

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Reconciliation Agreement between the Zintan and Mashashiyya Tribes
Date	18 May 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 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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	<p>Mashashiyya Tribe[13 signatories]^[28] Reconciliation Council [4 signatories]^[28] Zintan Tribe [9 signatories]^[28] Al-Qantrar [7 signatories]^[28] Neighbouring Areas [3 signatories]</p> <p>The reconciliation council is comprised of: ^[28] Warfallah Tribe, Tarhunah Tribe, Gharyan Tribe, Gadhdhafiyya Tribe, Sa'iyan, Rajban, Jadu, al- Asabi'ah, al-Ruhaybat, al-Qawalish, al-Hawamid, al-Zuwayyah Tribe, Burqah Tribes.</p>
Third parties	-
Description	<p>Agreement made between tribal parties, elders and reconciliation council regarding refugee return to and from specified locations; the removal of armed groups; the opening of roads; the hand over of wanted persons in accordance with law. In addition, the agreement specified the tasks of the Reconciliation Council, including missing persons, trial, investigation into misdeeds and 'blood'. The agreement is considered violated if one party allies themselves with another third party for the purpose of attacking the other party to this agreement.</p>

Agreement document [LY_170518_Reconciliation Agreement between the Zintan and Mashashiyya Tribes_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_170518_Reconciliation Agreement between the Zintan and Mashashiyya Tribes_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	-> Link to national level; external support mechanism; culture of signing The communication between antagonistic parties and the signing of the agreement was supported by the locally-based Reconciliation Council. Moreover, the agreement is clearly embedded in a culture of signing (and supporting) agreements to bring an end to the violence between the tribes of this locale (Fezzan).
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement seems linked to the national process. Although it primarily relates to a highly localise conflict and was signed by local tribal leaders, it stresses on the wish of the signing parties that "peace may return to Libya".

Name of Locale al-'Awiniyya, 'Umur, Zawiyya

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 32.431756, 12.533279

Participant type Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Mediator, facilitator or similar No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) Page 1, In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

Page 1, Blessings and peace on our noble prophet and envoy of Allah, guided by the Almighty.

Page 1, "Repel [evil] by that [deed] which is better; and thereupon the one whom between you and him is enmity [will become] as though he was a devoted friend. But none is granted it except those who are patient, and none is granted it except one having a great portion [of good]." [Surat Fussilat 34]

And the Almighty said: "And cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression." [Surat al-Maidah 2]

And he, peace be upon him, said: "The whole of a Muslim is inviolable for another Muslim: his blood, his property, and his honour." [Hadith Nawawi 35]

Grievance List Page 1, In order to preserve the cohesion of the social fabric and to fix the rift between brothers, neighbours and siblings in one nation, and in the desire to avoid more strife, wars and bloodshed, we stand today at this historic milestone to witness and to assist the sensible position called for by the Mashashiyya and Zintan tribes as well as those other tribes around them (to rise above injury and return kinship and repair the rift so that tranquillity and peace may return to Libya).

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover Page 1, 6. In the case of any act of aggression or criminal act by any individual or group from the quarreling parties, the case against the offender or offenders will be determined and they will be handed over to a neutral agency agreed-upon by the parties, or to the reconciliation council given that the parties pledged not [to engage] in indiscriminate and random retaliation with the raising of social coverage from the defectors.
