

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement of Social Honour for the Tribes of Tarhūnah, and the Tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin
<b>Date</b>	8 Feb 2017
<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>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan local processes
<b>Parties</b>	<p>The tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyyah, al-Qal’ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin. 29</p> <p>1- Sālih Salim Fāndī 29</p> <p>Coordinator of the Sheikh Council of Tarhūnah 29</p> <p>2- Al-Nafīshī ‘Abd al-Salām ‘Abd al-Mā’i’ 29</p> <p>Member of the Sheikh Council of Tarhūnah 29</p> <p>3- Al-Mukhtār ‘Alī Yūnis 29</p> <p>President of the Social Communication Authority of Ghriyān 29</p> <p>4- Al-Bahlūl al-Jiyāsh 29</p> <p>Deputy President of the Communication Authority of Ghriyān 29</p> <p>5- Muhammad Āhmad Āmuhammad Zuhmah 29</p> <p>Member of the Consultative Council of Mashāshiyyah 29</p> <p>6- ‘Abd al-Mawalī Ībrahīm Ābu Shūshah 29</p> <p>Member of the Consultative Council of Mashāshiyyah 29</p> <p>7- Mahī al-Din ‘Abd Āllah Ākhzām 29</p> <p>Member of the City Council of al-Qal’ah 29</p> <p>8- Āhsīn ‘Abd Āllah Āsulaymān 29</p> <p>The Consultative Council of al-Qal’ah 29</p> <p>9- 29</p> <p>10- 29</p> <p>11- ‘Abd al-Salām Sulaymān Mu’arif 29</p> <p>Member of the City Council of Jādū 29</p> <p>12- Yūsif Sāsī Zambīlah 29</p> <p>Member of the Consultative Council of Jādū 29</p> <p>13- Ma’yūf Mas’ūd Halāsah 29</p> <p>Notable of Kābāw 29</p> <p>14- Tāriq Sa’īd ‘Umar 29</p> <p>Notable of Kābāw 29</p> <p>15- 29</p> <p>16- 29</p> <p>17- Sālim Āmuhammad al-Faqī 29</p> <p>President of the Council of Elders of Wāzin 29</p> <p>18- Nūrī Āhmad ‘Āshūr 29</p> <p>Notable of Wāzin</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<p>Social contract agreement between nine Libyan tribes rejecting religious extremism and violence. Agreement consolidates common principles including common beliefs (Islam), rejection of violence, establishing a committee of Sheikhs, condemning the imprisoning of migrants on their way to Europe, and so forth.</p>

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**Agreement document** [LY\\_170208\\_Libyan Tribal Agreement\\_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [LY\\_170208\\_Libyan Tribal Agreement\\_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** Groups→Migrant workers→Substantive  
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Eighth: The respect for residents from abroad - whether they are workers, tourists or passers through, or whether they possess other beliefs - the protection of their lives and rights and the safeguarding of their dignity, as these are among the tasks of religion and social custom. The exception from these are those who prove their involvement in infringing the security of the Homeland.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Eleventh: The work to unconditionally return migrants and internally and externally displaced people. The undertaking by the legal institutions of determining their status and everything related to reparation for damage and giving everyone their rights.

**Racial/ethnic/national group** Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Substantive  
[Summary] Agreement is between the tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin.

Page 1, The tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin gathered in the presence of the Chancellors of the City Councils of these areas. They developed an agreement of social honour, with the goal of sticking to and defending the religion of Islam as well as saving it from the danger of extremism. Regarding the moderation in [illegible], it is a safety valve for us from moral disintegration, decline and deterioration that has struck [our houses]<sup>2</sup> and inside single families, not to mention society. Before the crisis in our dear country became a political crisis, it was a moral crisis par excellence.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Fourth: These tribes distance themselves from all political tensions and religious extremes and look towards a guaranteed freedom of opinion for everyone. The political umbrella that gathers them is nothing else but the umbrella of the Homeland.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced persons** Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Substantive  
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Ninth:  
The refusal and denouncement of what the international community does in seeking to settle the illegal migrants inside Libya.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Eleventh:  
The work to unconditionally return migrants and internally and externally displaced people. The undertaking by the legal institutions of determining their status and everything related to reparation for damage and giving everyone their rights.

**Social class** No specific mention.

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## Gender

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** Page 1, The tribes of Tarhūnah, and the tribes of Ghriyān, Mashāshiyyah, al-Qal'ah, Yafrin, Jādū, Kābāw, Nālūt and Wāzin gathered in the presence of the Chancellors of the City Councils of these areas. They developed an agreement of social honour, with the goal of sticking to and defending the religion of Islam as well as saving it from the danger of extremism. Regarding the moderation in [illegible], it is a safety valve for us from moral disintegration, decline and deterioration that has struck [our houses]<sup>2</sup> and inside single families, not to mention society. Before the crisis in our dear country became a political crisis, it was a moral crisis par excellence.

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## State definition

**Nature of state (general)** Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>29</sup>  
Second: The respect of the judicial, legislative and executive institutions, and any bodies or departments which extend from these that are run by the Libyan people and their free will.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: First: The belief that the religion of Islam is a central and reasonable religion, and a unified home in the Libyan civilization historically and on the international borders of Libya.

