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Proposed programme budget for 2020

Proposed programme budget for 2020

Part II

Political affairs

Section 3

Political affairs

Special political missions

Thematic cluster II: sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resources for 2020 for 15 special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms.

The proposed resources for 2020 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to \$57,453,200 (net of staff assessment).

* A/74/50.



Contents

	<i>Page</i>
I. Financial overview	4
II. Special political missions	5
1. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	5
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	6
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	10
2. Panel of Experts on the Sudan	11
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	13
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	16
3. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	17
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	19
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	22
4. Panel of Experts on Libya	23
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	25
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	29
5. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	30
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	31
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	35
6. Panel of Experts on Yemen	36
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	37
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	40
7. Panel of Experts on South Sudan	41
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	43
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	46
8. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	47
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	49
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	52
9. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)	53
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	55
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	58

** In keeping with paragraph 13 of resolution [72/266 A](#) and established budgetary procedures and practices, the part consisting of the proposed programme plan for 2020 is submitted directly for the consideration of the General Assembly.

*** In keeping with paragraph 11 of resolution [72/266 A](#), the part consisting of the post and non-post resource requirements is submitted through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for the consideration of the General Assembly.

10. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	59
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	61
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	64
11. Panel of Experts on Mali	65
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	66
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	69
12. Panel of Experts on Somalia	70
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	72
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	74
13. Special political mission in support of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors	75
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	78
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	81
14. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	83
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	86
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	90
15. United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	92
A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018**	96
B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020***	100

I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2020 for special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II amount to \$57,453,200 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 provides a comparison between the proposed resources for 2020 and the resources for 2019 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolutions [72/262 A](#) and [73/279 A](#).

Table 1

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total Requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea ^a	2 004.3	—	—	—	—
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 242.8	1 319.2	1 430.6	—	111.4
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	963.2	1 072.3	1 088.9	—	16.6
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 811.7	2 963.6	2 912.0	—	(51.6)
Panel of Experts on Libya	1 145.9	1 406.3	1 395.5	—	(10.8)
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 143.1	1 193.1	1 211.2	—	18.1
Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 022.0	2 283.7	2 324.6	—	40.9
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 136.9	1 357.7	1 357.7	—	—
Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities	5 836.2	6 481.8	5 899.5	—	(582.3)
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	407.0	653.3	653.3	—	—
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 496.9	1 198.0	1 548.0	—	350.0
Panel of Experts on Mali	936.9	1 348.0	1 325.7	—	(22.3)
Panel of Experts on Somalia	—	1 851.6	1 850.8	—	(0.8)
Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	2 455.6	2 945.5	2 969.3	—	23.8
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	9 887.6	11 029.8	11 147.4	—	117.6
United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	1 243.5	19 569.8	20 338.7	—	768.9
Total	34 733.6	56 673.7	57 453.2	—	779.5

^a Included for comparison purposes. Pursuant to Security Council resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), the mandate of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea ended on 16 December 2018. In the same resolution, the Panel of Experts on Somalia was established effective 14 November 2018 until 15 December 2019 and is included in table 1 as of 2019.

II. Special political missions

1. Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo

(\$1,430,600)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

2. The Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze, as well as providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [1533 \(2004\)](#), [1596 \(2005\)](#), [1649 \(2005\)](#), [1698 \(2006\)](#), [1807 \(2008\)](#), [1857 \(2008\)](#), [1896 \(2009\)](#), [1952 \(2010\)](#), [2078 \(2012\)](#) and [2360 \(2017\)](#). The sanctions measures are aimed at preventing individuals and entities from undermining the peace, stability or security of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through, for example, predatory acts by armed groups against artisanal miners and the communities surrounding mines.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

3. The mandate of the Group of Experts guides the Group in producing its deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of its objective. The objective of the Group is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 12 and 13 below.

Recent developments

4. Security and other related matters, such as the outbreak of Ebola virus disease in some areas of the country in 2018, as well as concerns over electoral-related violence, had an impact on the ability of the Group of Experts to travel to certain areas in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the latter part of 2018.
5. Reporting by the Group of Experts of predatory acts by armed groups against artisanal miners and the communities surrounding mines is also likely to have an impact on its ability to travel in certain areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

6. In 2020, because of its inability to travel to certain areas of the country, the Group of Experts will conduct more visits to neighbouring, regional and other key States that are the ultimate destinations of goods illicitly trafficked from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, including minerals such as gold and diamonds, with a view to acquiring the necessary information. Whether these visits are allowed, denied or delayed will continue to be critical to the success of the fulfilment of the mandate of the Group.

7. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Group of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Group of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
8. The Group integrates a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the respective Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for the experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Group is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs of the Secretariat, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
9. With regard to coordination with other entities, including inter-agency coordination and liaison, in the context of information-sharing, the Group of Experts cooperates, inter alia, with Member States, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region, the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), the Offices of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and on Sexual Violence in Conflict and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Group of Experts cooperates with MONUSCO, the Department of Safety and Security of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

Evaluation activities

10. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs to the special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

11. The objective, to which the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime on the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

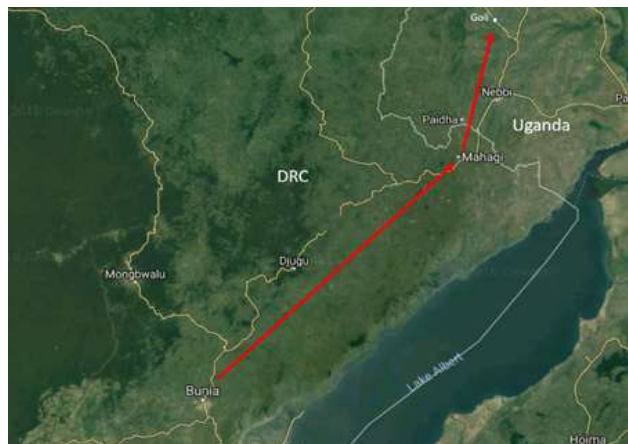
12. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

13. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce violence and related death rates, the proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence and illicit financial and arms flows.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Enhanced cooperation to fight gold smuggling

In its 2017 midterm report ([S/2017/1091](#)), the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo noted that the control system of a Member State did not hinder smuggling of gold from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In October 2017, the Group of Experts interviewed two witnesses who had seen smugglers carrying gold from the Democratic Republic of the Congo unimpeded through that Member State using export documents misrepresenting the origin of the gold. During a meeting as part of the visit by the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, officials of the Member State informed the Group that they had encountered difficulties authenticating documentation used to export gold from States members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region. In the same report, the Group recommended to Member States that they address its proposals to improve international cooperation to combat gold smuggling.



*Gold smuggling route in Ituri Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo.
Source: Final report of the Group of Experts ([S/2018/531](#), annex 22)*

In 2018, actions were taken in connection with the above-mentioned recommendation of the Group of Experts. These included informal discussions between a Member State and representatives of the Democratic Republic of the Congo on developing cooperation channels to strengthen the implementation of Security Council resolution [2360 \(2017\)](#).

In addition, on 9 March 2018 the Group of Experts convened, at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a consultative meeting with airlines on detection and control of hand-carried gold, in line with the statement by the President of the Security Council of 7 November 2017 ([S/PRST/2017/23](#)), in which the Council encouraged the Group of Experts to work with States and relevant international organizations, such as the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), so they can produce recommendations to streamline and enhance the control of unwrought gold transported in carry-on luggage.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is an improved understanding within the Security Council and the Committee and among relevant Member States on gold markets in the region, the modus operandi of gold markets; issues related to the regulation and monitoring of gold flows and the modus operandi of smuggling of gold and other metals from conflict and high-risk areas to destination markets, in particular by commercial air transport.

Evidence of the result includes a note verbale sent in January 2018 by the Permanent Mission of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Committee, setting out a seven-point programme of cooperation between its Government and the Government of a Member State. As a follow-up action, focal points were established for more efficient information-sharing between the two countries concerning the seizure of smuggled gold by the Member State and its return to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, as well as the related modalities to be put into place.

Evidence of the result also includes more informed discussion and decision-making by the Committee and other stakeholders regarding the smuggling of hand-carried gold in commercial air transport.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

14. A planned result for 2018, which is an enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the new cooperation activities with Member States and airline companies and the addition, on 1 February 2018, of the names of four individuals to the sanctions list under resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#).

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced understanding in the Security Council of activities of armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

In its 2018 midterm report ([S/2018/1133](#)), the Group of Experts noted that armed groups and elements of the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo continued to benefit from illegal exploitation of natural resources. The Group also highlighted ongoing recruitment by armed groups, mainly of young men from foreign countries, and reported on severe cases of sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, stressing also the importance of providing assistance to victims of sexual violence.

Challenge and response

The challenge encountered by the Group of Experts in reporting on these issues remained the difficulty of access to certain areas and persons owing to the security situation.

In response, in 2020, the Group of Experts intends to increase its reporting on the issues cited above by travelling, security permitting, to areas that have been difficult to access in the past and by interviewing additional actors, including populations that have been displaced as a result of conflict and humanitarian workers.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is for the Security Council and the Committee to receive more first-hand information from the Group of Experts on the illicit exploitation of natural resources, the recruitment activities of armed groups and sexual violence committed by those groups.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up actions by the Security Council and/or the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, possible new designations of individuals and entities, and communications to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress towards the collective attainment of the objective of enhancing the capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committee have limited first-hand sanctions-related information/data on illicit exploitation of natural resources, recruitment by armed groups and sexual violence	Security Council/Committee receive more first-hand sanctions-related information/data on illicit exploitation of natural resources, recruitment by armed groups and sexual violence	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime; Committee considers new designations of individuals/entities

15. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the Group of Experts: resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) on extending the arms embargo and on the establishment of the Committee and its Group of Experts. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Group of Experts in 2018: resolution [2424 \(2018\)](#) extending the previous mandate of the Group. The Group will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

16. Table 2 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed or are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 11 above.

Table 2

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	12	7	7	7
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	7	7	7
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	7	7	7
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

17. The variance in parliamentary documentation was driven by the decision by the Group of Experts to combine monthly updates to the Committee and submit them as a single document.
18. The variances in substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were driven by the cancellation of two planned meetings as individuals expected to provide briefings were no longer available.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 3

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Civilian personnel costs	143.5	141.6	257.3	–	115.7
Operational costs	1 099.3	1 177.6	1 173.3	–	(4.3)
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 242.8	1 319.2	1 430.6	–	111.4

Table 4

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories		National staff					Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1

19. The proposed resource requirements for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2020 amount to \$1,430,600 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs for the continuation of one position (P-3) to provide substantive backstopping and support to the members of the Group and for one proposed position of Security Officer (P-3) to be embedded with the Group of Experts to provide security support (\$257,300); and operational costs (\$1,173,300) comprising expert fees (\$746,100) and official travel (\$287,200) of the six experts of the Group, official travel of staff (\$26,700), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies and services (\$113,300).
20. The United Nations security management system board of inquiry conducted to establish the facts behind the killing of two members of the Group of Experts in Kasai Province in March 2017, recommended a review, evaluation and adjustment of the support arrangements for groups of experts, in consultation with relevant legislative and budgetary bodies, to enable the safe and effective

implementation of their mandates. In that regard, the Department of Safety and Security conducted security risk assessments in February and August 2018 and recommended that a French-speaking Security Officer trained in the use of an emergency trauma bag be embedded with the Group of Experts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to provide security support. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish one position of Security Officer at the P-3 level to conduct security assessments, develop security prevention and mitigation measures, review security policies, practices and procedures, follow up on security incidents and accompany the experts during their missions in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Vacancy rates of 8.3 per cent for the established position and 50.0 per cent for the proposed position have been applied to staff costs.

21. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to the proposed establishment of one position of Security Officer (P-3) and the higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

22. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

2. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

(\$1,088,900)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

23. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan is responsible for monitoring the arms embargo, assets freeze and travel ban, as well as for providing relevant information for the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate is defined in Security Council resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#). The targeted sanctions measures are one of the tools used by the Council to address the conflict in Darfur and are aimed at preventing and containing threats to the stability of Darfur and the region and a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Darfur. The Panel of Experts regularly reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan on the situation in Darfur, thus keeping it abreast of the latest developments related to the conflict, which in turn informs the Council's decision-making process.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

24. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan guides it in producing its deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 34 and 35 below.

Recent developments

25. In its latest report, which was published in January 2019, the Panel of Experts reported that the conflict between Government forces and the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) across Jebel Marra had resulted in new displacement, a humanitarian crisis and human rights abuses.

Government forces conducted attacks against civilians, carried out indiscriminate shootings and looted and burned homes and villages. The Rapid Support Forces, which are paramilitary units operated by the Government, have also been implicated in acts of torture, inhumane and degrading treatment of civilians and excessive use of force.

26. In terms of regional dynamics, the presence of various Darfuri, Chadian and Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)-affiliated groups in the south of Libya has contributed to tensions in the region and in the area between Libya, Egypt and the Sudan in particular. The financial and logistical support from South Sudan to the Darfuri rebel groups has diminished and Libya has emerged as an important source of financing for such groups. With the exception of SLA-AW, which was the only Darfuri movement being financed primarily in Darfur, mainly by levying taxes in the internally displaced persons camps, the other Darfuri armed groups operated from and were financed in Libya. For instance, the main warring Libyan factions used Darfuri rebels as auxiliary fighters, who received money, arms and equipment in return. SLA-AW also drew financing from neighbouring States, mainly by operating trade and transport businesses in South Sudan and Uganda. The Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi established businesses in Uganda and the United Arab Emirates, as well as in West Africa.
27. In terms of compliance with the arms embargo, the Panel of Experts reported that all armed groups had violated the embargo on the Sudan, as had the Government, which had transferred military materiel to Darfur without seeking approval from the Committee.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

28. In 2020, the Panel of Experts will focus on investigating the regional dynamics, the armed groups and their financing, the ability of armed groups to re-enter the Sudan to conduct military operations and the emergence of new armed groups or their possible unification. The Panel will also examine and report on the activities of these groups in neighbouring countries, as well as their impact on the peace process.
29. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
30. The Panel of Experts integrates a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that they should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
31. With regard to coordination with other entities, including inter-agency coordination and liaison, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, the African Union, the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Panel of Experts cooperates with UNAMID, the Department of Safety and Security and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

32. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

33. The objective, to which the Panel of Experts on the Sudan contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the Sudan sanctions regime, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

34. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
35. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce violence and related death rates and illicit financial and arms flows.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Enhancing decision-making in the Security Council on the sanctions related to Darfur

The 2019 final report of the Panel of Experts on the Sudan (S/2019/34) included findings on the limited progress regarding the peace process, the activities of the Darfuri armed groups and their financing methods, the non-compliance with the arms embargo by the Darfuri armed groups and violations of international humanitarian law by all parties.

The Panel of Experts informed the Security Council of the presence of various Darfuri, Chadian and ISIL-affiliated groups in neighbouring States, as well as on their sources of financing and resupply. The Panel also reported on violations of the arms embargo. In addition, the Panel provided the Security Council Committee with information on individuals who met the listing criteria, as stipulated in paragraph 3 (c) of Security Council resolution 1591 (2005), such as impeding the peace process.



Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a better understanding by the Security Council and its Committee of sanctions-related aspects of the situation in Darfur, and thereby an improved decision-making capability.

Evidence of the result includes the issuance by the Committee of a note verbale in which it called upon Member States to comply with the sanctions measures. The Committee also addressed official letters to individual Member States regarding specific findings of the Panel and urged cooperation with the Panel and enhanced implementation

of the sanctions measures. Furthermore, the Committee organized a meeting with the States of the region to discuss the findings of the Panel and to hear their views on the progress towards peace.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

36. A planned result for 2018, which was enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the issuance of a note verbale, letters and the meeting with States of the region.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime

In 2018, members of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) expressed a need for more reporting on the peace process, as well as on the Darfuri armed groups, their financing and their role in destabilizing the country and the region.

Challenge and response

The challenge for the Panel of Experts was continued difficulty of access to some areas of relevance in the region to investigate the recent regional expansion of the activities of Sudanese armed groups, including in relation to arms trafficking and the groups' financing through illicit activities.

In response, for 2020, the Panel will place greater focus on investigating and reporting on these new regional activities that are having an impact on the Sudan sanctions regime.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is that the Security Council and the Committee are better informed about the regional activities of Darfuri armed groups and their financing and ability to re-enter the Sudan to conduct military operations, as well as to investigate further the emergence of new armed groups or unification of existing groups. This will enable the Security Council and the Committee to consider further action with regard to the situation in Darfur.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up actions from the Security Council and the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, communications to Members States on the implementation of the sanctions regime and possible new designations of individuals or entities.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committee have limited information on the peace process and Darfuri armed groups and their financing and role in destabilizing the country and the region	Security Council/Committee have more information/data from the Panel of Experts on the peace process and Darfuri armed groups and their financing and role in destabilizing the country and the region	Security Council considers adjustments to the sanctions regime; Committee issues communications to Members States on the implementation of the sanctions regime and considers new designations of individuals or entities

37. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the mission: resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) establishing the Committee and its Panel of Experts. The following new mandate was entrusted to the mission in 2019: resolution [2455 \(2019\)](#) extending the previous mandate of the Panel of Experts. The Panel will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

38. Table 5 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 33 above.

Table 5

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	6	6	6	6
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	8	8	8
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	8	8	8
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

39. The variances in substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were driven mainly by a higher number of meetings being required, including meetings in relation to the visit of the Chair of the Committee to the Sudan and meetings with States of the region.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 6

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Civilian personnel costs	129.6	139.4	158.8	–	19.4
Operational costs	833.6	932.9	930.1	–	(2.8)
Total (net of staff assessment)	963.2	1 072.3	1 088.9	–	16.6

Table 7

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

40. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan for 2020 amount to \$1,088,900 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$158,800) for the continuation of one position (P-3) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$930,100) comprising expert fees (\$619,000) and official travel (\$235,000) for the five members of the Panel, and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, stationery and office supplies, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, software licences, public information subscriptions, and other services (\$76,100). The Panel of Experts is home-based.
41. In 2020, the number and level of the position for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
42. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to additional requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of revised salary scales effective 1 January 2019 for 2020 and the higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure.

Extrabudgetary resources

43. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are any projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan.

3. Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

(\$2,912,000)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

44. The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the sanctions measures with regard to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, including an arms embargo relating to nuclear, ballistic missile and other weapons of mass destruction programmes, sectoral bans on coal, minerals and fuel, a ban on the export of luxury goods, a travel ban and/or assets freeze on designated individuals and entities, a ban on the provision of financial services, a ban on specialized teaching and training in disciplines that could contribute to prohibited activities and programmes, and cargo inspection and maritime procedures, as well as for providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate derives from the priorities established in the relevant Security Council resolutions, including [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#). The sanctions measures are aimed at ensuring that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea abandons all nuclear weapons and its existing nuclear programme and acts strictly in accordance with the obligations applicable to parties under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the terms and conditions of the Agreement of 30 January 1992 between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards in Connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

45. The mandate of the Panel of Experts guides it in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with the Goals, as reflected in paragraph 55 below.

