

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Charter "And reconciliation is good" to support peaceful coexistence among the people of the Arabs of Murzuq and the Tabu in Murzuq
<b>Date</b>	13 Dec 2022
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan local processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>Accreditation of the head of the committee in charge of the Arab people of Murzuq  Name: Abdel Salam Ramadan Abdel Hafeez  Credentials: Head of Arab of Murzuq delegation</p> <p>Accreditation of the head of the committee in charge of the Tebu people of Murzuq  Name: Al-Lahouzi Youssef Mahmoud  Credentials: Head of the Tebu of Murzuq delegation</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Accreditation of the President of the Italian Ara Pacis Initiatives for Peace Organization  Name: Maria Nicoletta Gaida  Credentials: President of the Italian Ara Pacis Initiatives for Peace Organization</p> <p>Accreditation of the head of the office of the head of the committee formed by the Presidential Council  Name: Ben Issa Al-Siddiq  Credentials: Head of the Presidential Council's office in the southern region</p> <p>Accreditation of the head of the committee assigned by the Presidential Council  Name: Ahmed Abu Darbal  Credentials: The head of the Committee from the presidency and the head of the committee</p> <p>Accreditation of the House of Representatives  Name: Ibrahim Misbah Al-Hadi  Credentials: Member of the House of Representatives</p> <p>Accreditation of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity  Name: Ramadan Ahmed Abu Janah  Credentials: Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of National Unity</p> <p>Accreditation of the Chairman of the National Council for Public Liberties and Human Rights  Name: Dr. Omar Hamad Hijazi  Credentials: Chairman of the Council</p>
<b>Description</b>	A short local agreement of coexistence between two groups in the Murzuq region which substantively addresses return of displaced families and implementation of emergency development and infrastructure building for the two communities. The agreement also substantively addresses the need for confidence building activities in the shared city space and support for those with needs, including youth and women's initiatives.

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_221213\\_Charter "And reconciliation is good" to support peaceful coexistence among the people of the Arabs of Murzuq and the Tabu in Murzuq\\_EN.docx.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [LY\\_221213\\_Peace is Good Agreement.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## **Women, girls and gender**

**Participation** No specific mention.

**Equality** No specific mention.

**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** Development→General  
The two parties agreed on the initiative with the Ara Pacis Initiatives for Peace, the Italian Agency for Development and partners in the Italian government to support the efforts of peaceful coexistence through the implementation of urgent and emergency projects, which will ensure the provision of suitable facilities for the return and stability of displaced families, and moving the wheel of [normalisation of] life in the city, especially services related to water and sanitation, and renewable energy, health, education, infrastructure, agriculture, and activities related to building confidence, psychological support, support for initiatives of youth, women, people with needs, and other related fields...

**Implementation** No specific mention.

**Other** No specific mention.

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