



Security Council

Distr.: General
22 March 2021

Original: English

Letter dated 19 March 2021 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to submit to the Security Council a progress report on the proposed ceasefire monitoring arrangements in Libya pursuant to Council resolutions [2510 \(2020\)](#) and [2542 \(2020\)](#), in addition to my exchange of letters with the President of the Security Council dated 29 December 2020 ([S/2020/1309](#)) and 4 February 2021 ([S/2021/110](#)).

The report provides a brief outline of the latest developments since my report of 19 January 2021 ([S/2021/62](#)). It covers developments regarding the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism since the issuance of my interim report on proposed ceasefire monitoring arrangements in Libya ([S/2020/1309](#)) through 15 March 2021. It contains an update on the work of the advance team deployed to Libya, as requested by the Security Council, including its mandate and terms of reference and the consultations undertaken with Libyan and international stakeholders. The report includes details on the latest security and military developments, the planning parameters of the requests made by the Libyan parties, additional information needed for planning purposes and prerequisites for the deployment of a ceasefire monitoring component within the United Nations Support Mission in Libya.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter and the progress report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) António **Guterres**



Proposed ceasefire monitoring arrangements in Libya

Progress report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present progress report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolutions [2510 \(2020\)](#) and [2542 \(2020\)](#), in addition to the exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council dated 29 December 2020¹ and 4 February 2021.² It provides a brief outline of the latest developments since the issuance of my previous report, on 19 January 2021, on the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL).³ It contains an update on the work of the advance team deployed to Libya, as requested by the Council, including its mandate and terms of reference and the consultations undertaken with Libyan and international stakeholders. The report includes details on the latest security/military developments, the planning parameters of the requests made by the Libyan parties, additional information needed for planning purposes and prerequisites for the deployment of a ceasefire monitoring component within UNSMIL. It covers developments regarding the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism since the issuance of my interim report through 15 March 2021.

II. Latest political developments

2. Since the previous report, the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum pursued the implementation of the road map adopted in Tunis in November 2020, entitled “The preparatory phase for a comprehensive solution”. On 5 February 2021, the members of the Forum selected a new interim executive authority to lead the country towards national elections, to be held on 24 December 2021. Mohammad Younes Menfi was selected as President-designate of the Presidency Council, while Mossa al-Koni and Abdullah Hussein al-Lafi were selected as members of the Presidency Council. Forum members selected Abdul Hamid Mohammed Dbeibah as the new Prime Minister-designate.

3. On 8 February, my new Special Envoy and Head of UNSMIL, Ján Kubiš, took up his duties. He met with Libyan actors in Tripoli and Benghazi from 15 to 20 February, and subsequently held consultations with national, regional and international actors, virtually and in person. In his engagements, the Special Envoy highlighted the importance of advancing the implementation of the ceasefire agreement signed on 23 October at the United Nations Office at Geneva. He emphasized the need to support the new interim unified executive authority in its mission to unify Libya and its institutions. He stressed the importance of preparing for the holding of national elections on 24 December 2021, as stipulated in the Libyan Political Dialogue Forum road map.

4. On 10 March, the new Government of National Unity proposed by the Prime Minister-designate received a vote of confidence from the House of Representatives during its meeting in Sirte, with 132 votes in favour of the proposed Government, 2 abstentions and 36 absent members. The Secretary-General welcomed the endorsement of the House of Representatives in a statement issued on 10 March. The Security Council welcomed the vote of confidence by the House of Representatives

¹ [S/2020/1309](#).

² [S/2021/110](#).

³ [S/2021/62](#).

in its presidential statement⁴ issued on 12 March. Other members of the international community expressed support for the Government.

5. On 15 March, the Government of National Unity was sworn in by the House of Representatives during a ceremony held in Tubruq. The Speaker of the House of Representatives, Agila Saleh Gwaider, the President of the High State Council, Khaled Mishri, and several international observers, including the Assistant Secretary-General and Mission Coordinator, Raisedon Zenenga, attended the ceremony. The new Government includes 35 ministers, 5 of whom are women. Separately, the President-designate of the Presidency Council and his two Deputies-designate took the constitutional oath before the Supreme Court in Tripoli, also on 15 March.

