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PEACE MAKERS LIBYA

Multitrack Roadmap Initiative

A Proposal to Relaunch the Political Process in Libya

Peace Makers Libya

Version 4 - September 2024

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Executive Summary

The initiative seeks to provide a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the political crisis in Libya, which is plagued by deteriorating humanitarian, security, and economic conditions. The initiative aims to establish the foundations of political stability by addressing the root causes of the conflict and promoting national reconciliation through four parallel tracks (local governance, economic, security, and political) within a unified framework.

Vision & Main Objectives

- **Short-Term Vision:** Establish a political dialogue committee to prepare four foundational charters that address the root causes of the conflict.
- **Mid-Term:** Implement the outcomes and apply practical solutions to the causes of the conflict.
- **Long-Term:** Establish a constitution and achieve the national reconciliation as a result of the proposed solutions.

The Initiative's vision can be achieved through the following direct objectives:

- **Breaking the Deadlock and Resolving the Political Impasse:** Invoke Article 64 of the 2015 Political Agreement and form a new, balanced political dialogue committee with a balanced composition to lay the groundwork for a national discussion on state-building methods and principles.
- **Addressing the Deep-Seated Causes of Conflict:** End the political division and ensure its non-recurrence by addressing the conflict causes through the preparation of consensual foundational charters to be put to a referendum. The committee will also form a transitional government to implement the outcomes according to a precise timeline.
- **Expanding the Participation Base:** Strengthen the institutional framework by ensuring comprehensive representation of political institutions, parties, and community organizations. The local governance track will broaden political participation through decentralization and ensure fair representation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, linguistic, and cultural groups.
- **Leveraging Past Experiences:** Build on the outcomes of the 2020 Berlin Conference, the political Agreement - 2015, Security Council and UN resolutions.

Operational Framework

The framework involves the formation of a political dialogue committee (the Founding Committee) with specific attributes, tasks, timelines, and mechanisms for follow-up and evaluation as follows:

- **Tasks:** Establish local governance rules, resource allocation, rebuild security institutions, define electoral eligibility criteria, and select a unified transitional government which oversees the implementation of the referendum and its outcomes.
- **Structure:** The initiative proposes a structure that ensures balance between official political parties and other political institutions such as unions, federations, civil society organizations, and major social institutions.
- **Timeline:** Divided into four main phases, each with distinct milestones: the preparatory phase (establishment of the committee and goal setting), the foundational phase (drafting foundational charters), the implementation phase (executing the outcomes through the transitional government), and the evaluation phase (monitoring dialogue and referendum results).
- **Legal Legitimacy:** The committee derives its legitimacy from relevant mandates and international decisions to ensure legitimacy and recognition.

Expected Results

- Addressing the political deadlock and rebuilding stability
- Strengthening the participation of political and societal institutions in the political process
- Providing a strong foundation and a cohesive environment for transparent and effective electoral processes.

Concepts and Definitions

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| State | : State of Libya. |
| Political parties | : Political parties authorized to engage in political activities according to Libyan law. |
| Social institutions | : Structures or entities concerned with social affairs related to tribal, cultural, or geographical components. |
| Community institutions | : Entities focused on providing services aimed at enhancing community well-being and playing a significant role in improving quality of life and fostering social cohesion, such as civil society organizations and social institutions for tribes, cities, and towns. |
| Marginalized groups | : Groups that face difficulties in obtaining their basic rights or do not enjoy the same opportunities as others. |
| Political actors | : Individuals, groups, or entities that play a significant role in shaping and directing policy and decision-making, such as the government, legislative authorities, military forces, and armed formations. |
| Previous initiatives | : Efforts and policies adopted or implemented previously with the aim of resolving the Libyan crisis. |
| “Full package” | : Integration and coordination among multiple, overlapping pathways aimed at streamlining the process by providing all necessary elements in a single unit. |
| Foundational charters | : Documents and political agreements considered fundamental for the establishment and documentation of the constitution in Libya. |
| Constitutional charters | : Rules and principles that govern the operation of the government and the relationships between the state and citizens, which have been subject to a public referendum. |
| Temporary constitution | : A set of legal rules used as a regulatory framework for a government or state during a transitional period, serving as a temporary alternative to the permanent constitution. The temporary constitution is used in political crises. |
| Legislation | : Laws and regulations. |
| Referendum | : A voting process in which citizens are required to express their opinions. |
| Resource revenues | : Revenue or financial benefits that the state derives from the exploitation of natural resources. |
| Local governance | : An administrative system aimed at distributing administrative and executive authority from the national level to lower levels. |
| Security sector | : A part of the government system responsible for ensuring public security and safety, and protecting citizens from threats and risks. This sector includes a variety of civilian and military agencies and institutions. |

1. Introduction

The Libyan crisis is one of the most significant political and security challenges facing the region in recent years. Since the overthrow of the previous regime in 2011, Libya has experienced a series of political crises and renewed armed conflicts that have led to a deterioration of humanitarian, security, and economic conditions, profoundly affecting the lives of its citizens. Despite international and local efforts, the country continues to face chaos and division, threatening its stability and future.

This initiative aims to find a comprehensive and sustainable solution to the Libyan crisis, based on an in-depth study of the current situation and a deep understanding of the motivations and causes of the conflict on one hand, and the needs and aspirations of the people on the other. The initiative seeks to build a foundation for political stability through the implementation of practical and impactful steps, including addressing the root causes of tension and conflict, supporting national reconciliation efforts, strengthening the role of government institutions, and achieving security and justice throughout the country.

