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Proposed programme budget for 2022

Proposed programme budget for 2022

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 resource requirements for 2022 for 15 special political missions grouped under the thematic cluster of sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, and other entities and mechanisms.

The proposed resource requirements for 2022 for special political missions grouped under this cluster amount to \$61,926,500 (net of staff assessment).

* A/76/50.



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** The part consisting of the proposed programme plan for 2022 is submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly in accordance with the established budgetary procedures and practices reaffirmed in paragraph 13 of resolution [72/266 A](#).

*** 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.

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I. Financial overview

1. The proposed resources for 2022 for special political missions grouped under thematic cluster II amount to \$61,926,500 (net of staff assessment). Table 1 provides the comparison between the proposed resources for 2022 and the resources for 2021 as approved by the General Assembly in its resolution [75/253 A](#).

Table 1

Resource requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure (1)	Appropriation (2)	Total requirements (3)	Non-recurrent requirements (4)	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease) (5)=(3)-(2)
Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 298.2	1 450.8	1 423.5	–	(27.3)
Panel of Experts on the Sudan	1 067.4	1 067.9	1 076.3	–	8.4
Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2 811.5	3 124.8	3 113.7	–	(11.1)
Panel of Experts on Libya	1 348.1	1 361.3	1 435.3	–	74.0
Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic	1 184.2	1 110.5	1 167.4	–	56.9
Panel of Experts on Yemen	2 091.5	2 258.2	2 309.5	–	51.3
Panel of Experts on South Sudan	1 206.0	1 293.1	1 257.8	–	(35.3)
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	6 026.1	5 885.7	5 889.1	–	3.4
Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to resolution 1904 (2009)	557.8	632.4	671.7	–	39.3
Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)	1 661.1	1 416.7	1 397.0	–	(19.7)
Panel of Experts on Mali	1 095.9	1 167.1	1 162.2	–	(4.9)
Panel of Experts on Somalia	1 826.7	1 855.2	1 883.2	–	28.0
Special political mission in support of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction	2 889.7	2 978.7	3 150.2	–	171.5
Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate	10 479.7	10 878.7	11 369.8	–	491.1
United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant	23 366.7	24 357.6	24 619.8	125.0	262.2
Total	58 910.6	60 838.7	61 926.5	125.0	1 087.8

II. Special political missions

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

(\$1,423,500)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

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, asset freeze, travel ban and transport and customs measures, 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 [1533 \(2004\)](#), [1596 \(2005\)](#), [1649 \(2005\)](#), [1698 \(2006\)](#), [1807 \(2008\)](#), [1857 \(2008\)](#), [1896 \(2009\)](#), [1952 \(2010\)](#), [2021 \(2011\)](#), [2078 \(2012\)](#), [2424 \(2018\)](#) and [2478 \(2019\)](#). The sanctions regime is 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.

Programme of work

Objective

3. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which includes an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

Strategy

4. To contribute to the objective, the Group of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1533 \(2004\)](#) concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
5. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

6. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
7. With regard to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities,

they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

8. The Group 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 the experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Group of Experts 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. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
10. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Group of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and private entities to request information relevant to its investigations into the implementation and/or violations of the sanctions regime concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
11. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Group of Experts cooperates with, among others, 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

12. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced understanding by the Security Council of activities of armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo¹

13. In 2020, the Group of Experts reported that armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo had continued to benefit from the illicit exploitation of natural resources. The Group also conducted in-depth analysis of armed groups' command and control structures and recruitment methods. Furthermore, the Group highlighted that several armed groups had committed violations of human rights and international humanitarian law, including acts of conflict-related sexual violence. The Group recommended that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo strengthen its technical and intelligence capacities to analyse specific armed attacks in Beni and investigate and prosecute those responsible for serious human rights and/or international humanitarian law violations in Ituri.
14. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

¹ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

15. The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the Security Council and the Committee receiving more 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, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 2).

Table 2
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
Security Council/Committee has limited first-hand sanctions-related information/data on illicit exploitation of natural resources, recruitment by armed groups and sexual violence	Security Council/Committee receives more sanctions-related information/data on illicit exploitation of natural resources, recruitment by armed groups and sexual violence	Following receipt of information from the Group of Experts on the activities of armed groups, the Committee adds one individual to the sanctions list

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

16. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods.

Planned result for 2022**Enhanced understanding by the Security Council of the illegal exploitation of natural resources in the Democratic Republic of the Congo**

17. The illegal exploitation and illicit trafficking of natural resources out of the Democratic Republic of the Congo by armed groups remain a serious concern for the Security Council. Over the years, through in-depth analysis and reporting, the Group of Experts has contributed to better understanding in the Council of the issues related to the illicit exploitation of gold, as well as tin, tantalum and tungsten, and has contributed to the implementation of national, regional and international policies aimed at curbing their illicit exploitation. In 2020, however, the Group found that armed groups and criminal networks had also exploited other natural resources, such as cocoa and redwood.

Lessons learned and planned change

18. The lesson for the Group of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Group will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

19. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by increased reporting and recommendations by the Group of Experts, and follow-up by the Security Council and/or the

Committee on those recommendations, which may result in improved policies for the protection of the civilian population in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo and/or the addition of individuals or entities to the sanctions list (see table 3).

Table 3
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
Security Council/Committee has limited first-hand sanctions-related information on the illicit exploitation of natural resources	Security Council/Committee receives more first-hand sanctions-related information on the illicit exploitation of natural resources	Security Council/Committee continues to receive updated sanctions-related information on the illicit exploitation of natural resources	Committee considers information on individuals who, according to the Group of Experts, have supported armed groups or criminal networks involved in destabilizing activities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the illicit exploitation or trafficking of natural resources	Committee considers adjusting the designations of individuals and/or entities in connection with the illicit exploitation or trafficking of natural resources

Deliverables

20. Table 4 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 4
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	7	4	7	7
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	7	4	7	7
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	7	7 ^a	7	9
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	5	7 ^a	5	7
3. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	–	2	2
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	7	7 ^a	7	9
4. Meetings of sanctions committee	5	7 ^a	5	7
5. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	–	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
6. Induction seminar for new members of the Group of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	–	–	–
7. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	2	–	–	–

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning adjustments to individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.

Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.

Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Group of Experts.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Group of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Group of Experts.

External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Group of Experts.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Group of Experts through its website.

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold six virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 5

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure (1)	Appropriation (2)	Total requirements (3)	Non-recurrent requirements (4)	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease) (5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	153.6	324.0	290.2	–	(33.8)
Operational costs	1 144.6	1 126.8	1 133.3	–	6.5
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 298.2	1 450.8	1 423.5	–	(27.3)

Table 6

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 inter- national	National			United Nations Volunteers
													Professional Officer	Local level		
Approved 2021	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

21. The proposed resource requirements for the Group of Experts on the Democratic Republic of the Congo for 2022 amount to \$1,423,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs (\$290,200) for the continuation of two positions (2 P-3) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$1,133,300) comprising expert fees (\$728,200) and travel (\$264,600) of the six members of the Group, official travel of staff (\$26,700), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$113,800).
22. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Group of Experts remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
23. The decrease in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns, as well as under operational costs, related to lower requirements for the experts' fees based on changes in the composition of the Group. The decrease is offset in part by higher requirements for communications and information technology services and other supplies, services and equipment.

Extrabudgetary resources

24. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Group of Experts.