III. Work of the advance team

Mandate and terms of reference

6. Following the request in my interim report for a clear but flexible mandate to enable UNSMIL to support the ceasefire monitoring mechanism, the Security Council requested the swift establishment and deployment of an advance team to Libya, security conditions and coronavirus disease (COVID-19) requirements permitting. In addition, the Council requested a report on the preparations undertaken by the advance team, as well as practical proposals, following coordination with the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, for amending the Mission's mandate, including with regard to the tasks and scale of the monitoring mechanism.⁵

7. In response to the Security Council request, the Libya planning team at United Nations Headquarters established a multidisciplinary and inter-agency advance team. The team departed New York on 27 February, commenced its work in Tunisia on 1 March and arrived in Libya on 3 March. The consultations of the advance team in Libya are continuing.

8. The advance team is composed of 10 representatives from the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, the Department of Peace Operations, the Department of Operational Support and the Department of Safety and Security, complementing existing UNSMIL capacities and expertise. The Northern Africa Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs/Department of Peace Operations provides Secretariat support for the advance team.

9. The objectives of the advance team are to further United Nations planning and provide the foundation for a scalable UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in support of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism, taking into account the ongoing 5+5 Joint Military Commission discussions on the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. Building on the work of UNSMIL to support the intra-Libyan dialogue on security/military aspects and the security working group of the International Follow-up Committee for Libya of the Berlin process, the advance team is conducting the relevant assessments and planning for the establishment of an UNSMIL monitoring component to support the monitoring mechanism, assisting UNSMIL in providing support for the efforts of the Commission to operationalize the mechanism and providing recommendations on potential amendments to the UNSMIL mandate, including proposals on the tasks and scale of the monitoring component, with due regard for gender considerations. The advance team will report its findings to the Special Envoy through the Assistant Secretary-General and Mission Coordinator.

⁴ S/PRST/2021/6.

⁵ S/2021/110.

Consultations with Libyan and international stakeholders

10. To date, the advance team has held consultations with Libyan stakeholders and regional organizations in Tunis, Tripoli and Benghazi. During a two-day COVID-19 quarantine at the United Nations Oea compound, the team continued its work and held virtual meetings. At the time of the preparation of the present report, consultations were continuing in Sirte and planned for Misratah.

11. The advance team met the members of the new Government of National Unity and security/military officials from the Government of National Accord and the Libyan National Army, as well as women's groups from across the country. The team held separate meetings with the Government of National Accord and Libyan National Army delegations to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission. The advance team had exchanges with representatives of regional organizations based in Tunis to hear their views on potential areas of support that could be provided, as well as with United Nations representatives based in Libya and Tunisia.

12. The initial discussions centred on technical and operational issues pertaining to the deployment and operationalization of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component, in support of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism. Discussions confirmed the Libyan parties' agreement on the need to establish an UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component and their commitment to supporting it. Discussions also helped to identify technical and operational aspects that must be jointly assessed and finalized in order to deploy an UNSMIL monitoring component in a timely and practical manner.

13. The advance team will hold additional meetings with the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and its subcommittees to further elaborate on their request for United Nations support in operationalizing the ceasefire monitoring mechanism. The team will conduct a scoping exercise and site visits to assess key operational security, administrative, logistical and medical considerations pertaining to the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component.

IV. Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism

Latest security/military developments

14. Since the issuance of my interim report, the Libyan parties have continued their efforts towards implementing the ceasefire agreement. The 5+5 Joint Military Commission prioritized the opening of the coastal road between Sirte and Abu Qurayn (about 120 km) as a first step, to be followed by the withdrawal of foreign fighters and mercenaries.

15. From 4 to 7 February, the 5+5 Joint Military Commission met in Sirte. The parties agreed to clear a portion of the road of mines, booby traps and explosive remnants of war. The clearance process was begun on 10 February, with technical and coordination support from the Libyan Mine Action Centre and the Mine Action Service. Government of National Accord teams were tasked to clear the road from Abu Qurayn to Buwayrat al-Hasun (70 km). As at 10 March, they had completed the clearance process. As at 11 March, the Libyan National Army had completed about 47 per cent of the clearance, including 22.5 km of the 50-km section of the road from gate number 30 to Buwayrat al-Hasun. Overall, both sides encountered 5 tons of explosive remnants of war, 2 tons of which were safely destroyed on 20 February and 3 tons of which were destroyed on 13 March.

