

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Joint declaration of the representatives of Touareg and Tebou tribes in 4 points supporting the Presidency Council of the Government of National Agreement which recently took office in Tripoli
<b>Date</b>	21 Apr 2016
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	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 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 - )

<b>Stage</b>	Pre-negotiation/process
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan peace process
<b>Parties</b>	National Movement of the Touareg Youth in the South: Aboubakr Akhat Mohammed Al-Amin; High Revolutionary Council of the Tebou in the South: Mabruk Jomode Elie Getty
<b>Third parties</b>	Sant'Egidio
<b>Description</b>	Four point agreement between Tuareg and Tebu representatives announcing their support of the Government of National Accord set up by the Libyan Political Agreement.

---

**Agreement document** [LY\\_160421\\_Joint Declaration Tebu-Tuareg.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

---

### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Formal structured process

**Rationale** -> Link to national level; external support mechanism; culture of signing The communication between antagonistic parties and the signing of the agreement was supported by the Italian Sant'Edigio organisation. 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). The agreement mentions the previous document signed to promote peace in Libya: "the documents signed in Doha on the 22 November 2015 and in Rome on the 28 November 2015".

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The agreement is clearly linked to the national process. It was facilitated by the UN-led Libyan Political Agreement. Through this agreement, the parties bring their support of the Government of National Accord set up by the UN-initiated Libyan Political Agreement. The agreement affirms the parties' the common desire for a undivided, democratic and multicultural Libya, common house for all the Libyans" and their support of "the negotiation process promoted by the United Nations and specifically by UNISMIL".

**Name of Locale** NA

**Nature of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 32.884845, 13.190740

**Participant type** Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

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

**Mediator (references)** Sant'Egidio

**Type of mediator/facilitator/similar** Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

---

**Local issues**

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** No specific mention.

**Grievance List** Page 1, Considering the recent evolution of the political situation and the hope of sorting out of the crisis and division in which our country happen to be since long;

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

**Social cover** No specific mention.