2. Panel of Experts on the Sudan

(\$1,076,300)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

25. The Panel of Experts on the Sudan is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban, as well as for providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities. The mandate is defined in Security Council resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#). The sanctions regime is one of the tools used by the Council to address the conflict in Darfur and is aimed at preventing and containing threats to the stability of Darfur and the region and a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Darfur. In its resolution [2562 \(2021\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct a review of the situation in Darfur and to provide, in close coordination with the Panel of Experts and in consultation with the Government of the Sudan, a report containing recommendations for clear and well-identified key benchmarks to guide the Council in reviewing the measures on Darfur.

Programme of work

Objective

26. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning the Sudan, which includes an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban, as well as to report on the possible threats to the peace and stability of Darfur.

Strategy

27. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1591 \(2005\)](#) concerning the Sudan.
28. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the Sudan sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

29. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
30. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

31. 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 of Experts indicate that they should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.
32. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
33. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States and the African Union.
34. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts on the Sudan cooperates with, among others, the United Nations Integrated Transition Assistance Mission in the Sudan (UNITAMS), the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 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 on the Sudan cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, UNITAMS and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

35. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to adjust the sanctions regime²

36. As requested by the Committee in 2018, the mission focused on the peace process as well as on investigating Darfuri armed groups, their financing and their role in destabilizing the country and the region. In this context, in 2020 the Panel of Experts followed progress in the negotiations on and the eventual adoption of the Juba Peace Agreement in October 2020. While the Agreement was signed, the Panel noted challenges to its implementation, including rejection of the Agreement by the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid, which was the only armed movement controlling a substantive area in Darfur. Meanwhile, Darfuri armed groups continued to strengthen their presence in Libya, developing sustained relations with the Libyan National Army authorities and gaining new equipment and funding through mercenary activities. Within Darfur, the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdul Wahid was drawing funding, primarily from proceeds of the gold mine in Jebel Marra. The Panel noted that, with the signing of the Agreement, more armed groups could seek to engage in gold mining as part of their return to the Sudan, which could lead to competition over resources. During 2020, the Panel noted that illicit arms continued to flow in and out of Darfur, threatening security and stability in both Darfur and countries in the region, including Chad, the Central African Republic and Libya.
37. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

² As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

38. The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the Panel's reporting on the implementation of the sanctions regime to the Security Council and the Committee, and met the planned target of the Council and the Committee being 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 the unification of existing groups, reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 7).

Table 7

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
Security Council/Committee has 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 has 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/Committee receives updated information regarding the peace process and Darfuri armed groups and their financing and role in destabilizing the country and the region. With this information, the Committee issues communications to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime and convenes a meeting with the Government of the Sudan and regional States on the implementation of the sanctions measures

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

39. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022**Committee receives updated information on Darfuri armed groups in Darfur and Libya, their financing and their integration in accordance with the Juba Peace Agreement**

40. The Panel of Experts, in its final report pursuant to Security Council resolution [2508 \(2020\)](#) (see [S/2021/40](#)), noted that despite the signing of the Juba Peace Agreement on 3 October 2020, significant challenges to peace and security in Darfur remained. In 2022, the implementation of the Agreement will be crucial in consolidating peace and providing for the long-term stability of the Sudan. At the time of signing the Agreement, most of the Darfuri rebel groups had also strengthened their capability and presence in Libya. Groups continued to recruit, including to match the inflated numbers of fighters claimed during the negotiations on the Agreement, and had purchased weaponry using proceeds primarily from their mercenary activities in Libya. Their eventual return to the Sudan will likely represent a key challenge to the implementation of the Agreement, owing to, among other things, competition over resources. Against this background, the Panel will continue to monitor the

activities of Darfuri armed groups located both in Darfur and Libya, their financing and their integration in accordance with the Juba Peace Agreement, so as to provide the Committee with the latest information with which to take appropriate follow-up action as needed.

Lessons learned and planned change

41. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

42. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the Committee's increased awareness of the operations of Darfuri armed groups in Libya and Darfur through briefings, communications and reports produced by the Panel of Experts, enabling the Security Council and/or the Committee to take appropriate follow-up action (see table 8).

Table 8
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Committee receives reporting from the Panel of Experts on how Darfuri armed groups consolidated their presence in Libya	Committee receives reporting from the Panel of Experts on increasing alliances between Darfuri armed groups and Libyan armed actors	Committee receives reporting from the Panel of Experts on activities, structures and motivations of Darfuri rebel groups operating in Libya	Committee receives updated information on movements of Darfuri rebel groups in Libya	Committee receives updated information on the Darfuri armed groups in Darfur and Libya, their financing and their integration in accordance with the Juba Peace Agreement

Deliverables

43. Table 9 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 9
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	6	6	6	6
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	6	6	6	6
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	3^a	6	6
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	6	3 ^a	6	3
3. Special meetings on thematic and regional topics and capacity challenges of Member State	2	–	–	3

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	3^a	5	6
4. Meetings of sanctions committee	6	3 ^a	5	3
5. Special meetings on thematic and regional topics and capacity challenges of Member State	2	–	–	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
6. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	–	–	1
7. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	2	–	–	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold two virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 10

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure (1)	Appropriation (2)	Total requirements (3)	Non-recurrent requirements (4)	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease) (5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	154.2	143.5	149.4	–	5.9
Operational costs	913.2	924.4	926.9	–	2.5
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 067.4	1 067.9	1 076.3	–	8.4

Table 11
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 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

44. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Sudan for 2022 amount to \$1,076,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs (\$149,400) for the continuation of one position (P-3) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$926,900) comprising expert fees (\$619,000) and travel (\$235,000) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$17,700) and other operational and logistical support requirements, including rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services and other supplies, services and equipment (\$55,200).
45. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Panel of Experts remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
46. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the revision of average staff costs based on the within-grade steps of the current incumbent.

Extrabudgetary resources

47. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

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

(*\$3,113,700*)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

48. The Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the sanctions regime 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 asset 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 resolutions [1718 \(2006\)](#), [1874 \(2009\)](#), [2087 \(2013\)](#), [2094 \(2013\)](#), [2270 \(2016\)](#), [2321 \(2016\)](#), [2356 \(2017\)](#), [2371 \(2017\)](#), [2375 \(2017\)](#) and [2397 \(2017\)](#). The sanctions regime is 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.

Programme of work

Objective

49. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which includes an arms embargo, an asset freeze, a travel ban, maritime and financial measures, a ban on petroleum products and crude oil, a coal ban and sanctions measures in other sectoral areas.

Strategy

50. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1718 \(2006\)](#).
51. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

52. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
53. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
54. 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 of Experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.
55. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
56. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States, the European Union, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the Financial Action Task Force, the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.
57. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, 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 the Department of Safety and Security, the Office of Information and Communications Technology and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

58. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations³

59. The Panel of Experts focused on increasing 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 on refined petroleum products pursuant to Security Council resolution [2397 \(2017\)](#). The Panel did so by reporting on seizures by Member States of vessels conducting ship-to-ship transfers. The Panel also presented new information based on its own investigations and analysis, and worked to corroborate information it received from Member States. As a result, the Panel was able to demonstrate the extent to which the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made use of ship-to-ship transfers as a means of evading the various sectoral bans. Furthermore, the Panel identified new trends with regard to sanctions evasion techniques.

³ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

60. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

61. The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the increased outreach with relevant stakeholders, and enabled the Committee to provide guidance and information, including on best practices, to better equip flag States for sanctions implementation, which met the planned target of 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, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 12).