16. During the same meeting in Sirte, the 5+5 Joint Military Commission agreed to form a limited joint Libyan military force to deter ceasefire violations and boost confidence-building measures. The parties provided additional information on their vision for the ceasefire monitoring mechanism and the role of international observers, to be provided by UNSMIL. While there was no discussion on the establishment of the joint police force at that meeting, the advance team was subsequently informed that both delegations to the Commission had identified 100 police officers each, ready to be deployed.

17. Since the issuance of my interim report, the security working group of the International Follow-up Committee on Libya of the Berlin process has met regularly, at the co-chair level and in plenary session, to monitor the security situation in Libya, as well as progress made in the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. The working group continued to emphasize the need to ensure the withdrawal of foreign elements from the country, as well as the need to accelerate the reopening of the coastal road, as a matter of priority. Libyan stakeholders from various sides continued to call for the departure of all foreign forces from Libya.

18. On 28 February, foreign forces reportedly relocated from western and downtown Sirte towards Wadi Harawah checkpoint (50 km east of Sirte). The relocation took place following a request from the Speaker of the House of Representatives to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission to help to secure Sirte. It enabled the reopening of Ghardabiya airport and paved the way for the holding of the House of Representatives session in which the Government of National Unity was endorsed. However, foreign elements continued to be reported in Sirte and allegedly continued to maintain positions on the outskirts of the city. In addition, there has reportedly been no reduction in foreign forces or their activities in central Libya.

Confirmed planning parameters for United Nations support for the Libyan-led and Libyan-owned ceasefire monitoring mechanism

19. On the basis of information available at the time, and as well as on exchanges of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission with UNSMIL, a number of planning parameters for the establishment of an UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in support of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism were communicated in my interim report. Taking into account the latest developments, as well as additional consultations by UNSMIL and the advance team with the parties and other stakeholders, some of the planning parameters have been clarified and new ones identified.

20. *Ceasefire monitoring mechanism.* As described in the interim report, the mechanism would include two layers: joint subcommittees and joint ceasefire monitoring teams. The subcommittees would be responsible for the overall monitoring of compliance, resolving conflict and responding to complaints and violations of the ceasefire. They would play an important role in arbitrating, or facilitating the arbitration of, violations and disputes. The joint monitoring teams, when constituted and tasked, would monitor and verify reported violations and specific actions of the parties in a defined area, in compliance with the provisions of the ceasefire agreement.

21. UNSMIL would be represented in both layers of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism to ensure that it is able to coordinate its support and inform the reporting of activities in the form of impartial observations provided to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission. The gender dimension of ceasefire monitoring would need to be clearly integrated at all levels of the mechanism and in the conduct of monitoring activities.

22. As requested by the Libyan parties, UNSMIL would provide impartial third-party support for monitoring and assessing the parties' implementation of the

ceasefire agreement. UNSMIL would provide a nimble team of monitors at the initial stage, to work alongside monitors from representatives of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission. UNSMIL monitors would deploy in a scalable and incremental manner to ensure that an initial operating capability was made available at the earliest opportunity, subject to the prevailing conditions on the ground and the approval of the Security Council, the Commission and relevant Libyan authorities. A forward presence of monitors would be established, as soon as conditions permit, from the existing hub in Tripoli. The pace of deployment of the UNSMIL monitoring component would be contingent on the pace and scope of the Libyan parties' implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

23. *Task.* The role of UNSMIL monitors would be limited to the monitoring of violations of the ceasefire agreement reported by the national monitors and other local sources to the ceasefire monitoring mechanism. The task would imply the participation of UNSMIL monitors in ground monitoring missions in the designated area.

24. UNSMIL would facilitate confidence-building and constructive engagement among the parties through the mechanism of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, including through the provision of technical advice as they jointly pursue a sustainable implementation of the ceasefire agreement.

