

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Minutes of the Disengagement Agreement and Truce between the areas of Warshafānah and al-Zāwiyyah
Date	12 Nov 2015
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 -)

)

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

Third parties

-

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 \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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.

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	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, Seventh – Stop the use of the media to call for sedition or to differentiate between Libyans.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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	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, Sixth – Any party shall assume responsibility for using their territory for warring or striking the other party.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, First – Terminate [the exchange of] fire between the two disputing parties; withdraw armed forces from the barricades by a distance of 4 kilometres from both sides; accelerate talks between the two parties and quickly form a committee to observe the ceasefire, provided that the burdened sponsoring committee and the two committees belonging to the two parties implement and follow-up on the items of the agreement.

Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	Page 1, First – Terminate [the exchange of] fire between the two disputing parties; withdraw armed forces from the barricades by a distance of 4 kilometres from both sides; accelerate talks between the two parties and quickly form a committee to observe the ceasefire, provided that the burdened sponsoring committee and the two committees belonging to the two parties implement and follow-up on the items of the agreement.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
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	Page 1, Fourth – Set up international and local investigation committees to investigate the circumstance of the helicopter crash. The responsible party shall bear all consequences for the outcome of the investigations.
Prisoner release	Page 1, Second – An exchange of all detainees between the two sides.
Vetting	No specific mention.

Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	Page 1, Fifth – Form a joint committee to solve the problem of the coastal road and pursue the other outstanding issues under the supervision of the Quartet Commission for Dialogue and follow up on those missing.
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	No specific mention.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	Africa Gate News, 12 November 2015 http://www.afrigatenews.net/content/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%86%D8%B5-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%84-%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%82-%D9%88%D9%82%D9%81-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B4%D8%AA%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%83-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%87%D8%AF%D9%86%D8%A9-%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%86-%D9%88%D8%B1%D8%B4%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A9-%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B2%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%8A%D8%A9
