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Country/entity Libya

Region Middle East and North Africa

Agreement name Draft Constitutional Charter for the Transitional Stage: The Constitutional Declaration

Date 3 Aug 2011

Agreement status Agreement with subsequent status

Interim Yes

arrangement

Agreement/conflict Intrastate/intrastate conflict

level

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

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Libyan Conflicts (1969 - 1994) (2011 - )
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Stage Framework/substantive - comprehensive

Conflict nature Inter-group

Peace process Libyan transitional process

Parties The Interim Transitional National Council

Third parties -

Description Constitutional declaration laying out a roadmap for the establishment of a constitutional

government, places the Interim Transitional Council as the central political body until Tripoli is liberated, after which it will establish itself there and form an interim government which will provide the framework for the election of a National Public

Conference. The document also provides a wide scope of rights to citizens.

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Women, girls and gender

Participation No specific mention.

Equality Equality→Social equality

Page 3, Part One: General Provisions, Article 5

...

The State shall guarantee the protection of motherhood, childhood and the elderly.

Particular groups of Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity

women Page 3, Part One: General Provisions, Article (5)

... The State shall guarantee the protection of motherhood, childhood and the elderly.

International law No specific mention.

New institutions No specific mention.

Violence against

No specific mention.

women

Transitional justice No specific mention.

Institutional reform No specific mention.

Development No specific mention.

Implementation No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.