

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement of Social Honour for the Tribes of Tarhūnah, and the Tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin
Date	8 Feb 2017
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	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 -

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Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	<p>The tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyah, al-Qal’ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin. ۲۹</p> <p>1- Sālih Salim Fāndī ۲۹ Coordinator of the Sheikh Council of Tarhūnah ۲۹</p> <p>2- Al-Nafīshī ‘Abd al-Salām ‘Abd al-Mā’i’ ۲۹ Member of the Sheikh Council of Tarhūnah ۲۹</p> <p>3- Al-Mukhtār ‘Alī Yūnis ۲۹ President of the Social Communication Authority of Ghriyān ۲۹</p> <p>4- Al-Bahlūl al-Jiyāsh ۲۹ Deputy President of the Communication Authority of Ghriyān ۲۹</p> <p>5- Muhammad Āhmad Āmuhammad Zuhmah ۲۹ Member of the Consultative Council of Mashāshiyah ۲۹</p> <p>6- ‘Abd al-Mawalī Ībrahīm Ābu Shūshah ۲۹ Member of the Consultative Council of Mashāshiyah ۲۹</p> <p>7- Mahī al-Din ‘Abd Āllah Ākhzām ۲۹ Member of the City Council of al-Qal’ah ۲۹</p> <p>8- Āhsīn ‘Abd Āllah Āsulaymān ۲۹ The Consultative Council of al-Qal’ah ۲۹</p> <p>9- ۲۹</p> <p>10- ۲۹</p> <p>11- ‘Abd al-Salām Sulaymān Mu’arif ۲۹ Member of the City Council of Jādū ۲۹</p> <p>12- Yūsif Sāsī Zambīlah ۲۹ Member of the Consultative Council of Jādū ۲۹</p> <p>13- Ma’yūf Mas’ūd Halāsah ۲۹ Notable of Kābāw ۲۹</p> <p>14- Tāriq Sa’īd ‘Umar ۲۹ Notable of Kābāw ۲۹</p> <p>15- ۲۹</p> <p>16- ۲۹</p> <p>17- Sālim Āmuhammad al-Faqī ۲۹ President of the Council of Elders of Wāzin ۲۹</p> <p>18- Nūrī Āhmad ‘Āshūr ۲۹ Notable of Wāzin</p>
Third parties	-
Description	Social contract agreement between nine Libyan tribes rejecting religious extremism and violence. Agreement consolidates common principles including common beliefs (Islam), rejection of violence, establishing a committee of Sheikhs, condemning the imprisoning of migrants on their way to Europe, and so forth.

Agreement document [LY_170208_Libyan Tribal Agreement_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_170208_Libyan Tribal Agreement_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers Groups→Migrant workers→Substantive
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Eighth: The respect for residents from abroad - whether they are workers, tourists or passers through, or whether they possess other beliefs - the protection of their lives and rights and the safeguarding of their dignity, as these are among the tasks of religion and social custom. The exception from these are those who prove their involvement in infringing the security of the Homeland.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Eleventh: The work to unconditionally return migrants and internally and externally displaced people. The undertaking by the legal institutions of determining their status and everything related to reparation for damage and giving everyone their rights.

Racial/ethnic/national group Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive
[Summary] Agreement is between the tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin.
Page 1, The tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin gathered in the presence of the Chancellors of the City Councils of these areas. They developed an agreement of social honour, with the goal of sticking to and defending the religion of Islam as well as saving it from the danger of extremism. Regarding the moderation in [illegible], it is a safety valve for us from moral disintegration, decline and deterioration that has struck [our houses]² and inside single families, not to mention society. Before the crisis in our dear country became a political crisis, it was a moral crisis par excellence.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Fourth: These tribes distance themselves from all political tensions and religious extremes and look towards a guaranteed freedom of opinion for everyone. The political umbrella that gathers them is nothing else but the umbrella of the Homeland.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Ninth:
The refusal and denouncement of what the international community does in seeking to settle the illegal migrants inside Libya.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Eleventh:
The work to unconditionally return migrants and internally and externally displaced people. The undertaking by the legal institutions of determining their status and everything related to reparation for damage and giving everyone their rights.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family Page 1, The tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin gathered in the presence of the Chancellors of the City Councils of these areas. They developed an agreement of social honour, with the goal of sticking to and defending the religion of Islam as well as saving it from the danger of extremism. Regarding the moderation in [illegible], it is a safety valve for us from moral disintegration, decline and deterioration that has struck [our houses]² and inside single families, not to mention society. Before the crisis in our dear country became a political crisis, it was a moral crisis par excellence.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁸
Second: The respect of the judicial, legislative and executive institutions, and any bodies or departments which extend from these that are run by the Libyan people and their free will.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: First: The belief that the religion of Islam is a central and reasonable religion, and a unified home in the Libyan civilization historically and on the international borders of Libya.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁸
Third: The call for the Libyan regulatory, sovereign and executive institutions to do their tasks in facilitating security and stability and in maintaining a fair, free and sovereign state.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

