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

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 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, the Committee to resolve the conflict between the Al Qadhadhfa tribe and the Awlad Sulayman tribe, which is formed of tribes, different social groups from the south, 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, has been in contact with wise men and dignitaries from the Awlad Sulayman and al-Qadhadhfa tribes in order to bridge the gap and reconcile the differences between the two tribes. ...

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 Page 1, Second: If there are any hostilities, or criminal acts, by the members of any of the sides, the issue shall be limited to the perpetrator, and they shall be handed over to the entities that will be agreed upon by the two sides and the Conflict Resolution Committee, and the two sides also commit to not indiscriminately respond or detain people based on their identification documents.

Media and communication Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 1,
Sixth: Staying away from any statements on all forms of media, including visual, auditory, and printed media, and anything else that might escalate tension between the two sides, or using rhetoric that promotes tolerance and coexistence, and each side must ensure that its members to not do anything to provoke the other side on the frontlines of the clashes and in places of coexistence, like educational institutions and public service sites

Page 1, Twelfth: This agreement goes into effect upon being signed by the two sides and published in the media.

Mobility/access Page 1, Fifth: Removing the roadblocks and obstructions, and opening public streets and roads after the signing of this agreement at the expense of both sides, and each side commits to be disciplined, abide by road etiquette, and not provoke the other side

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, Tenth: Both sides pledge, as do all of the components of the south, to fight against the phenomenon of tinting car windows, and they shall do this in coordination with the Sabha security directorate, and anyone who violates this is liable legally and to society.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, First: Adhering to the minutes of the second agreement, which was signed between the two sides on 25/11/2016, which stated that there would be a ceasefire and a handover of the sites that were used as military positions during the recent round of fighting, and included a commitment to not return to these sites

Police No specific mention.

Armed forces No specific mention.

DDR No specific mention.

**Intelligence
services** No specific mention.

**Parastatal/rebel
and opposition
group forces** Page 1,
Fourth: Each side is responsible for any violation that occurs by any individuals or groups of its members who are in the armed groups, with their different names and affiliations, both sides pledge that these groups will not get involved in tribal conflicts, that heavy weapons will not be used in these conflicts, and they commit to ensure that their members will not attack these armed groups, understanding that this is their responsibility to do this

Page 1, Seventh: Each side shall withdraw from the positions that it controls and hand over the property that it has taken from the other side under the supervision of the Conflict Resolution Committee and in accordance to written handover receipts.

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 No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

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, 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 1, Eleventh: The Conflict Resolution Committee shall task a committee that is made up of its members and the committees of the two sides to supervise the implementation of the agreement and deal with any problems or violations that take place after this agreement goes into effect.
