

<b>Country/entity</b>	Libya
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Pledge and Reconciliation Charter Between the Cities of Misrata and Zintan
<b>Date</b>	26 Apr 2018
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/conflict level</b>	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 -

)

<b>Stage</b>	Framework/substantive - partial
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Libyan local processes
<b>Parties</b>	<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 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]</p>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	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**

<b>Citizenship</b>	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
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	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
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

---

## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	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.

<b>Mechanism</b>	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.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reparations</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Reconciliation</b>	<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**

<b>UN signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other international signatory</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Referendum for agreement</b>	No specific mention.
<b>International mission/force/ similar</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Enforcement mechanism</b>	No specific mention.

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source**

Misrata Channel on Facebook post dated 27 April 2018, <https://www.facebook.com/misuratachannel17/posts/>

%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D9%88%D9%82%D8%B9%D9%88%D9%86-

%D8%B9%D9%84%D9%89-%D8%A7%D8%AA%D9%81%D8%A7%D9%82-

%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%84%D8%AD-%D8%A8%D9%8A%D9%86-

%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1%D8%A7%D8%AA%D8%A9-%D9%88-

%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B2%D9%86%D8%AA%D8%A7%D9%86%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B5%D9%84%D

---