25. UNSMIL would provide assistance to the 5+5 Joint Military Commission to finalize its plans for the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the operationalization of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism. Specifically, UNSMIL would assist the Commission and the joint subcommittees, once established, in jointly translating their strategic views into a tangible workplan for a timely and smooth establishment of the mechanism. The UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component would also provide training support to national monitors. Lastly, on the basis of consultations with the Commission, UNSMIL could provide Secretariat support to the Commission and its subcommittees.

26. *Area of operation.* The UNSMIL monitors would initially monitor the coastal road. At a later stage, monitoring could expand to the Abu Qurayn-Bin Jawwad-Suknah triangle (approximately 39,700 km² and consisting of a large area comprising mainly small towns and unpopulated desert areas, except the city of Sirte) and possibly beyond, subject to confirmation.

27. Additional discussions with Libyan stakeholders have raised the possibility of deploying a future UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component at more than one base in Sirte, subject to confirmation. Such a deployment would affect the scope, type and level of support required, including logistics and security.

28. *Reporting.* The UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component would not be integrated under the ceasefire monitoring mechanism. It would instead work in close coordination with the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and the joint subcommittees. UNSMIL monitors would report to the Special Envoy and Head of the Mission through the Assistant Secretary-General and Mission Coordinator.

29. *Selection criteria for the monitors.* The UNSMIL monitors would be selected on an individual basis. They would be deployed as unarmed civilians or unarmed military/police personnel in plain clothes (no uniforms). The monitors would, preferably, have a knowledge of Arabic. The choice of nationalities of the monitors would take into consideration political and security implications in Libya and the stated position of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission.

30. *Role of regional organizations.* As requested by the 5+5 Joint Military Commission, the contribution of regional organizations, including the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab States, to the operationalization of the

ceasefire monitoring mechanism would be provided through the United Nations. Their support could include the provision of individual monitors under the auspices of the United Nations, as well as in-kind or financial resources with regard to a list of needed equipment, as agreed by the Commission.

31. *Security.* The security of the UNSMIL monitors would fall under the United Nations security management system for Libya, which relies in the first instance on the host country authorities, and in this specific case on the joint Libyan police force and the 5+5 Joint Military Commission. Further details on such protection and its terms of reference would be required. Relevant security risk assessments would need to be conducted before any deployment. Given that the UNSMIL monitors would be unarmed, additional United Nations security would be required.

32. *Logistical considerations.* The 5+5 Joint Military Commission would establish its headquarters at the Ouagadougou Conference Centre, in Sirte. The joint subcommittees would also be hosted at the Ouagadougou centre. At the request of the Commission, the headquarters of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component should be based near Commission headquarters in Sirte.

33. The UNSMIL monitors would require secure office space and accommodation, transport inclusive of parking, repair and recovery, life-support services and medical support arrangements, in addition to command and control, communications and information management infrastructure, as well as other protective equipment and material. Considering that Sirte is situated on the front line between Libyan National Army and Government of National Accord forces, and that it was damaged significantly during the conflict, it is likely that office space and accommodation would need to be rendered safe before being occupied by the monitors.

Additional information required for planning purposes

34. The 5+5 Joint Military Commission would need to further develop its plans and the modalities for the implementation of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism to enable the finalization of comprehensive and well-informed plans for United Nations support for the mechanism, as well as a detailed and robust support concept for the deployment and sustenance of the UNSMIL monitors. The information required would include the following:

(a) Composition and responsibilities of each of the mechanism's subcommittees, including with regard to the participation of women;

(b) Timeline/phases, size and geographical deployment of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in support of the mechanism, in conjunction with Commission priorities to implement the ceasefire agreement;

(c) Clear milestones for transition from one phase of deployment to the next, including the expected end state;

(d) Security arrangements made by the Libyan parties to jointly secure and protect the deployment and activities of UNSMIL ceasefire monitors;

(e) Identification of the specific facilities in Sirte and other possible locations for deployment, including access, available infrastructure and services and security.

