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| Country/entity | Libya |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Accord and Peaceful Coexistence Document Between the Al Qadhadhfa Tribe and the Awlad Sulayman Tribe |
| Date | 4 Dec 2016 |
| 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 | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Inter-group |
| Peace process | Libyan local processes |
| Parties | Conflict Resolution Committee; Awl Sulayman Tribe Al Qadhadhfa Tribe |
| Third parties | Mediators: a delegation from the Warfalla Bani Walid, a delegation from the Barqah (Cyrenaica) tribes, a delegation from the dignitaries of the Friday Market, prominent figures from the middle region, a delegation from Tarhuna, and a delegation from Zintan |
| Description | 12 point agreement providing for a ceasefire, the hand over and lifting of social protection of transgressors, stating that punishment is reserved for the individual; removing roadblocks and ending the practice of tinting car windows; withdrawing from seized locations and militias promising not to involve themselves into tribal disputes; the Conflict Resolution Committee is responsible for implementation and dispute resolution. |

Agreement document [LY_161204_Awlad Sulayman and al-Qadhadhfa_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_161204_Awlad Sulayman and al-Qadhadhfa_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Formal structured process

Rationale -> Local issues only; external support mechanism; culture of signing The agreement was supported by the Conflict Resolution Committee, a self-appointed local body working towards negotiation and peacebuilding between Libyan tribes.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process?

No

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement does not seem linked to the national process. It relates to highly localised conflicts, does not involve any central state actors not contain any reference to the national turmoil or to Libya as a state. The agreement only mentions "the Libyan society" as a witness of the agreement.

Name of Locale NA

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 27.039494, 14.424207

Participant type Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to or similar

Mediator (references) Delegations from the tribes and the areas targeted by the agreement, along with prominent figures of the central region

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Regional state actor Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)

Page 1, In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Page 1, Allah says in his Holy Book: “The believers are but brothers, so make settlement between your brothers. And fear Allah that you may receive mercy.”

Page 1, And He says: “No good is there in much of their private conversation, except for those who enjoin charity or that which is right or conciliation between people. And whoever does that seeking means to the approval of Allah - then We are going to give him a great reward.” Allah’s word is truth.

Page 1, The Prophet (PBUH) says: “Let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be good to his neighbour.”

Page 1, In compliance with our religion, following the efforts of good people to reconcile relationship, and in answering the call of our nation and our brothers [...] After rounds of talks, thanks to Allah and because of the efforts of these good men, an agreement was reached that satisfied both sides, and both sides committed to implementing this agreement and adhering to all of the rulings in it. The agreement is as follows:

Page 2, Ninth: Both sides pledge, to Allah and to the tribes and components of Libyan society, who are the sponsors of and witnesses to this agreement, to commit to the items of this agreement, implement everything in it, and consider it a step towards comprehensive reconciliation. In the case that either side violates what was agreed upon, the Libyan social components and tribes will hold the violating side responsible in the eyes of all Libyans through the media.

Page 2, Finally, we ask Allah to guide everyone to that which is good, and we ask Him to make the period after this agreement, and the adherence to its rulings, an opportunity for all sides to prove their good intentions, build confidence between them, and instill a spirit of tolerance in order to reach a comprehensive reconciliation as soon as possible.

Page 2, For Allah...and peace be upon you

Grievance List

Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it seems that the confrontation between the al-Qadhadhfa Tribe and the Awlad Sulayman tribes lies at the centre of the dispute.

Page 2, Eighth: Each side shall prepare lists of the demands or grievances that they have against the other side and submit them to the Conflict Resolution Committee as soon as possible so that the Committee can start to look into them after the signing of this agreement.

Cattle rustling/ banditry

No specific mention.

Social cover

Page 1, Third: Both sides shall pledge to remove all societal protection from anyone who commits any crime or criminal act against the other side and refuses to hand themselves over to the entity that is agreed upon by both sides