

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement to stop the bloodshed and open the door to dialogue in the Western Region
Date	16 Jun 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	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	The Municipal Council, Military Council and Elders, Dignitaries and Shura Council from 5 municipalities: al-Rajaban, al-Zintan, Sibratahm Surman and al-Ajilat.
Third parties	-
Description	9-point agreement providing for: (1) ceasefire; (2) ending media campaigns; (3) allowing persons from other sides enter towns unmolested and that their lands will not be used for staging attacks against other parties; (4) prisoner release; (5) the activation of security forces in all areas covered by the agreement, opening of roads, movement of goods and people; (6) to allow citizens to use the courts to protect their rights; (7) form a committee to solve problems in the community; (8) that entities in other areas will not be contacted except through official channels; (9) code of conduct between parties.

Agreement document [LY_150616_Agreement to end the bloodshed in the Western Region_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_150616_Agreement to end the bloodshed in the Western Region_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Informal but persistent process

Rationale -> Link to national level; no external support mechanism; culture of signing Although it is unclear whether the agreement was supported by a formally-established mechanism, it is clearly embedded in a culture of signing (and supporting) agreement in this locale and timeframe. The agreement apparently is a fruit of a negotiation process in the form of "direct and indirect communication between the parties to the conflict and between the commanders of the regions".

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

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement seems to be clearly linked to the national process. It is introduced with the phrasing "To Our Great Nation". Moreover, the agreement was signed by representatives of cities that support opposing actors in the Libyan conflict.

Name of Locale Western Region

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 32.423055, 12.026596

Participant type Local state actor
Local armed group
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Mediator, facilitator or similar No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) Page 1, In adherence to the rulings of Allah when He said: "Let there be a group among you who call others to goodness, encourage what is good, and forbid what is evil." (Quran, 3:104)

Page 1, These councils call upon all of the parties to the conflict to answer the call of Allah when He said, "And settle your affairs" and when He said "that a settlement is best."

Page 2, We ask Allah to guide all of the parties and show them right way.

Grievance List Page 1, Through the direct and indirect communication between the parties to the conflict and between the commanders of the regions and the frontlines of the clashes in the Western Region, a truce was put in place for 10 days. Therefore, the elders, Shura, municipal, and local councils and prominent social figures in a number of cities in the Western Region, saw that it was their responsibility to reach a truce between the parties and stop the bloodshed.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