**Traditional/
religious leaders** Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:
Twelfth: The establishment of a committee of Sheikhs and Notables from the [above] mentioned tribes, consisting of two members from each tribe, in order to follow up the principles of this agreement with all Libyan tribes. This committee is dedicated to any national works that gathers and unifies the souls of all Libyans.

**Public
administration** No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

**Political power
sharing** No specific mention.

**Territorial power
sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power
sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power
sharing** No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL
general** Page 1, ... We are aware of the imminent danger that threatens Libyan society at its heart – for the murder of [our] essence is possible under the law of robbery, looting, [...]1 and violence – as the fabric of society has become entangled in the sedition that struck Libyans in the killing, and economic life has deteriorated in a way that threatens catastrophe – and the political crisis reels between continued conflict and schism between Libyans, and foreign colonial intervention, of which we pay no heed!!

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty
incorporation** No specific mention.

Civil and political rights Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁸
Eighth: The respect for residents from abroad - whether they are workers, tourists or passers through, or whether they possess other beliefs - the protection of their lives and rights and the safeguarding of their dignity, as these are among the tasks of religion and social custom. The exception from these are those who prove their involvement in infringing the security of the Homeland.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws Page 1, As such, this agreement aims to reverse the Libyan occupation and [encourage] the return to social customs complying with the texts of the Wise Law [shariah], through which Libyans have been able to keep their culture and identity throughout all time despite ferocious colonial campaigns.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:
Fifth: The respect of the bond of blood, belonging and neighbourhood and the obedience to the orders of the Wise Law, which has banned acts of bullying, attacks on lives, property and the right to self-fulfilment, and the use of violence.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

Cultural heritage Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
Page 1, As such, this agreement aims to reverse the Libyan occupation and [encourage] the return to social customs complying with the texts of the Wise Law [shariah], through which Libyans have been able to keep their culture and identity throughout all time despite ferocious colonial campaigns.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁸
First: The belief that the religion of Islam is a central and reasonable religion, and a unified home in the Libyan civilization historically and on the international borders of Libya.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁸
Third: The call for the Libyan regulatory, sovereign and executive institutions to do their tasks in facilitating security and stability and in maintaining a fair, free and sovereign state.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁸
Sixth: The lifting of societal cover of everyone who actually committed unjust criminal offenses, belonged to the extremist wing that combats religion and the Homeland, who has been taking or abusing drugs.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: ²⁸ Sixth: The lifting of societal cover of everyone who actually committed unjust criminal offenses, belonged to the extremist wing that combats religion and the Homeland, who has been taking or abusing drugs.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: ²⁸ Seventh: The criminalisation of the phenomenon of human trafficking - or what is known internationally as illegal migration - and the smuggling of natural resources to Libya, considering that this is politically, economically and socially harmful for the Homeland.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts Transitional justice→Courts→National courts
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁰
Sixth: The lifting of societal cover of everyone who actually committed unjust criminal offenses, belonged to the extremist wing that combats religion and the Homeland, who has been taking or abusing drugs.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:²⁰
Tenth: Acknowledgement of the principle of general peace by contributing to solve all the differences and conflicts between the children of the Homeland as well as an invitation to all Libyan tribes to join this agreement as a step towards comprehensive reconciliation.

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:
Twelfth: The establishment of a committee of Sheikhs and Notables from the [above] mentioned tribes, consisting of two members from each tribe, in order to follow up the principles of this agreement with all Libyan tribes. This committee is dedicated to any national works that gathers and unifies the souls of all Libyans.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

al-Jarida. ' al-Jarida Exclusively publishes the document of the Libyan Tribes Agreement', 9 February 2017, <https://bit.ly/2v5USmF> [accessed 11 April 2018]