Recent developments

46. Unlike in 2016 and 2017, when a total of six resolutions on the sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were adopted by the Security Council resulting in an unprecedented expansion of the sanctions measures in scale, scope and complexity, no new mandates in relation to the sanctions on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were adopted in 2018. There have been significant diplomatic efforts resulting in ongoing dialogue on the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, exemplified by three inter-Korean summits held in April, May and September 2018, as well as the summits between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in June 2018 and February 2019.
47. Despite progress made in the past year in diplomatic engagements involving the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in its reports to the Security Council in 2018 and 2019 the Panel of Experts stated that the country's nuclear and ballistic missile programmes remained intact and that the country continued to defy the sanctions through a massive increase in illegal ship-to-ship transfers of refined petroleum products and coal. The Panel also noted that the financial sanctions remained the most poorly implemented and that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had

actively evaded measures of the sanctions regime. The Panel highlighted a new trend in the evasion of the financial sanctions using sophisticated cyberattacks against multiple Member States to illegally move funds, as well as the continuing role of diplomats of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in evading sanctions.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

48. In 2020, the Panel of Experts will continue to monitor closely the implementation of the wide range of sanctions measures and assess the scope of violations, with particular focus on the evolving evasion techniques enabling illegal ship-to-ship transfers of petroleum products and violations of financial sanctions. The Panel will provide the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) with focused analysis of such evasion trends through its dedicated reporting on incidents of non-compliance.
49. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States will comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
50. The Panel of Experts integrates a gender perspective into its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
51. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel cooperates with Member States, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the European Union and the Financial Action Task Force.
52. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel cooperates with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, IAEA and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety and security, information technology security and logistics, the Panel cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, the Office of Information and Communications Technology of the Secretariat and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

53. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

54. The objective, to which the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze, a travel ban, maritime and financial measures, a ban on petroleum products and crude oil, a coal ban and further sectoral measures in other areas.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

55. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce illicit financial and arms flows.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

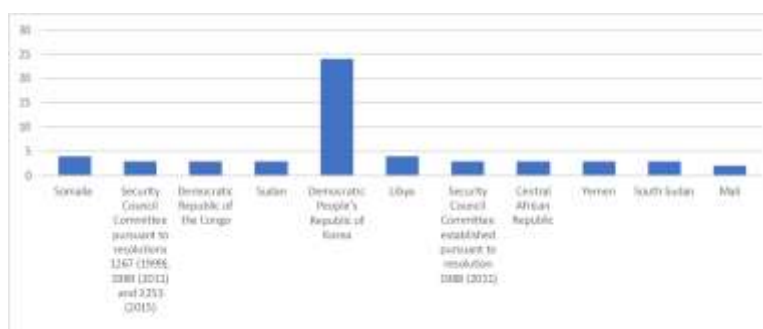
Reporting on sophisticated evasion techniques and recommending measures to improve implementation

Six Security Council resolutions adopted in 2016 and 2017 significantly strengthened the sanctions regime regarding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by expanding measures in terms of scale, scope and complexity, resulting in a similar expansion of the scope and volume of the work of the Panel of Experts.

The findings of the Panel of Experts related to monitoring the implementation of the wide-ranging sanctions measures, analysis of evasion techniques and consultations with

Member States on their compliance and implementation challenges related to the sanctions were documented in its final report ([S/2018/171](#) and [S/2018/171/Corr.1](#)), published in March 2018, and its midterm report submitted to the Security Council in September 2017 ([S/2017/742](#) and [S/2017/742/Corr.1](#)).

Through its reports, the Panel of Experts provided the Security Council with a better understanding of the extent to which the sanctions measures the Council had put in place were being enforced or violated. In its final report, the Panel reported that the strengthened measures had remained largely ineffective, with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea continuing to use sophisticated evasion techniques to flout the most recent measures, which had targeted its energy imports and main sources of revenue. The Panel described how the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was circumventing the sanctions by exploiting global oil supply chains, complicit foreign nationals, offshore company registries and the international banking system. Among other things, the Panel revealed that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had generated at least \$177 million of revenue between January and September 2017 alone through the import and export of prohibited commodities. The recommendations



Comparison of total number of measures adopted by the Security Council for sanctions regimes serviced by panels, groups of experts and monitoring teams, as of 2018.

Source: United Nations

contained in the two reports of the Panel of Experts included over 20 proposals for designations of individuals and entities or updates to existing designations.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a better understanding by the Security Council and the Committee of techniques to evade the sanctions measures, and thereby improved capability with respect to making decisions on action to improve sanctions implementation.

Evidence of the result includes the Committee's designation on the sanctions lists relating to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) of over 22 vessel owners and managers, as well as 27 vessels involved in prohibited coal shipments and ship-to-ship transfers of oil.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

56. A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the inclusion of new individuals and entities in the sanctions lists relating to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations

In 2018, the reports of the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Security Council highlighted continued violations of the sanctions measures on refined petroleum products pursuant to Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#) and a massive increase in illicit ship-to-ship transfers in international waters. The Panel concluded that these evasions resulted from weak or non-existent monitoring by flag States, insurers and traders. This also highlighted the need for more active outreach to the relevant stakeholders and to provide guidance and information, including on best practices, to better equip flag States for sanctions implementation.

Challenge and response

The challenge was the scope of the evasions, as well as the level of sophistication of evasion techniques in the maritime area. This made it difficult for the Panel of Experts to carry out a comprehensive analysis of the sanctions violations and of implementation gaps. Despite the efforts of the Panel to actively reach out to concerned Member States and other actors, based on its findings from maritime databases and satellite tools, the Panel continued to face challenges in obtaining credible and comprehensive real-time information. Furthermore, the geographic areas in which illegal ship-to-ship transfers occur have expanded to include new areas, such as Democratic People's Republic of Korea territorial waters and seas adjacent to its neighbouring States. Moreover, the scope of the mandate of the Panel has made it difficult for the Panel to deliver more focused and targeted reporting and analysis in this area.

In response, for 2020, the Panel of Experts will increase its monitoring and reporting on prohibited ship-to-ship transfers with the aim of more accurately assessing the scope of violations of the relevant sanctions measures, including through ad hoc incident reports on seizures by Member States of vessels conducting ship-to-ship transfers.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is more informed discussion and decision-making by the Security Council and the Committee on possible additional measures to be imposed by the Council and the Committee or adopted by Member States and other relevant actors. This may include additional or modified

designation criteria, possible new designations and additional maritime measures, as well as best practices and tools for Member States to improve their vigilance and monitoring.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up action by the Security Council and the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, possible new designations of individuals and entities and communications to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committee receive limited reporting on ship-to-ship sanctions evasion	Security Council/Committee receive more information and data on ship-to-ship sanctions evasions	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime; Committee considers new designations of individuals and entities and issues guidance for Member States to assist in compliance

57. The following Security Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts: resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#) on the establishment of the Committee and imposition of a sanctions regime, and resolution [1874 \(2009\)](#) on the establishment of the Panel of Experts and the expansion of sanctions measures. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Panel of Experts in 2019: resolution [2464 \(2019\)](#) extending the previous mandate of the Panel. The Panel will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

58. Table 8 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 54 above.

Table 8

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	32	27	32	32
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	19	17	18	18
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	15	13	14	14
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	9	3	5	5

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

59. The variance in parliamentary documentation was driven mainly by the combination of a number of country visit reports and reports on outreach activities, reflecting the Panel of Experts' use of its missions for multiple purposes, including country visits, investigations and outreach activities.
60. The variances in substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were mainly attributable to the absence of new resolutions relevant to the sanctions regime having been adopted by the Security Council in 2018, diminishing the need for open briefings to Member States to promote their awareness and implementation of new sanctions measures.
61. The variance in publications was mainly attributable to no new resolutions having been adopted by the Security Council, making it necessary to update only some of the current publications.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 9

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) - (2)
Civilian personnel costs	729.7	698.3	706.5	—	8.2
Operational costs	2 082.0	2 265.3	2 205.5	—	(59.8)
Total (net of staff assessment)	2 811.7	2 963.6	2 912.0	—	(51.6)

Table 10
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>			<i>National staff</i>				<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Service</i>	<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>				
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	6		
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	3	6	–	–	–	6		
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		

^a Comprising one at Principal level and two at Other level.

62. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 2020 amount to \$2,912,000 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$706,500) for the continuation of six positions (1 P-4, 2 P-3 and 3 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$2,205,500) comprising expert fees (\$1,578,100) and official travel (\$154,600) of the eight members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$32,900), facilities and infrastructure (\$230,200), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services and other supplies and services (\$209,700).
63. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
64. The variance (decrease) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for operational costs, resulting from a reduced provision for satellite imagery requirements in accordance with recent expenditure patterns, lower average monthly fees of the experts due to a change in team composition and lower requirements for communications and information technology.

Extrabudgetary resources

65. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

4. Panel of Experts on Libya

(\$1,395,500)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

66. The Panel of Experts on Libya is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the assets freeze, the travel and arms embargo and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum, as well as for providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant Security Council resolutions, including 1973 (2011), 2009 (2011), 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013), 2144 (2014), 2213 (2015), 2362 (2017) and 2441 (2018). The sanctions measures are aimed at preventing and containing threats to the peace, security and stability of Libya, including obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

67. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Libya guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 78 and 79 below.

Recent developments

68. In August and September 2018, clashes broke out in Tripoli between Tripoli-based armed groups and armed groups from the neighbouring cities of Tarhunah and Misratah. The nearly month-long conflict ended with a ceasefire agreement reached under the auspices of the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). The ceasefire was largely respected for the rest of the year and reinforced through a new comprehensive security plan for Tripoli, which was endorsed by the Presidency Council of the Government of National Accord. UNSMIL later announced the start of preparations and the time frame for a national conference to build momentum towards holding credible and inclusive elections and ending the prolonged transition of Libya.
69. The Panel of Experts documented threats or attacks by armed groups against State facilities, mostly in the oil and finance sectors. The Panel also reported on cases of violation of international humanitarian or human rights law, including human trafficking and migrant smuggling involving armed groups and criminal networks.
70. In connection with the two-way arms embargo, the Panel of Experts expressed concern that different armed groups were attempting to gain legitimacy by ostensibly supporting efforts to combat irregular migration and thereby receiving technical and material assistance from foreign actors. The Panel reported an increase in the use of weapons-mounted vessels, as well as a growing number of armoured vehicles and pickup trucks fitted with weapons. The Panel further reported that arms and related materiel, both from former regime stockpiles and from transfers into Libya after 2011, continued to fall into the hands of Libyan and foreign armed groups. The Panel documented six attempts to illicitly export crude oil from Libya and found two major instances of non-compliance with the assets freeze.
71. On 1 and 2 November 2018, the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya visited Libya, the first such visit since the inception of the sanctions regime in 2011.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

72. In 2020, the Panel of Experts on Libya will enhance the quality of its reporting by gathering more first-hand information on the implementation of the sanctions measures, in particular incidents of non-compliance, including by visiting previously inaccessible areas in Libya.
73. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
74. The Panel of Experts integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by its relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for

experts in the Panel indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.

75. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel cooperates with Member States, the European Union, the European Union Border Assistance Mission, the European Union military operation in the Southern Central Mediterranean, UNSMIL, the International Maritime Organization, the World Bank and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Panel cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, UNSMIL and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

76. The following evaluations and self-evaluations are planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

77. The objective, to which the Panel contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime on Libya, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze, a travel ban and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

78. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
79. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, combat organized crime and reduce all forms of violence and related death rates.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Enhanced understanding of the implementation of the assets freeze

In 2018 and in previous years, Member States sought guidance concerning the proper implementation of the assets freeze measure imposed by the Security Council. The Panel of Experts on Libya investigated several cases where financial institutions transferred the interest and other proceeds, such as dividends and coupon payments, related to frozen funds of a designated entity to dedicated accounts to distinguish them from the frozen assets, which were then made available to that entity. The Panel recommended that Member States analyse the handling of assets frozen pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions by financial institutions in their territories to determine whether the assets freeze measure was being applied correctly. The Panel further stipulated its view that making the interest and other earnings related to frozen assets of a designated entity freely available to that entity was in non-compliance with the sanctions regime. Furthermore, the Panel stressed that considering the instability in the country, the disputes over the authority of the Libyan Investment Authority and the lack of an oversight mechanism could lead to the misuse and misappropriation of funds.

<u>Implementation Assistance Notice n° 5</u>	4 December 2018
To provide guidance to Member States on the correct application of the provisions of the resolutions regarding the payment of management fees on frozen assets.	
<u>Implementation Assistance Notice n° 6</u>	17 December 2018
To provide guidance to Member States on the application of the provisions of the resolutions regarding the asset freeze in relation to the payment of interest and other earnings on frozen assets.	

Implementation assistance notices issued in 2018. Source: United Nations

The Panel recommended that Member States analyse the handling of assets frozen pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions by financial institutions in their territories to determine whether the assets freeze measure was being applied correctly. The Panel further stipulated its view that making the interest and other earnings related to frozen assets of a designated entity freely available to that entity was in non-compliance with the sanctions regime. Furthermore, the Panel stressed that considering the instability in the country, the disputes over the authority of the Libyan Investment Authority and the lack of an oversight mechanism could lead to the misuse and misappropriation of funds.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the adoption by the Security Council Committee of two Implementation Assistance Notices to provide guidance to Member States on the application of the provisions of the resolutions concerning the assets freeze in relation to the payment of management fees on frozen assets and on the payment of interest and other earnings on frozen assets, on 4 December and 17 December 2018 respectively. The first Implementation Assistance Notice, on the correct application of the provisions of the resolutions concerning the payment of management fees on frozen assets, clarifies that the payment of management fees, legal fees and service charges on frozen assets is also subject to the relevant resolutions. The second Notice, on the application of the provisions of the resolutions concerning the asset freeze in relation to the payment of interest and other earnings on frozen assets, clarifies that assets owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Libyan Investment Authority and the Libyan Africa Investment Portfolio and held outside of Libya and frozen as of 16 September 2011, remain frozen. Interest, other earnings and payments on the frozen assets are also subject to the provisions of the asset freeze. Interest or other earnings arising from these assets may be added to the frozen accounts, but they remain frozen.

The Implementation Assistance Notices are significant as they clarify and correct the interpretation by certain Member States of the provisions regarding the assets freeze. This information will assist Member States in implementing the assets freeze more effectively and avoid non-compliance with the assets freeze measures. Similarly, these clarifications will help to ensure that assets frozen pursuant to the assets freeze shall at a later stage be made available to and for the benefit of the Libyan people, in line with the relevant Security Council resolutions.

Evidence of the result includes the decision of the Security Council Committee to issue two press releases and two notes verbales to all Member States drawing attention to the two Implementation Assistance Notices, as well as the posting of the two Notices on the Committee website for continued publication and ease of reference.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

80. A planned result for 2018, which is improved compliance by States and other entities with the sanctions measures, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the adoption by the Committee of two Implementation Assistance Notices.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Increased presence of the Panel of Experts on Libya

The final report of the Panel of Experts on Libya ([S/2018/812](#) and [S/2018/812/Corr.1](#)) during 2018 contained a total of 14 recommendations; 7 addressed to the Security Council and 7 addressed to the Committee. The Committee was able to agree on specific follow-on actions for five out of the seven recommendations addressed to it. Two of these agreed follow-on actions led to the adoption of two Implementation Assistance Notices on the application of the assets freeze provisions, which will have a significant impact on more effective implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions by Member States. In previous years, the Committee had agreed on follow-on actions regarding a similar number of recommendations.

The Security Council was unable to reach an agreement on the seven recommendations addressed to it, and none were incorporated into subsequent Security Council resolutions adopted in 2018.

Challenge and response

The challenge was the limited access to Libya by the Panel of Experts, which consequently diminished its capacity to provide more detailed information to the Security Council to allow the Council to possibly reach a consensus on the way forward and to consider adjustments to the sanctions regime.

In response, for 2020, the Panel of Experts will seek to undertake more missions to Libya, improvements in the security situation permitting, and additional visits to the region. The Panel will also hold additional intensive consultations with a broader set of interlocutors. Through greater access to Libya, the Panel will be able to make more practical and effective recommendations to the Security Council, the Committee and Member States.

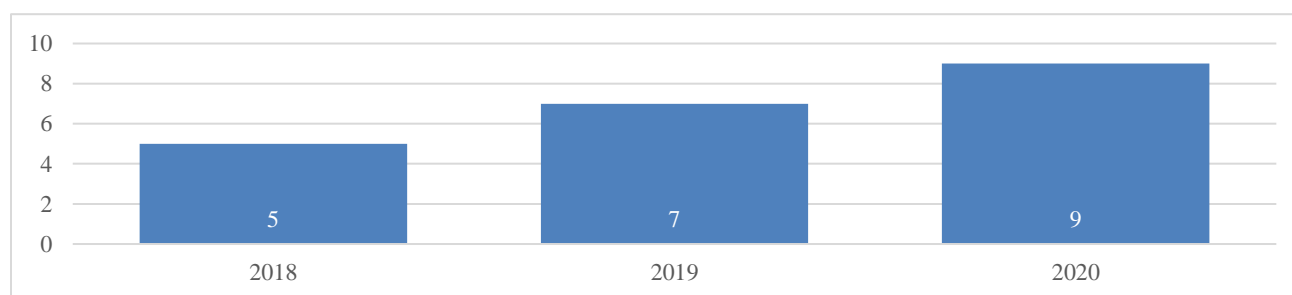
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is that the Security Council takes further action with regard to the situation in Libya. This will further enable the Council to adjust the sanctions regime and to take informed follow-up action on alleged violations.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up action by the Security Council and the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime and follow-up action by the Council and the Committee, as shown in the figure below, such as possible new designations of individuals and entities and communications to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: number of recommendations with follow-up action by the Security Council/Committee



81. The following Security Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts on Libya: resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) on the establishment of the Committee and resolution [1973 \(2011\)](#) on the establishment of the Panel of Experts. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Panel of Experts in 2018: resolution [2441 \(2018\)](#) extended the previous mandate of the Panel of Experts. The Panel will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

82. Table 11 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 77 above.

Table 11

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	6	6	6	6
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	4	3	3
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	4	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	1	2	1	1
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

83. The variances in substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were driven mainly by an unforeseen additional Committee meeting on a report of the Panel of Experts.
84. The variance in publications was driven mainly by the Committee requesting the Panel of Experts to draft two Implementation Assistance Notices for its consideration, as opposed to the one notice expected.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 12

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	215.6	244.2	206.1	–	(38.1)
Operational costs	930.3	1 162.1	1 189.4	–	27.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 145.9	1 406.3	1 395.5	–	(10.8)

Table 13

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories		National staff				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Service	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

85. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Libya for 2020 amount to \$1,395,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$206,100) for the continuation of two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$1,189,400) comprising expert fees (\$737,100) and official travel (\$333,800) of the six members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$32,900), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies and services (\$85,600).
86. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts on Libya are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
87. The variance (decrease) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to the lower percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns. The decrease is offset in part by increased requirements for the experts resulting from the higher average monthly fees of the experts in 2020 owing to a change in team composition.

