Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Statement from the Sheikhs and Dignitaries of the Tribes of Tarhunah Regarding the Events Taking Place in Southern Tripoli
Date	22 Jan 2019
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	Sheikhs and Dignitaries of the Tribes of Tarhunah (Social Council of Tarhunah)
Third parties	-
Description	An agreement described as between civic leaders, which appears to solidify a ceasefires, directed at violence in Tripoli between rival militias linked to the U.N.-backed Government of National Accord (GNA), including the 7th Brigade and Tripoli Protection Force connected to a Wafalla Tribe initiative in Southern Tripoli. The agreement concentrates on restoring relationships within the city.

Agreement document	LY_190122_Tarhunah Ceasefire_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	LY_190122_Tarhunah Ceasefire_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Informal but persistent process
Rationale	-> Link to national level; no external support mechanism; culture of signing The peace process under scrutiny is not supported by any formal national or regional mechanism. Moreover, it appear that this agreement is part of a larger and systematic peace process where agreement are commonly accepted as a way to resolve conflicts. Indeed the agreement mentions that signing parties "welcome the agreement that was a result of the efforts of the sheikhs and dignitaries in the Social Council of the Warfalla Tribes".
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	Although the agreement refers to local fighting, it is clearly linked to the national process. It involves local governance actors (tribal leaders and heads of city social council) that represent the people of the city of Tarhunah. It mentions that "The people of Tarhunah stress the importance of national unity".
Name of Locale	Tarhunah
Nature of Locale	City
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	32.433925, 13.634337

Participant type	Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar

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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, In the Name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful Page 1, They [The people of Tarhunah] also thank Allah for the wisdom that he has given everyone concerned with the matter.
Grievance List	Page 1, The people of Tarhunah welcome these efforts and commend them, and they give their sincerest thanks and appreciation to all who have intervened to fix the rift and de-escalate the crisis on the horizon.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	Page 1, 4. The members of the tribes of Tarhunah call upon the security agencies in the city to arrest all individuals accused of committing crimes in the city or outside it, and they ask all of the other cities and areas in Libya to do the same. Page 1, 5. They also call upon those of them that are accused of crimes anywhere in Libya to present themselves to the courts to look into their cases and the charges against them. In the case that these individuals do not respect these values and principles, then the dignitaries and sheikhs of the tribes of Tarhunah, like other tribes, will have to take the necessary steps to end their right to reside and be protected in the city.