Table 12

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
Security Council/Committee receives limited reporting on ship-to-ship sanctions evasion	Security Council/Committee receives more information and data on ship-to-ship sanctions evasions	Security Council/Committee engages in more informed discussions and decision-making on possible additional measures to be imposed, including best practices and tools for Member States to improve monitoring

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

62. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Member States receive updated information on emerging sanctions evasion methods to support improvements to sanctions implementation

63. Sanctions evasion, particularly in the maritime sphere, remains an issue of significant concern. The Panel of Experts continued to support the Committee and the Security Council by providing them with detailed analyses of the advanced techniques used to evade sanctions, including through illicit ship-to-ship transfers and direct deliveries using the manipulation of the vessel automatic identification system. These analyses helped Member States to strengthen their implementation of maritime sanctions, thereby improving their overall ability to implement sanctions. Evasion techniques nevertheless continue to evolve in response to the enhanced awareness of the issue by the Committee and the Council and the implementation of appropriate measures by Member States.

Lessons learned and planned change

64. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic,

as well as a need to diversify its information sources in order to identify new sanctions evasion methods and technologies. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

65. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the Security Council being enabled to close loopholes in sanctions implementation in key regions and Member States (see table 13).

Table 13
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Continued outreach with European Union and Member States in key regions and assistance to Member States in improving their domestic legal frameworks and identifying implementation loopholes	Continued outreach with European Union countries and assistance to Member States in improving implementation	Continued systematic regional outreach and Member State visits for targeted assessment and assistance	Improved implementation at the national and regional levels, more comprehensive national implementation reports, and the Security Council is enabled to close loopholes in sanctions implementation in key regions and Member States	Security Council is better informed and better able to close loopholes in sanctions implementation; continued improvement in sanctions implementation at the national and regional levels; and improved national implementation reports by Member States

Deliverables

66. Table 14 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 14
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	32	8	30	30
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	32	8	30	30
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	14	9^a	14	14
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	7	7 ^a	6	6
3. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	2 ^a	3	3
4. Special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and capacity challenges of Member States	5	–	5	5

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	14	9^a	14	14
5. Meetings of sanctions committee	7	7 ^a	6	6
6. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	2 ^a	3	3
7. Special meetings on important thematic and regional topics and capacity challenges of Member States	5	–	5	5
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
8. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	5	–	–	–
9. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	5	–	–	–
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold six virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences. Briefings to Member States were held virtually in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 15

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category of expenditure</i>	<i>2020</i>	<i>2021</i>	<i>2022</i>		<i>Variance</i>
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>	<i>Non-recurrent requirements</i>	<i>2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)=(3)-(2)</i>
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	693.6	801.4	781.9	–	(19.5)
Operational costs	2 117.9	2 323.4	2 331.8	–	8.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	2 811.5	3 124.8	3 113.7	–	(11.1)

Table 16
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 2021	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	6
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	-	3	6	-	-	-	6
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Comprising one Principal level and two Other level.

67. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for 2022 amount to \$3,113,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$781,900) for the continuation of six positions (1 P-4, 2 P-3 and 3 General Service) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$2,331,800) comprising expert fees (\$1,550,800) and travel (\$144,200) of the eight members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$19,200) and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$617,600).
68. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Panel of Experts remain unchanged. A 13 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
69. The decrease in the requirements for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to lower requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from the application of a higher vacancy rate of 13 per cent, based on recent expenditure patterns, compared with the rate of 5 per cent approved for 2021. This decrease in requirements is offset in part by additional requirements under operational costs related to increased costs for public information and publication services, based on recent expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

70. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

4. Panel of Experts on Libya

(\$1,435,300)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

71. The Panel of Experts on Libya is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, asset freeze, travel ban and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum, and 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 [1973 \(2011\)](#), [2009 \(2011\)](#), [2017 \(2011\)](#), [2040 \(2012\)](#), [2095 \(2013\)](#), [2144 \(2014\)](#), [2146 \(2014\)](#), [2213 \(2015\)](#), [2292 \(2016\)](#), [2362 \(2017\)](#), [2441 \(2018\)](#) and [2509 \(2020\)](#). The sanctions regime is 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. In its resolution [2526 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation of the arms embargo on the high seas off the coast of Libya.

Programme of work

Objective

72. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Libya, which includes an arms embargo, an asset freeze, a travel ban and measures in relation to attempts to illicitly export petroleum.

Strategy

73. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [1970 \(2011\)](#) concerning Libya.
74. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

75. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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.
76. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would

be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

77. 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 of Experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.
78. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
79. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates, among others, with Member States and the European Union, in particular its military operation in the Mediterranean.
80. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates with the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (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 of Experts cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, UNSMIL and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

81. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Increased presence of the Panel of Experts in Libya for investigations and information collection⁴

82. The Panel of Experts on Libya continued to face challenges in accessing Libya over the course of 2020, owing to COVID-19-related travel restrictions and the intensification of the conflict that led to the deterioration of security conditions in Libya, particularly during the first half of the year. The Panel was only able to travel to Libya once in 2020, and in response increased its remote engagement with interlocutors to gather information for its reports. The Panel continued its investigations into the implementation of the sanctions regime, and, over the course of 2020, submitted an interim report with recommendations and several written updates and provided one oral update focusing on aspects of the implementation of the arms embargo and on vessels suspected of engaging in the illicit export of petroleum, including crude oil and refined petroleum products. The Panel also submitted information on entities and individuals whom the Panel considered to have met a sanctions designation criterion to the Committee.
83. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

⁴ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

84. The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the Security Council and the Committee being enabled to take further action with regard to the situation in Libya, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 17).

Table 17

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
Security Council/ Committee is enabled to take follow-up action on recommendations of the Panel	Security Council/ Committee is enabled to take follow-up action on recommendations of the Panel	Security Council/ Committee is enabled to take follow-up action on recommendations of the Panel

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

85. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022**Enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to address violations of the arms embargo**

86. In its final report pursuant to Security Council resolution [2509 \(2020\)](#) (see [S/2021/229](#), [S/2021/229/Corr.1](#) and [S/2021/229/Corr.2](#)), the Panel of Experts noted that the arms embargo was “totally ineffective” and reported on arms embargo violations by land, sea and air. In this context, the Panel also reported on patterns and modalities of sanctions evasion and noted that opaque and tightly controlled supply chains, as well as poor response rates to its inquiries, had hampered the Panel’s investigations. The Panel further noted how the introduction of advanced military technology had drastically altered the conflict dynamics in Libya. In the light of the ceasefire agreement concluded by parties to the conflict in October 2020, the full implementation of the arms embargo will continue to be vital for peace and security in Libya in 2022. The Panel is continuing its investigations on the arms embargo with a view to enabling the Security Council and the Committee to consider informed follow-up action on reported violations.

Lessons learned and planned change

87. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

88. This work is expected to contribute to the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Libya, as demonstrated by detailed reporting on the arms embargo, including the provision of concrete information on individuals and entities engaging in prohibited activities. This would enable the Security Council and the Committee to consider informed follow-up action on reported violations of the arms embargo, such as adjusting the sanctions regime or imposing targeted measures on violators (see table 18).

