

| | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Country/entity | Libya |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Agreement for Peaceful Coexistence [between Tebu and Awlad Sulayman in Sabha] |
| Date | 13 May 2018 |
| 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 -

)

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Stage | Pre-negotiation/process |
| Conflict nature | Inter-group |
| Peace process | Libyan local processes |
| Parties | <p>From the Tebu</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Al Hajj Muhammad Sidi Lazlah [Signed] 2) Al Hajj Ali Sidi Kasrah [Signed] 3) Shuha Adam Shika [Signed] 4) Saleh Lamda Musa [Signed] <p>From the Awlad Sulayman</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Muhammad Ali Ibrahim [Signed] 2) Omar Ahmad Muhammad [Signed] 3) Milyur Masoud Khalifah [Signed] 4) Mabrook Abdullah Masoud [Signed] |
| Third parties | <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> |
| Description | 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. |

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 \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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 No specific mention.

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) 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 No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

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

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, No attacks on individuals, no violation of the sanctity of homes, and no attacks on personal property 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 |
| Ceasefire | Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 1, No attacks on individuals, no violation of the sanctity of homes, and no attacks on personal property |
| Police | No specific mention. |
| Armed forces | No specific mention. |
| DDR | No specific mention. |
| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | No specific mention. |
| 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 Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty prohibition
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

Page 1, Any person who carries out an attack from either side is solely responsible for their actions

Page 1, Criminals belong to no tribe, so they must be treated based on their crimes, not affiliations, and tribal problems must not be brought into our residential areas

Courts No specific mention.

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 1, - Mutual respect between the two groups

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 1, Forming a committee, made up of members from both sides, to monitor the implementation of this agreement

Page 1, - The agreement is open to all of the components of the area of Hajarah that want to join it

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Sabha Awlad Sulayman Facebook page, 19 May 2018, <https://ar-ar.facebook.com/awlad.suleiman.sabha/posts/1028938173921095>