Extrabudgetary resources

88. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on Libya.

5. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

(\$1,211,200)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

89. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, assets freeze and travel ban, as well as providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [2127 \(2013\)](#) and [2134 \(2014\)](#). The sanctions measures are aimed at preventing individuals and entities from undermining the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic through, for example, gathering information and reporting on key issues, such as violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, as well as the illicit trafficking of weapons into the country and the exploitation of natural resources to finance the conflict.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

90. The mandate of the Panel of Experts guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 101 and 102 below.

Recent developments

91. In its final report to the Security Council ([S/2017/1023](#)), submitted in December 2017, the Panel of Experts highlighted the deterioration of the security situation in the Central African Republic, including the dramatic deterioration of the humanitarian and human rights situation in the country.
92. On 30 January 2018, the Security Council, with the adoption of resolution [2399 \(2018\)](#), broadened the sanctions designation criteria to include those involved in planning, directing, sponsoring or conducting attacks against humanitarian personnel, and established a separate criterion targeting individuals and entities involved in planning, directing or committing acts involving sexual and gender-based violence in the Central African Republic.
93. In 2018, the Panel of Experts worked in an environment marked by increasing calls by the Central African Republic authorities for the total lifting of the arms embargo and the acceleration of the training, rearming and deployment of the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and the Internal Security Forces, as well as by the need to take into consideration the ex-Séléka factions, which continued to strengthen their own military capacities in the absence of an overall political agreement providing for the integration of armed groups into the defence and security forces.
94. From 2 to 5 October 2018, the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic visited the Central African Republic. During the visit, the Chair and the delegation met with representatives from the national authorities and other stakeholders to discuss key issues related to the implementation of the sanctions measures and enhanced cooperation with the national authorities. Since the Government was also focused on the subject of the arms embargo, the Chair also provided information on the work of the Committee as it related to the arms embargo and its exemption procedures.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

95. In 2020, the Panel of Experts will gather first-hand information on the implementation of the sanctions measures, in particular on cases related to sexual and gender-based violence in the Central African Republic.
96. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
97. The Panel integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that they should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
98. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the European Union Military Training Mission in the Central African Republic, the African Union, the Economic Community of Central African States, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Panel of Experts cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, MINUSCA and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

99. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

100. The objective, to which the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the Central African Republic sanctions regime, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

101. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to

eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

102. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates and illicit financial and arms flows.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Enhanced understanding of the effectiveness of the arms embargo

In 2016, based on a recommendation by the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic in its final report (S/2016/1032), the Security Council requested the Secretariat to provide additional information concerning the establishment of an arms embargo working group, potentially within MINUSCA. In 2017, pursuant to its resolution 2339 (2017), the Council requested the Secretariat to provide options for the elaboration of benchmarks to allow the Council to assess the measures of the arms embargo and adjust them, as appropriate.

In 2018, as a result of the above-mentioned recommendation by the Panel of Experts and the information provided by the Secretariat, the Security Council, in its resolution 2399 (2018), welcomed the establishment of the arms embargo working group and encouraged it to serve as a channel for information-sharing on arms trafficking and for recommendations on the control activities to be carried out, including the seizure of weapons. The Council requested the Secretariat to provide benchmarks to assess the measures of the arms embargo in the Central African Republic according to the progress in security sector reform, including with respect to the Armed Forces of the Central African Republic and the Internal Security Forces and their needs, on the basis of the third option set out in the Secretary-General's letter of 10 July 2017 (S/2017/597). To elaborate benchmarks for the measures related to the arms embargo, in June 2018 the Secretariat consulted, among others, with the Panel of Experts, which provided elements to identify key issues in the assessment. In July 2018, the Secretary-General transmitted a letter to the Security Council providing the requested information on the benchmarks (S/2018/752).



Arms depot in Bangui. Source: Panel of Experts

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is an improved understanding of the arms embargo by the authorities of the Central African Republic and creation of a basis for the Security Council to assess the effectiveness of the arms embargo and enhance its capacity to adjust the sanctions regime.

Evidence of the result includes the Security Council's decision to act on a recommendation by the Secretary-General (see S/2017/597), which provided three options for the elaboration of benchmarks to assess the arms embargo together with additional information for the establishment of the arms embargo working group. By mid-2018, the authorities of the Central African Republic had made use of the procedures for exemptions to the arms embargo and had received arms and related materiel in support of the security sector reform programme, as approved by the Committee. Furthermore, the importation of weapons and ammunition has prompted the authorities to prioritize improved national management of weapons and ammunition, including storage, and to use the bilateral and trilateral commissions with neighbouring States to raise the problem of illicit arms trafficking.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

103. A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II (A/72/371/Add.2), was achieved, as evidenced by the adoption of resolution 2454 (2019), in particular paragraph 10 thereof, by which the Council expressed its intention to review, by 30 September 2019, the arms embargo measures, in the light of the Secretary-General's assessment of the benchmarks that the Council would establish by 30 April 2019.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations

In 2018, in its final report (S/2018/1119), the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic presented several recommendations to strengthen various aspects of the implementation of the arms embargo, in particular to address the trade in illicit weapons.

Challenge and response

The challenge encountered in 2018 by the Panel of Experts regarding reporting on the arms embargo were the difficulties in accessing certain areas and individuals, the prevailing tense security situation and the porous nature of the borders of the Central African Republic, which favour trade in illicit weapons.

In response, for 2020, the Panel will deepen its analysis of illicit transnational trafficking networks, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 5 of its resolution 2454 (2019), by increasing its cooperation with other panels of experts, monitoring mechanisms, the Central African Republic authorities and relevant States, organizations and other stakeholders, including the arms embargo working group, to identify traffickers and propose their names for sanctions designation by preparing statements of case.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the review by the Committee of statements of case regarding violators of the sanctions regime, in particular as related to the arms embargo.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include new listings by the Committee of members of trafficking networks. The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council Committee has limited data at its disposal on illicit transnational trafficking networks	Security Council Committee benefits from more information on individuals and entities that fit the designation criteria, especially in the context of the arms embargo	Possible listings of violators and updates to the resolution 2127 (2013) sanctions list, especially in the context of the arms embargo

104. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic: resolution 2127 (2013) on the establishment of the Committee and its Panel of Experts. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Panel of Experts in 2019: resolution 2454 (2019) extending the previous mandate of the Panel of Experts.

The Panel will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

105. Table 14 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 100 above.

Table 14

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	17	14	14	14
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	9	9	9
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	9	9	9
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

106. The variance in parliamentary documentation was driven mainly by the fewer number of investigative reports presented by the Panel.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020	Variance	
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	209.1	215.0	233.1	–	18.1
Operational costs	934.0	978.1	978.1	–	–
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 143.1	1 193.1	1 211.2	–	18.1

Table 16

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field/ Security Service	General Service ^a	Total inter- national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

107. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic for 2020 amount to \$1,211,200 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$233,100) for the continuation of two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$978,100) comprising expert fees (\$534,800) and official travel (\$296,200) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$40,000), facilities and infrastructure (\$32,200), ground transportation (\$29,400), communications and information technology (\$38,800), and other supplies and services (\$6,700).
108. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
109. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to the higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns and the application of revised salary scales effective 1 January 2019.

Extrabudgetary resources

110. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic.

6. Panel of Experts on Yemen

(\$2,324,600)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

111. The Panel of Experts on Yemen is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the assets freeze, travel ban and targeted arms embargo on designated individuals and entities, as well as providing information relevant to the potential designation of such individuals and entities. The mandate is defined in Security Council resolution [2140 \(2014\)](#), as modified by resolution [2216 \(2015\)](#). The sanctions measures are aimed at preventing and containing threats to the peace, security or stability of Yemen, such as obstructing or undermining the successful completion of the political transition.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

112. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Yemen guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel of Experts on Yemen is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of Sustainable Development Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 122 and 123 below.

Recent developments

113. On 21 December 2018, the Security Council adopted resolution [2451 \(2018\)](#), in which it endorsed the agreements reached by the Government of Yemen and the Houthi movement, in Stockholm, on the city and governorate of Hudaydah and the ports of Hudaydah, Salif and Ra's Isa, an executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement and a statement of understanding on Ta'izz. In line with the request of the parties, the Security Council also authorized the Secretary-General to establish and deploy, for an initial period of 30 days from the date of adoption of the resolution, an advance team to monitor, support and facilitate the immediate implementation of the Stockholm Agreement ([S/2018/1134](#), annex).
114. Security-related issues in the country had an impact on the ability of the Panel of Experts to travel to certain areas in Yemen.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

115. In 2020, the Panel will enhance the quality of its reporting by gathering more first-hand information on the implementation of the sanctions measures, in particular incidents of non-compliance, including by visiting previously inaccessible areas in Yemen.
116. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.

117. The Panel integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
118. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, the World Food Programme, the Combined Maritime Forces, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism, the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate.
119. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Panel of Experts cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security and the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen.

Evaluation activities

120. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

121. The objective, to which the Panel contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime on Yemen, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

122. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
123. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce illicit financial and arms flows and all forms of violence and related death rates.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Informing the decision-making of the Security Council on Yemen sanctions

In 2018, the final report of the Panel of Experts on Yemen ([S/2018/594](#)) included findings on military support to designated individuals and those acting on their behalf, indicating non-compliance with the targeted arms embargo, as well as findings on violations of international humanitarian law by all parties to the conflict. The report led to a debate in the Security Council on the way forward for the sanctions regime, including in terms of addressing compliance with the arms embargo and upholding the principles of international humanitarian law. The midterm update of the Panel of Experts of July 2018 built on its previous investigations, as well as an ad hoc case study on attacks on commercial vessels in the Red Sea.



Post blast damage, village in Ta'izz Governorate. Source: Panel of Experts

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a better understanding of sanctions-related aspects of the situation in Yemen by the Security Council and the Committee, and thereby improved decision-making capability.

Evidence of the result includes the Security Council's discussion during its 8190th meeting, on 26 February 2018, upon the conclusion of which the Council deemed it appropriate to continue the sanctions regime, as well as the press release issued on 11 October 2018 following consideration by the Security Council Committee of the recommendations of the Panel of Experts in its ad hoc case study.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

124. A planned result for 2018, which is an enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the Council's discussion during its 8190th meeting, on 26 February 2018, and a press release of 11 October 2018, as well as engagement by the Chair of the Security Council Committee with stakeholders on the basis of information provided by the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Increased presence of the Panel of Experts in Yemen

In the period 2015–2017, the Panel of Experts on Yemen was able to travel to Aden, Yemen, twice to gain information and on-site evidence of the implementation of the sanctions regime. In 2018, the Panel was able to travel three times to Aden, although a further planned visit to another location could not take place owing to security concerns.

Challenge and response

The challenge was the absence of an invitation from the Sana'a based authorities to travel to the north of the country.

In response, for 2020, the Panel plans to increase its efforts to gain access to additional locations in Yemen through outreach to the Sana'a based authorities and by engaging States and organizations in the region.

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is for the Security Council and the Committee to receive more first-hand information from the Panel on its investigations concerning violations of the

targeted arms embargo and international humanitarian law, as well as human rights abuses in Yemen. Thereby, the Council and the Committee will be enabled to adjust the sanctions regime on Yemen and to take informed follow-up action on any violations.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up actions from the Security Council and/or the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, possible new designations of individuals and entities and communications to Members States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committee have limited first-hand sanctions-related information and data on Yemen	Security Council/Committee receive more first-hand sanctions-related information and data, in particular on issues related to the arms embargo	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime; Committee considers new designations of individuals and entities and issues guidance to Member States

125. The following Security Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts on Yemen: resolutions [2140 \(2014\)](#) on the establishment of the Committee and its Panel of Experts and [2216 \(2015\)](#) on the addition of an arms embargo and one additional expert. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Panel of Experts in 2019: resolution [2456 \(2019\)](#) extending the previous mandate of the Panel. The Panel will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

126. Table 17 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 121 above.

Table 17

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	3	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	3	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

127. The variance in parliamentary documentation was driven by an additional ad hoc case study submitted by the Panel of Experts to the Committee.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 18

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	907.8	1 006.0	1 033.4	–	27.4
Operational costs	1 114.2	1 277.7	1 291.2	–	13.5
Total (net of staff assessment)	2 022.0	2 283.7	2 324.6	–	40.9

Table 19

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	–	6	–	2	–	8
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

128. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Yemen for 2020 amount to \$2,324,600 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs (\$1,033,400) for the continuation of eight positions (1 P-3, 5 Field Service and 2 national positions (Local level)) to provide substantive and logistical support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$1,291,200) comprising expert fees (\$623,500) and official travel (\$232,400) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$79,700), facilities and infrastructure (\$242,800), ground transportation (\$35,600), communications and information technology (\$53,100), medical (\$8,000), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$16,100).
129. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
130. The variance (increase) between the 2020 requirements and the 2019 approved budget is attributable mainly to increased requirements for civilian personnel resulting from the higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure trends and increased requirements for official travel attributable to the higher number of anticipated trips for security-related training.

Extrabudgetary resources

131. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on Yemen.

7. Panel of Experts on South Sudan

(\$1,357,700)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

132. The Panel of Experts on South Sudan is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, travel ban and assets freeze on South Sudan, as well as for providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [2206 \(2015\)](#) and [2428 \(2018\)](#). The sanctions measures are aimed at targeting spoilers of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan, which was signed on 12 September 2018.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

133. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 144 and 145 below.

Recent developments

134. On 13 July 2018, by its resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), the Security Council modified the mandate of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan to include an arms embargo on South Sudan and to expand the designation criteria by including a stand-alone criterion on sexual and gender-based violence and an

additional criterion targeting engagement by armed groups or criminal networks in activities that destabilize South Sudan through illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources. By the same resolution, the Council added the names of two individuals to the sanctions list of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan.

135. Delays in obtaining visas to South Sudan had an impact on the Panel's ability to travel to the country.
136. From 16 to 26 June 2018, the Coordinator of the Panel supported and accompanied the Chair of the Committee on a visit to South Sudan and to Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda, the second such visit by the Chair since the sanctions regime's establishment in 2015.
137. On 12 September 2018, the President of South Sudan, Salva Kiir, the leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army in Opposition, Riek Machar, and other rebel factions signed the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan. The Panel of Experts has expressed the view that the deficit of trust among the signatories of the accord, the ongoing fragmentation of armed groups and the erosion in the chain of command are part of a dynamic that has continued to visit violence and humanitarian suffering upon the population of South Sudan.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

138. In 2020, the Panel of Experts will provide the Committee with the names of individuals and entities whose actions meet the sanctions criteria, in particular those undermining the implementation of the peace agreement or participating in acts that violate international human rights law or international humanitarian law. The Panel will also continue to report on violations of the arms embargo and gather information on armed groups or criminal networks engaging in illicit exploitation or trade of natural resources in South Sudan.
139. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
140. The Panel integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
141. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the African Union, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Offices of the Special Representatives of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and on Sexual Violence in Conflict and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety and security, information technology security and logistics, the Panel of Experts cooperates with UNMISS, the Department of Safety and Security and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

142. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

143. The objective, to which the Panel contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime on South Sudan, which consists of an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

144. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
145. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates, end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children and reduce illicit financial and arms flows.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Security Council acts upon Panel's recommendation and imposes an arms embargo on South Sudan

In its 2018 final report ([S/2018/292](#)), the Panel of Experts on South Sudan reiterated its recommendation to impose an embargo on the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related materiel to South Sudan. The report led to a debate in the Security Council on the way forward for the sanctions regime as it related to the arms embargo.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a better understanding and improved decision-making capability of the Security Council and the Committee regarding possible solutions to the ongoing violence in the country, the unabated flow of weapons to armed groups and the need to protect civilians.



The Security Council adopts resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) establishing an arms embargo on South Sudan. Source: United Nations

Evidence of the result includes the adoption of Security Council resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#), which imposed an arms embargo on South Sudan. The Council decided that all Member States were to immediately take the necessary measures to prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to the territory of South Sudan from or through their territories of arms and related materiel of all types, as well as technical assistance, training and financial or other assistance related to military activities or the provision, maintenance or use of any arms and related materiel, including the provision of armed mercenary personnel whether or not originating in their territories. The Council also agreed on exemptions to the measures, including as related to support provided by UNMISS, the African Union

Regional Task Force or others in support of the implementation of the peace agreement and as related to humanitarian and protection efforts.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

146. A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II (A/72/371/Add.2), was achieved, as evidenced by the imposition of an arms embargo on South Sudan.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

More follow-up actions on alleged violations

Challenge and response

In 2018, the challenge to the effective monitoring of the arms embargo imposed by the Security Council by its resolution 2428 (2018) were the lack of access to detailed reporting by neighbouring States on the implementation of the embargo and the difficulty of the Panel of Experts on South Sudan to reach remote border regions.

In response, for 2020, the Panel of Experts will engage more frequently with State and non-State actors in South Sudan, as well as with neighbouring States, and step up its travel to the region. The Panel will enhance its efforts to maintain a regular presence in South Sudan, particularly through field missions outside the capital, to facilitate access to first-hand information concerning the implementation of the arms embargo.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the enhanced understanding by South Sudan and neighbouring States of the arms embargo, as well as the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to receive more first-hand information from the Panel of Experts on its investigations concerning violations of the arms embargo. Thereby, the Council and the Committee will be enabled to adjust the sanctions regime on South Sudan and take informed follow-up action on violations.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up actions by the Security Council and the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, possible new designations of individuals and entities and communications to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committee have limited first-hand sanctions-related information and data on actors violating the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo	Security Council/Committee have more first-hand sanctions-related information and data on actors violating the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime; Committee considers new designations of individuals and entities and issues guidance to Member States

147. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts on South Sudan: resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) on the establishment of the Committee and its Panel of Experts. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Panel of Experts in 2018: resolution [2428 \(2018\)](#) on the establishment of an arms embargo. The Panel will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

148. Table 20 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 143 above.

Table 20

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	14	14	18	18
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	6	7	7
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	6	7	7
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	1	–	1	1
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

149. The variances in substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were mainly attributable to the fact that the anticipated meetings concerning the 120-day reports by the Panel of Experts ([S/2016/793](#) and [S/2017/789](#)) were not requested by the Security Council in 2018 due to the relatively late start in 2018 pursuant to the 45-day interim mandate introduced by the Council in its resolution [2418 \(2018\)](#).
150. The variance in publications was mainly attributable to the lack of consensus in the Committee concerning the elaboration of a proposed Implementation Assistance Notice by the Panel of Experts.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 21

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	288.0	325.1	319.8	–	(5.3)
Operational costs	848.9	1 032.6	1 037.9	–	5.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 136.9	1 357.7	1 357.7	–	–

Table 22

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff					Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Service	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers		
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3	
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	3	
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

151. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan for 2020 amount to \$1,357,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$319,800) for the continuation of three positions (1 P-3 and 2 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$1,037,900) comprising expert fees (\$586,500) and official travel (\$325,100) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$35,300), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies and services (\$91,000).
152. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
153. The proposed budget for 2020 reflects reduced requirements for civilian personnel costs, attributable mainly to the lower percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns. The reduced requirements were offset mainly by increased requirements for expert fees, owing to a higher actual average monthly fee for the experts, based on the experts' experience.