Table 18
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Committee receives mandated reports and presentations covering instances of non-compliance with the arms embargo from the Panel of Experts	Committee receives mandated reports and presentations, and additional briefings and ad hoc updates on instances of non-compliance with the arms embargo, from the Panel of Experts	Based on the information provided by the Panel of Experts, the Security Council/Committee is enabled to consider taking appropriate follow-up action on reported arms embargo violations	Based on the information provided by the Panel of Experts, the Security Council/Committee is enabled to consider taking appropriate follow-up action on reported arms embargo violations, including adjusting the listing of individuals and/or entities	Based on the information provided by the Panel of Experts, the Security Council/Committee is enabled to consider taking appropriate follow-up action on reported arms embargo violations, including adjusting the listing of individuals and/or entities

Deliverables

89. Table 19 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 19
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	6	12	7	7
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	6	12	7	7
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	5^a	3	3
2. Meetings of the sanctions committee	3	5 ^a	3	3
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	5^a	3	3
3. Meetings of the sanctions committee	3	5 ^a	3	3

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	8	5	5
4. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	8	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	1	1
5. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold five virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 20

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022	Variance	
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>	<i>Non-recurrent requirements</i>	<i>2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)</i>
	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)=(3)-(2)</i>
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	185.8	194.5	222.3	–	27.8
Operational costs	1 162.3	1 166.8	1 213.0	–	46.2
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 348.1	1 361.3	1 435.3	–	74.0

Table 21
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 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

90. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Libya for 2022 amount to \$1,435,300 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$222,300) for the continuation of two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$1,213,000) comprising expert fees (\$777,400) and travel (\$333,800) of the six members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$18,700) and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$83,100).
91. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Panel of Experts remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
92. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable to higher requirements for the fees of the experts resulting from a change in the composition of the Panel, as well as additional requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from: (a) the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns; and (b) the revision of average staff costs based on the within-grade steps of the current incumbents.

Extrabudgetary resources

93. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

5. Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic

(\$1,167,400)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

94. The Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, asset freeze and 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 resolutions [2127 \(2013\)](#), [2134 \(2014\)](#), [2149 \(2014\)](#), [2196 \(2015\)](#), [2262 \(2016\)](#), [2339 \(2017\)](#), [2399 \(2018\)](#), [2454 \(2019\)](#), [2488 \(2019\)](#), [2507 \(2020\)](#) and [2536 \(2020\)](#). The sanctions regime is aimed at preventing individuals and entities from undermining the peace, stability or security of the Central African Republic. In resolution [2536 \(2020\)](#), the Council requested the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment on the progress achieved by the Central African Republic authorities on the key arms embargo benchmarks established in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 9 April 2019 ([S/PRST/2019/3](#)).

Programme of work

Objective

95. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning the Central African Republic, which includes an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

Strategy

96. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will continue to provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2127 \(2013\)](#) concerning the Central African Republic.
97. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

98. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
99. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would

be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

100. 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 of Experts indicate that they should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.
101. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
102. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States, the African Union, the European Union CSDP Advisory Mission in the Central African Republic, the Economic Community of Central African States, the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region and the Central African Economic and Monetary Community.
103. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, 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, MINUSCA and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

104. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations⁵

105. In 2020, the Panel of Experts provided the Security Council and the Committee with in-depth analysis of illicit transnational arms trafficking networks. The Panel reported about arms seizures and the arrest of individuals involved in illicit transnational arms trafficking in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Chad for the benefit of armed groups operating in the Central African Republic. The Panel of Experts continued its investigations on individuals and armed groups involved in illicit transnational arms trafficking and of the movement of fighters from Chad, the Sudan and South Sudan. The Panel of Experts also recommended that the Government of the Central African Republic and neighbouring States enhance their cooperation through joint bilateral commissions to counter cross-border arms trafficking. Furthermore, the Panel of Experts submitted new and updated statements on cases regarding individuals and armed groups that violated the sanctions measures, in particular the arms embargo.

⁵ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

106. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

107. The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the review by the Committee of statements on cases regarding violators of the sanctions regime, in particular as related to the arms embargo, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 22).

Table 22

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
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	Security Council/Committee receives compelling evidence on violations of the arms embargo and designates an individual involved in arms trafficking

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

108. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Better understanding by the Security Council and the Sanctions Committee of the illicit trafficking of natural resources

109. In its final report pursuant to Security Council resolution [2507 \(2020\)](#) (see [S/2020/662](#)), the Panel of Experts noted that the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources remained widespread in the Central African Republic, depriving the State of benefiting from revenue generated from its gold and diamond production. The Panel identified armed groups and business entities involved in the illicit exploitation of such natural resources. In 2022, the Panel of Experts will continue to investigate and report on the above-mentioned issues, the link between natural resources trafficking and arms trafficking and the impact of such illicit exploitation on the economic and security situation of the Central African Republic.

Lessons learned and planned change

110. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured

databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

111. This work is expected to contribute to the full implementation of the Central African Republic sanctions regime, as demonstrated by increased action by the Security Council, the Committee and other relevant Member States to stem the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources (see table 23).

Table 23

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Security Council/Committee receives first-hand information on cases of illicit exploitation of natural resources in the Central African Republic by armed groups	Security Council/Committee receives detailed information on cases of illicit exploitation of natural resources in the Central African Republic by armed groups	Security Council/Committee receives more detailed information on cases of illicit exploitation of natural resources in the Central African Republic by armed groups	Security Council/Committee receives comprehensive information on the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources, with recommendations for action	Security Council/Committee has relevant information on the illicit exploitation and trafficking of natural resources and acts on the Panel's recommendations

Deliverables

112. Table 24 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 24

Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	14	12	8	8
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	14	12	8	8
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	8^a	12	10
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	7	7 ^a	11	8
3. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	1	1	2
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	9	8^a	12	10
4. Meetings of sanctions committee	7	7 ^a	11	8
5. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	1	1	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
6. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	1	1	1

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
7. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	2	1	1	1

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.

Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.

Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.

External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold six virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022**Resource requirements (regular budget)**

Table 25

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	263.5	216.7	227.8	–	11.1
Operational costs	920.7	893.8	939.6	–	45.8
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 184.2	1 110.5	1 167.4	–	56.9

Table 26

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 Services	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2021	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

113. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on the Central African Republic for 2022 amount to \$1,167,400 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$227,800) for the continuation of two positions (1 P-3 and 1 General Service) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$939,600) comprising expert fees (\$567,500) and travel (\$248,500) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$21,400) and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$102,200).
114. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Panel of Experts remain unchanged. A vacancy rate of 5 per cent has been applied to the positions.
115. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to higher requirements for the fees of the experts, resulting from a change in the composition of the Panel, as well as additional requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from: (a) the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs based on recent expenditure patterns; and (b) the application of the revised salary scale effective 1 January 2021.

Extrabudgetary resources

116. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

6. Panel of Experts on Yemen

(\$2,309,500)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

117. The Panel of Experts on Yemen is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the asset freeze, travel ban and targeted arms embargo on designated individuals and entities, as well as for 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) and updated in resolution 2511 (2020). The sanctions regime is 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.

Programme of work

Objective

118. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Yemen, which includes a targeted arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

Strategy

119. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014). This work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the Yemen sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

120. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
121. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
122. 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 of Experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their

substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.

123. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
124. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States, the Combined Maritime Forces and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).
125. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Food Programme, the International Organization for Migration, the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism 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, the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

126. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Increased presence of the Panel of Experts in Yemen⁶

127. For 2020, the Panel of Experts on Yemen had aimed to gain access to additional regions controlled by the Government of Yemen and to areas controlled by the Sana'a-based authorities to receive information on violations of the targeted arms embargo and violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Yemen. The Panel worked closely with relevant United Nations entities and the Government of Yemen to secure access to additional areas under the Government's control. The Panel reached out to the Houthis, including through written correspondence, and enhanced its engagement with relevant Member States that could assist the Panel in gaining access to areas under the control of the Sana'a-based authorities. The Panel's outreach efforts included regular round-table meetings with authorities of key regional States. In spite of the COVID-19 pandemic and security-related challenges, the Panel was able, for the first time, to visit two regions under the control of the Government of Yemen other than Aden and Turbah. In Ma'rib, which had been the focus of the conflict in 2020, the Panel inspected debris of uncrewed aerial vehicles and rockets and visited the only centre in Yemen for the rehabilitation of children affected by the conflict. In Mukalla, the Panel inspected a dhow and interviewed civilian and military authorities. The Panel also received information on violations of human rights in detention facilities and violations of international humanitarian law, and on the ongoing threat posed by explosive ordnance left by Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. Notwithstanding its outreach efforts in 2020, the Panel was unable to access areas under the control of the Sana'a-based authorities.

⁶ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

128. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

129. The above-mentioned work contributed to the objective, as demonstrated by the Security Council and the Committee receiving more first-hand information from the Panel on violations of the targeted arms embargo and of international humanitarian law, as well as human rights abuses in Yemen, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 27).

Table 27

Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
Security Council/Committee has limited verified sanctions-related information and data on Yemen	Security Council/Committee receives more verified sanctions-related information and data, in particular on issues related to the arms embargo	In response to information provided by the Panel, the Security Council requests the Panel to provide a list of commercially-available components found in weapon systems used by individuals designated by the Committee and specifies that sexual violence in armed conflict, or the recruitment or use of children in armed conflict in violation of international law, could constitute a sanctionable act

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

130. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Further refined and enhanced awareness of the use of commercial components for military purposes

131. The Panel of Experts reported on the increased import to Houthi-controlled areas of commercial civilian components, which are used by the Houthis to manufacture uncrewed aerial vehicles, waterborne improvised explosive devices and other weapons systems (see [S/2021/79](#) and [S/2020/326](#)). The Panel established that such weapons systems continued to be manufactured in Yemen, using commercially available components sourced from abroad. It also found that the Houthis' supply networks of such components remained sufficiently intact to ensure that the frequency of attacks could be sustained. In response, the Security Council, in paragraph 8 of its resolution [2511 \(2020\)](#), requested the Panel to report in more detail on such commercially available

components. In its final report pursuant to resolution 2511 (2020), the Panel included a list of such components (see S/2021/79, annex 20). The Panel continues to monitor the use of commercial components in weapons systems used by the Houthis and will update the list, as appropriate, in order to assist Member States in the implementation of the arms embargo.

Lessons learned and planned change

132. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

133. This work is expected to contribute to the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Yemen, as demonstrated by increased responses from Member States to queries from the Panel of Experts regarding the chain of custody of commercially available civilian components before they reach Houthi-controlled areas to be used in the conflict in Yemen. This would enable the Security Council and the Committee to consider informed follow-up action on reported violations of the arms embargo, such as adjusting the sanctions regime or imposing targeted measures on violators (see table 28).

Table 28

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Committee receives information from the Panel of Experts on the use of commercially available items or components in military applications	Committee receives information from the Panel of Experts on the increased use of commercial components in military applications	Security Council tasks the Panel of Experts with continuing to report on commercially available components used in certain military applications in Yemen	Member States receive information on the use of commercially available civilian components in certain military applications in Yemen, resulting in a reduction in their supply and use in the conflict	Member States' knowledge of the use of commercially available civilian components in certain military applications in Yemen results in enhanced vigilance with regard to the export of such items

Deliverables

134. Table 29 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 29

Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	2^a	3	3
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	3	2 ^a	3	3
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	3	2^a	3	3
3. Meetings of sanctions committee	3	2 ^a	3	3
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
4. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	–	2	1
5. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	2	–	2	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold one virtual meeting in the form of a closed videoconference.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 30

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	916.7	1 018.3	1 065.9	–	47.6
Operational costs	1 174.8	1 239.9	1 243.6	–	3.7
Total (net of staff assessment)	2 091.5	2 258.2	2 309.5	–	51.3

Table 31
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 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	6	-	2	-	8
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	-	6	-	2	-	8
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

135. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Yemen for 2022 amount to \$2,309,500 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for the salaries and common staff costs (\$1,065,900) for the continuation of eight positions (1 P-3, 5 Field Service and 2 Local level) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$1,243,600) comprising expert fees (\$614,600) and travel (\$232,400) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$53,700) and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, medical, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$342,900).
136. For 2022, while it is proposed that the total number of positions for the Panel remain unchanged, it is proposed that one position of Close Protection Officer (Field Service) be redeployed from Sana'a to Aden in line with the recommendation of the Department of Safety and Security.
137. A 7 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to international staff costs, while national staff costs are based on the assumption of full incumbency of the positions.
138. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to additional requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs for international and national positions, based on recent expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

139. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

7. Panel of Experts on South Sudan

(\$1,257,800)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

140. The Panel of Experts on South Sudan is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, asset freeze and 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 resolutions [2206 \(2015\)](#), [2428 \(2018\)](#) and [2521 \(2020\)](#). The sanctions regime is aimed at, but not limited to, 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. On 31 October 2020, following a request by the Security Council in its resolution [2521 \(2020\)](#), the Secretary-General submitted a report assessing the role of the arms embargo in facilitating the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and articulating options for the elaboration of benchmarks ([S/2020/1067](#)). Furthermore, following a request dated 16 December 2020 from the President of the Security Council (see [S/2020/1277](#)), the Secretary-General conducted a desk review and consultations and reported to the Security Council on 31 March 2021 with recommendations on benchmarks to assess the arms embargo measures (see [S/2021/321](#)).

Programme of work

Objective

141. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning South Sudan, which includes an arms embargo, an asset freeze and a travel ban.

Strategy

142. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2206 \(2015\)](#) concerning South Sudan.
143. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

144. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
145. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the

pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

146. 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 of Experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.
147. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
148. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States, the African Union and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD).
149. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates with the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), 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

150. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

More follow-up actions on alleged violations⁷

151. In its final report pursuant to Security Council resolution [2471 \(2019\)](#) (see [S/2020/342](#)), the Panel reported that in violation of the arms embargo, the National Security Service of South Sudan received three deliveries of weapons from the General Intelligence Service of the Sudan. The Panel also reported that the Uganda People's Defence Forces maintained its presence in various areas of South Sudan without having requested an arms embargo exemption from the Committee, in violation of the arms embargo (see [S/2020/342](#) and [S/2020/1141](#)). In supporting the Security Council to enhance implementation of the arms embargo, the Panel recommended that the Security Council maintain the embargo and take measures to improve its implementation, including by authorizing the Ceasefire and Transitional Security Arrangements Monitoring and Verification Mechanism to inspect cargoes that have been granted an exemption by the Committee.

⁷ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 ([A/74/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.3](#)).

152. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

153. The above-mentioned work contributed to 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, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 32).

Table 32

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
Security Council/Committee has limited first-hand sanctions-related information and data on actors violating the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo	Security Council/Committee has more first-hand sanctions-related information and data on actors violating the sanctions regime, in particular the arms embargo	Security Council is enabled to consider adjusting the sanctions measures in the light of progress achieved in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

154. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Committee members receive updated information on progress achieved in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and on actions that threaten the peace, security and/or stability of South Sudan

155. In its resolution [2521 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council decided to review the arms embargo, asset freeze and travel ban in the light of the progress achieved in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement. In this context, the Panel of Experts plays an important role in monitoring and reporting on the progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement, as well as detailing actions that may threaten the peace, security and/or stability of South Sudan. These actions may include violations of the arms embargo; breaches of the permanent ceasefire and cessation of hostilities agreement; and human rights violations, including sexual and gender-based violence.

