

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement [Ceasefire between Tripoli and Tarhounah]
Date	21 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 -)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	<p>First Party – City of Tarhuna</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hajj Saleh Salem Al Fanidi 2. Abdulrahim Muhammad Ali 3. Idris Ali Saleh Al Amiri <p>Second Party – City of Tripoli</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Al Sayd Ibrahim Qadour 2. Hajj Miftah Masoud Al Arabi 3. Hajj Nour Al Din Saleh Al Dali 4. Hajj Riyadh Saleh Al Sareef
Third parties	<p>Attended by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mr. Abu Baker Miftah Al Abani 2. Muhammad Al Sayeh Al Busaifi 3. Brig. Gen. Muhammad Ali Al Bakoush <p>Sponsored by the Minister of Interior, Brig. Gen. Abdulsalam Mustafa Ashour</p>
Description	Six point ceasefire for southern Tripoli. Ceasefire has an interesting 'signatory ritual' having each party issue a statement agreeing to the ceasefire. Ceasefire includes the withdrawal of armed groups, removal of checkpoints, and deletion of inflammatory social media accounts as well as stationing police (employed before 2011) to avoid a security vacuum. An enforcement committee is formed.

Agreement document [LY_180921_Tripoli Ceasefire \(Tarhuna\)_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_180921_Tripoli Ceasefire \(Tarhuna\)_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 Power sharing→Military power sharing→Proportionality
Page 2, 4. The Minister of Interior shall form a force made up of members from the security directorates from both Tripoli, Tarhunah, and Qasr bin Ghashir, with the participation of police officers from the western area who have been employed by the Ministry of Interior since before 2011. These security directorates and the joint forces shall be tasked with providing security in the area of southern Tripoli (the area from Salah al-Din to Qasr bin Ghashir) and the institutions in them, and this shall be done in coordination with the commander of the Tripoli military zone.

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, 3. The attendees of the meeting all reiterated the importance of not arresting or detaining anyone based on their ID/origin, not taking or damaging private property, spreading rhetoric of reconciliation, tolerance, and reform, and rejecting the social media accounts and pages that incite against others.

Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, 3. The attendees of the meeting all reiterated the importance of not arresting or detaining anyone based on their ID/origin, not taking or damaging private property, spreading rhetoric of reconciliation, tolerance, and reform, and rejecting the social media accounts and pages that incite against others.
Mobility/access	Page 2, 5. A delegation made up of the members of the reconciliation and the dignitaries who participated in the reconciliation process and the ceasefire shall go to the areas of the clashes with the forces formed from the Ministry of Interior to supervise the withdrawal of the forces of the parties there and their return to their bases. They will also supervise the removal of military barriers, barriers, and the remains of the clashes. It should be mentioned that it is important that there be coordination with the commander of the Tripoli military zone in this matter.
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	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	<p>Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision</p> <p>Page 1, 1. Sustaining the ceasefire that was agreed upon based on the Zawiyah Agreement, and this shall be included in a statement by the Minister of Interior, followed by a statement from the city of Tarhuna confirming its adherence to the ceasefire, then a statement from the city of Tripoli confirming the ceasefire</p> <p>Page 1, 2. An agreement was reached that the Tarhuna delegation would contact the head of the al-Sumud Brigade, Salah Badi, regarding the comprehensive agreement for a ceasefire, while the Tripoli delegation would contact Abd al-Ghani al-Kakli and ensure that he adheres to the ceasefire.</p>
Police	Page 2, 4. The Minister of Interior shall form a force made up of members from the security directorates from both Tripoli, Tarhunah, and Qasr bin Ghashir, with the participation of police officers from the western area who have been employed by the Ministry of Interior since before 2011. These security directorates and the joint forces shall be tasked with providing security in the area of southern Tripoli (the area from Salah al-Din to Qasr bin Ghashir) and the institutions in them, and this shall be done in coordination with the commander of the Tripoli military zone.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, 5. A delegation made up of the members of the reconciliation and the dignitaries who participated in the reconciliation process and the ceasefire shall go to the areas of the clashes with the forces formed from the Ministry of Interior to supervise the withdrawal of the forces of the parties there and their return to their bases. They will also supervise the removal of military barriers, barriers, and the remains of the clashes. It should be mentioned that it is important that there be coordination with the commander of the Tripoli military zone in this matter.
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 2, 6. A committee shall be formed of the members of the reconciliation by a decree from the Minister of Interior to communicate, activate the work of the security arrangements committee, and follow up with its outputs.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source 'This is the conclusion of the reconciliation agreement between Tarhounah and Tripoli', Address Libya, 26 September 2018, <https://www.addresslibya.com/archives/39999>