Extrabudgetary resources

154. No extrabudgetary resources were available for 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan.

8. Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions 1526 (2004) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities

(\$5,899,500)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

155. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team is responsible for assisting and reporting on the implementation of the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo on designated individuals and entities. The mandate is derived from the priorities established in the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions [1526 \(2004\)](#), [1988 \(2011\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#), [2253 \(2015\)](#), [2255 \(2015\)](#) and [2368 \(2017\)](#). The sanctions measures are aimed at strengthening the Council's response to prevent and combat threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, and at contributing to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

156. The mandate of the Monitoring Team guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Team is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 167 and 168 below.

Recent developments

157. In 2018, there was an increase in the number of individuals and entities on the sanctions lists maintained by the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#), which resulted in a corresponding increase in the activity of both Committees and the Monitoring Team, in particular in relation to the annual reviews of listings and the collection of information needed to keep the lists up to date, accurate and relevant as required by the Council in its resolutions [2253 \(2015\)](#) and [2368 \(2017\)](#).
158. The evolving nature of the global terrorist threat by ISIL and Al-Qaida and their affiliates, including foreign terrorist fighters returning to their homelands or elsewhere after participating in conflicts in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, is a significant consideration that influences the mandate and thus the programme. As the Monitoring Team reported in 2018, Member States are already seeing increasing activity by such returning or relocating foreign terrorist fighters, such as in the southern Philippines and other countries of South-East Asia, Central Asia and some areas of West Africa, including the Sahel region. The underlying drivers of global terrorism were still present, and the risk remained of an Al-Qaida resurgence or the emergence of a new mutation or brand.
159. On 21 and 22 March 2018, the Monitoring Team supported and accompanied the Chair of the Committees on a visit to the Philippines; similarly, it also supported and accompanied the Chair of the Committees on his visits to Uzbekistan on 31 October and 1 November 2018 and to the Russian Federation on 7 and 8 November 2018. The Monitoring Team also organized three regional meetings

for heads of intelligence and security services from the Africa, Middle East and North Africa and South-East Asia regions.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

160. In 2020, the Monitoring Team will strengthen its monitoring and analysis of the evolving nature of the terrorist threat by liaising closely with Member States and regional, subregional and international bodies and will recommend additional measures on addressing those threats, including by stronger implementation of the sanctions measures. Similarly, it will continue to strengthen its engagement with the Government of Afghanistan authorities on issues pertaining to sanctions measures imposed on the Taliban.
161. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Monitoring Team;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Monitoring Team to conduct missions in the field.
162. The Monitoring Team integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Monitoring Team indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Monitoring Team is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
163. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Monitoring Team cooperates with Member States, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Expert Group of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), IATA, ICAO, the World Customs Organization (WCO), the Financial Action Task Force, INTERPOL and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate.
164. In the context of safety and security, information technology security and logistics, the Monitoring Team cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, the Office of Information and Communications Technology, UNAMA, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), UNSMIL, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSOM), the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

165. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

166. The objective, to which the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the ISIL, Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regimes, which consist of an arms embargo, an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

167. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
168. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, combat organized crime and strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels to prevent and combat terrorism.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Addressing the evolving terrorism threat

In 2018, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team submitted three comprehensive reports, two to the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) and one to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#), which analysed the evolution of the threat posed by ISIL and Al-Qaida globally and of the threat posed by the Taliban to Afghanistan's peace and stability and contained recommendations to strengthen the implementation of the two sanctions regimes. Most of the recommendations were approved by the respective Committees. This was in addition to several remaining recommendations from a 2017 report by the Monitoring Team that were approved in 2018. As a result, the Monitoring Team's recommendations were circulated to all Member States by notes verbales, which enhanced the implementation of the sanctions regime. Among the most important recommendations was one that urged Member States to collect relevant information regarding returnees and relocators from Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, including women, who are processed in transit or on arrival at their destinations in order to identify persons or entities who transfer funds to ISIL, in connection with the



The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), maintaining the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo against ISIL, Al-Qaida and associated individuals or groups. Source: United Nations

exploitation and abuse of women and children, for listing by the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#).

The Monitoring Team found that while the global threat emanating from ISIL and Al-Qaida continued unabated, the geographical focus has been shifting from the conflict zones of Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic to other regions, in particular to the southern Philippines and nearby countries of South-East Asia, Central Asia and West Africa, including the Sahel region. Recognizing this shift, the Monitoring Team strengthened its engagement in the South-East Asia region with its annual region-wide heads of intelligence and security services meeting, as well as country visits to specific Member States in the region. It also assisted the Chair of the Committees in his visits to the South-East Asia region in 2017 and 2018 to assess the level of the terrorist threat in the region, to identify the sources of this threat and to seek better international and regional cooperation to address and combat terrorism. Furthermore, the Monitoring Team noted that ISIL and its affiliates continued to pose the main and best-resourced international terrorist threat, while Al-Qaida remained resilient and active in many regions and retained the ambition to project more internationally. ISIL was continuing its evolution from a territorial entity back into a covert network. On a parallel note, many of the foreign terrorist fighters affiliated with ISIL, in particular, were looking to other regions to expand their activity.

The Monitoring Team also found that Member States could address emerging threats by implementing several measures, such as by tightening the regulation of unmanned aerial vehicles, which are easily accessible and could be misused for terrorist purposes. It has also recommended that countries ensure that the INTERPOL Criminal Information System and the relevant United Nations databases are made accessible at key border points to facilitate screening against the ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions list.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a better understanding by the Security Council and the Committee of the continuing evolution of the threat posed by ISIL and Al-Qaida and their affiliates, which informed the sanctions-related aspects of the counter-terrorism work of the Security Council and the Committee.

Evidence of the result includes open briefings by the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#), which allowed Member States to better understand the threat and the relevant counter-terrorism work of the Security Council and to take appropriate measures and subsequently report to the Council and the Committee on the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

169. A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the statement of the President of the Security Council of 21 December 2018 ([S/PRST/2018/21](#)), as well as the 25 meetings held by both Committees, either individually or in joint format with other Security Council bodies.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhance the capacity of the Security Council to follow up on alleged violations

In 2018, the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team illustrated through its report how the global terrorist threat was evolving and shifting geographically, which triggered more requests from both the Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) and the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1988 \(2011\)](#) for information, details and assessments on the mutating threat.

Challenge and response

The challenge was that since the terrorist threat was continuously evolving, it required considerable time and effort, including adequate logistics and security arrangements to travel to new regional areas of focus, in order to build stronger partnerships with national authorities that monitor and address the terrorist threats.

In response, for 2020, the Monitoring Team will strengthen its engagement with national authorities in addressing the threat through increased country visits and regional intelligence meetings. Through this increased outreach, Member States will increasingly request new listings and updates to existing entries on the Committees' sanctions lists. At the same time, Taliban activities that may run counter to Afghanistan's peace process will require the continued attention of the Monitoring Team. The Team will increase its assistance to national authorities on implementation of the sanctions measures, as well as other provisions of the sanctions regime, including assistance on submitting exemption requests.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is that the Security Council and the Committees are enabled to take informed follow-up action on reports of the Monitoring Team.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up actions by the Security Council and the Committees, such as adjustments to the two sanctions regimes and the respective designation criteria, new listings and changes to existing listings on the sanctions lists of the two Committees, and communications to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions measures.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committees have limited information on the terrorist threat in certain regions	Security Council/Committees have more information and data from the Monitoring Team on terrorist threats in West Africa, South-East Asia and Central Asia	Security Council adjusts sanctions regime; Committees consider amendments to existing entries on the sanctions lists and new designations of individuals and entities

170. The following Security Council resolutions comprise the main mandates entrusted to the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team: resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) on the establishment of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1267 \(1999\)](#) concerning Afghanistan, resolution [1526 \(2004\)](#) on the expansion of the sanctions measures and the establishment of the Monitoring Team, and resolutions [1988 \(2011\)](#) and [1989 \(2011\)](#) establishing the two new Committees. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Monitoring Team in 2017: resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#), which extended the previous mandate of the Monitoring Team. The Team will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

171. Table 23 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 166 above.

Table 23
Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	78	13	13	13
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	24	25	27	27
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	24	25	27	27
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	145	144	145	145
Publications (number of publications)				
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

172. The variance in parliamentary documentation was driven by a fewer number of Member States submitting implementation reports.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 24
Financial resources
 (Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020	Variance	
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3)–(2)
Civilian personnel costs	2 323.0	2 580.6	2 504.8	–	(75.8)
Operational costs	3 513.2	3 901.2	3 394.7	–	(506.5)
Total (net of staff assessment)	5 836.2	6 481.8	5 899.5	–	(582.3)

Table 25
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>								<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>National staff</i>					<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>	<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	8	19	–	–	–	19
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	8	19	–	–	–	19
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

173. The proposed resource requirements for the Monitoring Team for 2020 amount to \$5,899,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$2,504,800) for the continuation of 19 positions (1 P-5, 4 P-4, 6 P-3 and 8 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Monitoring Team and to the Committees; and operational costs (\$3,394,700) comprising expert fees (\$1,950,700) and official travel (\$524,800) of the 10 members of the Team, official travel of staff (\$136,400), and other operational and logistical support requirements such as rental of premises, communications, information technology equipment, and other supplies and services (\$782,800).
174. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Monitoring Team are proposed to remain unchanged. A 10.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
175. The variance (decrease) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to the exclusion of a provision for the development of the enhanced data module, which related only to previous periods, and reduced requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of a higher vacancy rate of 10.0 per cent compared with the rate of 5 per cent approved in 2019.

Extrabudgetary resources

176. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team.

9. Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009)

(\$653,300)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

177. The Office of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities is responsible for reviewing delisting requests from individuals or entities inscribed on the related sanctions list. The mandate is defined in Council resolution 1904 (2009), as modified by subsequent resolutions (1989 (2011), 2083 (2012), 2161 (2014) and 2368 (2017)). The Office of the Ombudsperson aims at providing an

independent review of delisting requests under the ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions regime. In doing so, the Office ensures that listed individuals and entities have access to fair and clear procedures.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

178. The mandate of the Office of the Ombudsperson guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Office of the Ombudsperson is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with the Goals, as reflected in paragraph 189 below.

Recent developments

179. In May 2018, a new Ombudsperson was appointed. The new Ombudsperson took up his duties in July 2018, following a period of 11 months during which the position was vacant.
180. The workload of the Office of the Ombudsperson is predominantly dependent on the number of delisting requests received. The 11-month vacancy in the position of Ombudsperson since 2017 created a moderate backlog of delisting requests. During 2018, the number of newly received delisting requests remained below average, which helped to offset the backlog.
181. In 2018, 13 names were added to the ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions list. With the exception of one entity, all of these listings related to ISIL and the Nusra Front. Consequently, the pool of potential petitioners before the Office of the Ombudsperson shifted towards individuals and entities that had been active in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

182. In 2020, the Office of the Ombudsperson will process and consider all requests for delisting fairly and expeditiously and travel to interview each petitioner in person in their country of residence. The Office of the Ombudsperson will also undertake outreach to raise awareness of the Office among stakeholders and encourage cooperation, where appropriate.
183. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with Office of the Ombudsperson;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Office of the Ombudsperson to conduct missions in the field.
184. The Office integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. That perspective may also serve as a basis for the Ombudsperson's recommendation as to whether individuals and entities should remain subject to the sanctions measures. The Office is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to the Ombudsperson.
185. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Office of the Ombudsperson cooperates with Member States, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNODC, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism and the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team pursuant to resolutions [1526 \(2004\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and the Taliban and associated individuals and entities.

186. In the context of safety and security, information technology security and logistics, the Office of the Ombudsperson cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

187. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

188. The objective, to which the Office of the Ombudsperson contributes, is to ensure fair and clear procedures for the administration of requests for removal (delisting) from the Security Council's ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida sanctions list.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

189. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Swift recourse despite challenges

In 2018, the newly appointed Ombudsperson strived to process pending cases that mainly derived from the backlog caused by the 11-month vacancy in the position. To achieve this, the Ombudsperson fast-tracked the pending delisting petitions to the extent possible within the confines of the mandate, in order to avoid any further undue delay. While there was a delay in the longest-pending delisting request, which was outside the control of the Office of the Ombudsperson, the Ombudsperson submitted a comprehensive report on that case to the Security Council Committee before the end of the year, five months after taking up office. In two other cases, the Ombudsperson moved to the next phase of the procedure swiftly, to avoid further delays. The fourth delisting request, which was received towards the end of the year, entered the first stage of the procedure outlined in resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#). Accordingly, all four petitioners received the most expeditious access to fairness and transparency possible



Security Council adopts resolution 1904 (2009) which establishes the Office of the Ombudsperson. Source: United Nations

under the mandate set by the Council. Petitioners were ensured access to fair and clear procedures at every stage of their case.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is informed decisions taken by the Committee on the recommendation contained in the comprehensive report with regard to the delisting request in that case.

Evidence of the result includes the submission of the comprehensive report in one case, and the timely start and advancement of the delisting procedures in the three other cases.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

190. A planned result for 2018, which is improved recourse by listed individuals and entities to an independent and impartial review of their listing, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II (A/72/371/Add.2), was achieved, as evidenced by the submission of the comprehensive report in case 79 to the Security Council Committee on 21 December 2018 and the conclusion of the information-gathering phases in cases 80 and 81 in December 2018.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Regaining previous levels of delisting petitions

In 2018, the Ombudsperson advanced the consideration of two pending delisting requests and one request received during the period that the Ombudsperson's position was vacant. One further petition was received in late 2018. It is expected that all four cases will be fully completed in 2019. At least three more petitions are expected in 2019.

Challenge and response

The challenge was the accumulated delay in processing cases as a result of the vacancy in the position, prior to the Ombudsperson's appointment.

In response, for 2020, the Ombudsperson will process delisting petitions as expeditiously as possible.

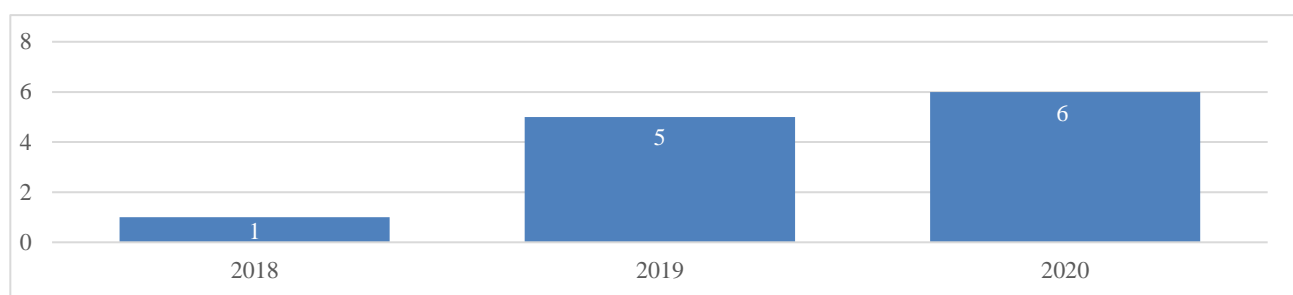
Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is for the Committee to receive comprehensive reports from the Ombudsperson in a timely manner so as to be able to take informed and timely decisions on delisting requests.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include a higher number of comprehensive reports, as shown in the performance measures below.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: Number of comprehensive reports



191. The Office will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

192. Table 26 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 188 above.

Table 26

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	12	3	7	8
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	1	6	7
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	1	6	7
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	–	–
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

193. The variances in parliamentary documentation, substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were driven by the lower-than-average number of delisting

requests received in 2017 and 2018 and the 11-month vacancy of the position of the Ombudsperson during that period.

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

194. The variances in parliamentary documentation, substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were mainly attributable to the backlog and expected increase in the number of delisting requests received in 2018 and 2019, following the appointment of a new Ombudsperson in 2018 after the 11-month vacancy of the position of the Ombudsperson prior to July 2018.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 27

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3)–(2)
Civilian personnel costs	235.4	278.1	295.5	–	17.4
Operational costs	171.6	375.2	357.8	–	(17.4)
Total (net of staff assessment)	407.0	653.3	653.3	–	–

Table 28

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Service	General Service ^a	Total inter- national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

195. The proposed resource requirements for 2020 for the Office of the Ombudsperson amount to \$653,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$295,500) for the continuation of two positions (1 P-4 and 1 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Office of the Ombudsperson; and operational costs (\$357,800) comprising expert fees (\$205,900) and official travel of one expert (\$28,400), official travel of staff (\$35,800), facilities and infrastructure (\$48,600), ground transportation (\$1,000), communications and information technology (\$23,100), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$15,000).

196. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Office of the Ombudsperson are proposed to remain unchanged. No vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs, as full incumbency is anticipated for 2020.
197. The resources proposed for 2020 reflect increased requirements for civilian personnel costs, attributable mainly to the higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns. The increase is offset mainly by lower requirements for expert fees.

Extrabudgetary resources

198. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Office of the Ombudsperson.

10. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

(\$1,548,000)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

199. The mission is responsible for supporting the work of the Security Council and its facilitator in relation to the implementation of Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and as set forth in the note by the President of the Security Council of 16 January 2016 ([S/2016/44](#)). In its resolution, the Council endorsed the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, urged its full implementation and called upon all Member States and regional and international organizations to support its implementation.
200. In addition, the restrictions established in annex B to Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) are aimed at improving transparency and creating an atmosphere conducive to the full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action. In October 2025, provided that the provisions of the previous Security Council resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue have not been reinstated in the interim, all the provisions of Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) shall be terminated and the Council will have concluded its consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue. Owing to the historic nature of the diplomatic efforts to reach a comprehensive, long-term and proper solution to the Iranian nuclear issue, it is essential to sustain the progress made since the adoption of Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#). The years ahead will be critical in maintaining political momentum, achieving greater understanding and compliance by all Member States and ensuring the full implementation of the resolution.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

201. The mandate guides the Security Council Affairs Division and the facilitator in producing the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the mission is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with the Goals, as reflected in paragraph 211 below.

