Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Roadmap for the Preparatory Phase of a Comprehensive Solution
Date	19 Nov 2020
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	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Libyan peace process
Parties	Not signed, agreement mentions Libyan Political Dialogue Forum as the body reaching agreement.
Third parties	Not signed, agreement mentions support of United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)
Description	In this agreement, the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, supported by UNSMIL, sets the plan for the interim (preparatory) governance institutions and defines the institutions and bodies relevant for the electoral process.

Agreement document	LY_191120_Roadmap.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Gender quotas Page 4, Article 5/ Structure of the Executive Authority during the Preparatory Phase 6. In the formation of the Government of National Unity, competency, merit, and fair representation of the political and geographic diversity shall be taken into account; participation of cultural components shall be guaranteed, and the importance of real representation of women and youth shall also be taken into consideration. The representation of women shall be no less than 30% of leadership positions of the Government (ministers or deputies).
Equality	Equality→Equality (general) Page 2, Article 2/ Governing Principles of the Roadmap 2. This road map shall emphasize full equality of all citizens, men and women, in rights and responsibilities of citizenship as per the Constitutional Declaration and international conventions ratified by the Libyan State. All authorities shall protect these rights and obligations.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	No specific mention.
Violence against women	No specific mention.

Transitional justice	No specific mention.
Institutional reform	No specific mention.
Development	No specific mention.
Implementation	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.