Any solution to the Libyan crisis undoubtedly requires commitment from all concerned parties, whether local or international, and also demands well-considered strategies that take into account Libya's cultural, social, and political specifics. Therefore, this initiative represents a practical framework that reflects our desire to achieve comprehensive national consensus, through which peace and prosperity for Libya can be realized.

The initiative is based on fundamental principles including the unity and independence of the state, respect for human rights, the promotion of good governance, transparency, and participatory work among all parties. Through this initiative, we aim to address the core issues related to the four pathways (**local governance, economic, political, and security/military**) within a unified constitutional framework, offering feasible and consensus-based solutions that contribute to restoring stability, building the future, and establishing a new era of peace.

2. Intellectual Framework and Rationale for the Initiative in the Current Context

Following the failure to conduct elections on December 24, 2021, and Libya entering a phase of political stagnation, the Peace Makers team began a series of activities to break this stalemate, leveraging their expertise in community dialogue and political mediation. These activities aimed to study and analyze the reasons behind the failure of previous political initiatives and to draw lessons from their strengths in order to design a strategic roadmap that addresses the motivations of the conflict and mechanisms for addressing them, while ensuring necessary guarantees for political actors.

The team began formulating a roadmap proposal by collecting and analyzing previous initiatives, then proceeded to form a brainstorming team that included a group of experts and political leaders capable of collective thinking and translating their ideas into a consensus vision for what the new roadmap should entail, with the goal of setting the country on the right path towards sustainable peace.

The individuals involved in this collective thinking were selected based on several key criteria, including:

- **Specialized Political Expertise:** Background in areas relevant to the initiative and its discussed pathways.
- **Analytical Thinking:** Critical and analytical thinking skills, with the ability to derive ideas and strategies and offer innovative solutions.
- **Diverse Backgrounds:** Varied backgrounds to ensure a comprehensive and integrated perspective, including political, geographical, and age diversity.
- **Ability to Interact with Stakeholders:** Experience in engaging with various stakeholders and the community.
- **Strategic Thinking:** Ability to see the big picture and understand the impact of ideas and recommendations on strategic goals.

As a result of this series of activities, the brainstorming group, coordinated by the Peace Makers team, continued its studies and analyses to shape a comprehensive initiative called the “Multi-Track Roadmap” to relaunch the Libyan political process.

The brainstorming group began its work with in-depth discussions to answer two central questions:

- I. **What are the reasons for the failure of previous efforts, settlements, and initiatives?**
- II. **What are the main drivers of the conflict, including their implications, and what suggestions can be made to address them within an initiative or complete package?**

2.1. Reasons and Contributing Factors to the Failure of Previous Efforts

The reasons for renewed tension and internal conflict can be varied and complex, but in this context, they can be summarized as follows:

- **Addressing the Consequences of Tension and Conflict:** Focusing on addressing the outcomes of tension and conflict without addressing their underlying causes and drivers.
- **Lack of a Comprehensive Political Vision:** The absence of a cohesive political vision has led to a lack of coordination and integration between previous initiatives.
- **Focus on Limited Political Settlements:** Relying on political settlements based on power-sharing among some active parties without considering other stakeholders.
- **Lack of a Balance System of Incentives, Guarantees, and Sanctions:** Absence of an effective system that balances providing incentives, offering guarantees, and applying sanctions.

2.2. Main Drivers of the Conflict, Implications, and Remedies

In light of the political conditions, the initiative has identified four main issues driving the conflict (**centralization of power, conflict over resource revenues, fragility of the security and military sectors, and conflict over elections**). As a result of these combined causes, several other implications have emerged, as illustrated in Figure 1, making the conflict a recurring issue.