Recent developments

202. Despite the withdrawal of one participant from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action in May 2018, and its subsequent decision to reimpose all its national sanctions that had been lifted pursuant to the Plan of Action, the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) remain in effect.
203. During a ministerial meeting of the group of three European Union member States, the European Union, and two other States (China, France, Germany, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, with the High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy) and the Islamic Republic of Iran, held in New York in September 2018, as well as during the meeting of the Joint Commission held in Vienna on 6 March 2019, the participants in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action reaffirmed their commitment to the full and effective implementation of the Plan of Action in good faith and in a constructive atmosphere.
204. In his latest report on the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) (S/2018/1089 and [S/2018/1089/Corr.1](#)), the Secretary-General called on all participants to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, the Security Council, Member States and other actors to ensure the continuity of the Plan of Action. He also noted concerns about Iranian activities in relation to the restrictive measures contained in annex B to the resolution and encouraged the Islamic Republic of Iran to carefully consider and address them.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

205. In 2020, the mission will assist the Security Council to promote the full and effective implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) by all Member States and regional and international organizations, including of the restrictive measures established in annex B to the resolution. These measures are aimed at improving transparency and creating an atmosphere conducive to the full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.
206. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) The provisions of the previous Security Council resolutions on the Iranian nuclear issue are not reinstated in the interim;
 - (b) Participants in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action remain committed to its full and effective implementation;
 - (c) The implementation of the Plan of Action and resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) continues enjoying the full support of the broader international community.
207. The mission integrates a gender perspective in the operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. Gender parity will continue to be taken into consideration in the recruitment of staff. The mission is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training.
208. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the mission liaises and cooperates with Member States and the Procurement Working Group of the Joint Commission established in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action for the processing of proposals through the procurement channel. The mission also cooperates with Member States on various issues related to the implementation of the resolution, including alleged actions inconsistent with its annex B restrictions. In addition, the mission liaises and cooperates with IAEA and other United Nations agencies, international organizations and entities. In the context of logistics, the mission cooperates with UNDP.

Evaluation activities

209. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

1. Objective



210. The objective, to which the mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

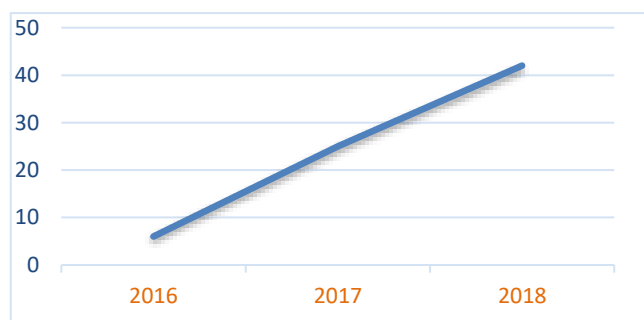
211. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates, reduce illicit financial and arms flows and broaden and strengthen the participation in the institutions of global governance.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Greater confidence in the procurement channel process

In 2018, the procurement channel continued to be a vital transparency and confidence-building mechanism ensuring that transfers of certain goods, technology and related services to the Islamic Republic of Iran were consistent with Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the provisions and objectives of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

In 2018, the mission participated in five outreach events to promote understanding by Member States of the resolution and its restrictive measures, especially the procurement channel.



*Progression of total number of submissions of nuclear-related proposals for approval through the procurement channel since 16 January 2016.
Source: United Nations*

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is a better understanding and greater utilization of the procurement channel process, including by Member States that are not participants in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

Evidence of the result includes the increase to 42 of the total number of proposals submitted since January 2016 for approval through the procurement channel process, and the increase from four to five submitting Member States.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

212. A planned result for 2018, which is the enhanced capacity of the Security Council to review and decide on recommendations from the Joint Commission regarding proposals for nuclear-related transfers and activities, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved as evidenced by the degree of satisfaction expressed by the Facilitator on behalf of the Security Council with the services provided by the mission in processing nuclear-related proposals in a timely and efficient manner, and as evidenced by the systematic tracking of all the submitted proposals.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced understanding and continuous implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#)

In May 2018, the withdrawal of one participant from the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action introduced uncertainty regarding the future of the Plan, the status of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the related obligations of Member States.

Challenge and response

The challenge was to ensure the continuity of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action by maintaining the international community's support for it and for Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#). This created the need for increased outreach, awareness and guidance.

In response, through 2020, the mission will promote information related to the resolution, including the restrictive measures established in its annex B, through the reports of the Secretary-General and briefings to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and by participation in outreach events.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the better understanding and effective implementation of the resolution by all Member States and regional and international organizations.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the continuous implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#), including through reporting by Member States to the Security Council and the use of the procurement channel.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) , including through reporting to the Security Council and the use of the procurement channel	Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) , including through reporting to the Security Council and the use of the procurement channel	Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) , including through reporting to the Security Council and the use of the procurement channel

213. The following parliamentary documents of the Security Council comprise the main mandates entrusted to the Mission: resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) and the note by the President of the Security Council ([S/2016/44](#)) on the tasks of the Council under its resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

214. Table 29 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 210 above.

Table 29

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	11	6	8	8
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	3	6	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	5	—	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the actual and planned figures in 2018

215. The variances in substantive services for meetings and conference and secretariat services for meetings were mainly driven by fewer requests from Security Council members to meet.
216. The variance in publications was driven by fewer than expected guidance documents issued by the Security Council.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 30

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020	Variance	
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	1 195.3	926.8	1 288.1	–	361.3
Operational costs	301.6	271.2	259.9	–	(11.3)
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 496.9	1 198.0	1 548.0	–	350.0

Table 31

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	7	–	2	9	–	–	–	9
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	7	–	2	9	–	–	–	9
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

217. The proposed resource requirements for the mission for 2020 amount to \$1,548,000 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$1,288,100) for the continuation of nine positions (1 P-5, 3 P-4, 3 P-3 and 2 General Service); and operational costs (\$259,900) comprising official travel of staff (\$75,300), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, communications and information technology services, and other supplies and services (\$184,600).
218. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) are proposed to remain unchanged. An 11.1 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to staff costs.
219. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is mainly attributable to increased requirements for civilian personnel costs, resulting from the application of a lower vacancy rate of 11.1 per cent based on the actual vacancy rate as at 28 February 2019, compared with the rate of 36.4 per cent applied in 2019.

Extrabudgetary resources

220. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

11. Panel of Experts on Mali

(\$1,325,700)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

221. The Panel of Experts on Mali is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the assets freeze and the travel ban, as well as for providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate derives from the priorities established in relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#). The sanctions regime was adopted following the letter of the Government of Mali to the President of the Security Council of 9 August 2017, in which it underlined that the repeated violations of the ceasefire since the beginning of June 2017 posed serious threats to the fragile gains made in implementing the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, and thus requested the Council, so as to address the many obstacles to the implementation of the Agreement, to establish a regime of targeted sanctions against those responsible for obstructing the implementation of the Agreement. The sanctions measures are aimed at preventing and containing threats to the peace, security or stability of Mali and the region.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

222. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Mali guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 231 and 232 below.

Recent developments

223. In 2018, the situation in Mali continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region, with the Malian crisis having a significant impact on neighbouring States in the context of porous borders facilitating the displacement of people and the free movement of terrorist and transnational criminal groups. The Panel of Experts investigations led to information indicating that some individual members of compliant armed groups have been involved in terrorist activities, notably in one attack against the Malian Defence and Security Forces. In its final report of 2018 ([S/2018/581](#)), the Panel of Experts identified individual members of the signatory armed groups and splinter groups involved in attacks against Malian security and armed forces and in organized crime, who threatened to use violence so as to be included in the Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, thereby indirectly threatening its implementation.
224. In 2018, the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali conducted two visits to Mali, on 26 and 27 March and from 5 to 8 December 2018, with a view to engaging in outreach activities aimed at obtaining first-hand information from key counterparts in Mali, receiving briefings on the political and security situation in Mali and the Sahel,

including the implementation of the Agreement, and exploring prospects for future engagement with countries in the Sahel region to promote peace and reconciliation in Mali and stability in the region.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

225. In 2020, the Panel of Experts will further investigate trafficking of certain goods, such as cigarettes and fuel, that have been a source of funding for criminal gangs, as well as armed groups, mostly through illicit taxes and fees for escorting services.
226. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
227. The Panel of Experts integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
228. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Panel of Experts cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, MINUSMA and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

229. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

230. The objective, to which the Panel contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime on Mali, which consists of an assets freeze and a travel ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

231. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to

eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

232. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates and help to end the abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Reinforcing the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

On 15 May 2015, the Government of Mali and two coalitions of armed groups signed the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. In chapter 18 of the Agreement, the international community is urged to support its implementation and the Security Council is invited to take measures against anyone hindering the implementation of the Agreement and its objectives.

On 5 September 2017, the Security Council, having considered the request of the Government of Mali and multiple calls for sanctions by the Secretary-General, adopted resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#), which established a sanctions regime (a travel ban and an assets freeze), a Security Council Committee and a Panel of Experts on Mali. No list of individuals and entities subject to sanctions measures accompanied the resolution. In this context, the Panel was mandated to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate, including through providing the Committee with information relevant to the potential imposition of targeted measures on individuals and entities who meet the designation criteria.



The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) imposing a sanctions regime on Mali. Source: United Nations

In 2018, the Panel of Experts investigated individuals and entities directly obstructing or indirectly threatening the implementation of the Agreement through their involvement in organized crime and terrorism. The Panel identified individual members of the signatory armed groups and splinter groups involved in terrorist attacks against Malian security and armed forces, in providing security for drug transports, in human trafficking and in sexually abusing migrant women.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is informing the debate in the Security Council and between the Committee and stakeholders in West Africa and the Sahel about the role of the sanctions in Mali, which led to a better understanding of and engagement on the sanctions regime by the Government of Mali, including its call in late 2018 to make effective designations.

Evidence of the result includes the designation by the Committee of three individuals on the sanctions list, who became subject to targeted sanctions measures.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

233. A planned result for 2018, which is an enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations, as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the

General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II ([A/72/371/Add.2](#)), was achieved, as evidenced by the three new listings on the sanctions list.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Informed discussion of the Committee

In 2018, the Committee considered the report of the Panel of Experts and its main findings, including observations on the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, armed groups, attacks against the Malian army, organized crime, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and regional political and security developments. In the same context, during consultations with relevant interlocutors, the Panel identified a new possible line of investigations, previously unexplored, related to the forms of financing of armed groups through the trafficking of hitherto not considered items, such as cigarettes and vehicles.

Challenge and response

The challenge was that the investigations required more access to remote and insecure areas in Mali and more focus on preparing statements of case inherent to the new lines of inquiry.

In response, for 2020, the Panel of Experts on Mali will deepen its reporting on these issues by spending more time in Mali, in particular in the border areas, in order to provide additional information and analysis to the Committee.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is that the Committee can consider for listing more individuals and entities that act in violation of the sanctions regime.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up action by the Security Council and the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, possible new designations of individuals and entities and communications to Members States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Security Council/Committee receive only limited reporting on signatory parties' involvement in forms of trafficking not yet considered, such as cigarettes and vehicles	Security Council/Committee receive more reporting on signatory parties' involvement in various forms of trafficking not yet considered, such as cigarettes and vehicles	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime; Committee considers new designations of individuals and entities

234. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts on Mali: resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) on the establishment of the Committee and its Panel of Experts. The following new mandate was entrusted to the Panel of Experts in 2018: resolution [2432 \(2018\)](#) extending the previous mandate of the Panel of Experts. The Panel will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

235. Table 32 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 230 above.

Table 32

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	3	3
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	6	6	6
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	6	6	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 33

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	2018	2019	2020	Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	2020 vs. 2019 increase/ (decrease)
Category of expenditure	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Civilian personnel costs	105.4	146.2	123.9	–
Operational costs	831.5	1 201.8	1 201.8	–
Total (net of staff assessment)	936.9	1 348.0	1 325.7	–

Table 34
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>								<i>General Service and related categories</i>			<i>National staff</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>	<i>General Service</i>	<i>Total international</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	
Approved 2018	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

236. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Mali for 2020 amount to \$1,325,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$123,900) for the continuation of one position (P-3) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee, its Chair and the experts on the Panel; and operational costs (\$1,201,800) comprising expert fees (\$574,000) and official travel (\$222,300) of the members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$199,400), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology, and other supplies and services (\$206,100).
237. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts on Mali are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
238. The variance (decrease) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to the application of revised salary scales effective 1 January 2019 for 2020, and the lower number of proposed trips for staff members. The decrease is offset in part by higher average fees for the experts based on the composition of the Panel.

Extrabudgetary resources

239. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on Mali.

12. Panel of Experts on Somalia

(\$1,850,800)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

240. The Panel of Experts on Somalia is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the assets freeze, travel ban, targeted and territorial arms embargo and charcoal ban, as well as providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate is defined in Security Council resolution 2444 (2018). The targeted sanctions measures are aimed at supporting the efforts of the Somali authorities to deliver stability and security in Somalia, and to prevent any flows of weapons and ammunition supplies to and through Somalia in violation of the arms embargo.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

241. The mandate of the Panel of Experts on Somalia guides it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective of the Panel is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security, as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 251 and 252 below.

Recent developments

242. In 2018, the security situation in Somalia remained volatile and Al-Shabaab remained the main threat to the country's security. The challenges in the State formation process between the Federal Government and federal member states and the tensions emanating from the electoral process in South-West State dominated political developments towards the end of the year.
243. Concerning developments related to sanctions, in March 2018 the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia listed two individuals because of their links to Al-Shabaab. The Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea, which preceded the Panel of Experts on Somalia, drew the attention of the Council to weak compliance by the Federal Government of Somalia with the requirements under the partial lifting of the arms embargo, political and security challenges in Somalia, Al-Shabaab's strong military and financial position and the trade in banned Somali charcoal.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

244. In 2020, the Panel of Experts on Somalia will travel to various locations in Somalia and the region to monitor and investigate the implementation of the sanctions imposed in relation to Somalia.
245. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Panel of Experts;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Panel of Experts to conduct missions in the field.
246. The Panel of Experts integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by the relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for experts in the Panel indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives in their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel is also guided by the gender strategy of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, including in the provision of available gender training to staff and sanctions-specific gender training to all experts.
247. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with Member States, UNSOM, the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the World Bank, IMF, ICAO, INTERPOL, the African Union, the European Union, the European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation, IGAD and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate.
248. In the context of safety, security and logistics, the Panel of Experts cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, the United Nations Office at Nairobi, UNSOM, UNSOS, AMISOM and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

249. The following self-evaluation is planned for 2020: assistance provided by the Security Council Affairs Division to special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018

1. Objective

250. The objective, to which the Panel of Experts on Somalia contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the Somalia sanctions regime, which consists of an assets freeze, a travel ban, an arms embargo and a charcoal ban.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

251. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
252. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates, end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children, reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets, combat organized crime, substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms and develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Timely establishment of the Panel of Experts on Somalia

In November 2018, the Security Council adopted resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#), which terminated the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea with effect from 16 December 2018 and requested the Secretary-General to establish a new Panel of Experts on Somalia by 15 December 2018.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the launch of all the necessary administrative and practical measures to establish the Panel, which consists of six members and is based in Nairobi.

Evidence of the result includes the appointment of the Panel ([S/2018/1115](#)) within established timelines on 14 December 2018, the immediate publication of the Committee website and the establishment of the Secretariat support structure for the Committee.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.



Security Council vote on resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#). Source: United Nations

253. There were no planned results for 2018, as the Panel of Experts on Somalia was established as at the end of the calendar year.

4. Highlighted planned result for 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations

The Panel of Experts on Somalia was established in 2018 by the Security Council in its resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#) and was appointed by the Secretary-General on 14 December 2018.

In 2020, the Panel will focus its investigations on Al-Shabaab's military and financial activities, violations of international humanitarian law and human rights, violations of the arms embargo and the compliance of the Federal Government of Somalia with the terms of the partial lifting of the arms embargo and the charcoal ban. The Panel will also identify individuals and entities who may fulfil the designation criteria.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is that the Security Council and the Committee can take informed follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions measures or fulfilment of the designation criteria.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include follow-up action by the Security Council and the Committee, such as adjustments to the sanctions regime, possible new designations of individuals and entities and communications to Members States on the implementation of the sanctions regime.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Establishment of the Panel of Experts	Security Council/Committee receives reporting on violations, compliance and individuals and entities who meet the designation criteria	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime; Committee considers new designations of individuals and entities

254. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the Panel of Experts on Somalia: resolution [2444 \(2018\)](#) on the establishment of the Panel of Experts. The Panel of Experts will continue to be guided by all the mandated tasks entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

255. Table 35 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 250 above.

Table 35
Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	–	–	13	12
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	–	–	4	4
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	–	–	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	–	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	–	–	1	1
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

256. The variance in parliamentary documentation for meetings was driven by the request of the Security Council to the Secretary-General to present a report on the developments towards the normalization of relations between Eritrea and Djibouti, which is not expected in 2020.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 36
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	–	403.4	392.6	–	(10.8)
Operational costs	–	1 448.2	1 458.2	–	10.0
Total (net of staff assessment)	–	1 851.6	1 850.8	–	(0.8)

Table 37
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>								<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>National staff</i>				<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Service</i>	<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		
Approved 2019	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	4	–	6
Proposed 2020	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	4	–	6
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

257. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Somalia for 2020 amount to \$1,850,800 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$392,600) for the continuation of six positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service and 4 national staff (Local level)) to provide substantive and administrative support to the members of the Panel; and operational costs (\$1,458,200) comprising expert fees (\$992,400) and official travel (\$247,800) of the members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$18,100), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, stationery and office supplies, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, software licences, public information subscriptions and other services (\$199,900).
258. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Panel of Experts on Somalia are proposed to remain unchanged. A vacancy rate of 5.0 per cent has been applied to international and national staff costs.
259. The variance (decrease) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to reduced requirements for civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of revised salary scales effective 1 January 2019, offset in part by the application of a higher common staff cost ratio of 47.9 per cent, compared with the ratio of 42.2 per cent applied in 2019, based on recent expenditure patterns. The variance is offset in part by increased requirements for operational costs resulting mainly from higher monthly fees for the six experts in 2020.

Extrabudgetary resources

260. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2019 or are projected for 2020 for the Panel of Experts on Somalia.

13. Special political mission in support of the Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors

(\$2,969,300)

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

261. The special political mission in support of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction to non-State

actors is responsible for the provision of substantive, administrative and logistical support to assist the Committee in achieving the aims of the resolution.

262. The mission supports the activities of the Committee relating to the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) through the organization of regional and subregional workshops on the implementation of the Security Council resolution and through country-specific missions and activities, by strengthening cooperation between international and regional bodies through the organization of joint meetings on cooperation in promoting the aims of the resolution and by facilitating effective partnerships with civil society and the private sector.
263. National efforts to implement Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) are the cornerstone of the support architecture. In cooperation with the Committee and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, the mission continues, as its top priority, to assist interested Member States in their national implementation efforts through country-specific visits and dialogues, national round tables and peer reviews, with the objectives of capacity-building, facilitation of technical assistance and identification and dissemination of effective practices for the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).
264. In its resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), the Security Council encouraged the Committee to enhance cooperation and information-sharing with relevant international, regional and subregional organizations on technical assistance and all other issues of relevance for the implementation of Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The mission promotes such cooperation by working together with these organizations to exchange information and identify synergies that can enhance implementation of the resolution for the benefit of their respective Member States.
265. The Security Council has repeatedly reaffirmed that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitute a threat to international peace and security.
266. By its resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decided that all Member States should refrain from providing any form of support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery. In addition, all Member States, in accordance with their national procedures, were requested to adopt and enforce appropriate effective laws that prohibit any non-State actor from engaging in such activities, in particular for terrorist purposes, and to take and enforce effective measures to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery, including by establishing appropriate controls over related materials.
267. Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) is part of the international non-proliferation regime. It strengthens the regime by making important requirements of other relevant international instruments applicable to all Member States by filling in gaps in the coverage of these instruments with respect to actions by non-State actors, and by requiring Member States to implement robust domestic controls on materials related to weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery in a manner absent from other international instruments.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

268. The mandate for support in the implementation of Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) guides the production of the respective deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective is aligned with the Organization's purpose, which is to maintain international peace and security as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with the Goals, as reflected in paragraph 282 below.

