

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement for Peaceful Coexistence [between Tebu and Awlad Sulayman in Sabha]
<b>Date</b>	13 May 2018
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 local processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>From the Tebu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Al Hajj Muhammad Sidi Lazlah [Signed]</li> <li>2) Al Hajj Ali Sidi Kasrah [Signed]</li> <li>3) Shuha Adam Shika [Signed]</li> <li>4) Saleh Lamda Musa [Signed]</li> </ol> <p>From the Awlad Sulayman</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Muhammad Ali Ibrahim [Signed]</li> <li>2) Omar Ahmad Muhammad [Signed]</li> <li>3) Milyur Masoud Khalifah [Signed]</li> <li>4) Mabrook Abdullah Masoud [Signed]</li> </ol>
<b>Third parties</b>	<p>Certified by Local Affairs in the Hajarah Area</p> <p>[Seal of the Council of Dignitaries of the Hajarah Area]</p> <p>[Seal of Mukhtar Mahsanah Hajarah, Ministry of Local Administration]</p>
<b>Description</b>	Short agreement providing for a cessation of hostilities on individuals, homes, or property; that transgressors are not protected socially and are individually responsible for their actions; forming a committee to monitor implementation.

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_180513\\_Tebu Awlad Sulayman Agreement in Sabha\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [LY\\_180513\\_Tebu Awlad Sulayman Agreement in Sabha\\_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Informal but persistent process

**Rationale** -> Link to national level; no external support mechanism; culture of signing Although the agreement was not supported by a formal and national mechanism, the agreement is embedded in a culture of signing (and supporting) agreements to end the crisis in Sabha (calls for a ceasefire were initiated in April 2018).

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

**Link to national process: articulated rationale** The agreement is not clearly linked to the national peace process. Yet, it was signed by local state leaders from municipalities ostensibly on different sides of the conflict.

**Name of Locale** Hajarah

**Nature of Locale** Smaller

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 27.031144, 14.465593

**Participant type** Local state actor  
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

**Mediator, facilitator or similar** No mention of mediator or similar

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### Local issues

**Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)** Page 1, "O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you."

Page 1, Based on what Allah said in his holy book in the verse above, and to achieve social peace,

**Grievance List** Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it seems that it addresses the local grievances that arose from the confrontation between the Tebu and Awlad Sulayman in the area of Hajarah.

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

**Social cover** Page 1, No cover-up or protection of any individual who commits an immoral or illegal act or violates the customs, traditions, or public morals

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