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)

Women, girls and gender

Participation	Participation→Effective participation Page 1, Preface Reaffirming the importance of women in peace processes, praising their pivotal role in stabilizing our communities and bearing in mind that they are too often the first victims of our conflicts.
Equality	No specific mention.
Particular groups of women	No specific mention.
International law	No specific mention.
New institutions	New institutions→Reconciliation and peace Page 3, Affirm the following fundamental principles: Women and youth have a key role to play in reconciliation and need to be involved in any reconciliation process to ensure a lasting peace, Page 4, Temporary Arrangements A High Commission for Peace and Reconciliation in Kufra shall be formed, equally composed of all parts and components of the city, including members of the Zway and Tebu tribes, civil society actors, women, youth, elders, security actors, academics, and notables, all experienced in reconciliation and respected by their constituencies. They will be selected through wide consultations and a transparent process.

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.