Recent developments

269. The threat of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by non-State actors has been complicated by the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce and the risk of the misuse of such advances. This has created additional challenges for Member States in fulfilling their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).
270. In 2018, despite such challenges, the number of Member States that had yet to submit their first report fell from 14 to 11 States. The Committee engaged with all non-reporting States, including with offers of assistance, in some cases more than once. The Committee will continue these efforts in 2019. In 2018, Member States submitted nine new requests for assistance to the Committee. This was a marked increase over 2017, when three requests were received.
271. States and international organizations increasingly indicated their readiness to consider responding to requests for assistance and informed the Committee about activities or possible areas in which assistance could be offered. The Committee was able to enhance its matchmaking procedures, bringing together requestors and providers of assistance, and its ability to review requests.
272. The Committee continued to enhance its collaboration with international and regional organizations by participating in relevant substantive meetings and co-organizing events.
273. Transparency and outreach activities make important contributions to fostering greater cooperation and raising awareness among Member States, parliamentarians, relevant international, regional and subregional organizations and civil society, including industry, regarding the obligations set out in Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and their implementation. In this respect, the Committee and its Group of Experts participated in two events in 2018 that involved direct engagement with industry and provided opportunities to work with and provide information for industry regarding its obligations under national laws.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

274. In 2020, the goals laid out by the Chair of the Committee will put further emphasis on reducing the number of non-reporting Member States so as to achieve universalization. Close engagement with Member States and other relevant stakeholders, including international and regional organizations and civil society, will be required. This will be particularly important with regard to a comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), mandated to be finalized prior to the expiration of the Committee's mandate in April 2021.
275. The results of the Committee's comprehensive review will inform the Security Council on the status of the implementation of its resolution 1540 (2004) and contribute to the assessment of Member States' compliance with their obligations.
276. With regard to external factors, the plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) The political environment in the Security Council continues to enable the Committee to reach consensus on the implementation of planned activities;
 - (b) Member States continue to cooperate with the Committee;
 - (c) An increased need of Member States for assistance to comply with their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) is expected;
 - (d) The evolving nature of terrorism, as well as the rapid advances in science, technology and international commerce, could have an impact on the implementation of the resolution. This necessitates constant attention by the Committee and by Member States to ensure effective implementation of the obligations under the resolution, but in a manner that does not hamper relevant cooperation among States.

277. The mission will continue to integrate a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate and as outlined in the gender mainstreaming action plan of the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The mission plans to facilitate a conference on empowering women of the global south to raise awareness and build capacity on issues related to the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction to non-State actors in the context of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). This conference will engage relevant stakeholders from Governments and civil society.
278. With regard to cooperation, the mission will increase its engagement with relevant entities, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Organization of American States, WCO, the Caribbean Community, ASEAN, the Southern African Development Community and others, to assess the impact of their respective programmes related to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). That assessment, together with information concerning opportunities for assistance in response to States' assistance requests, will be reflected in the report to the Security Council following the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of the resolution.
279. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Committee continues to engage with relevant partners, in particular IAEA, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, the Implementation Support Unit for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and UNODC to exchange information and share experiences.

Evaluation activities

280. The following evaluation completed in 2018 has guided the programme plan for 2020: Office of Internal Oversight Services evaluation report on the Office for Disarmament Affairs, issued on 6 April 2018.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

281. The objective, to which the mission contributes, is to prevent non-State actors from developing, acquiring, manufacturing, possessing, transporting, transferring or using nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

282. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels, and strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Progress in the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and relevant follow-on resolutions



Visit to a nuclear power plant by participants in an outreach event on the obligations of Member States under Security Council resolution 1540 (2004), hosted by the Russian Federation. Source: United Nations

In 2018, workshops, national round tables and outreach events were conducted to facilitate implementation by Member States of their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004). Progress has been recorded by the Committee on the implementation of the resolution by Member States, as demonstrated in the increased number of measures adopted and documented in a matrix of national measures to implement resolution 1540 (2004). In its reports to the Security Council, the Committee has described progress in fostering cooperation with international, regional and subregional organizations. Furthermore, it has enhanced its working relationships with civil society, including relevant non-governmental organizations, industry and academia, by participating in relevant events, transfer of knowledge and sharing of relevant information. In September 2018, at the request of Zambia, the mission organized a national capacity-building workshop on the control of strategic goods in Lusaka.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is the creation of capacity of Zambian officials to identify gaps in relevant customs legislation and cooperate with WCO. Evidence of the result includes a survey distributed to participants in the event reflecting an average positive feedback of 4.16 points out of the maximum score of 5.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

283. A planned result for 2018, which is enhanced capacity of States to implement resolution 1540 (2004), as referred to in the report of the Secretary-General on estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council for 2018 for thematic cluster II (A/72/371/Add.2), was achieved, as evidenced in the review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for 2018 (S/2018/1178, annex), additional reports received on measures taken by Member States to fully implement the resolution, the successful completion of two regional training courses for national points of contact and a capacity-building workshop for Zambian customs officials on enforcement of strategic trade controls.

4. Highlighted planned results for 2020

Successful completion of the comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

In 2018, the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) continued to intensify its efforts to promote the full implementation by all Member States of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Those efforts included the compilation and general examination of information on the status of implementation by Member States of resolution 1540 (2004), in addition to their efforts aimed at outreach, dialogue, assistance and cooperation. In keeping with Council resolution 2325 (2016), the Committee focused attention on enforcement measures, measures relating to biological, chemical and nuclear weapons, proliferation finance measures and accounting.



The Security Council unanimously adopts resolution 1540 (2004).
Source: United Nations

Challenge and response

The challenge was that, in keeping with Security Council resolution 1977 (2011), the Committee is expected to conduct a comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) by Member States before April 2021.

In response, for 2020, several events, including workshops for Member States and consultations with international and regional organizations and civil society, will be conducted in support of the comprehensive review. In addition, open consultations between relevant stakeholders and the Committee will be organized in New York.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is the conclusion of the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004). Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the synthesis of this review in a comprehensive report from the Committee to the Security Council. The synthesis will take into consideration input provided by stakeholders at the respective events, thus further enhancing Member States' capacity to prevent non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery and confirming the international community's commitment to international peace and security.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018

2019

2020

Comprehensive review concluded

Comprehensive review ongoing

Comprehensive review of the status
of the implementation of resolution
1540 (2004) ongoing

284. The following Security Council resolutions comprise the mandate supported by the mission: 1540 (2004), 1977 (2011) and 2325 (2016). The mission will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

285. Table 38 below lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 281 above.

Table 38

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

<i>Category</i>	<i>2018 planned</i>	<i>2018 actual</i>	<i>2019 planned</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	3
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	10	10	12	12
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	8	8	10	10
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances of deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2019 and 2020

286. The variance in parliamentary documentation is driven by a report to the Security Council as mandated in resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#) for the Committee to conduct a comprehensive review prior to the renewal of its mandate in 2021.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 39

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category of expenditure</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>Variance</i>	
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>	<i>Non-recurrent requirements</i>	<i>2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5) = (3) – (2)</i>
Civilian personnel costs	882.8	775.0	842.4	–	67.4
Operational costs	1 572.8	2 170.5	2 126.9	–	(43.6)
Total (net of staff assessment)	2 455.6	2 945.5	2 969.3	–	23.8

Table 40
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>National staff</i>			<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>USG</i>	<i>ASG</i>	<i>D-2</i>	<i>D-1</i>	<i>P-5</i>	<i>P-4</i>	<i>P-3</i>	<i>P-2</i>	<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Service</i>	<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		
Approved 2019	–			–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Proposed 2020	–			–	1	–	2	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	5
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level unless otherwise specified.

287. The proposed resource requirements for the mission for 2020 amount to \$2,969,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$842,400) for the continuation of five positions (1 P-5, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Committee; and operational costs (\$2,126,900) comprising expert fees (\$1,661,500) and official travel (\$147,400) of the nine experts of the Committee, official travel of the members of the Committee and staff (\$67,700), facilities and infrastructure (\$163,000), and communications and information technology (\$87,300).
288. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the mission are proposed to remain unchanged. No vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs, as full incumbency is anticipated for 2020.
289. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to higher international staff salaries and common staff costs owing to the anticipated full incumbency of five international positions for 2020, compared with the vacancy rate of 5.0 per cent applied in 2019, the application of revised salary scales effective 1 January 2019, and the higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns. The increase is offset in part by the lower number of proposed trips by the experts in 2020, lower requirements for official travel by members of the Committee, and lower requirements for communications and information technology resulting from adjustments in the rates for information technology services.

Extrabudgetary resources

290. In 2019, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$1,000,000 will be used to organize or support a number of activities relating to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).
291. In 2020, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$1,000,000 are projected to be used to organize or support a number of activities relating to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), including country visits, facilitation of the participation of Member States in events relating to the resolution, including in regional workshops, preparation of national action plans and related country-specific activities, facilitation of national capacity-building in implementing specific requirements of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), regional industry outreach meetings and training of national points of contact.

14. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

(\$11,147,400)



Foreword

As reiterated by the Security Council in numerous resolutions, terrorism remains a serious threat to international peace and security. Over recent years, the global security landscape has become significantly more complex, volatile and challenging, as terrorists and terrorist organizations and their affiliates continue to adapt their tactics and methods. The response of the international community to the rapid evolution of the terrorist threat has been reflected in the actions of the Council. Over the past four years, it has adopted 20 resolutions on counter-terrorism. The tasks conferred upon the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate by the Council have increased accordingly.

During the visits I have made to different parts of the world, as part of the assessment visits conducted by the Executive Directorate on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee and during my ongoing consultations with Member States, I have recognized that each Member State faces unique challenges and has unique strengths, experiences and capacity or resource levels. I have also been reminded that the devastating impact of terrorism is all around us.

During my visit to the Lake Chad Basin region, I discussed with senior Government officials the vital need to empower communities to confront terrorism and violent extremism. I also observed how marginalization and exclusion from education, jobs and economic opportunities can provide opportunities for terrorist recruiters. This is particularly the case with young people aged between 15 and 30 years, who make up a large percentage of the population in that region.

During the joint high-level bilateral consultations held by myself and the Under-Secretary-General of the Office of Counter-Terrorism, Vladimir Voronkov, in Iraq, last year, I witnessed the physical and social devastation wrought by years of conflict. During an on-site visit to an Iraqi school, I saw young children receiving education for the first time since Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) began its devastating campaign of terror. Yet, among the chaos and destruction, there was still hope. I was able to observe societies and communities that were beginning to rebuild their future after many years of turmoil and suffering.

The complexity of the current terrorism landscape compels us all to rethink our approaches. Our goal must be to ensure that all 193 Member States possess the highest possible level of capacity, capability and possibilities and the broadest possible opportunities in countering the terrorist threat. To get there, we must adopt a collaborative, multilayered and multisectoral approach. Collaborative effort – with and between Member States, international and regional organizations, civil society and United Nations entities – is key.

The focus of our work is to assist the Committee by implementing its policy decisions, coordinating its efforts to monitor, promote and facilitate Member States' implementation of the relevant Council resolutions on terrorism and conducting expert assessment visits to States on the Committee's behalf. We shall continue to assess the opportunities available to and challenges faced by Member States, and we shall continue to support, guide and bolster them in their efforts to counter the terrorist threat.

(Signed) Michèle Coninsx
Executive Director, Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

292. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is responsible for supporting the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its work to monitor, promote and facilitate Member States' implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on terrorism. The mandate derives from Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and from subsequent Council resolutions, including resolution 1535 (2004), on its establishment. The United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy also sets forth several tasks for the Executive Directorate with respect to facilitating the delivery of technical assistance and promoting good counter-terrorism practices. By its resolution 2395 (2017) on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, the Council extended the mandate of the Executive Directorate until 2021.
293. The constant evolution of the terrorist threat and the global virtual outreach of terrorist networks remain significant concerns for Member States. Both ISIL and Al-Qaida have demonstrated the ability to evolve, adapt and reinvent themselves when under pressure from counter-terrorism measures. In response to its recent territorial losses, ISIL is seeking to regain momentum and will continue to exploit unresolved conflicts, as well as ethnic, religious, political and socioeconomic turbulence. The return and relocation of foreign terrorist fighters and their family members from the conflict zones of the Middle East presents States with a number of major challenges, including the need to identify ways to deal effectively with such individuals while also ensuring protection of international human rights law and the need to develop effective prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, as well as programmes to prevent their further radicalization and recruitment, including in prisons.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

294. The mandates of the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate guide it in producing the deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of its objective. The objective is aligned with the Organization's purpose, which is to maintain international peace and security as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with a number of the Goals, as reflected in paragraphs 308 and 309 below.

Recent developments

295. In 2018, despite losing control over the territories that once provided it with resources and a base from which to plan and launch attacks, ISIL continued to present many complex challenges. The core of ISIL adapted to its recent losses by transforming itself into a covert, more locally focused network, based in Iraq, the Syrian Arab Republic and elsewhere. It nevertheless retains its global ambitions and has established a presence in many regions of the world. Of all international terrorist groups, it remains the most likely to carry out large-scale, complex attacks. Its continued determination to undermine stabilization efforts and fuel sectarian tensions is a major concern.
296. Territorial losses by ISIL have led to an increase in the number of terrorist suspects and offenders, including returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their family members, who are held in custody.
297. Many Member States are seeking to identify ways to deal with foreign terrorist fighters who have left, or who wish to leave, the conflict zones and have alerted the Executive Directorate to the

difficulties encountered in their efforts to assess the risks posed by such individuals and to manage them in a manner that prevents further radicalization to violence, including in prisons.

298. The thousands of men, women and children who remain in the conflict zones face uncertain futures. Member States have adopted various approaches to dealing with their respective nationals. In this regard, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and the Executive Directorate continue to provide guidance to Member States in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#).

Strategy and external factors for 2020

299. The Executive Directorate will continue to take a strategic and transparent approach to its work, including by streamlining its working methods, as appropriate, so as to address the rapidly evolving global terrorist threat in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and under the guidance of the Counter-Terrorism Committee.
300. The Executive Directorate will also continue to enhance its active collaboration with Member States to assist the Committee to monitor, promote and facilitate their implementation of the more than 20 Security Council resolutions that constitute the core of its mandate. This work will include expert assessment and analysis of Member States' implementation of those resolutions and the development of recommendations on ways to address gaps in Member States' implementation efforts and capacities, stocktaking of Member States' efforts, continued development of the assessment tools available to the Executive Directorate aimed at further improving their utility to Member States, donors, recipients and United Nations entities for the purpose of designing technical assistance and capacity-building support and continued efforts to encourage Member States to consider developing comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies and effective mechanisms to implement them that include attention to the conditions conducive to terrorism.
301. With respect to the foreign terrorist fighters who remain in camps in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Executive Directorate will continue to assist Member States by providing human-rights based guidance on, inter alia, their development of strategies for prosecution, including the collection and sharing of battlefield evidence and electronic evidence, rehabilitation and reintegration, as well as in risk assessment. The recently adopted addendum to the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters (2018) ([S/2018/1177](#)) will help guide Member States in accordance with international law.
302. With respect to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Member States will consent to receive assessment visits;
 - (b) Visits and assessments can be conducted in accordance with United Nations safety and security measures (i.e. the visiting delegation is able to complete its task in a safe environment).
303. The Executive Directorate integrates gender perspectives in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. It focuses on the roles of women in terrorism and violent extremism and on the development of gender-sensitive responses, including in the context of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and their family members. The Executive Directorate will continue to work with Member States on the development of gender-sensitive risk-assessment tools, as called for by the Security Council in its resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#), and will further enhance its work with the research community on gender-related issues, trends and developments.
304. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Executive Directorate will take an active part in the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact Task Force, in particular through the Task Force's various thematic working groups, to fulfil the tasks set forth in the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, and will continue to engage with, and enhance its partnerships with, international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society organizations, think tanks and

academic organizations so as to assist the Committee to identify national, regional and thematic challenges, developments and trends.

305. The cooperation described above will include: (a) inter-agency coordination and liaison with other United Nations entities within the framework of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact to facilitate, through the Executive Directorate's expertise and recommendations, the effective delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States; (b) collaboration and partnership with UNODC and other members of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact on improving the role of the military in rule of law-compliant criminal justice responses to terrorism; (c) cooperation with INTERPOL on law enforcement and border-management issues, including promotion of advance passenger information and passenger name records, promoting the use of the INTERPOL I-24/7 global police communications system in addressing challenges relating to returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters; (d) developing or strengthening private-public partnerships aimed at assisting States to deal with online terrorist content and to protect critical infrastructure and soft targets against terrorist attacks; (e) leveraging the Executive Directorate Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network to bring together policymakers and researchers from around the globe; (f) working with national and international non-governmental stakeholders in support of Member States' efforts to develop national comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies; and (g) strengthening partnerships with civil society and the private sector in mobilizing support in the areas of preventing and suppressing terrorism financing and the use of information and communications technology for terrorist purposes, in strengthening community resilience to the spread of violent extremism and in protecting critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks.
306. The Executive Directorate will also continue to work with bilateral partners and donors that are willing and able to provide technical assistance to Member States, including priority Member States, aimed at enhancing their capacities to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions on terrorism.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

307. The objective, to which the Executive Directorate contributes, is to enhance and consolidate Member States' counter-terrorism policies, institutions and operations and to inform the efforts of the United Nations to provide capacity-building and technical assistance.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

308. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 5, which is to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls and ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
309. The objective is also aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the

objective will help to reduce all forms of violence and related death rates and to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels.

3. Highlighted results in 2018

Improving the ability of Member States to respond to the terrorist threat

In 2018, counter-terrorism remained high on the agenda of the Security Council in light of the continued terrorist attacks around the world and the territorial control exercised by groups such as ISIL in Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate assisted Member States to introduce comprehensive and integrated counter-terrorism strategies and effective measures to deal with terrorism in all its forms and manifestations.

Acting on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Executive Directorate conducted 15 assessment visits to Member States. Assessment of counter-terrorism measures by Member States remained the primary tool of the Committee and the Executive Directorate in their efforts to monitor progress achieved at the national, regional and global levels in the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions. The assessment process consisted of on-site visits conducted with the consent of the Member State, consultations and constructive dialogue aimed at identifying implementation gaps, areas in which States might require technical assistance and good and effective practices.