**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.

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## Governance

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references  
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>30</sup>  
Third: The call for the Libyan regulatory, sovereign and executive institutions to do their tasks in facilitating security and stability and in maintaining a fair, free and sovereign state.

**Elections** No specific mention.

**Electoral commission** No specific mention.

**Political parties reform** No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

**Traditional/  
religious leaders** Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:  
Twelfth: The establishment of a committee of Sheikhs and Notables from the [above] mentioned tribes, consisting of two members from each tribe, in order to follow up the principles of this agreement with all Libyan tribes. This committee is dedicated to any national works that gathers and unifies the souls of all Libyans.

**Public  
administration** No specific mention.

**Constitution** No specific mention.

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#### **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.

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#### **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL  
general** Page 1, ... We are aware of the imminent danger that threatens Libyan society at its heart – for the murder of [our] essence is possible under the law of robbery, looting, [...]1 and violence – as the fabric of society has become entangled in the sedition that struck Libyans in the killing, and economic life has deteriorated in a way that threatens catastrophe – and the political crisis reels between continued conflict and schism between Libyans, and foreign colonial intervention, of which we pay no heed!!

**Bill of rights/similar** No specific mention.

**Treaty  
incorporation** No specific mention.

<b>Civil and political rights</b>	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Liberty and security of person Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: <sup>28</sup> Eighth: The respect for residents from abroad - whether they are workers, tourists or passers through, or whether they possess other beliefs - the protection of their lives and rights and the safeguarding of their dignity, as these are among the tasks of religion and social custom. The exception from these are those who prove their involvement in infringing the security of the Homeland.
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<b>Socio-economic rights</b>	No specific mention.
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## Rights related issues

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.
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## Rights institutions

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
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<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.
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## 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, As such, this agreement aims to reverse the Libyan occupation and [encourage] the return to social customs complying with the texts of the Wise Law [shariah], through which Libyans have been able to keep their culture and identity throughout all time despite ferocious colonial campaigns.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>28</sup>  
Fifth: The respect of the bond of blood, belonging and neighbourhood and the obedience to the orders of the Wise Law, which has banned acts of bullying, attacks on lives, property and the right to self-fulfilment, and the use of violence.

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## 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.

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## **Land, property and environment**

**Land reform/rights** No specific mention.

**Pastoralist/  
nomadism rights** No specific mention.

**Cultural heritage** Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible  
Page 1, As such, this agreement aims to reverse the Libyan occupation and [encourage] the return to social customs complying with the texts of the Wise Law [shariah], through which Libyans have been able to keep their culture and identity throughout all time despite ferocious colonial campaigns.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>28</sup>  
First: The belief that the religion of Islam is a central and reasonable religion, and a unified home in the Libyan civilization historically and on the international borders of Libya.

**Environment** No specific mention.

**Water or riparian  
rights or access** No specific mention.

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## **Security sector**

**Security  
Guarantees** Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>28</sup>  
Third: The call for the Libyan regulatory, sovereign and executive institutions to do their tasks in facilitating security and stability and in maintaining a fair, free and sovereign state.

Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>28</sup>  
Sixth: The lifting of societal cover of everyone who actually committed unjust criminal offenses, belonged to the extremist wing that combats religion and the Homeland, who has been taking or abusing drugs.

**Ceasefire** No specific mention.

**Police** No specific mention.

**Armed forces** No specific mention.

**DDR** No specific mention.

**Intelligence  
services** No specific mention.

<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: <sup>28</sup> Sixth: The lifting of societal cover of everyone who actually committed unjust criminal offenses, belonged to the extremist wing that combats religion and the Homeland, who has been taking or abusing drugs.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: <sup>28</sup> Seventh: The criminalisation of the phenomenon of human trafficking - or what is known internationally as illegal migration - and the smuggling of natural resources to Libya, considering that this is politically, economically and socially harmful for the Homeland.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice general** No specific mention.

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** Transitional justice→Courts→National courts  
Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>29</sup>  
Sixth: The lifting of societal cover of everyone who actually committed unjust criminal offenses, belonged to the extremist wing that combats religion and the Homeland, who has been taking or abusing drugs.

**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 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement:<sup>29</sup>  
Tenth: Acknowledgement of the principle of general peace by contributing to solve all the differences and conflicts between the children of the Homeland as well as an invitation to all Libyan tribes to join this agreement as a step towards comprehensive reconciliation.

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## **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.

<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	Page 2, The combined tribes formed the following principles of the agreement: Twelfth: The establishment of a committee of Sheikhs and Notables from the [above] mentioned tribes, consisting of two members from each tribe, in order to follow up the principles of this agreement with all Libyan tribes. This committee is dedicated to any national works that gathers and unifies the souls of all Libyans.
<b>Related cases</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Source</b>	al-Jarida. ‘ al-Jarida Exclusively publishes the document of the Libyan Tribes Agreement’, 9 February 2017, <a href="https://bit.ly/2v5USmF">https://bit.ly/2v5USmF</a> [accessed 11 April 2018]

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