Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Pledge and Reconciliation Charter Between the Cities of Misrata and Zintan
Date	26 Apr 2018
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	Mustafa Muhammad Karwad, Misrata [signed] Salem Al Mabrook Salamah, Zintan [signed] Ibrahim Omar Bin Rajab, Misrata [signed] Mustafa Al Barouni, Zintan [signed] Mukhtar Ahmad Badi, Misrata [signed] Omar Ghaith Qarambal, Zintan [signed] Ahmad Muhammad Al Dharat, Misrata [signed] Muftah Mansour Ali, Zintan [signed] Muhammad Ibrahim Al Rajoubi, Misrata [signed] Abdullah Ahmad, Zintan [signed] Ramadan Muhammad Maetiq, Misrata [signed] Al Bashir Masoud Al Thuailib, Zintan [signed] Muhammad Ibrahim Al Nuairi, Misrata [signed] Khalifah A Shuaib, Zintan [signed] Ali Nuradin Kambah, Misrata [signed] Shaaban Al Amyani Al Marhalni, Zintan [not signed] Jibril Abdulkareem Al Raidh, Misrata [signed] Al Mahdi Masoud Abdullah, Zintan [signed] Miftah Muhammad Al Darwish, Misrata [signed] Abdullah Saleh Al Bulai'izi, Zintan [signed] Mustafa Muhammad Warith, Misrata [signed] Mustafa Ahmad Al Turki, Zintan [signed] Saleh Ali Ismio, Misrata [signed] Omar Muhammad Mulaiqitah, Zintan, [not signed] Faraj Ali Abu Sha'alah, Misrata, [signed] Muhammad Ali Al Nimr, Zintan [not signed] Al Hussein Omar bin Hamidah, Misrata [signed] Mukhtar Dhaw Al Akhdhar, Zintan [not signed] Muhammad Abdulsalam Al Shah, Misrata [not signed] Abdulsalam Abu Sitah, Zintan [signed]
Third parties	-
Description	18 point agreement between the towns of Zintan and Misrata ending over 4 years of conflict. The Agreement provides for the unity of Libya; equality in citizenship; an end to clashes; mutual respect; and end to media hostilities; respect for property, freedom of movement and the facilitation of trade; begin exchange of knowledge between public servants; ending the political crisis.

Agreement document	LY_180426_Pledge and Reconciliation Charter between the Cities of Misrata and Zintan_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	LY_180426_Pledge and Reconciliation Charter between the Cities of Misrata and Zintan_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)	Page 1, 2. Confirming the unity of Libya and rejecting any calls for division, or threats of it, of the country
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	No specific mention.

Public administration	Page 2, 14. Starting an exchange of knowledge and expertise between the public institutions in the two cities in the field of building and construction, facilitating the work of the public and private companies of each city inside the other city, and investing natural resources in accordance with the law, all through coordination between the two sides through the joint committee
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	Page 1, 4. Confirming the principle of citizenship and equality for all Libyans, confirming their civil and political rights and the right to equal opportunity, and rejecting all discrimination
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Equality Page 1, 4. Confirming the principle of citizenship and equality for all Libyans, confirming their civil and political rights and the right to equal opportunity, and rejecting all discrimination Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Freedom of movement Page 2, 12. Respecting the freedom of movement and trade, as well as the people of each city facilitating these freedoms for each other
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Property Page 2, 11. Respecting the property of the people of either city, whether inside each city or outside it

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Rights related issues

Citizenship	Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizen, general Page 1, 4. Confirming the principle of citizenship and equality for all Libyans, confirming their civil and political rights and the right to equal opportunity, and rejecting all discrimination
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 2, 10. Adhering to the importance of instilling a spirit of cooperation and harmony among the people of the two cities through the media in the two cities and other means of spreading culture, like sermons and seminars, in each city
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
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	Page 2, 14. Starting an exchange of knowledge and expertise between the public institutions in the two cities in the field of building and construction, facilitating the work of the public and private companies of each city inside the other city, and investing natural resources in accordance with the law, all through coordination between the two sides through the joint committee
International funds	No specific mention.
Business	Page 2, 13. Facilitating commercial and industrial trade, and all economic activities, between the two cities
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	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision Page 1, 5. Confirming the sanctity of Libyan blood and prohibiting any armed clashes, or threats of it, between the two cities, calling for a resort to dialogue to manage any conflict, and rejecting the threat of violence between the people of the two cities
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
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	Page 1, 8. Working together to solve any disputes, conflicts, or killings between Libyans, instilling a comprehensive national reconciliation, and forming a joint committee to solve any outstanding disputes.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	Page 1, 3. Committing to the principles of the 17 February Revolution as the foundation for any work, reconciliation, or agreement between the two cities and any other city Page 1, 7. Mutual respect from the people of the two cities to all of the social components in the two cities, and each city respecting the specificities of the other Page 2, 15. Coordinating, consulting, and bringing opinions closer in order to serve the interests of the country Page 2, 16. Working together to solve the current political crisis and end the suffering of Libyans Page 2, 18. We call upon all Libyans to support this agreement and work to make the efforts of comprehensive reconciliation successful all over the country.

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	No specific mention.
