Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Reconciliation Charter between Tebu and Zway Tribes from Kufra
Date	20 Feb 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 un-ratified 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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	No signatures
Third parties	-
Description	Agreement sets out key principles for reconciliation that include freedom of movement, individual accountability for crimes, and equal access to services without discrimination.

Agreement document	LY_180220_Reconciliation Charter between Tebu and Zway Tribes from Kufra_EN.pdf (opens in new tab)	Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	LY_180220_Reconciliation Charter between Tebu and Zway Tribes from Kufra_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The Reconciliation Agreement was signed after a two-day meeting in Tunis, organized by UNSMIL with the support of UNDP.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Page 1, Preface Emphasizing the central role of the South in building stability, peace, reconciliation and harmony in Libya, and the strategic importance of Kufra in the future of our country,
Name of Locale	Kufra
Nature of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	24.203480, 23.286316
Participant type	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references)	There is no signature in the text of the agreement. However, according to UNSMIL sources, the Reconciliation Agreement was signed after a two-day meeting in Tunis, organized by UNSMIL with the support of UNDP.
Type of mediator/ facilitator/similar	International or transnational actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, In the name of God, the most gracious, the most merciful ((And hold firmly to the bound of Allah, all together, and do not scatter)) God Almighty has spoken the truth
Grievance List	Page 1, Preface Mindful of the risks raised by regional and international interferences and the need to protect our borders and our sovereignty, ... Noting with regret the continued economic, political and social marginalization of Kufra and its unfair representation in State institutions, as well as the deterioration of public services in the whole region, ... Deeply concerned by the negative image of Kufra circulated by most media and some community leaders, which contributes to increased sense of negativity, marginalization and further foments the culture of hatred and rancor, ... Noting with deep concern the prevalence of social and tribal protection of criminals in Kufra, which contributes to a climate of impunity and retaliation, and stressing the need for all perpetrators to be equitably brought to justice, Regretting the weakness of State institutions in Kufra, and the negative repercussions of local and regional policies in the city, ... Deeply alarmed by the continued spread of weapons and the proliferation of unaccountable armed groups, ... Deeply concerned about the politicization of tribes while stressing their key role and responsibility in stabilizing Kufra by staying away from power competitions and cycles of revenge, Regretting the continued isolation of Kufra,
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	Page 2, Affirm the following fundamental principles: • Crimes should not be covered up, and those responsible for killing, smuggling, or kidnapping should be punished, and tribes are responsible for ensuring that justice is rendered,