

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Reconciliation Agreement between the Zintan and Mashashiyya Tribes
Date	18 May 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>Mashashiyya Tribe[13 signatories]²⁸</p> <p>Reconciliation Council [4 signatories]²⁸</p> <p>Zintan Tribe [9 signatories]²⁸</p> <p>Al-Qantrar [7 signatories]²⁸</p> <p>Neighbouring Areas [3 signatories]</p> <p>The reconciliation council is comprised of: ²⁸</p> <p>Warfallah Tribe, Tarhunah Tribe, Gharyan Tribe, Gadhdfafiyya Tribe, Sa'iyah, Rajban, Jadu, al- Asabi'ah, al-Ruhaybat, al-Qawalish, al-Hawamid, al-Zuwayyah Tribe, Burqah Tribes.</p>
Third parties	-
Description	<p>Agreement made between tribal parties, elders and reconciliation council regarding refugee return to and from specified locations; the removal of armed groups; the opening of roads; the hand over of wanted persons in accordance with law. In addition, the agreement specified the tasks of the Reconciliation Council, including missing persons, trial, investigation into misdeeds and 'blood'. The agreement is considered violated if one party allies themselves with another third party for the purpose of attacking the other party to this agreement.</p>

Agreement document [LY_170518_Reconciliation Agreement between the Zintan and Mashashiyya Tribes_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_170518_Reconciliation Agreement between the Zintan and Mashashiyya Tribes_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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	Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive Page 1, In order to preserve the cohesion of the social fabric and to fix the rift between brothers, neighbours and siblings in one nation, and in the desire to avoid more strife, wars and bloodshed, we stand today at this historic milestone to witness and to assist the sensible position called for by the Mashashiyya and Zintan tribes as well as those other tribes around them (to rise above injury and return kinship and repair the rift so that tranquillity and peace may return to Libya.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive Page 1, 1. The people of al-'Awiniyya, Zawiyya al-Baqul and 'Umur remain in their homes, with the return of incomers from other regions back to their place of origin. ²⁹ Page 1, 2. Return of emigrants from Mizda to their homes from Zintan, Quntrar, Mashashiyya and others.
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)	No specific mention.
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) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 1, The reconciliation council is comprised of: 28
Warfallah Tribe, Tarhunah Tribe, Gharyan Tribe, Gadhdhafiyya Tribe, Sa'iyah, Rajban, Jadu, al-Asabi'ah, al-Ruhaybat, al-Qawalish, al-Hawamid, al-Zuwayyah Tribe, Burqah Tribes.

Traditional/religious leaders Page 1, The reconciliation council is comprised of: 28
Warfallah Tribe, Tarhunah Tribe, Gharyan Tribe, Gadhdhafiyya Tribe, Sa'iyah, Rajban, Jadu, al-Asabi'ah, al-Ruhaybat, al-Qawalish, al-Hawamid, al-Zuwayyah Tribe, Burqah Tribes.

Page 2, 8. The settling of the current conflict between the parties on the lands and properties of the town Mizda and other areas, not going beyond what is in conformity with shariah, traditional authority, and the mandate of the council to settle the conflict. Any party that does not submit to the view of the council during the period defined by the council will have a ruling issued against them, and will be turned over to the competent authorities.

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 No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

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 Page 1, 4. Securing the roads leading in and out of the mentioned places, and ensuring that no checkpoints are established. 

Page 1, 5. Coordination with security directorates in the bordering regions to put in place a plan to secure the roads in coordination with the councils from all parties.

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 2, 8. The settling of the current conflict between the parties on the lands and properties of the town Mizda and other areas, not going beyond what is in conformity with shariah, traditional authority, and the mandate of the council to settle the conflict. Any party that does not submit to the view of the council during the period defined by the council will have a ruling issued against them, and will be turned over to the competent authorities.

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 No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, 3. Concealment of all provocative, armed presences in all conflict zones.^[29]

Page 1, 4. Securing the roads leading in and out of the mentioned places, and ensuring that no checkpoints are established.^[29]

Page 1, 5. Coordination with security directorates in the bordering regions to put in place a plan to secure the roads in coordination with the councils from all parties.^[29]

Page 2, 10. The introduction of any power or other party for their use in the attacking of any other parties is not permissible to any party.

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 1, 6. In the case of any act of aggression or criminal act by any individual or group from the quarreling parties, the case against the offender or offenders will be determined and they will be handed over to a neutral agency agreed-upon by the parties, or to the reconciliation council given that the parties pledged not [to engage] in indiscriminate and random retaliation with the raising of social coverage from the defectors.^[29]

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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 general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism Page 2, 7. The reconciliation council takes charge of the matters of services, maintenance, compensation for damages, and removing the remnants of the war in all aforementioned areas under the remit of the official agencies through a council formed for this purpose.²⁸

Page 2, 9. The council undertake an inspection into the matters of blood, misdeeds and missing persons in accordance with the demands presented by all parties.

Prisoner release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons Page 2, 9. The council undertake an inspection into the matters of blood, misdeeds and missing persons in accordance with the demands presented by all parties.

Reparations Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations
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Reconciliation Page 2, 7. The reconciliation council takes charge of the matters of services, maintenance, compensation for damages, and removing the remnants of the war in all aforementioned areas under the remit of the official agencies through a council formed for this purpose.²⁸

Page 2, 9. The council undertake an inspection into the matters of blood, misdeeds and missing persons in accordance with the demands presented by all parties.

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, 8. The settling of the current conflict between the parties on the lands and properties of the town Mizda and other areas, not going beyond what is in conformity with shariah, traditional authority, and the mandate of the council to settle the conflict. Any party that does not submit to the view of the council during the period defined by the council will have a ruling issued against them, and will be turned over to the competent authorities.
Related cases	No specific mention.
Source	218 TV.net, 'Reconciliation agreements signed between the Mashashiyya and Zintan Tribes', 18 May 2017, https://bit.ly/2qWWufJ
