

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Pledge of Reconciliation Between the Cities of Zawiyah and al-Zintan
<b>Date</b>	10 May 2018
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan local processes
<b>Parties</b>	The Head of the Local Council of the City of Zawiyah, [SIGNED] The Mayor of the Municipality of Al Zintan, [SIGNED] The Head of the Shura, Elders, and Sheikhs of Zawiyah, [SIGNED] The Head of the Social Committee of the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED] The Commander of the Military Operations Room in Zawiyah, [SIGNED] The Head of the Military Council in the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED] The Head of the Families of the Martyrs Organization in Zawiyah, [SIGNED] The Head of the Martyrs Association in the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	15-point agreement iterates reconciliation and multiple principles of the Libyan state based on the constitutional declaration of 2011. In addition, agreement provides for (1) security sector reform; (2) return of IDPs; (3) end to crime and smuggling; (4) placing qualified individuals in positions of power; (5) right to free movement, property and trade.

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<b>Agreement document</b>	<a href="#">LY_180510_Reconciliation Deal between Zintan and Zawiyya_EN.pdf (opens in new tab)   Download PDF</a>
<b>Agreement document (original language)</b>	<a href="#">LY_180510_Reconciliation Deal between Zintan and Zawiyya_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)</a>

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## Groups

<b>Children/youth</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Disabled persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Elderly/age</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Migrant workers</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Racial/ethnic/national group</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Religious groups</b>	No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical  
Page 1, 1. Confirming and working to return the forcibly displaced and IDPs to their cities and areas

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** Page 3, signatories, The Head of the Families of the Martyrs Organization in Zawiyah, [SIGNED]

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## State definition

### Nature of state (general)

Page 1, Untitled preamble, We, the people of the two cities, out of love to our country and an understanding of the danger of this period, as a part of the efforts needed from us, in order to unify the people, bridge the gaps, and bring about peace and stability, in confirmation of the first part of the constitutional declaration, which states that Libya is an independent democratic state where the Libyan people are the source of authority, and Islam is their religion, and Islamic shariah is their law, in completion of the efforts to communicate that were expended in the past by the people of the two cities, which culminated in the first meeting in the city of Al Zintan, are holding the second meeting in the city of Zawiyah under the slogan of Zawiyah and Al Zintan, Towards Reconciliation and Growth. This second meeting is the real beginning of reconciliation and stability for the two cities and the rest of the country, and it shall be a pillar of social peace and sustainable development for generations to come, with Allah's help and support. The people of the two cities announce, in this code of conduct and reconciliation agreement, the following:

Page 1, 5. Adhering to the principles of the February 17th Revolution and defending it.

Page 1, 6. The peaceful transfer of power

**State configuration** Page 1, 2. Libya is one nation and we will never accept its division or any ambitions on its territory

Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority

**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

<b>Political institutions (new or reformed)</b>	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority
<b>Elections</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	Page 2, signatory: The Head of the Shura, Elders, and Sheikhs of Zawiyah, [SIGNED]
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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## Power sharing

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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## Human rights and equality

<b>Human rights/RoL general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Bill of rights/similar</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Treaty incorporation</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil and political rights</b>	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities
<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities

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### **Rights related issues**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, 8. Building a culture of forgiveness, tolerance, and national reconciliation, and strengthening this culture, through the various forms of media, and supporting visits between the people of these cities
<b>Mobility/access</b>	Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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### **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## 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** Page 1, Untitled preamble, ... We, the people of the two cities, out of love to our country and an understanding of the danger of this period, as a part of the efforts needed from us, in order to unify the people, bridge the gaps, and bring about peace and stability, in confirmation of the first part of the constitutional declaration, which states that Libya is an independent democratic state where the Libyan people are the source of authority, and Islam is their religion, and Islamic shariah is their law, in completion of the efforts to communicate that were expended in the past by the people of the two cities, which culminated in the first meeting in the city of Al Zintan, are holding the second meeting in the city of Zawiyah under the slogan of Zawiyah and Al Zintan, Towards Reconciliation and Growth. ...

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

**Development or socio-economic reconstruction** Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development  
Page 2, 13. Contributing to achieving social and economic development and ensuring that qualified and specialized individuals are put in positions of power in the Libyan state

**National economic plan** No specific mention.

**Natural resources** No specific mention.

**International funds** No specific mention.

**Business** Page 2, 15. The freedom of movement, ownership of property, and trade between the people of the two cities

**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.

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## **Security sector**

<b>Security Guarantees</b>	Page 1, 4. Not resorting to arms and violence, or threats of violence, and resorting to dialogue to resolve any conflict or dispute
<b>Ceasefire</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Police</b>	Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority
<b>Armed forces</b>	Page 1, 7. The unification of the institutions of the state, including the army and the police, and the loyalty of these institutions be to Allah, then Libya, under the supervision of a civilian authority
<b>DDR</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	Page 1, 11. Fighting against extremism and organized crime, especially smuggling, in all of its forms
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	Page 1, 11. Fighting against extremism and organized crime, especially smuggling, in all of its forms

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.

<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	Page 3, signatories, The Head of the Families of the Martyrs Organization in Zawiyah, [SIGNED] The Head of the Martyrs Association in the City of Al Zintan, [SIGNED]
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	Page 1, 3. Reiterating the importance of holding Libyan-Libyan dialogue inside Libya  Page 1, 8. Building a culture of forgiveness, tolerance, and national reconciliation, and strengthening this culture, through the various forms of media, and supporting visits between the people of these cities

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## Implementation

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	Page 2, 12. Forming a joint committee between the two cities to look into the unresolved issues and working to resolve them
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	Announcement of National Reconciliation between the two Libyan cities of al-Zintan and al-Zawiyyah, Youm7, 11 May 2018, <a href="https://www.youm7.com/story/2018/5/11/الإعلان-عن-مصالحة-وطنية-بين-مدينتي-الزنتان-والزاوية-الليبيتان/3788167">https://www.youm7.com/story/2018/5/11/الإعلان-عن-مصالحة-وطنية-بين-مدينتي-الزنتان-والزاوية-الليبيتان/3788167</a>

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