Lessons learned and planned change

156. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured

databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

157. This work is expected to contribute to ensuring the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning South Sudan, as demonstrated by an increase in reporting by the Panel of Experts on the progress achieved in implementing the Revitalized Agreement and on actions that threaten the peace, security and/or stability of South Sudan, including possible violations of the relevant sanctions measures that may lead to designations of individuals or entities by the Security Council or the Committee (see table 33).

Table 33
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Security Council amends sanctions regime and imposes an embargo on the supply, sale or transfer of arms and related material to South Sudan	Security Council receives updated information concerning the implementation of the sanctions regime, including the arms embargo	Security Council is enabled to consider adjusting the sanctions measures in the light of progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement	Security Council receives updated information on the progress in the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement and establishes benchmarks to follow for the adjustment of the arms embargo	Security Council starts to receive updated information on the progress of implementation of the benchmarks for the adjustment of the arms embargo

Deliverables

158. Table 34 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 34
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	18	17	18	18
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	18	17	18	18
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	7	5^a	7	7
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	6	4 ^a	5	5
3. Chair's briefings to Member States	1	1	2	2
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	7	5^a	7	7
4. Meetings of sanctions committee	6	4 ^a	5	5
5. Chair's briefings to Member States	1	1	2	2

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
6. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	1	–	1	1
7. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	1	–	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges to the Committee's usual procedures posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold four virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 35

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>	<i>Non-recurrent requirements</i>	<i>2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)</i>
<i>Category of expenditure</i>	<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)=(3)-(2)</i>
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	215.8	329.2	300.1	–	(29.1)
Operational costs	990.2	963.9	957.7	–	(6.2)
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 206.0	1 293.1	1 257.8	–	(35.3)

Table 36
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>								<i>General Service and related categories</i>		<i>Total inter-national</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>Subtotal</i>	<i>Field/ Security Services</i>		<i>General Service^a</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>		<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>
Approved 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

159. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on South Sudan for 2022 amount to \$1,257,800 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$300,100) for the continuation of three positions (1 P-3 and 2 General Service) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$957,700) comprising expert fees (\$574,200) and travel (\$267,400) of the five members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$24,200), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$91,900).
160. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Panel of Experts remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
161. The decrease in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable to: (a) lower requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns; and (b) lower requirements for the fees of the experts resulting from a change in the composition of the Panel.

Extrabudgetary resources

162. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

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

(\$5,889,100)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

163. The Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team, which supports the work of both 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), is responsible for assisting in and reporting on the implementation of the asset 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 1267 (1999), 1526 (2004), 1988 (2011), 1989 (2011), 2253 (2015), 2255 (2015), 2368 (2017), 2501 (2019) and 2557 (2020). The sanctions regimes are aimed at strengthening the Council's response to threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts and at contributing to the peace, stability and security of Afghanistan.

Programme of work

Objective

164. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of sanctions regimes concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the Taliban, which include arms embargoes, asset freezes and travel bans.

Strategy

165. To contribute to the objective, the Monitoring Team will provide updated information to the Security Council, 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).
166. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Council and the Committees to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regimes.

External factors for 2022

167. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 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, as needed.
168. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
169. 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.
170. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities. The mission, through the Security Council Subsidiary Organs Branch of the Security Council Affairs Division of the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, will also improve the accessibility of Security Council sanctions websites.
171. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Monitoring Team cooperates with, among others, Member States, the International Air Transport Association, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the World Customs Organization, the Financial Action Task Force and INTERPOL.
172. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Monitoring Team cooperates with, among others, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, the Group of Experts assisting the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004), the Office of the Ombudsperson established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1904 (2009), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan and other sanctions monitoring teams, groups and panels, as appropriate. In the context of safety and security, information technology security and logistics, the Monitoring Team cooperates with the Department of Safety and Security, United Nations field missions and UNDP, as appropriate.

Evaluation activities

173. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow up action on alleged violations⁸

174. Following requests from both Committees, the Monitoring Team submitted four reports in 2020 providing more information on the evolving terrorism threat posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) (ISIL) and Al-Qaida globally and of the threat posed by the Taliban to peace and stability in Afghanistan, enhancing the capacity of the Security Council and its Committees to take follow-up action on alleged violations. For the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999),

⁸ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), the Monitoring Team recommended drawing Member States' attention to the growing role of Facebook and other social media platforms as a means for the illicit trafficking of cultural property. For the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1988 (2011), the Monitoring Team recommended alerting Member States to a new and growing plant-based methamphetamine drug industry in Afghanistan and encouraging the continued financing of capacity-building efforts of Afghan counter-narcotics entities through various actors, including UNODC and the Central Asian Regional Information and Coordination Centre.

175. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committees.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

176. The above-mentioned work contributed to the listing of numerous individuals and entities by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015), as well as to active outreach and increased communication by both Committees to Member States on the implementation of the sanctions measures, which met the planned target of enhancing the capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on reports of the Monitoring Team reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 37).

Table 37

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
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	Committees consider amendments to existing entries on the sanctions lists and new designations of individuals and entities

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

177. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Strengthening analysis capacities to follow an evolving threat

178. In 2022, the Monitoring Team will further strengthen its monitoring and analysis of the evolving terrorist threat posed by Al-Qaida and ISIL by working closely with Member States, relevant regional, subregional and international bodies and civil society. The Monitoring Team will also make recommendations to address those threats, including by enhancing the implementation of the sanctions regime. Similarly, the Monitoring Team will further strengthen its engagement with the Government of Afghanistan on issues pertaining to sanctions measures imposed on the Taliban. As outlined in resolution 2557 (2020), the Monitoring Team will monitor the implementation of the

sanctions measures and will propose, as applicable, adjustments to those measures in support of the peace process in Afghanistan.

Lessons learned and planned change

179. The lesson for the Monitoring Team was that restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic had limited its ability to travel as frequently as needed to receive confidential briefings and materials from Member States’ intelligence and security services. In applying the lesson, the Monitoring Team will increase its engagement with Member States and United Nations entities in the field to identify secure virtual channels of communication for the exchange of confidential information.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

180. This work is expected to contribute to the full implementation of the sanctions regimes concerning ISIL, Al-Qaida and the Taliban, as demonstrated by continued reporting to the Council and the Committees, enabling them to take appropriate actions, such as updates to the sanctions lists (see table 38).

