

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 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	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Libyan local processes
Parties	<p>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 Maeti, 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]</p>
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

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	<p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Page 2, 15. Coordinating, consulting, and bringing opinions closer in order to serve the interests of the country</p> <p>Page 2, 16. Working together to solve the current political crisis and end the suffering of Libyans</p> <p>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.</p>

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.