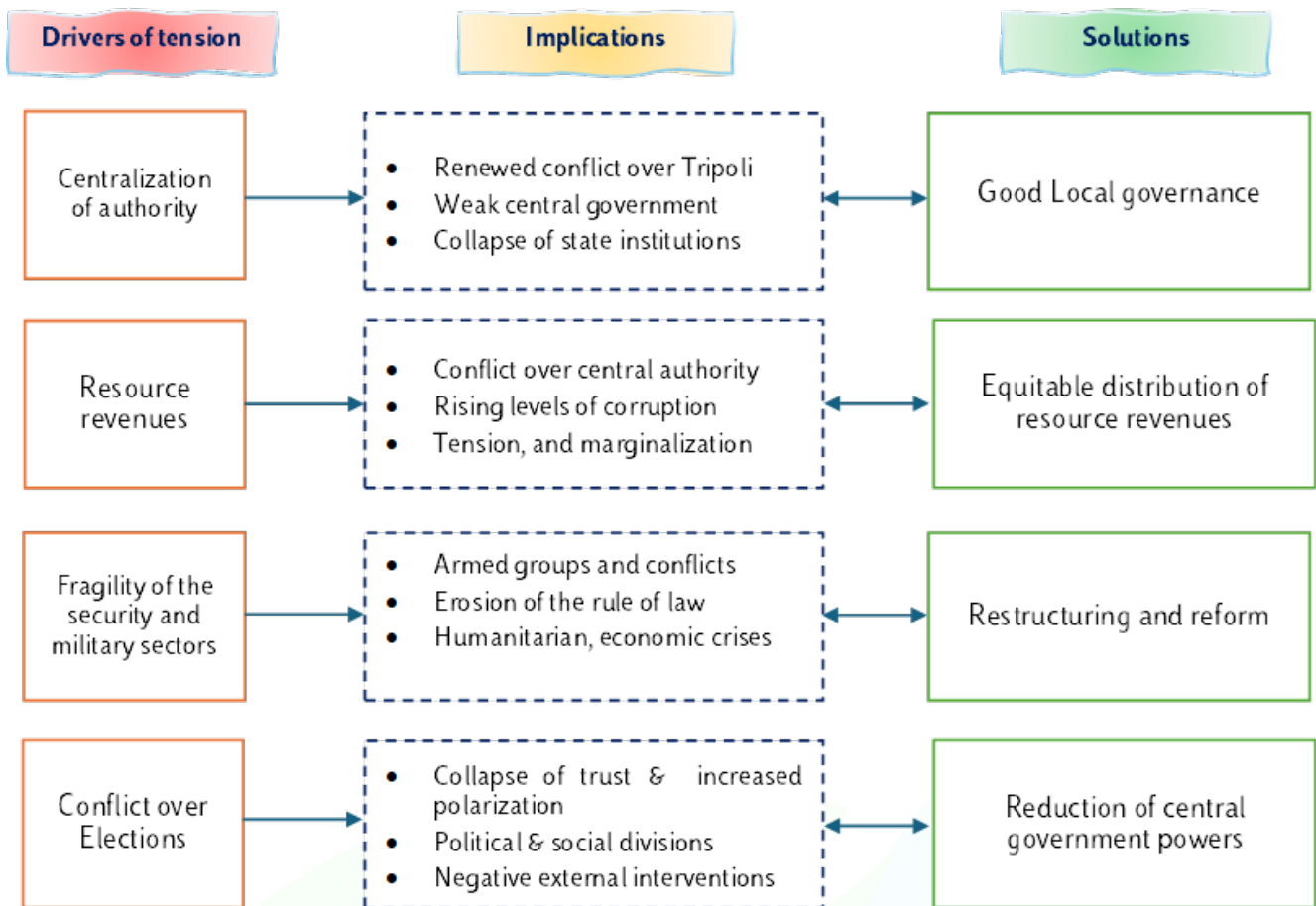


Figure 1: The drivers of tension, implications, and the proposed solutions

3. Objective and Vision

The primary goal of the initiative is to achieve sustainable peace and stability through a gradual and comprehensive political consensus that results in a thorough constitutional foundation addressing the four main drivers of tension. To achieve this goal, we aim to:

- 1. Address the Political Stalemate in Libya:**
 - Organize a comprehensive founding conference (Constituent National Assembly) to renew the legitimacy of political authorities in Libya.
 - Address the causes of the crisis and produce constitutional charters to be ratified.
 - Establish a transitional government with the primary role of conducting elections in accordance with the agreed-upon constitutional charters.
- 2. Address the Deep-Seated Causes of Political Conflict**
 - Resolve the political division and ensure it does not recur in the future.
- 3. Expand the Circle of Participants and Dialogue:**
 - Ensure inclusive representation of existing official political institutions, political parties, community organizations, and independent political and social figures.
 - Emphasize fair representation of women, youth, persons with disabilities at every step of the dialogue.
 - Ensure the active participation of cultural and social component and promote the principle of citizenship.

4. Leverage Previous Experiences and Agreements:

- Build upon the outcomes of the Berlin Conference in 2020, the political Agreement in 2015 (Skhirat), and the United Nations, Security Council resolutions and efforts.
- Learn from the lessons of previous agreements and corresponding local, regional, and international efforts.

The initiative's vision is divided into short, medium, and long-term, as illustrated in Figure 2, making it adaptable to changing circumstances.



Figure 2: The Initiative's vision across the short, medium, and long term

4. Theoretical Framework

There is a clear interconnection between the causes of conflict and its consequences, necessitating a comprehensive and integrated approach. Therefore, the initiative adopts a "Full package" approach to address central issues in parallel, ensuring the required integration. For example, the local governance track, which is central to the initiative, cannot be separated from the economic track related to the distribution of resource revenues.

Additionally, the full package, with its various tracks, forms part of the guarantees provided to the active parties. This diversity ensures that the main and varied demands and concerns of all parties and their social bases are addressed. Active parties can only feel that their demands are considered and engage effectively in the political process through consensus on some fundamental principles of the four main issues, which will fuel political dialogue. The outputs will be in the form of foundational charters that can be voted on in a national referendum to grant them constitutional status. (See figure 3 below)

