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 un-ratified 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	Framework/substantive - partial

Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	Al-Zaylawi Mina Salih Qilma Sheikh of the Tebu Tribe Al-Sanusi Mas'ud Amr President of the Shurah Council of the Awlad Sulayman Tribe M. Abd al-Salaam S'ad Kaajmaan Deputy of the Presidential Council of the GNA Mr. Marco Minetti Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic
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

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

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	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.

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

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	Page 2, Mr. Marco Minetti[2928] 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.[2928] 11. All sides are committed to the implementation of all respective points of this agreement.