35. Given the 5+5 Joint Military Commission request for planning, training and coordination assistance, it would be important to conduct a training needs assessment, including for the predeployment stage (e.g., training in monitoring skills).

Prerequisites for the deployment of the Mission's ceasefire monitoring component

36. A number of prerequisites would ensure successful support for the ceasefire monitoring mechanism and optimal deployment of an UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component, including political, security, logistical and operational, medical and resource requirements, as well as other considerations related to the overall situation in Libya.

37. *National ownership.* The implementation of the ceasefire agreement must remain Libyan-led and Libyan-owned. The 5+5 Joint Military Commission has to agree jointly on various facets of the mechanism that remain to be clarified. The new interim executive authority has to support the implementation of the mechanism, including the Commission subcommittees. In that regard, it is important that the Libyan authorities be fully engaged in the implementation plan, phases and timelines for the mechanism.

38. The momentum in the military track has to be maintained, given that it creates conditions conducive for progress on the political process, economic reforms and reconciliation, as well as on the protection and promotion of human rights. Developments in the political process, including the holding of elections on 24 December 2021, will affect the military track and possibly the composition and tasks of the 5+5 Joint Military Commission.

39. The coastal road from gate 30 to Abu Qurayn must be cleared of all improvised explosive devices, mines and booby traps, as well as secured. The Libyan joint operations room has to be fully functional and the Libyan monitoring team deployed and active. The Libyan joint police force and military forces should be established and operational in the monitoring zone.

40. *Impartiality.* To strengthen the Mission's ability to uphold its impartial status and credibility, the UNSMIL monitors will be independent, neutral and impartial in relation to the Libyan actors on the ground. The UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring teams must retain a high degree of operational independence and self-sustenance in terms of mission support and security capacity.

41. *Security.* Safety and security considerations will continue to evolve as the ceasefire monitoring mechanism is developed and clarifications are received from the 5+5 Joint Military Commission. Ad hoc temporary security arrangements made by the Libyan authorities to support the initial deployment of UNSMIL ceasefire monitors should not become the norm when measures are developed for the scalable and incremental deployment.

42. Security risk management principles must be at the forefront and guide the predeployment planning, training, operations and activities of the UNSMIL monitoring teams. Threat/risk analysis and assessment of the feasibility of assignments, including with regard to where, when and whether it is acceptable to travel, must remain with the United Nations. Adequate measures must be in place for sanitization (of explosive remnants of war and regarding mine clearance) of the area of operation before it is visited by the UNSMIL monitors on a regular basis. COVID-19-related measures, including mitigation measures, must be in place at all times when the UNSMIL monitors perform their duties.

43. The Libyan parties must commit themselves to the protection of United Nations personnel, equipment and facilities at all times. Such security shall be further augmented by the United Nations in accordance with the determined security risk assessment and mitigating measures.

44. *Logistical/operational support.* The 5+5 Joint Military Commission should agree on the details of the proposed monitoring organization, structure, composition, operating procedures, support, logistics, security staff and infrastructure of the ceasefire monitoring mechanism. Moreover, Libyan authorities should commit themselves to providing the following:

(a) Permission for, and access to, the greenfield sites, premises, facilities and infrastructure, where available, for the assessment and establishment of mechanism operations, including offices, accommodation and airfields to support United Nations air operations;

(b) Construction approvals, permits and authorizations to undertake permanent and semi-permanent construction, maintenance and repair of facilities and infrastructure to enable timely deployment of international monitors, security personnel and support staff;

(c) Clearances, permissions and approvals for travelling to and from Sirte and all the major airports in the country on a permanent or ad hoc basis, as necessary. That includes access to all the medical facilities and services in Sirte and in all the major cities in Libya;

(d) Unhindered access and free passage to all United Nations vehicles and personnel during medical emergencies, including flight landing/take-off permits and evacuation approvals, among others, granted expeditiously;

(e) Importation and exportation permits for all goods, services and equipment, including pharmaceuticals, vaccines and blood products, in order to support the ceasefire monitoring activities;

(f) Radio and communications frequencies and permissions/approvals to install the communications towers, antennas, repeaters, base stations and satellite dishes, as well as the permissions necessary to operate all types of communications devices.