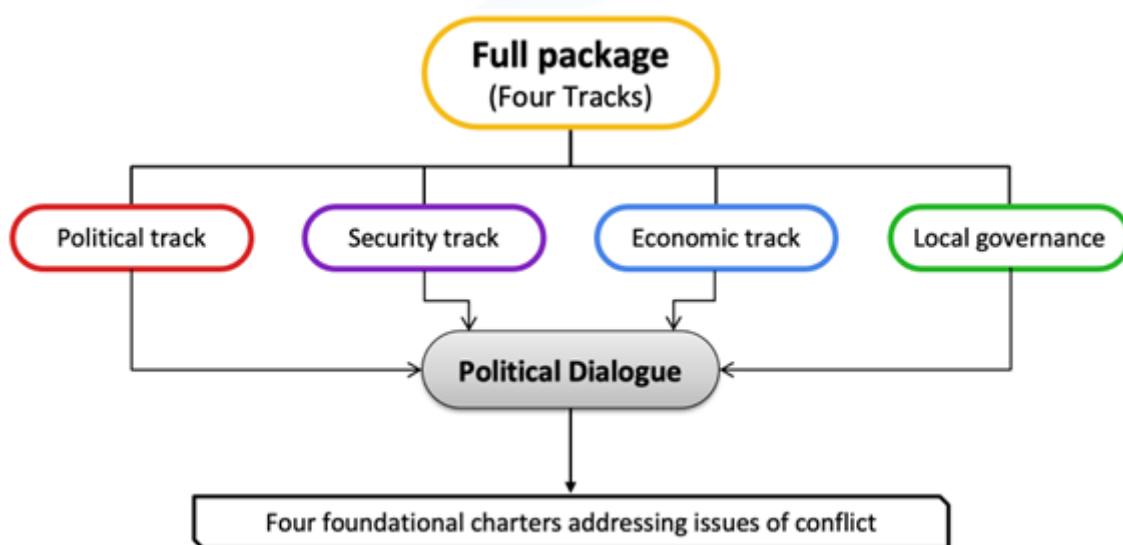


Figure 3: The components of the full package and its outputs

5. Executive Framework and Timeframe

5.1. The Political Dialogue Committee (PDC): a “Libyan Constituent Committee”

The second key feature of the proposal is the central role that a new type of political dialogue committee, inspired by a constituent assembly, should play. This committee will be bound by a strictly defined timeline and will be tasked with addressing the roots of the crisis, reducing political and military polarization, and including influential components to create a form of societal pressure for implementing its outputs.

Tasks and Responsibilities

The committee's role, according to a pre-established timeline, will be to achieve consensus on a constitutional framework that reflects an agreement on the following issues:

- Establishing rules for local governance to address centralization issues and ensure fair participation in decision-making.
- Agreeing on an appropriate mechanism for managing and distributing resource revenues equitably under the new local governance system.
- Developing rules for rebuilding security and military institutions under civilian authority and according to human rights standards.
- Setting rules and criteria for electoral entitlements at various levels (local, parliamentary, and presidential).
- Selecting a transitional government to oversee the implementation of the committee's subsequent phases and monitor progress.
- Submitting the charters issued by the committee for referendum.

Components and Structure

Previous dialogue forums have given disproportionate weight to certain active parties at the expense of others, making them unsuitable for reaching consensus solutions. Therefore, the proposed model focuses on enhancing the role of political institutions, community organizations, and unions alongside active parties. Figure (4) illustrates the proposed structure of the political dialogue committee.

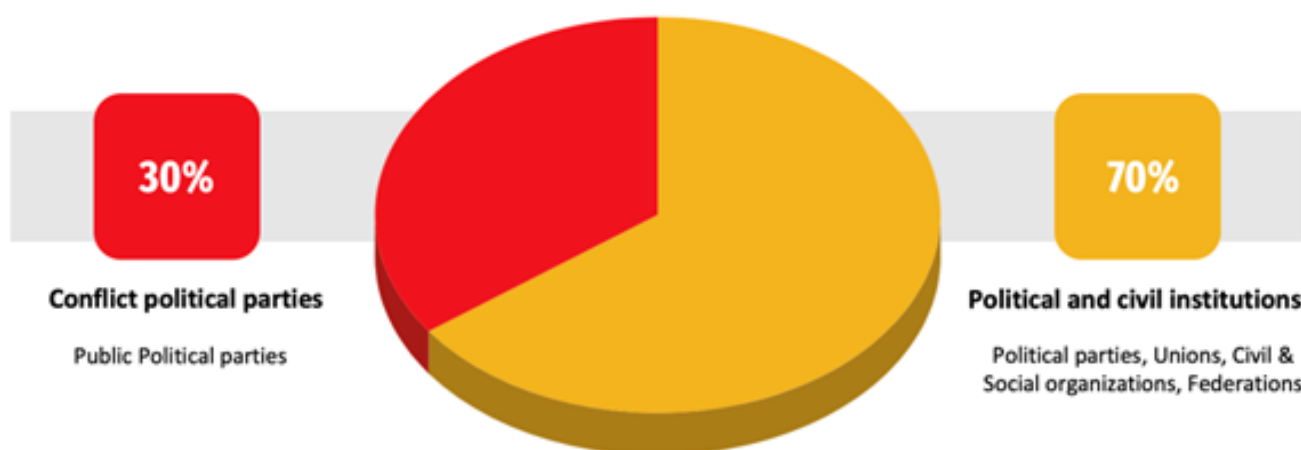


Figure 4: The proposed components & proportions for the PDC

The new proposed structure of the dialogue committee aims to achieve the following:

- **To achieve Balance:** Representation from political, union, and community institutions contributes to creating effective pressure on active parties, thereby enhancing the reach of consensual solutions that address community concerns.
- **To strengthen Institutional Character:** Selecting representatives through structured organizations helps transition from personal politics to a more stable institutional policy, promoting collective action and democratic transition.
- **To ensure Better Representation of Marginalized Groups:** Including parties, unions, and community institutions ensures better representation of youth, women, linguistic, and cultural groups.
- **To improve the Performance of Political Parties:** Involving political parties supports and enhances their performance, thereby strengthening democracy.
- **To ensure Implementation of Dialogue Outputs:** Representation of key political parties remains crucial to ensure the implementation of dialogue outputs and provide necessary incentives and guarantees to active parties, contributing to trust-building and addressing central concerns.

Timeframe

The timeframe consists of multiple stages over a specified period, with the initiative divided into four main phases:

- **Preparatory Phase (Political Dialogue):** This includes forming the political dialogue committee according to the criteria, collecting data, setting objectives, and defining technical teams. It may also involve identifying required resources and planning.
- **Foundational Phase (Drafting Foundational Charters):** The main activities involve drafting of foundational charters, reaching consensus among committee components, and establishing a precise timeline for implementing outputs. This phase may include submitting charters for referendum depending on variables.
- **Implementation Phase (Executing Outputs):** A transitional government will be selected to implement the dialogue outputs and the charters that have been ratified and have become binding constitutional frameworks. The transitional government's program will be strictly limited to executing outputs within a non-extendable timeline.
- **Evaluation Phase (Electoral Entitlements):** This phase involves monitoring and evaluating the results of the political dialogue and referendum and assessing the transitional government's achievement of set goals leading up to the elections.