Table 38
Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>	<i>2021 (planned)</i>	<i>2022 (planned)</i>
Security Council/ Committees have more information and data from the Monitoring Team on the terrorist threat in the Middle East, West Africa, South-East Asia and Central Asia	Security Council/ Committees have more detailed information and data from the Monitoring Team on the evolution of the terrorist threat in various regions after the final fall of the ISIL “caliphate”	Security Council/ Committees have comprehensive information and data from the Monitoring Team on the evolution of the terrorist threat in various regions and on the evolution of ISIL and Al-Qaida	Security Council/ Committees have comprehensive information on the terrorist threat, and adjust the sanctions regime; Committees consider amendments to listing entries and new designations of individuals and entities	Security Council/ Committees have comprehensive information on the terrorist threat and adjust the sanctions regime; Committees consider amendments to listing entries and new designations of individuals and entities; and the Council has comprehensive information to decide on implementation review of sanctions measures to support the peace process in Afghanistan

Deliverables

181. Table 39 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 39
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2020 planned</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	13	8	13	13
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committees	13	8	13	13
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	27	14^a	32	27
2. Meetings of sanctions committees	20	10 ^a	20	20
3. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	2 ^a	2	2
4. Regional meetings for security and intelligence services on the threat posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the implementation of the sanctions regime	5	2	10	5
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	27	14^a	32	27
5. Meetings of sanctions committees	20	10 ^a	20	20
6. Chair's briefings to Member States	2	2 ^a	2	2
7. Regional meetings for security and intelligence services on the threat posed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and the implementation of the sanctions regime	5	2	10	5
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	145	76	145	145
8. Regional workshops on the implementation of relevant resolutions	140	71	140	140
9. Induction seminar for new members of the Monitoring Team	5	5	5	5
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of sanctions regimes; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regimes.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: implementation, dissemination and maintenance of the enhanced data model and archives of documents collected by the Monitoring Team.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Monitoring Team; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committees/Monitoring Team.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committees/Monitoring Team.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandates of the sanctions committees/Monitoring Team through their websites.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committees' usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committees agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold seven virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences. Briefings to Member States were held virtually in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 40

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020		2021		2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)		
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–		
Civilian personnel costs	2 651.4	2 658.2	2 652.0	–	(6.2)		
Operational costs	3 374.7	3 227.5	3 237.1	–	9.6		
Total (net of staff assessment)	6 026.1	5 885.7	5 889.1	–	3.4		

Table 41

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	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		United Nations Volunteers
Approved 2021	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	8	19	–	–	–	19
Proposed 2022	–	–	–	–	1	4	6	–	11	–	8	19	–	–	–	19
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

182. The proposed resource requirements for the Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team for 2022 amount to \$5,889,100 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$2,652,000) 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 sanctions regimes, and operational costs (\$3,237,100) comprising expert fees (\$1,925,800) and travel (\$401,700) of the 10 members of the monitoring team, official travel of staff (\$99,100), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$810,500).
183. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Monitoring Team remain unchanged. A 13 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
184. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable to increased requirements under operational costs for the maintenance of communications and information technology equipment and support services, reflecting the application of the standard rate for centralized support services. Those increased requirements are offset in part by reduced requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from the application of a higher vacancy rate of 13 per cent for 2022, compared with 5 per cent approved for 2021, offset by the application of the revised salary scale effective 1 January 2021.

Extrabudgetary resources

185. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Monitoring Team.

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

(\$671,700)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

186. 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)).

Programme of work

Objective

187. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to provide an independent review of delisting requests of individuals, entities and undertakings on the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh) (ISIL) and Al-Qaida sanctions list. In doing so, the Office ensures that listed individuals, entities and undertakings have access to fair and clear procedures for the administration of requests for removal (delisting).

Strategy

188. To contribute to the objective, the Office of the Ombudsperson will fairly and expeditiously consider and process all requests for delisting and travel to interview each petitioner in person in their country of residence whenever possible.
189. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in informed decision-making by the Committee on the Ombudsperson's recommendation on the delisting request contained in a comprehensive report on each case.

External factors for 2022

190. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) Member States comply with the resolutions of the Security Council and cooperate with the Office of the Ombudsperson;
 - (b) The security situation allows the Office of the Ombudsperson to conduct missions, as needed.
191. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

192. The Office of the Ombudsperson 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.
193. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
194. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Office of the Ombudsperson cooperates with, among others, Member States, the European Union, academic institutions, think tanks and international law associations.
195. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Office of the Ombudsperson cooperates with, among others, OHCHR, UNODC, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, the United Nations University and the 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. 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.

Programme performance in 2020

Regaining previous levels of delisting petitions⁹

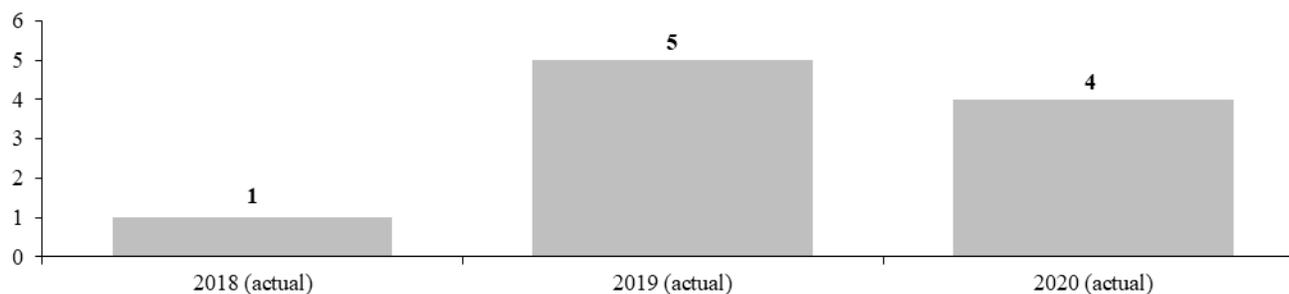
196. The mission advanced the consideration of all petitions before the Office of the Ombudsperson, which included the presentation of five cases to the Committee, the submission of four comprehensive reports and four interviews with petitioners. The mission also undertook extensive inquiries and independent research for the purpose of gathering information on each petition, including among Member States and United Nations offices. Furthermore, the mission conducted extensive outreach activities to raise awareness about the Office, including interactions with Member States, regional organizations, academic institutions, think tanks and international law associations.
197. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the provenance and nature of the information reported to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

198. The above-mentioned work contributed to the Committee receiving four comprehensive reports from the Ombudsperson in a timely manner so as to be able to take informed and timely decisions on delisting requests, which did not meet the planned target of six comprehensive reports reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see figure I). The number of reports received and the timelines for consideration are outside of the Ombudsperson's control: it is the petitioner's initiative to submit a delisting request, and the timeline for consideration of each petition is precisely defined in annex II to resolution [2368 \(2017\)](#).

⁹ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Figure I
Performance measure: number of comprehensive reports



Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

199. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to interview petitioners and consult Member States and could not always meet interlocutors in person. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Ensuring fair and expeditious review of delisting requests

200. Any individual and entity designated on the ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions list may apply to have their designation reviewed by the Ombudsperson. For every petition received, the mission will continue to process and consider all requests for delisting fairly and expeditiously and, wherever possible, travel to interview the petitioner in his or her country of residence, which is expected to result in ensuring due process rights for all petitioners and the Committee being able to take informed and timely decisions on delisting requests.

