Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Libyan Political Agreement (Sukhairat Agreement)
Date	17 Dec 2015
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate 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	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	22 participants. 4 members from the General National Congress, 4 members from the National Transitional Council, and 4 members from the House of Representatives. Independent stakeholders including armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations.
Third parties	-
Description	The Agreement is to initiate peace talks between the Tripoli-based General National Congress, the Tobruk-based House of Representatives and the original transitional body, the National Transitional Council. The majority of participants signed the agreement in July 2015 except the GNC, who finally signed a revised agreement in December 2015. Agreement touches on Governing Principles; the creation of a Government of National Accord including the creation of a House of Representatives; a high Council of State; Confidence Building Measures; Security Arrangements; Constitutional Process; the creation of Institutions and Councils; Arrangement for International Support. Differences between the July and December agreements include an increase of Deputy Prime Ministers and a decrease in the number of members of the House of Representatives as well as the means of breaking deadlocks and the removal of Article 23 and 68 from the July document and the inclusion of Article 66 in the December document. It is the December agreement that is coded. As regards political power-sharing, Summary: Provides for power sharing at state level, through forms of proportionality and merging of the Government of Natonal Accord (GNC) and the House of Representatives (HoR) into the Libyan Peace Agreement Government. It also provides for a complicated legislative system to involve a new power sharing State Council, and a power sharing relationship with the House of Representatives (which itself has provisions for power sharing between boycotting and non-boycotting members).

Agreement document	LY_151217_Libyan Political Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation

Participation→Effective participation
Page 6, Article (2),
2. The Government of National Accord shall give the necessary consideration to the geographic dimension, cultural components and fair representation of women and youth when selecting its members.

Page 14, Article (37)
1. The Government of National Accord, immediately after gaining the vote of confidence of the House of Representatives, shall establish and chair the "Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Interim Security Arrangements" as agreed. The Committee shall establish sub-committees and other supporting mechanisms as may be required, taking into consideration the representation of local communities, including men and women, in such mechanisms. The Committee shall submit its periodical reports to the Government of National Accord. Until the Committee has been formed, the Security Track of the Libyan Political Dialogue shall determine suitable mechanisms to implement the security arrangements.

Equality

No specific mention.

Particular groups of women

No specific mention.

International law

No specific mention.

New institutions

New institutions→Institutions for women
Page 9, Article (11)
The Government of National Accord shall commit itself to the formation of a Women Support and Empowerment Unit under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Page 24, Annex (2) Priorities of the Government of National Accord
8. Establish Women Empowerment Unit and provide it with the necessary resources as well as represent it in all committees and bodies that emanate from the Libyan Political Agreement.
New institutions→Reconciliation and peace
Page 2, Introduction, The dialogue's political track included key players in the Libyan democratisation process. The members of the House of Representatives, chosen in a free and fair election that was organized under and recognized by the General National Congress, have a responsibility to respect the democratic rights of the voters and represent their constituencies. The General National Congress managed the transitional process for more than two years. The National Transitional Council led the country through the earliest stages of the transition. Members from all these three legislative bodies made very important contributions to the dialogue process and to the conclusion of this agreement. Other independent stakeholders participated as well. The armed groups, municipal councils, political parties, tribal leaders, and women's organizations contributed to other elements of the dialogue to promote a genuine and stable reconciliation.

Violence against women	No specific mention.
Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement Page 14, Article (37) 1. The Government of National Accord, immediately after gaining the vote of confidence of the House of Representatives, shall establish and chair the “Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of the Interim Security Arrangements” as agreed. The Committee shall establish sub-committees and other supporting mechanisms as may be required, taking into consideration the representation of local communities, including men and women, in such mechanisms. The Committee shall submit its periodical reports to the Government of National Accord. Until the Committee has been formed, the Security Track of the Libyan Political Dialogue shall determine suitable mechanisms to implement the security arrangements.
Other	No specific mention.