Each phase plays a crucial role in ensuring the success of the initiative. Figure 5 illustrates the four main phases, while Figures 6 and 7 provide details of each phase, including its timeline and outputs.

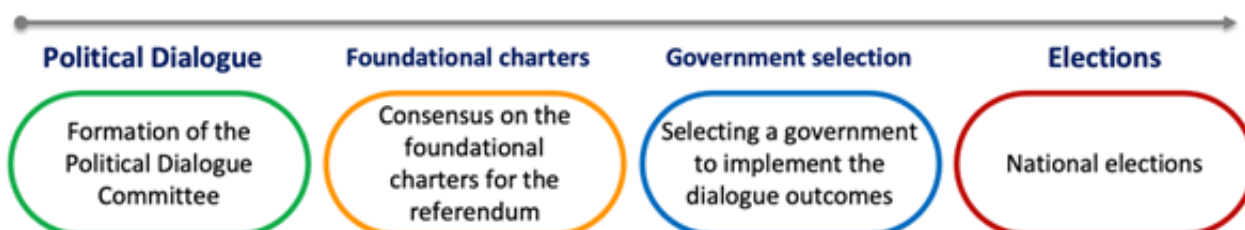


Figure 5: Key stages in the implementation of the initiative

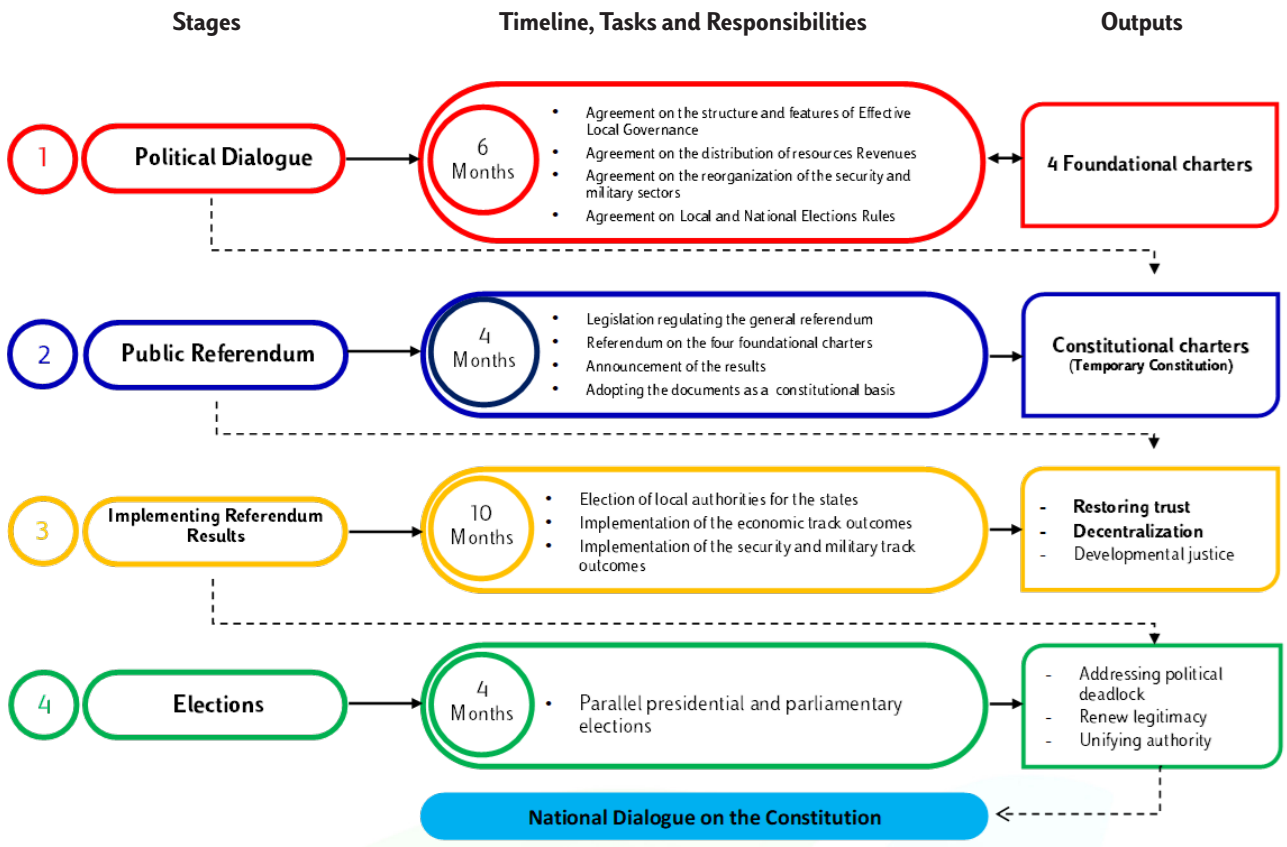


Figure 6: The main stages of implementation, including the tasks, outputs, and timeframes for each stage.