45. *Medical.* Modalities for medical and casualty evacuation would have to be in place.

46. *Resources.* UNSMIL would require additional financial, logistical and human resources well in advance to kick-start the operationalization of the Mission's support for the ceasefire monitoring mechanism.

47. *Other.* The ceasefire agreement includes aspects that are inherently related and interdependent. A breakdown in the implementation of the security aspects may have a negative impact on issues such as humanitarian access/corridor and access to services, or it may lead to inflamed rhetoric. Likewise, failure to ensure freedom of movement and humanitarian access may lead to non-compliance with other aspects of the agreement.

48. Priorities and operational options to enhance implementation of the ceasefire and its durability, with a focus on supporting improvements in the lives of civilians, should be further explored in compliance with the human rights due diligence policy on United Nations support to non-United Nations security forces. They include support for efforts to combat and prosecute hate speech, the enhancing of civilian casualty tracking and support for the peace dividends of the ceasefire agreement, with a focus on freedom of movement. In addition, UNSMIL support for the ceasefire monitoring mechanism will need to take into account all policies, frameworks and obligations relating to the protection and empowerment of women, as well as gender considerations. Lastly, the mechanism will require a detailed communications strategy that keeps both Libyan and international audiences informed of monitoring activities in order to shape both public and official perceptions and set the conditions

for the smooth implementation of the mandate of the UNSMIL ceasefire monitoring component in support of the mechanism.

V. Observations

49. I welcome the swearing in of the new Presidency Council and the Government of National Unity under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Abdul Hamid Mohammed Dbeibah, as the new interim executive authority in Libya in the period leading up to the elections scheduled for 24 December 2021. I call upon the Government of National Unity and all Libyan actors to continue to support the 5+5 Joint Military Commission and its efforts to implement the ceasefire agreement signed at the United Nations Office at Geneva on 23 October. Maintaining the momentum of the political process is now needed for continued and accelerated progress on the security track. Likewise, continued implementation by Libyan parties of the ceasefire agreement, including priorities identified by the Commission, will generate dividends for the political process.

50. I welcome the reported relocation of the foreign forces from western and downtown Sirte towards Wadi Harawah checkpoint on 28 February. The relocation paved the way for reopening Ghardabiya airport, thereby enabling the meeting of the House of Representatives and the vote of confidence for the Government of National Unity. I remain deeply concerned, however, that foreign elements continue to be reported in and around Sirte and central Libya. I reiterate my call upon all national, regional and international actors to respect the provisions of the ceasefire agreement in order to ensure its full implementation without delay. That includes complete and unconditional respect for, and compliance with, the United Nations arms embargo.

51. I encourage the 5+5 Joint Military Commission to continue the implementation of confidence-building measures by the Libyan parties since the signing of the ceasefire agreement, including the opening of roads, the withdrawal of foreign elements and the resolution of conflict. The United Nations remains committed to assisting and supporting the Commission in operationalizing the agreement.

52. I thank Member States and regional organizations, including the African Union, the European Union and the League of Arab States, for their significant contributions to the working groups of the International Follow-up Committee on Libya of the Berlin process. The continued active engagement and support of the Committee is essential to ensuring the implementation of the ceasefire agreement. I encourage Member States and regional organizations to support the implementation of the ceasefire mechanism, including by providing individual monitors under the auspices of the United Nations.

53. Libyan authorities and actors have the primary responsibility of ensuring the successful implementation of the ceasefire agreement. The process must remain led and owned by Libyans. The United Nations will continue to provide full support to the Libyans. In that regard, I reiterate my recommendation of the establishment of a ceasefire monitoring component as part of UNSMIL. I call upon the Security Council to give UNSMIL a clear but flexible mandate, supported by additional resources, to enable the United Nations to fully support the deployment of UNSMIL monitors to Libya who would eventually operate in and around Sirte and other areas if required, security and COVID-19 conditions permitting.

54. I thank my Special Envoy for Libya, Ján Kubiš, the Mission leadership, the staff of UNSMIL and the United Nations country team for their dedication in supporting all Libyan stakeholders, including women's groups and young people, on the path to peace and stability in Libya.