

Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X <https://pax.peaceagreements.org/>

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 -))
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 National 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](#) | [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)

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Other No specific mention.