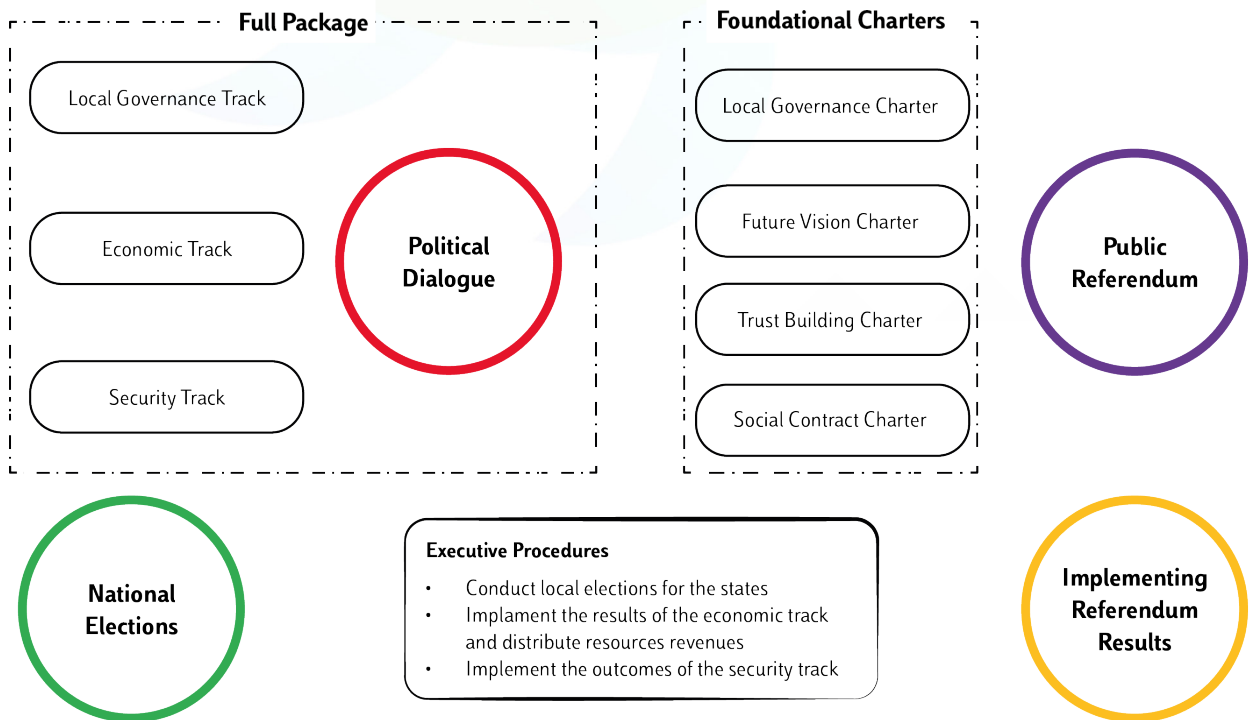


Figure 7: The main phases of implementation along with tasks and outcomes.

5.2. Legal Legitimacy of the Political Dialogue Committee

This initiative can be implemented and successfully achieved in full partnership with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), in accordance with its UN mandate and the relevant Security Council resolutions, specifically:

- [Resolution 2259](#), issued on December 23, 2015 (Article 64 of LPDF agreement-2015)
- [Resolution 2510](#), issued on February 12, 2020
- [Resolution 2656](#), issued on October 28, 2022
- [Resolution 2702](#), issued on October 30, 2023

These resolutions collectively emphasize support for an inclusive political process led by Libyans, facilitated by the UN, and supported by the international community. They welcome all initiatives and efforts aimed at achieving political consensus in Libya, encouraging all parties to actively participate in a serious national dialogue to achieve a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the crisis, while underscoring the importance of respecting Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

5.3. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Oversight Mechanisms

To leverage lessons learned from previous efforts and enhance the initiative's effectiveness while ensuring the achievement of its objectives, the initiative proposes establishing an international committee with a UN mandate to undertake the following tasks:

- **Providing Technical, Logistical, and Political Support:** Facilitate dialogue and the implementation of its outcomes to enhance the peace process.
- **Monitoring and Overseeing the Phases of Political Dialogue:** Ensure that the Political Dialogue Committee progresses according to the set objectives and timeline.
- **Tracking the Implementation of Outcomes:** Monitor the implementation of the outputs produced by the Political Dialogue Committee.
- **Holding Disruptors Accountable:** Take corrective actions against parties obstructing national reconciliation and political dialogue efforts.

5.4. The Initiative and the Unified Government Proposal

The initiative aligns with international and UN calls for the formation of a unified government to oversee the electoral entitlements as quickly as possible through:

- **Forming a National Unity Government:** Establish a compact national unity government to end the current division.
- **Enhancing Libyan Participation:** Facilitate a referendum on the foundational charters to ensure their constitutional validity.
- **Coordinating with the UN Mission:** Ensure the government collaborates with the UN mission to oversee the implementation of the initiative and its pathways, leading to elections according to a specified timeline post-referendum on the foundational charters.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the primary goal of the initiative is to address the political deadlock and resolve the Libyan crisis in a sustainable manner. Furthermore, enhancing the participation of political and community institutions in the political process and empowering them to effectively exercise their political rights is a significant step toward building a cohesive democratic civil state.

The initiative included organizing several dialogue events among various actors across all levels (see appendices), providing a platform for exchanging views among all parties, including the House of Representatives, the High Council of State, and the Presidential Council. Moreover, this initiative is expected to increase the effectiveness of political parties, unions, and community institutions that have rallied around it, enhancing their ability to influence public policies and their future role.

The implementation of this initiative will contribute to building a strong foundation for electoral entitlements, thereby strengthening democracy. We hope it will serve as a starting point for positive transformation, fostering broader participation in decision-making and ensuring a bright political future.



