

Country/entity	Libya
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Minutes of Misrata-Tawagha Agreement on the Return of Displaced Persons and Compensation for those Affected
Date	31 Aug 2016
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>Signature of the President of the Dialogue Committee of Misrata  Name/ [Illegible] Signature/ [Illegible] Date/ [Illegible] </p> <p>Signature of the President of the Dialogue Committee of Tawagha  Name/ [Illegible] Signature/ [Illegible] Date/ [Illegible] </p> <p>Approval of the City Council of Misrata  Name/ Signature/ Date/ [No signature] </p> <p>Approval of the Local Council of Tawagha  Name/ Signature/ Date/ [No signature]</p>
Third parties	<p>Ratification of the Libyan State  Name/ Signature/ Date/ [No signature]</p>
Description	Agreement providing for comprehensive reparation and reconciliation between Tawagha and Misrata, organised by local councils and underwritten by the state.

Agreement document [LY_160831_Agreement between Misrata and Tawagha_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [LY_160831_Agreement between Misrata and Tawagha_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 agreement was facilitated and supported by the locally-established Dialogue Committees of the two cities under the auspices of the central government. Moreover, it is embedded in a culture of signing (and supporting) agreements in this locale between tribes. It is also the fruit of several meetings between the two cities.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process? Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale The agreement is apparently linked to the national process as it was ratified by the Libyan state and approved by the Libyan government. Moreover, the agreement mentions that "the Libyan State commits to compensate for the damage this agreement compensates for outside the time period included in the General National Programme for Reparation".

Name of Locale Misrata, Tawergha

Nature of Locale Region

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 32.205600, 15.087264

Participant type Central state actor
Local state actor
Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) The Libyan State

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Central state actor

Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture) No specific mention.

Grievance List Based [...] on the will of the two sides to put an end to the problems between Misrata and Tawagha. [Also based on] the will to have social peace, justice, re-establishment of a state of law and to cooperate in preventing the mistakes of the past or transferring it to coming generations

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