The Executive Directorate, in collaboration with the Office of Counter-Terrorism, also held bilateral consultations with Iraq. The consultations included an on-site visit to Fallujah, Iraq, aimed at demonstrating the determination of the United Nations to stand with those living in areas most affected by terrorism. During the visit, the delegation visited several locations in the city and met with the Mayor of Fallujah and other local officials to exchange views on ways in which the United Nations could help to rebuild the city, including by creating new skills-development and job-creation opportunities, and help to prevent the resurgence of terrorism, including through the delivery of capacity-building projects, in accordance with the counter-terrorism needs identified by Executive Directorate experts and focused on supporting unemployed youth and preventing their radicalization.

The Executive Directorate, in cooperation with UNODC, IOM and UNDP, also worked to assist the States of the Lake Chad Basin region to develop national prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies in accordance with Security Council resolution [2396 \(2017\)](#) to deal with persons associated with Boko Haram, through a series of national and regional events. In addition, the Executive Directorate supported the Lake Chad Basin Commission in the development of the Regional Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy for Areas Affected by Boko Haram in the Lake Chad Basin Region, in particular the drafting of the pillar of the Strategy on screening, prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration. The Strategy was finalized and adopted in August 2018.

Result and evidence

The deliverables contributed to the result, which is an improved capacity of Member States to implement relevant resolutions of the Security Council on counter-terrorism.

Evidence of the result includes: (a) 19 detailed implementation surveys and overviews of implementation assessment prepared by the Executive Directorate and approved by the Committee; (b) identification by the Executive Directorate and the Office of Counter-Terrorism, with the support of UNAMI, of specific capacity-building projects to be implemented in accordance with the counter-terrorism needs identified by experts of the Executive Directorate; and (c) adoption of the Regional Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience Strategy by the African Union and the Lake Chad Basin Commission.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.



Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate Executive Director Michèle Coninx (centre) with the Prime Minister of Mali, Soumeylou Boubèye Maïga (right). Source: United Nations

310. A planned result for 2018, which is an improved capacity of Member States to implement Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#), as referred to in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2018–2019, was achieved, as evidenced by the number of recommendations made by the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate in order to ensure compliance with resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [1963 \(2010\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#).

4. Highlighted planned results for 2020

Enhancing support to Member States

In 2018, the Executive Directorate developed comprehensive guidance for Member States on the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and of the relevant provisions of the General Assembly counter-terrorism resolutions, including within the framework of its efforts to assist Member States to develop comprehensive and integrated regional and national counter-terrorism strategies. That guidance notably included the compendium of recommended practices for the responsible use and sharing of biometrics in counter-terrorism and the compendium of good practices on the protection of critical infrastructure against terrorist attacks. The Executive Directorate also continued to provide extensive substantive support for several initiatives aimed at supporting the criminal justice response to terrorism in States of the Middle East, the Maghreb, the Lake Chad Basin region and South Asia and continued its efforts to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance to Member States in accordance with identified gaps and vulnerabilities.

Challenge and response

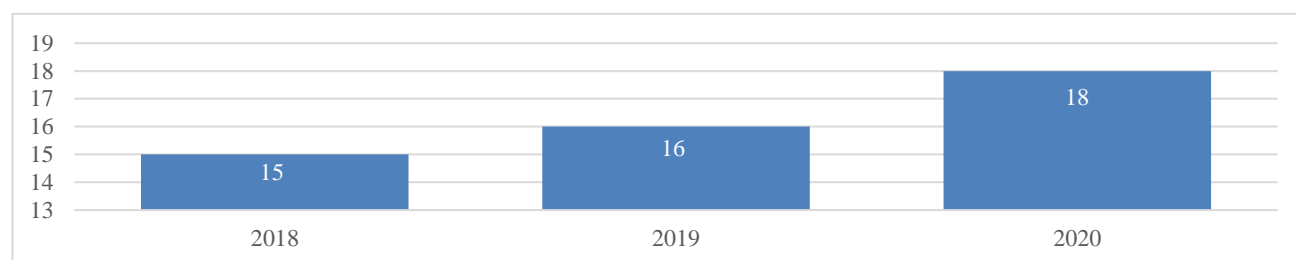
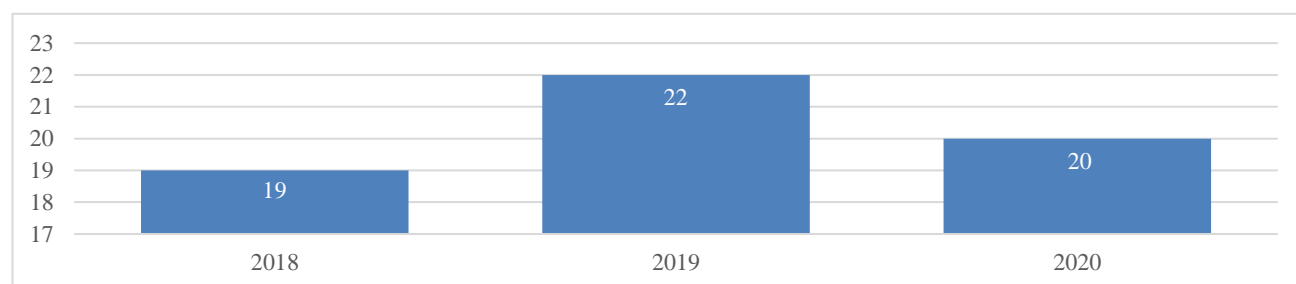
The challenge was to assist Member States to adapt to the rapidly evolving terrorist threat, identify new and emerging challenges faced by Member States and develop appropriate and timely responses and approaches aimed at strengthening Member States' counter-terrorism capacities in a global, coordinated and comprehensive manner.

In response, in 2020, the Executive Directorate will enhance its support for implementation by Member States of the relevant Security Council resolutions by strengthening its assessment of, and dialogue with, Member States (including by using its enhanced analytical tools), strengthening its facilitation of technical assistance delivery and strengthening its cooperation and sharing of information with United Nations agencies, programmes and funds. In doing so, the Executive Directorate will also draw upon the analysis and guiding principles contained in the addendum to the guiding principles on foreign terrorist fighters, adopted by the Counter-Terrorism Committee in December 2018, including its recommendations for responding to specific challenges. Support for implementation of the addendum will include enhanced engagement with international and regional organizations, non-governmental organizations, academia and civil society.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is to enhance understanding of Member States of the terrorist threat and to strengthen their capacity to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions while respecting human rights and international law. Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include the number of country assessment reports and detailed implementation surveys and overviews of implementation assessments submitted to the Counter-Terrorism Committee, as shown below.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures: country assessment reports*Performance measures: detailed implementation surveys/overviews of implementation assessments*

311. The Executive Directorate will continue to be guided by all the mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

312. Table 41 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 307 above.

Table 41

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	18	18	18	18
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	3	3	3
Non-quantified deliverables				
B. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
C. Communication deliverables				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 42

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	7 867.0	8 817.2	8 948.2	–	131.0
Operational costs	2 020.6	2 212.6	2 199.2	–	(13.4)
Total (net of staff assessment)	9 887.6	11 029.8	11 147.4	–	117.6

Table 43

Positions

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related categories			National staff			United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Service	General Service ^a	Total international	National Professional Officer	Local level			
Approved 2019	–	1	1	2	9	19	7	3	42	–	8	50	–	–	–	–	50
Proposed 2020	–	1	1	2	9	19	7	3	42	–	8	50	–	–	–	–	50
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Comprising one at Principal level and seven at Other level.

313. The proposed resource requirements for the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for 2020 amount to \$11,147,400 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$8,948,200) for the continuation of 50 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 19 P-4, 7 P-3, 3 P-2 and 8 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Executive Directorate; and operational costs (\$2,199,200) comprising official travel of staff of the Executive Directorate (\$1,160,400), facilities and infrastructure (\$814,700), communications and information technology (\$212,200) and other supplies and services (\$11,900).
314. In 2020, the number and levels of positions for the Executive Directorate are proposed to remain unchanged. A 5.0 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
315. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable mainly to the additional requirements for salaries for international staff, owing to the application of the revised salary scales effective 1 January 2019 for 2020. The variance is offset in part by the lower number of proposed trips (217), compared with 222 trips approved for 2019 and reduced requirements for communications and information technology attributable mainly to the exclusion of the one-time provision for licences for the SharePoint server in 2019.

Extrabudgetary resources

316. In 2019, extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$1,300,000 will be used to support the Executive Directorate activities and relevant initiatives aimed at promoting the implementation of Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#).
317. In 2020, the Executive Directorate will continue to use extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$1,100,000 to organize several new and follow-up workshops in various regions of the world in accordance with the programme of work approved by the Counter-Terrorism Committee, conduct research on strategic, political, legal, institutional and security issues related to information and communications technology and counter-terrorism and support international cooperation in counter-terrorism.

15. United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

(\$20,338,700)



Foreword

As Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, I have had the opportunity to hear first-hand from the survivors and witnesses to the violence of ISIL (Da'esh). These victims come from all communities in Iraq, and their message has been consistent and clear. ISIL must be held accountable for their crimes. In Sinjar Province, I sat with the tribal leader of Kojo Village, as he explained how ISIL had killed almost all the male members of his community during their attack in August 2014, with the women and girls taken as slaves. His account exhibited the heroism of these survivors and the imperative of ensuring we deliver on their demand for action.

This call for accountability is not one of retribution, but of justice. All communities we have spoken to, whether Christians, Yazidi or Kaka'i, Sunni or Shia, have emphasized the need for the crimes of ISIL to be exposed openly and objectively so that the world can see the true nature of their acts and so that we can, together, honour the victims. In recounting their stories, survivors have emphasized that they do not seek revenge, but rather our assistance in recognizing what they have suffered and bringing those responsible to justice. These accounts have further underlined the sheer enormity of the atrocities committed by ISIL, in terms of both gravity and scale, emphasizing the demands that will be placed on the Investigative Team as we seek to ensure that the perpetrators are held to account.

As we continue our work in 2020, the Investigative Team will further foster and harness this collective call for accountability and will seek to deliver fully on the promise made to those survivors by the international community through Security Council resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#).

As reflected in that resolution, our ability to deliver on that promise stems from our unique capacity to engage with all actors, whether national, local or international, and collect digital, documentary, forensic and testimonial evidence in line with the highest possible standards.

The budget has been developed with the aim of achieving the above focused objective. In doing so, we have placed at the centre of our strategy the voices and accounts of survivors and their communities. As we continue our work in Iraq, it is ultimately they whom we seek to serve.

(Signed) **Karim Asad Ahmad Khan**

Special Adviser and Head of the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability
for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

318. The United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/ISIL is responsible for supporting national efforts to hold ISIL (Da'esh) accountable for acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide, by collecting, preserving and storing evidence in Iraq. The mandate is defined in Security Council resolution 2379 (2017), which further provides that the Investigative Team must conduct its investigative activities to the highest possible standards, to ensure the broadest possible use before national courts and in complementing investigations being carried out by the Iraqi authorities, or by authorities in third countries upon their request.
319. In addition, the Security Council underlined, through paragraph 3 of resolution 2379 (2017), that the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team will also promote, throughout the world, accountability for acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide committed by ISIL and work with survivors, in a manner consistent with relevant national laws, to ensure their interests in achieving accountability for ISIL are fully recognized.
320. Since the commencement of its work in Iraq, the Investigative Team has focused on the establishment of its core investigative strategy, the development of effective working relationships with the national authorities in Iraq and the engagement of all communities affected by the crimes of ISIL. In its consultations with all of these groups, the Investigative Team has heard a clear and urgent call for the members of ISIL to be held accountable for its crimes. This was a demand made in unity across religious groups, geographical areas and political divisions. It is this spirit of common purpose in the pursuit of accountability and justice that the Investigative Team will seek to harness and further foster as it continues its investigative activities in 2020.

Alignment with the Charter of the United Nations and the Sustainable Development Goals

321. The mandate of the Investigative Team guides it in producing its deliverables, which contribute to the attainment of the objective. The objective is aligned with the Organization's purpose to maintain international peace and security as stipulated in Article 1 of the Charter of the United Nations. In the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the purposes are embodied by the Sustainable Development Goals. The objective, and therefore the deliverables, are aligned with the Goals, as reflected in paragraph 344 below.

Recent developments

322. Following parliamentary elections held on 12 May 2018, the Government of Iraq has undergone significant changes, including the election of a new President, Barham Salih, and the appointment of the Prime Minister, Adil Abdul-Mahdi. The continued commitment of the Government of Iraq to the work and activities of the Investigative Team were underlined by the Prime Minister following his meeting with the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team in November 2018. In addition, key national authorities in Iraq have engaged effectively with the Investigative Team, strengthening the basis for investigative activities in 2019 and 2020.
323. Victims groups, tribal leaders and religious communities have engaged positively in the work of the Investigative Team in 2018. During visits to key sites of suspected ISIL crimes in Mosul, Kojo Village and the Tikrit Air Academy, the families of victims and representatives of affected communities provided the Investigative Team with a series of requested priorities regarding the operational focus of the work of the Team. In particular, there were consistent calls for an enhanced focus on forensic analysis of mass grave sites, in part so as to address the long-awaited request for

the remains of victims to be returned to their families. The proposed programme of work for the Investigative Team in 2020, and the enhanced capacity of the Team with respect to its field-based investigations, reflect this specific request from victim groups and other affected communities.

324. In 2018, the nature of ISIL and its continued ability to carry out acts that may amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide have transformed, as it entered a period of transition, adaptation and consolidation following the loss of the majority of the territory it had previously controlled.
325. In parallel to the reduction in the kinetic capability of ISIL, there has been an increasing recognition within the international community of the need for justice to be delivered for the victims of ISIL in a manner that can strengthen the basis for reconciliation and stability in Iraq. This has been reflected in the emphasis placed on criminal accountability by entities such as the international counter-ISIL coalition, as well as the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Nadia Murad, a member of the Yazidi community previously captured and enslaved by ISIL, for her efforts to end the use of sexual violence as a weapon of war and armed conflict.
326. ISIL has also substantially evolved into a covert network in Iraq, prioritizing local operations and replicating key leadership functions at the provincial level. While significantly weakened over the past three years, the network in Iraq is receiving some reinforcement via a net flow of ISIL fighters from the Syrian Arab Republic.

Strategy and external factors for 2020

327. In 2020, the Investigative Team will conduct its work in line with its initial strategic framework, including its core guiding principles, as reflected in the first report of the Special Adviser to the Security Council (S/2018/1031) and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2379 (2017) and the terms of reference regarding the activities of the Team in Iraq. Its activities will further be informed by a comprehensive implementation strategy presently being developed in consultation with the Government of Iraq, victim groups and other key stakeholders.
328. In line with the first principle of its strategic framework, the Investigative Team will continue to prioritize efforts to ensure that the Team is viewed as an impartial and independent source of evidentiary material. This is essential to enhancing the value of its support to domestic proceedings and to strengthening its ability to counter the public narrative and ideology of ISIL through the objective presentation of its crimes. In pursuit of this aim, the Investigative Team will develop a publicly available interactive archive containing non-restricted evidentiary material collected by the Investigative Team to date, in consultation with the Government of Iraq.
329. Pursuant to the second principle of its strategic framework, the Investigative Team will continue its work in engaging all elements of Iraqi society in its activities. It will place even further emphasis on ensuring that the voices of those most affected by ISIL crimes can be heard. To that end, the Team will build on its successful outreach to religious bodies, non-governmental organizations and other civil society groups in Iraq conducted during 2018.
330. In order to ensure the admissibility of the evidentiary material collected by the Investigative Team before the national courts, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2379 (2017), the Investigative Team will continue, in line with the third principle of its strategic framework, to conduct its work in line with the highest possible international standards. In the implementation of this principle, the Team will strengthen the capacity of its Field Investigation Units with respect to the collection of digital, forensic and testimonial evidence, as informed by its experience on the ground to date, an enhanced technical forensic capacity and developments in its investigation strategy.
331. Finally, in accordance with the fourth principle of its strategic framework, the Investigative Team will continue to prioritize its investigative activities so as to hold accountable those most responsible for the crimes committed by ISIL in Iraq. This strategy will reflect, in particular, changes in the assumptions regarding the nature and scale of evidentiary material collected by the Field

Investigation Units to date. Field-based activities, including the collection of testimonial evidence and forensic activities such as the analysis of mass graves, will continue to be targeted so as to fill the evidentiary gaps identified from the Team's review of existing testimonial, digital, documentary and physical evidence.

332. With regard to external factors, the overall plan for 2020 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) The continued support of the international community for the mandate and activities of the Investigative Team;
 - (b) The continued support of national, regional and local actors in Iraq for its work, as strengthened through its outreach activities;
 - (c) The continued security threat posed by ISIL within Iraq, following its conversion into a more decentralized covert terrorist network.
333. The Investigative Team integrates a gender perspective in all its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. Based on consultations with victims groups and national authorities in 2018, the Investigative Team will strengthen the role of the Sexual and Gender-based Violence Unit within the Office of Field Investigations, which is crucial for investigating sexual and gender-based violence crimes committed by ISIL, including sexual enslavement. In doing so, the Team will encourage women and girls who have suffered sexual and gender-based violence to come forward and engage with the Team in an environment that reflects the highest international standards.
334. With regard to cooperation with other entities, UNAMI will remain a key operational partner for the Investigative Team in 2020. In line with its mandate, the Team will continue to ensure that it leverages the existing resources of UNAMI with the aim of maximizing efficiencies. A key step in this respect will be the continued embedding of positions for mission support staff within the UNAMI institutional structure, as appropriate.
335. The Investigative Team will also continue to work proactively with a range of other key United Nations entities to ensure complementarity of effort and coherence of approach. Paragraph 36 of the terms of reference regarding the activities of the Investigative Team in Iraq emphasizes the importance of such cooperation, and states that United Nations entities shall fully cooperate with the Team and respond promptly to its requests, including for access to information. Entities with which the Team will continue to engage include the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions [1267 \(1999\)](#), [1989 \(2011\)](#) and [2253 \(2015\)](#) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, UNODC, the Counter-Terrorism Committee and Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, and the Office of Counter-Terrorism. The Team will also continue to draw on the knowledge and expertise of the Mine Action Service, OHCHR and UNDP, in particular with respect to their operational experience in Iraq.
336. Significant efforts will also continue to be made to engage all relevant Member States in the work of the Investigative Team. Consultations will be held, both in Baghdad and in international forums, with a view to identifying how Member States may, on an individual and collective level, be able to provide further assistance and support with respect to its activities. Specifically, in recognition of the fact that national authorities represent one of the key sources of information and evidentiary material, the Team will continue to engage with Member States with a view to putting in place the legal and practical frameworks necessary to facilitate the transfer of such information.
337. In addition, in line with Security Council resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), the Special Adviser will continue to engage with national authorities, through bilateral outreach activities and multilateral discussions, to identify common challenges and innovative solutions with respect to the investigation and prosecution of ISIL crimes. Emphasis will be placed on how the work of the Investigative Team can most effectively contribute to these efforts and how the interests of survivors can be fully recognized as part of domestic accountability processes.

