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| 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 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>Al-Zaylawi Mina Salih Qilma Sheikh of the Tebu Tribe</p> <p>Al-Sanusi Mas'ud Amr²⁸ President of the Shurah Council of the Awlad Sulayman Tribe</p> <p>M. Abd al-Salaam S'ad Kaajmaan²⁸ Deputy of the Presidential Council of the GNA</p> <p>Mr. Marco Minetti²⁸ Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic</p> |
| 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. |

Agreement document [LY_170329_Reconciliation Agreement between Tebu and Awlad Sulayman_EN.pdf](#) (opens in new tab) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_170329_Reconciliation Agreement between Tebu and Awlad Sulayman_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 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 persons No specific mention.

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
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

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

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

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| 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

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| NHRI | No specific mention. |
| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |

Justice sector reform

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| 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 | No specific mention. |

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, 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.

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| 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 | 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

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| Transitional justice general | No specific mention. |
| Amnesty/pardon | No specific mention. |
| Courts | No specific mention. |
| Mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Prisoner release | No specific mention. |
| Vetting | No specific mention. |

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| 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 | <p>Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations</p> <p>Page 1, 2. Reparation for those affected from the two parties in accordance with established practice by the two sides.</p> <p>Page 1, 3. The Italian State shall ensure that the financial value of reparations is paid by both sides.</p> <p>Page 1, 4. The Italian State shall ensure the healing of difficult incidents.</p> |
| Reconciliation | <p>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.</p> <p>Page 1, 1. Complete reconciliation between the two parties.</p> |

Implementation

UN signatory No specific mention.

Other international signatory Page 2, Mr. Marco Minetti²⁸
Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism Page 1, 10. Form a Joint Committee consisting of both sides to follow up implementation of the points of this reconciliation agreement.²⁸
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>
