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

**Country/entity** Libya

**Region** Middle East and North Africa

**Agreement name** Reconciliation Agreement between Tebu and Awlad Sulaymen

**Date** 29 Mar 2017

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

**Agreement/conflict** Intrastate/local 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 - partial

**Conflict nature** Inter-group

**Peace process** Libyan local processes

Parties Al-Zaylawi Mina Salih Qilma

Sheikh of the Tebu Tribe

Al-Sanusi Mas'ud Amr

President of the Shurah Council of the Awlad Sulayman Tribe

M. Abd al-Salaam S'ad Kaajmaan

Deputy of the Presidential Council of the GNA

Mr. Marco Minetti

Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic

Third parties -

**Description** Reconciliation agreement underwritten by Italy providing for reparations, the departure

of armed groups, the right to work in public services, the opening of Sabha Airport, and

the lifting of social protection of wanted persons.

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**Agreement** LY\_170329\_Reconciliation Agreement between Tebu and Awlad Sulayman\_AR.pdf

document (original (opens in new tab)

language)

**Groups** 

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

### **Religious groups**

Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical

Page 1, Reconciliation is the joint pursuit towards conflict resolution, to redress the damage and rectify the consequences of conflicts in the past [and their] injustices and mistakes, based on the principles of our religion Islam, which forbids infighting among Muslims and urges compassion, cooperation and solidarity as well as calling for reconciliation and stemming the flow of Muslim blood. And [further based on] the strengthening of identity and the body of the nation, the sanctification of Libyan blood, protecting the unity of Libyan soil, establishing a culture of reconciliation and the beginnings of a state culture, and confirmation of the ties of brotherhood, history and intermarriage between the tribes.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced** No specific mention.

persons

**Social class** No specific mention.

#### Gender

Women, girls and

gender

No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

#### **State definition**

# Nature of state (general)

Page 1, Reconciliation is the joint pursuit towards conflict resolution, to redress the damage and rectify the consequences of conflicts in the past [and their] injustices and mistakes, based on the principles of our religion Islam, which forbids infighting among Muslims and urges compassion, cooperation and solidarity as well as calling for reconciliation and stemming the flow of Muslim blood. And [further based on] the strengthening of identity and the body of the nation, the sanctification of Libyan blood, protecting the unity of Libyan soil, establishing a culture of reconciliation and the beginnings of a state culture, and confirmation of the ties of brotherhood, history and intermarriage between the tribes.

**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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**Elections** No specific mention.

Electoral

commission

No specific mention.

**Political parties** 

reform

No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders

Page 1, On this day, Thursday, on Rajab 1438 corresponding to 29 March 2017, sponsored by the Libyan state represented by the Presidential Council of the Government of National Accord (GNA) and attended by dignitaries from the Tuareg Tribe, [the parties]

agreed the following:

Public

Page 1, 6. Everyone has the right to partake in public services [jobs].

administration

**Constitution** No specific mention.

# **Power sharing**

**Political power** 

No specific mention.

sharing

**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** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty** 

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**Socio-economic** 

No specific mention.

rights

# **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and communication

No specific mention.

Mobility/access

Page 1, 7. Cooperation to re-establish the conditions necessary to open the Sabha

International Airport for passengers.

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** No specific mention. **emergency law** 

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

**Judiciary and** 

No specific mention.

courts

Prisons and detention

No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or** 

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

**National economic** No specific mention.

plan

**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** 

No specific mention.

**Environment** 

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

# **Security sector**

**Security Guarantees**  Page 1, 5. Departure of all armed formations from public places and passes, and these

locations will be handed over to the police with a southern disposition.

Page 1, 9. Lifting the social protection of criminals from both sides. Anyone who breaks the peace is responsible for their actions and their family must hand them over to justice.

Ceasefire

No specific mention.

**Police** Page 1, 5. Departure of all armed formations from public places and passes, and these

locations will be handed over to the police with a southern disposition.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces  ${\it Page 1, 5. Departure of all armed formations from public places and passes, and these}$ 

locations will be handed over to the police with a southern disposition.

Page 1, 9. Lifting the social protection of criminals from both sides. Anyone who breaks the peace is responsible for their actions and their family must hand them over to justice.

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

**Corruption** No specific mention.

**Crime/organised** 

crime

No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

# **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

general

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** Page 1, 8. Treatment of those fallen from the two parties and equal treatment and

consideration of martyrs.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations

Page 1, 2. Reparation for those affected from the two parties in accordance with

established practice by the two sides.

Page 1, 3. The Italian State shall ensure that the financial value of reparations is paid by

both sides.

Page 1, 4. The Italian State shall ensure the healing of difficult incidents.

Reconciliation

Page 1, Reconciliation is the joint pursuit towards conflict resolution, to redress the damage and rectify the consequences of conflicts in the past [and their] injustices and mistakes, based on the principles of our religion Islam, which forbids infighting among Muslims and urges compassion, cooperation and solidarity as well as calling for reconciliation and stemming the flow of Muslim blood. And [further based on] the strengthening of identity and the body of the nation, the sanctification of Libyan blood, protecting the unity of Libyan soil, establishing a culture of reconciliation and the beginnings of a state culture, and confirmation of the ties of brotherhood, history and intermarriage between the tribes.

Page 1, 1. Complete reconciliation between the two parties.

# **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

Other international Page 2, Mr. Marco Minetti

**signatory** Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

similar

Page 1, 10. Form a Joint Committee consisting of both sides to follow up implementation

of the points of this reconciliation agreement. B

11. All sides are committed to the implementation of all respective points of this

agreement.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** Libya Mustaqbal, 'Reconciliation Agreement signed between the Tebu and Awlad

Sulayman in the Italian Capital Rome', 29 March 2017, http://bit.ly/2F1muhl