338. As emphasized above, throughout 2020 the Government of Iraq, and all elements of Iraqi society, will continue to be crucial partners in the work of the Investigative Team. In this respect, the Team will further strengthen its cooperative modalities with the Steering Committee designated by the Government of Iraq, as well as continue to develop operational cooperation with key national authorities.
339. The Investigative Team will continue to prioritize the development of relationships with international and regional organizations capable of providing support to the implementation of its mandate. Focus will be placed on entities that may serve as an effective entry point for cooperation with relevant national authorities that are in a position to provide information of relevance to its mandate. The Team will also continue its focus on fostering cooperative modalities with the organizations that are best placed to provide appropriate legal assistance and capacity-building to the Government of Iraq to strengthen its courts and judicial system pursuant to paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#). Key entities in this regard will include the European Union, the African Union, the League of Arab States, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation and the International Commission on Missing Persons.
340. In accordance with the terms of reference regarding its activities in Iraq, the Investigative Team will also continue to strengthen relationships with non-governmental organizations and private sector bodies with a view to benefiting from their expertise, gaining access to relevant evidentiary material, ensuring that the voices of all relevant stakeholders are heard as part of its work and, as appropriate, benefiting from expert personnel and equipment.

Evaluation activities

341. In 2018, in light of the fact that the Investigate Team was in the start-up phase of its work, no formal evaluations were carried out.
342. The following evaluations are planned for 2020:
 - (a) As part of its reporting requirements to the Security Council, the Investigative Team will conduct a formal self-evaluation with respect to the effectiveness of its investigative activities in Iraq;
 - (b) The Team will also carry out a formal evaluation of the work of the Special Adviser in promoting global accountability for the crimes of ISIL.

A. Proposed programme plan for 2020 and programme performance for 2018



1. Objective

343. The objective, to which the Investigative Team contributes, is to hold members of ISIL (Da'esh) accountable for acts that amount to war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide, as proved in fair and independent criminal proceedings.

2. Alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals

344. The objective is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 16, which is to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Progress towards the attainment of the objective will help to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and strengthen the capabilities of relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation.

3. Highlighted result in 2018

Increased ability of national authorities to benefit from investigative activities

Following the formal commencement of its activities on 20 August 2018, the Investigative Team focused on the completion of its core preparatory work so as to establish a strong framework for the operationalization of its activities in early 2019.

The Investigative Team worked in particular to engage with key national entities to increase their ability to benefit from its investigative activities, in line with the Team's mandate and objective. This engagement was undertaken in the form of formal and informal consultations, preliminary capacity assessments, visits to key crime scenes with relevant authorities and the delivery of initial substantive familiarization training sessions to national officials with respect to key areas of the Team's operational activities, including forensic analysis of crime scenes.



Special Adviser and Head of UNITAD, Karim A. A. Khan, is received by the Prime Minister of Iraq, Adil Abdul-Mahdi. Source: United Nations

Through meetings with high-level officials of the Government of Iraq, the Investigative Team also strengthened high-level support for its work and for the strategic framework developed by the Special Adviser for the Team's initial activities.

Result and evidence

The deliverable contributed to the result, which is the increased ability of national authorities to benefit from investigative activities, including in the form of effective cooperative modalities with the Mass Graves Directorate of the Martyrs Foundation and the Medico-Legal Directorate in the Ministry of Health.

Evidence of the result includes the development of an initial programme for analysis of mass graves by the Investigative Team and the relevant national authorities of the Government of Iraq, based upon which initial excavations began in March 2019. Evidence also includes the public statements released by the Prime Minister of Iraq in which he emphasized the importance of the work of the Investigative Team and the commitment of the Government of Iraq to work collaboratively in the fulfilment of its mandate and its planned activities.

The result demonstrates progress made in 2018 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

4. Highlighted planned results for 2020

International-standard evidence available to support domestic proceedings with respect to crimes committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant

In 2018, the Investigative Team focused on the completion of core preparatory activities, as well as on ensuring that a common trust and strong cooperative relations were built with all elements of Iraqi society. In 2019, transitioning from its start-up phase and with a significant number of staff now in place on the ground, the focus of the Investigative Team turned to operationalizing investigative activities and producing evidentiary information

and analyses that strengthen domestic investigations and proceedings with respect to the responsibility of individual members of ISIL for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

Challenge and response

The challenge was to collect all relevant evidentiary material in accordance with international standards, in light of the complex nature and extensive scale of the forensic, testimonial, digital and documentary evidence falling within the scope of its mandate, as well as the time limitations applicable to the collection of some categories of evidence.

As an example of the scale of potential evidence encountered by the Investigative Team and with regard to the collection of forensic evidence, through its initial engagement with victim groups and individual survivors and witnesses, a strong and compelling message has been delivered to the Team that it must prioritize the excavation and forensic analysis of mass grave sites. In addition, the Team has been informed by numerous actors since its deployment to Iraq that the physical state of many mass grave sites is deteriorating and that action is required on an urgent basis so as to preserve existing potential evidentiary material. Photographs provided by national authorities from grave sites in Sinjar Province have shown that the remains of the victims are gradually being exposed because of environmental and elemental impacts. Similarly, with respect to the digital research and analysis capacity of the Investigative Team, it has been recognized, even at this early stage in its activities, that the scope of evidentiary material, including the extensive digital material published by ISIL itself, will require the application of further resources to facilitate the comprehensive collection of this information.

In response, for 2020, the Investigative Team will enhance its investigative and analytical operational capacity with respect to forensic and digital materials, which will, in particular, support the Team in producing comprehensive analyses of forensic samples obtained from mass grave sites as well as comprehensive mapping products compiling digital outputs of ISIL in relation to specific crimes.

Result and evidence

The planned deliverables are expected to contribute to the result, which is to increase the range of international-standard evidentiary material and analyses related to ISIL crimes in Iraq that are available to national authorities in support of ongoing domestic proceedings.

Evidence of the result, if achieved, will include an increased number of domestic proceedings capable of being taken forward by national authorities, on the basis of international-standard evidentiary material obtained by the Investigative Team regarding the criminal acts of individual ISIL members.

The result, if achieved, will demonstrate progress made in 2020 towards the collective attainment of the objective.

Performance measures

2018	2019	2020
Absence of evidentiary material available to national authorities collected in line with international standards to support domestic proceedings	Initial forensic, testimonial, digital and documentary evidentiary material and evidentiary analyses made available for use by domestic authorities and used to fill evidentiary gaps in domestic proceedings	Domestic proceedings taken forward in Member States with respect to ISIL crimes, on the basis of international-standard evidentiary material and comprehensive analyses produced by the Investigative Team

345. The following Security Council resolution comprises the main mandates entrusted to the Investigative Team and the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team: Security Council

resolution 2379 (2017). The Team will continue to be guided by all mandates entrusted to it, which provide the legislative framework for its deliverables.

5. Deliverables for the period 2018–2020

346. Table 44 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2018–2020 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated in paragraph 343 above.

Table 44

Deliverables for the period 2018–2020, by category and subcategory

	2018 planned	2018 actual	2019 planned	2020 planned
Quantified deliverables				
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	1	1	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	1	1	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	–	–	3	5
Technical materials (number of materials)	–	–	6	15
Non-quantified deliverables				
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions				
Databases and substantive digital materials				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials				
External and media relations				
Digital platforms and multimedia content				

6. Most significant relative variances in deliverables

Variances between the planned figures for 2020 and 2019

347. The variance in seminars, workshops and training events is driven by the anticipated increase in training and workshops delivered for the benefit of Iraqi national authorities, in cooperation with relevant Member States and international and regional organizations. These workshops will be aimed at strengthening the courts and judiciary in Iraq, thereby facilitating their engagement in the work of the Investigative Team. This will also be driven by the anticipated increase in operational activities of the Team, requiring enhanced dialogue with national authorities to ensure complementarity of effort.
348. The variance in technical materials is driven by the anticipated increase in the production of comprehensive criminal dossiers on the responsibility of ISIL members for war crimes, crimes against humanity and potential genocide. This increase is also driven by the anticipated expansion in the operational activities of the Investigative Team in 2020 in response to the needs identified in 2018, and as supported by the enhancements to the investigative capacity of the Field Investigation Units.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2020

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 45

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2018	2019	2020		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2020 vs. 2019 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) = (3) – (2)
Civilian personnel costs	397.9	10 742.7	13 004.5	–	2 261.8
Operational costs	845.6	8 827.1	7 334.2	–	(1 492.9)
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 243.5	19 569.8	20 338.7	–	768.9

Table 46

Positions

	Professional and higher categories								General Service and related categories			National staff				United Nations Volunteers	Total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Sub-total	Field/ Security Service	General Service	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level			
Approved 2019	–	1	–	2	5	15	13	–	36	42	–	78	21	29		7	135
Proposed 2020	–	1	–	2	5	15	17	4	44	44	–	88	23	29		8	148
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	8	2	–	10	2	–		1	13

349. The proposed resource requirements for the Investigative Team for 2020 amount to \$20,338,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$13,004,500) for the continuation of 135 positions (1 ASG, 2 D-1, 5 P-5, 15 P-4, 13 P-3, 42 Field Service, 21 National Professional Officers, 29 national staff (Local level) and 7 United Nations Volunteers), the proposed net increase of 13 positions (4 P-3, 4 P-2, 2 Field Service, 2 National Officers and 1 United Nations Volunteer) and the proposed deployment of 15 Government-provided personnel; as well as operational costs (\$7,334,200) comprising consultants and consulting services (\$296,900), official travel (\$821,800), facilities and infrastructure (\$1,749,500), ground transportation (\$251,300), air operations (\$107,500), communications and information technology (\$3,023,600), medical (\$157,600), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$926,000).

350. In the context of the financing of the Investigative Team for the biennium 2018–2019, the General Assembly, in section XIV, paragraph 24, of its resolution [73/279 A](#), requested the Secretary-General to incorporate any relevant proposals for the reassessment of organizational structures, staffing levels and resource requirements, taking into account actual experience on the ground, in the context of the next budget submission. In that regard, a net increase of 13 positions in the staffing establishment of the Investigative Team is proposed as follows:

(a) The establishment of 16 positions comprising:

- (i) One position of Public Information Officer (United Nations Volunteer) in the Office of the Special Adviser to provide support in the area of public communication and outreach campaigns and also support the work of the Public Information Office given the increased

workload in light of the establishment of the online evidence portal allowing public access to non-restricted evidentiary material;

- (ii) Seven positions in the Office of Field Investigations: 1 Special Assistant (P-3), 1 Legal Officer (P-3), 3 Associate Investigators (P-2) and 2 Rule of Law Officers (National Professional Officer) owing to the scale and diverse nature of evidence that must be collected, and to strengthen field activities in areas most affected by crimes committed by ISIL;
 - (iii) Five positions in the Office of Analysis: 1 Information Systems Forensic Investigation Officer (P-3), 1 Information Systems Officer (P-3), 1 Associate Information Systems Forensic Investigation Officer (P-2) and 2 Archive Assistants (Field Service) to improve the technical and staffing requirements of the Office to analyse and facilitate the storage and preservation of evidence collected by the Office of Field Investigations;
 - (iv) Three positions in the Office of the Chief of Staff: 1 Witness Protection and Support Officer (P-3) and 2 Translators (Field Service) to strengthen the capacity of the Investigative Team to engage with victims and witnesses and to add capacity in translating evidentiary material reflecting the scope of documentary and digital evidence to be collected by the Investigative Team;
- (b) The abolishment of 3 positions: 1 Security Coordination Officer (P-3) and 2 Close Protection Officers (Field Service) in the Security Section. While the security risk and high threat level within which the Investigative Team is operating continues to require significant security capacity, the Team has identified a more accurate level of security support to facilitate its core substantive activities. The abolishment of these positions is intended to facilitate the establishment of positions within the Field Investigation Units to address the increased need for expertise;
- (c) The proposed redeployment of 20 positions:
- (i) It is proposed to redeploy the Senior Political Affairs Officer (P-5) from the Office of the Special Adviser to New York as a backstopping post. The redeployment of this position will serve the Investigative Team's identified need for more senior-level representation at United Nations Headquarters in light of the independent, stand-alone nature of the Investigative Team within the United Nations system. The Senior Political Affairs Officer will lead the work of the Investigative Team in senior-level engagement with Member States, United Nations entities, civil society and other counterparts at United Nations Headquarters, and will also manage and coordinate the provision and receipt of contributions to the trust fund established to receive voluntary contributions in support of the implementation of the mandate of the Investigative Team. Given this transfer of staffing with respect to the political affairs capacity of the Office of the Special Adviser, the position of Special Assistant/Political Affairs Officer (P-3) is proposed to be redeployed from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of the Special Adviser, with a consequent redeployment of the Political Affairs Officer (P-4) from the Backstopping Unit to the Office of the Chief of Staff;
 - (ii) It is also proposed to transfer the Information Systems Management Unit (1 Information Systems Officer (P-4), 1 Information Systems Officer (P-3), 1 Information Systems Officer (United Nations Volunteer) and 1 Administrative Assistant (Field Service)) and the Archives and Records Management Unit (1 Information Management Officer (P-4) and 1 Associate Information Management Officer (National Professional Officer)) from the Office of the Chief of Staff to the Office of Analysis to ensure coherence of action between these two units and the Analysis and Evidence Unit, the entity with the primary responsibility for analysing documentary and forensic material collected by the Investigative Team. This transfer will allow the Office of Analysis to ensure consistency of approach and clarity of chain of custody with respect to receipt and processing of evidentiary material collected by the Investigative Team;

- (iii) In addition, it is proposed to transfer the Victim and Witness Protection Unit (1 Witness Protection and Support Officer (P-4), 1 Administrative Assistant (Field Service), 1 Rule of Law Officer (National Professional Officer), 1 Associate Field Interpreter (National Professional Officer) and 1 Legal Officer (United Nations Volunteer)) from the Office of Analysis to the Office of the Chief of Staff to operate separately from the Office of Field Investigations and the Office of Analysis to further ensure that decision-making with regard to victim and witness protection take into account all appropriate considerations. This transfer would also allow the Office of Analysis to focus on its core function of processing and analysing information and evidence. In the context of this proposed transfer, the Office of Analysis and Victim Support would be renamed Office of Analysis and the Crime Scene Advisory Unit would be renamed Forensic Sciences Unit within the Office of Analysis;
- (iv) It is proposed to redeploy 1 Associate Administrative Officer (National Professional Officer) from the Office of the Chief of Staff to join the front office of the Security Section. The position would support the Chief Security Officer by providing administrative support to help in the day-to-day functioning of the Security Section;
- (v) It is proposed to redeploy 1 position of Information Systems Assistant (United Nations Volunteer) from mission support (Office of the Chief of Staff) to the Forensic Sciences Unit in the Office of Analysis to enhance the substantive capacity of the Investigative Team with respect to the collection, storage and analysis of digital evidence related to the crimes of ISIL;
- (vi) It is proposed to redeploy 4 positions (1 Human Resources Business Partner (P-4), 1 Human Resources Officer (P-3) and 2 Human Resources Assistant (Local level) from mission support (Office of the Chief of Staff) to the newly established Human Resources Unit (Office of the Chief of Staff) to ensure that the Investigative Team benefits from specialized human resources capacity with a detailed knowledge of the unique substantive and operational needs of the Team.

Proposed changes to offices and units

2019	2020
Office of the Special Adviser <div>Office of the Special Adviser</div> <div>Backstopping Unit</div> <div>Office of National Engagement and Support</div>	Office of the Special Adviser <div>Office of the Special Adviser</div> <div>Backstopping Unit</div> <div>Office of National Engagement and Support</div>
Security Section <div>Close Protection Unit</div> <div>Operations Unit</div> <div>Administration and Support Unit</div>	Security Section <div>Close Protection Unit</div> <div>Operations Unit</div> <div>Administration and Support Unit</div>
Office of Field Investigations <div>Field Investigation Unit 1</div> <div>Field Investigation Unit 2</div> <div>Field Investigation Unit 3</div> <div>Sexual and Gender-based Violence Unit</div>	Office of Field Investigations <div>Field Investigation Unit 1</div> <div>Field Investigation Unit 2</div> <div>Field Investigation Unit 3</div> <div>Sexual and Gender-based Violence Unit</div>
Office of Analysis and Victim Support^a <div>Analysis and Evidence Unit</div> <div>Crime Scene Advisory Unit^a</div> <div>Victim and Witness Protection Unit</div>	Office of Analysis^a <div>Analysis and Evidence Unit</div> <div>Forensic Sciences Unit^a</div> <div>Information Systems Management Unit</div> <div>Archives and Records Management Unit</div>
Office of the Chief of Staff <div>Field Investigations Planning Operations Centre</div> <div>Information Systems Management Unit</div> <div>Archives and Records Management Unit</div> <div>Language services</div> <div>Mission support</div> <div>Human resources positions^b</div>	Office of the Chief of Staff <div>Field Investigations Planning Operations Centre</div> <div>Victim and Witness Protection Unit</div> <div>Human Resources Unit^b</div> <div>Language services</div> <div>Mission support</div>

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to figure)

^a Unit/office to be renamed.

^b Transfer of all the human resources positions to create the Human Resources Unit.

→ Transfer of unit.

351. Vacancy rates of 41.0 per cent for international positions, 76.0 per cent for National Professional Officers and 55.0 per cent for General Service positions were applied to staff costs.
352. The variance (increase) between the resources proposed for 2020 and the approved budget for 2019 is attributable to additional requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from: (a) the application of the vacancy rate of 41 per cent for international positions compared with 60 per cent approved for 2019; and (b) the proposed net increase of 12 international and national positions and 1 position of United Nations Volunteer. The increase was partly offset by reduced requirements under operational costs mainly resulting from the completion of most of the acquisition of communications and information technology equipment in 2019, the exclusion of a non-recurrent provision for services under air operations, and lower provisions for training fees, supplies and services, other freight costs and other services.

Extrabudgetary resources

353. In 2019, it is anticipated that extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$4,500,000 will be used to support specialized operational activities of the Investigative Team with respect to excavations and investigation of mass grave sites, deployment of specialized forensic analysis equipment, enhanced protection measures with respect to victims and witnesses, including through the delivery of psychosocial support to those wishing to cooperate and engage in the work of the Investigative Team, and digitization of documentary material collected by the Team from Iraqi national authorities and other sources.
354. In 2020, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$7,000,000 are projected to be used to support work in a number of additional specialized areas in support of the investigation of ISIL crimes, including through further excavation of mass graves and forensic analysis activities, enhancement of the specialized capacity of the Investigative Team with regard to the investigation of crimes committed against children and further enhancements to the provision of support to victims and relatives so as to facilitate their engagement with the Team in a controlled and safe environment.