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Appendix I

Signatories of the Initiative as of September 15, 2024

| Political Parties | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Call of Libya Party | 2. National Work Party |
| 3. Call of Qaradabiya Party | 4. Justice and Construction Party |
| 5. Call of the Pen Party | 6. Justice and Progress Party |
| 7. Call Party | 8. Initiative Party |
| 9. Civil Democratic Party | 10. Merit Party |
| 11. Civil Social Party | 12. Democratic National Consensus Party |
| 13. Comprehensive Libya Party | 14. Independent Democratic Party |
| 15. Defenders of the Homeland Party | 16. Libyan National Movement Party |
| 17. Democratic Guidance Party | 18. Free National Assembly Party |
| 19. Democratic Left Party | 20. Change Party |
| 21. Dignity Libya Party | 22. Peace and Prosperity Party |
| 23. Echo of Libya Party | 24. Dardanelles Party |
| 25. Free National Congress Party | 26. Federal National Union Party |
| 27. Future Libya Movement Party | 28. National Movement Party |
| 29. Future Party | 30. Progressive Constitutional Reform Party |
| 31. Growth Libya Party | 32. National Sovereignty Party |
| 33. Growth Party | 34. Libyan Baraka Party |
| 35. Homeland Glories Party | 36. Optimism Party |
| 37. Homeland Party | 38. National Assembly for State Building Party |
| 39. Hope for Libya Party | 40. Communication Party |
| 41. Independent Democratic Party | 42. National Reform Party |
| 43. Libya for All Party | 44. Torch Party |
| 45. Libya for Development Party | 46. Free People's Party |
| 47. Libya Homeland Party | 48. People's Party |
| 49. Libya Nation Party "Libo" | 50. Youth Power Party |
| 51. Libyan Regions Party | 52. Freedom and Equality Party |
| 53. Light Party | 54. Libyan Democratic Assembly Party |
| 55. My Homeland Party | 56. Vanguard Party |
| 57. National Center Party | 58. Libyan National Assembly Party |
| 59. National Centrist Party | 60. Equality Party |
| 61. National Charter Party | 62. Security Party |
| 63. National Forces Alliance Party | 64. Masses Party |
| 65. National Front Coalition Party | 66. Free National Current Party |
| 67. National Project Party | 68. Reform and Renewal Party |
| 69. National Revival Party | 70. Foundation Party |
| 71. National Will Coalition Party | 72. National Consensus Party |
| 73. National Will Coalition Party | 74. Qaradabiya Party |
| 75. Our Homeland Democratic Party | 76. Union Party |



| | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 77. Progressive Libyan Party | 78. National Cooperation Party |
| 79. Promise Party | 80. League Party |
| 81. Third Way Libya Party | 82. Democratic Stability Party |
| 83. Together for the Homeland Coalition Party | 84. People's National Assembly for Stability Party |
| 85. Unity Party | 86. Constitution Party |
| 87. Voice of the People Party | 88. Libyan Defense Party |
| 89. Voice of Workers Party | 90. Wisdom Party |
| 91. Youth of Tomorrow Party | |

Political Parties Blocs

| | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. National Coalition of Libyan Parties | 2. Libyan National Movement |
| 3. Libyan Party League | 4. National Union of Libyan Parties |
| 5. Coordination of Libyan Political Parties & Alliances | 6. Libyan National Movement of Parties |
| 7. Libyan Party Gathering | |

Professional Unions and Federations

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| 1. Libyan Students Union | 2. Syndicate of Academic Faculty Members |
| 3. Libyan Workers Union | 4. Teachers Syndicate |
| 5. Oil and Gas Workers Union | 6. Syndicate of the Private Universities |
| 7. Syndicate of Academic Staff | |

Social institutions

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Supreme Council of Amazigh Libya | 2. Social Council of the Warfalla Tribes |
| 3. National Authority of Sheikhs - Barqa | 4. Supreme Reconciliation Council of Tripoli |
| 5. Social Council of the Tuareg Tribes | 6. Coordination of the Tebu Tribes of Libya |
| 7. Supreme Reconciliation Council of Greater Tripoli | |

Civil Society Organizations

| | |
|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1. Al-Tahir Al-Zawi Charity Foundation | 2. H2O for Supporting Democratic Transition |
| 3. Azgar Association for Awareness | 4. Beltrees Youth Movement |
| 5. National Founding Association "Yes Libya" | 6. National Gathering of Fezzan |

Libyan House of Representatives (HoR)

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Ayman Seif El-Nasr | 2. Abdulwahab Zuwalyah |
| 3. Khaled Al-Ostie | 4. Abdelmonem Belkour |
| 5. Sara Al-Sweih | 6. Abdelsalam Shouha |

High Council of State (HCS)

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1. | Abu Al-Qasem Qzeit | 2. | Fawzi Abdullah |
| 3. | Saeed Kullah | 4. | Hana Elorfi |
| 5. | Shaaban Abousta | 6. | Mohammed Abokamja |
| 7. | Adel Kermous | 8. | Abdelaziz Abohriba |

Presidential Council (PC)

| | | |
|----|--------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Mohammed Al-Menfi | President |
| 2. | Abdullah Al-Lafi | Vice President |
| 3. | Moussa Al-Koni | Vice President |
| 4. | Nasser Jibril | Chief of the Presidential Council Office |
| 5. | Jassim Al-Senousi | Monitoring and Performance Evaluation Office |
| 6. | Ansam Al-Bashti | Protocol Department |
| 7. | Abdelbasset Qoudan | Elections Office |
| 8. | Maha Ben Khalifa | Administrative and Financial Affairs Office |

High National Election Commission (HNCE)

| | | |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Imad Al-Sayeh | Head of the High National Election Commission |
|----|---------------|-----------------------------------------------|

