## Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://pax.peaceagreements.org/

**Country/entity** Libya

**Region** Middle East and North Africa

**Agreement name** Final Communique: Comprehensive Dialogue for Calm and Peace in the Nafusa

Mountains

**Date** 19 Mar 2015

Agreement status Status unclear

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

**Agreement/conflict** Intrastate/local conflict

level

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

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Libyan Conflicts (1969 - 1994) (2011 -
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)

**Stage** Pre-negotiation/process

**Conflict nature** Inter-group

Peace process Libyan local processes

**Parties** "The elders, prominent figures, sheikhs, and activists of the Nafusa Mountains"

Third parties -

**Description** Communique provides for the return of IDPs; lifting of social protection of criminals;

return of security institutions; allowing humanitarian aid and promoting a culture of tolerance; working to spare the cities and areas of Nafusa mountains and reaching out to other tribes and assigning responsibilities among them; creating an implementation mechanism; and supporting the municipalities and crisis committees in pushing forward

solutions.

Agreement document

LY\_150319\_Mount Nafusa Final communique\_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Agreement LY\_150319

document (original

language)

LY\_150319\_Mount Nafusa Final communique\_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 Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

Page 2, The attendees also stressed the importance and necessity of adhering to the national constants that they committed to when working on the recommendations, and

these constants are as follows:

... - The Libyan identity is the common ground for all of Libya's cultural and racial

components, and it must be preserved.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

Other groups

No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive

persons

Page 1, Over three days of serious and honest dialogue and discussions, the following, all praise be to Allah, was agreed upon:

1. The importance of IDPs returning to their areas, without exception

Page 1, Over three days of serious and honest dialogue and discussions, the following, all praise be to Allah, was agreed upon:

... 6. Adopting a work mechanism to implement the items in the agreement, which are contacting the 🛚

parties to the conflict and facilitating the implementation of the initiative of the Libyan Council of Dignitaries for reconciliation with Nalut, which is made up of the return of the forcibly displaced and IDPs, starting from the beginning of the coming week.

**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)

Page 2, The attendees also stressed the importance and necessity of adhering to the national constants that they committed to when working on the recommendations, and these constants are as follows:

... - The Libyan nation is the source of authority, and it alone has the right to determine

State configuration Page 2, The attendees also stressed the importance and necessity of adhering to the national constants that they committed to when working on the recommendations, and these constants are as follows:

> - The unity of Libya, and putting the national interests above any other interests, affiliations, or considerations

**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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** 

No specific mention.

**Political parties** 

reform

No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders

[Summary] see participants.

**Public** 

No specific mention.

administration

**Constitution** No specific mention.

## **Power sharing**

Political power

No specific mention.

sharing

**Territorial power** 

sharing

No specific mention.

**Economic power** 

No specific mention.

sharing

Military power

sharing

No specific mention.

## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty** 

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**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 No specific mention.

Mobility/access

Page 1, Over three days of serious and honest dialogue and discussions, the following, all

praise be to Allah, was agreed upon:

... 4. Focusing on raising awareness, spreading a culture of tolerance, maintaining social

peace, and 🖁

opening humanitarian crossings and corridors for relief supplies, food, medicine, and

fuel

**Protection** measures

No specific mention.

Other

No specific mention.

# **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

Regional or international

No specific mention.

international human rights institutions

#### **Justice sector reform**

 $\label{lem:criminal} \textbf{Criminal justice and} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$ 

emergency law

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

**Judiciary and** 

No specific mention.

courts

**Prisons and** 

No specific mention.

detention

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

## **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or** 

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

**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** 

Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible

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components, and it must be preserved.

**Environment** 

No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access

No specific mention.

**Security sector** 

Security

**Guarantees** 

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

**Police** 

No specific mention.

**Armed forces** 

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praise be to Allah, was agreed upon:

 $\dots$  3. Activating and supporting the role of security agencies in the area

**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** 

Page 2, Finally, the participants condemn the terrorist attack that targeted the Bardo National Museum and offer their condolences to the people and government of Tunisia.

## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

general

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

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parties to the conflict and facilitating the implementation of the initiative of the Libyan Council of Dignitaries for reconciliation with Nalut, which is made up of the return of the

forcibly displaced and IDPs, starting from the beginning of the coming week.

## **Implementation**

**UN signatory** 

No specific mention.

Other international No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

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**Related cases** 

No specific mention.

Source

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www.alwasat.ly/ar/mobile/article?articleid=57774