second – The Committee of al-Rajabān and al-‘Āsab’ah</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mus’ūd Hussayn al-Madhūnī</li> <li>2. Āmuhammad ‘Abd Āllah al-Ābyad</li> <li>3. Muhammad al-Marzūqnī al-Malālī</li> <li>4. Salīm ‘Abd al-Qādr</li> <li>5. Mus’ūd ‘Abd Āllah al-Turkī</li> <li>6. Āmuhammad ‘Abd Āllah Ābū al-Sh’ālah</li> <li>7. ‘Alī Khalīfah Zahmūl</li> <li>8. Āmuhammad Mu’ammar al-Tarjamān</li> <li>9. ‘Āhmad Muhammad ‘Āhmad al-Hamarūnī</li> <li>10. Sulaymān ‘Abd al-Salām</li> </ol> |

**Third parties**

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**Description**

Short truce agreement between warring parties near the Libyan capital, Tripoli, that provides for a ceasefire, exchange of prisoners, the establishment of a joint commission to solve the dispute over the Coastal Road and other common issues including the relocation of disappeared/missing persons, a cessation of use of the media for hostile propaganda and a cessation of arresting individuals based on their identity.

**Agreement document**

[LY\\_151112\\_Minutes of the Disengagement Agreement\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)**

[LY\\_151112\\_Minutes of the Disengagement Agreement\\_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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**Local agreement properties****Process type**

Formal structured process

**Rationale**

-> Link to national level; external support mechanism; culture of signing The agreement was supported by two locally-establish mechanisms, including the Quartet Commission for Dialogue and Agreement composed of the Committee of Dialogue and Communication in al-Zintān.

**Is there a documented link to a national peace process?**

Yes

**Link to national process: articulated rationale**

Although the agreement was triggered by a specific and localised event (helicopter crash), it involves representatives of two cities that support opposing sides in the conflict. Moreover, the victims of the crash included a military commander involved in the Libyan civil war and the General National Congress of Libya declared three days of national mourning for the victims of the incident. The agreement thus seems linked to the national process.

**Name of Locale**

NA

**Nature of Locale**

Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)**

32.800358, 12.900343

**Participant type**

Local state actor  
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

**Mediator, facilitator or similar**

No mention of mediator or similar

**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)**

Page 1, With Allah’s blessings

Page 1, After discussions and a presentation of [different] views, a convergence of opinion has been reached, with the help of Allah.

**Grievance List**

Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it seems that the confrontation between armed factions in the outskirts of Tripoli following the crash of a helicopter lies at the centre of the dispute.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry**

No specific mention.

**Social cover**

No specific mention.

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