Independent Personalities

| | | |
|-----|-----------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | Abdelbari Shinbaro | Former Deputy Minister of Local Government |
| 2. | Abdelrahman Shalgham | Former Libyan Representative to the United Nations |
| 3. | Ahmed Abuargoub | Director of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation Department |
| 4. | Bashir Hussein | Former Director of the Veterans Affairs Authority, Southern Branch |
| 5. | Fawzi Abdelalli | Former Minister of Interior – Libyan Ambassador and Diplomat |
| 6. | Hasin Lashlem | Academic and Political Activist |
| 7. | Ibrahim Al-Madani | National Reconciliation Affairs Advisor |
| 8. | Iman Al-Kasher | Human Rights Advocate and Political Activist |
| 9. | Essmail Alsharif | Former consultant to the Presidential Council |
| 10. | Kamal El Houni | Former Member of the National Transitional Council |
| 11. | Fathi Bashaagha | Former Prime Minister of Libya |
| 12. | Mohammed Alajeeli | Social leader of southern Region - Member of LPDF |
| 13. | Mohammed Al-Burghouti | Social leader - Member of LPDF |
| 14. | Ali KherallahK | Social leader of Eastern Region - Academic |
| 15. | Mohamed Aldurrat | Head of the Policy Support Office in the Libyan Government |
| 16. | Khaled Elostaa | Deputy Prime Minister |
| 17. | Nuri Elabbar | Former head of the High Elections Commission |
| 18. | Rania Al-Said | Former Libyan Ambassador to China – Libyan Diplomat |
| 19. | Rashad Al-Mahmoudi | Economic Expert and Businessman |
| 20. | Sifaw Twawa | Political activist |
| 21. | Wafia Saifalnasr | Member of LPDF - Political Activist |

Peace Makers Libya

| | | |
|----|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Musab Elgaed | Peace Makers Team |
| 2. | Misbah Omar | Peace Makers Team |
| 3. | Ahmed Shanbir | Peace Makers Team |
| 4. | Bader Swihli | Peace Makers Team |
| 5. | Marwah Alshaybani | Peace Makers Team |
| 6. | Mohammed Alaeb | Peace Makers Team |
| 7. | Mousa Madi | Peace Makers Team |

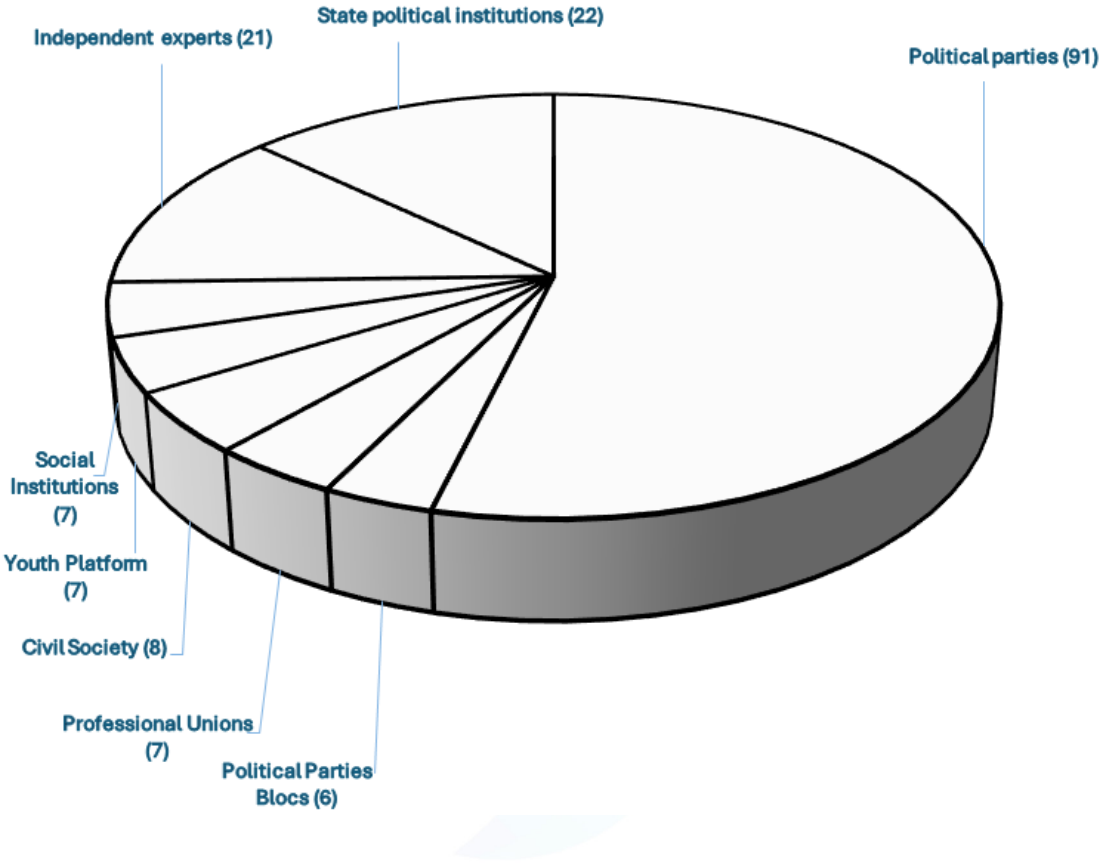
Peace Makers - Youth Platform

| | | | |
|----|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1. | Esra Mohamed Ben Nail | 2. | Abdelkarim Mohamed Keshker |
| 3. | Sajda Elmradi | 4. | Ahmed Senber |
| 5. | Hamid Binnassir | 6. | Azeezah Almansouri |
| 7. | Khawla Abdel Razek Karkara | 8. | Walaa Mohamed Jalal Hanka |



Appendix II

Statistics of contributions to the Initiative as of September 8, 2024



Note: These statistics are accurate as of September 8, 2024, and are subject to change.

Multitrack Roadmap Initiative

A Proposal to Relaunch the Political Process in Libya

Peace Makers Libya

Version 4 - September 2024



صناع السلام ليبيا
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PEACE MAKERS LIBYA