

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Fezzan Humanitarian Agreement
<b>Date</b>	16 Jun 2016
<b>Agreement status</b>	Status unclear
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 -

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<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan local processes
<b>Parties</b>	-
<b>Third parties</b>	The Community of Sant'Egidio [signed]; [11 additional signatories]
<b>Description</b>	Agreement underscores the need to secure access for humanitarian aid, particularly to health centers in eight cities, and leverages this need as a confidence building measure between signatories. Mediated by the Community of Sant'Egidio.

**Agreement document** [LY\\_160616\\_Fezzan Humanitarian Agreement mediated by Sant'Egidio\\_tr.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [LY\\_160616\\_Fezzan Humanitarian Agreement mediated by Sant'Egidio.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** -> Link to national level; external support mechanism; culture of signing The agreement was supported by an external mediation effort that brought the parties in Rome to underscore the need for humanitarian relief in Fezzan. Moreover, the agreement is clearly embedded in a culture of signing (and supporting) agreements to bring an end to the violence between the tribes of this locale (Fezzan).

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The agreement does not seem linked to the national process. It relates to a highly localised conflict between tribes and apparently does not involved any central state actor. Yet, it mentions that the parties value the mediator's "commitment to continue these efforts until comprehensive stability and a lasting peace are reached in Libya".

**Name of Locale** Fezzan

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 27.040545, 14.424906

**Participant type** International or transnational actor  
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder  
Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** Mediator or similar referred to

**Mediator (references)** Community of Sant'Egidio

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar**

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**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** Page 1, "And cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression. And fear Allah; indeed, Allah is severe in penalty."

**Grievance List** Page 1, We, the undersigned people of southern Libya who are gathered here in the headquarters of Community of Sant'Egidio in Rome, out of an understanding of the catastrophic conditions that the Libyan people are living in, express our deep concern for the people of Fezzan and their suffering from deteriorating humanitarian conditions.

**Cattle rustling/ banditry** No specific mention.

**Social cover** No specific mention.

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