Lessons learned and planned change

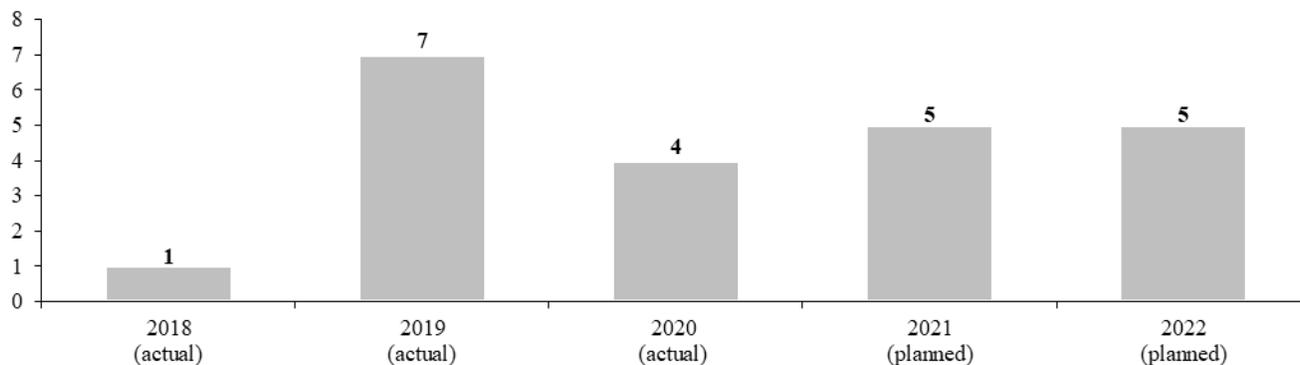
201. The lesson for the Ombudsperson was that restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic had limited its ability to travel as frequently as needed to interview petitioners and hold consultations with relevant interlocutors, including Member States. In applying the lesson, the Ombudsperson will, in the exceptional situation that in-person exchanges are not possible, increase its engagement with United Nations entities in the field and with Member States to identify secure virtual channels of communication for interviews and for the exchange of confidential information.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

202. This work is expected to contribute to an independent review of delisting requests of individuals, entities and undertakings on the ISIL and Al-Qaida sanctions list, as demonstrated by five comprehensive reports of the Ombudsperson on the delisting requests informing decision-making by the Committee (see figure II).

Figure II

Performance measure: number of comprehensive reports submitted 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 by the Ombudsperson



Deliverables

203. Table 42 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 42

Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	8	6	8	7
1. Biannual report of the Office of the Ombudsperson to the Security Council	2	2	2	2
2. Comprehensive reports by the Ombudsperson to the sanctions committee	6	4	6	5
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	7	6^a	7	6
3. Presentations of comprehensive reports by the Ombudsperson to the sanctions committee	6	5 ^a	6	5
4. Ombudsperson's briefings to Member States	1	1 ^a	1	1
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	7	6^a	7	6
5. Presentations of comprehensive reports by the Ombudsperson to the sanctions committee	6	5 ^a	6	5
6. Ombudsperson's briefings to Member States	1	1 ^a	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations with Member States and petitioners on delisting requests; advice on delisting procedures; and advocacy on due process.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to delisting requests.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Ombudsperson.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Ombudsperson; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and periodic updates to the Historical Guide of the Ombudsperson Process.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the Ombudsperson through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, the Ombudsperson presented all reports in virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences and briefed Member States in a virtual meeting in the form of a closed videoconference.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 43

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	275.6	283.2	322.5	–	39.3
Operational costs	282.2	349.2	349.2	–	–
Total (net of staff assessment)	557.8	632.4	671.7	–	39.3

Table 44

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	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	
Approved 2021	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Proposed 2022	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	2
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

204. The proposed resource requirements for the Office of the Ombudsperson for 2022 amount to \$671,700 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$322,500) for the continuation of two positions (1 P-4 and 1 General Service) to provide substantive and administrative support to the Office, and operational costs (\$349,200) comprising fees (\$205,900) and travel (\$28,400) of the Ombudsperson, official travel of staff (\$28,600), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$86,300).

205. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Office remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to staff costs.

206. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable to increased requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

207. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Office of the Ombudsperson.

10. Implementation of Security Council resolution 2231 (2015)

(\$1,397,000)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

208. 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.
209. In addition, the restrictions established in annex B to 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 2020, the first two of the specific restrictions contained in annex B expired (arms-related transfers to/from the Islamic Republic of Iran and travel ban), while the other restrictive measures are set to expire no later than October 2023 (ballistic missile-related transfers and activities, and asset freeze) and October 2025 (nuclear-related transfers and activities (procurement channel)). 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 resolution 2231 (2015) shall be terminated and the Council will have concluded its consideration of the Iranian nuclear issue.

Programme of work

Objective

210. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation by all Member States and regional and international organizations of resolution 2231 (2015), including the restrictive measures established in annex B to the resolution.

Strategy

211. To contribute to the objective, the mission will continue to support the work of the Security Council and its appointed Facilitator and to report regularly, as mandated, to the Council on the implementation of the resolution.
212. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in improved transparency, an atmosphere conducive to the full implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and an increase in cooperation on alleged actions inconsistent with annex B restrictions.

External factors for 2022

213. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) Participants in the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action remain committed to its full and effective implementation;

- (b) The Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, its implementation and that of resolution 2231 (2015) continue to enjoy the full support of the broader international community.
214. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
215. The mission integrates a gender perspective in its 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.
216. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
217. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the mission liaises and cooperates with, among others, 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 resolution 2231 (2015), including alleged actions inconsistent with its annex B restrictions. In addition, the mission liaises and cooperates with IAEA.

Evaluation activities

218. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced understanding and continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)¹⁰

219. The mission promoted information related to resolution 2231 (2015), including the restrictive measures established in annex B thereto, through the reports of the Secretary-General and briefings to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015). Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were no opportunities for the mission to participate in outreach events in person.
220. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

221. The above-mentioned work contributed to the Security Council, Member States and international organizations being informed about the status of the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), which met the planned target of a better understanding and effective implementation of the resolution by all Member States and regional and international organizations, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 45).

¹⁰ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Table 45
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
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

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

222. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel in the context of outreach and monitoring and reporting on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) and could not always meet interlocutors in person. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Maintaining the continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015)

223. The uncertainty regarding the future of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action and the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) in 2020 appears to be giving way to better prospects in 2021. The mission, amid this more positive context, will take into account the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action as it provides technical and factual information related to the resolution, including the restrictive measures established in annex B thereto, through the reports of the Secretary-General and the Facilitator, as well as briefings to the Security Council on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015). The mission will also participate in outreach events, as necessary and possible within the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, and will continue to hold regular consultations with Council members, Member States and Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action participants.

Lessons learned and planned change

224. The lesson for the mission was that restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic had limited its ability to travel as frequently as needed to hold consultations with relevant Member States, both in terms of outreach and in terms of monitoring and reporting on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015). In applying the lesson, the mission will increase its engagement with relevant Member States to identify alternate or virtual channels of communication to undertake consultations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

225. This work is expected to contribute to the continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015) through regular reporting by the Secretary-General and support for the work of the Facilitator, as demonstrated by the appreciation and satisfaction of the Security Council, the Facilitator and members of the 2231 format and a willingness by Member States to engage in continuous dialogue concerning resolution 2231 (2015), including the restrictive measures established in annex B thereto (see table 46).

Table 46
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), through reporting to the Security Council and support for the Facilitator	Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), through reporting to the Security Council and support for the Facilitator	Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), through reporting to the Security Council and support for the Facilitator	Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), through reporting to the Security Council and support for the Facilitator	Continuous implementation of resolution 2231 (2015), through reporting to the Security Council and support for the Facilitator

Deliverables

226. Table 47 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 47
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	8	5 ^a	8	6
2. Meetings of the Security Council	7	5 ^a	7	5
3. Facilitator's briefings to Member States	1	–	1	1
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	5 ^a	6	6
4. Meetings of the Security Council	5	5 ^a	5	5
5. Facilitator's briefings to Member States	1	–	1	1
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Publications (number of publications)	3	–	–	–
6. Guidance documents	3	–	–	–
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultations and advice on the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: findings and recommendations to the Security Council to improve the implementation of resolution 2231 (2015).				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the special political mission; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the Security Council in the context of resolution 2231 (2015).				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the Security Council in the context of resolution 2231 (2015).				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the special political mission through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the 2231 format usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the 2231 format agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold three virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 48

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	1 483.0	1 217.1	1 197.4	–	(19.7)
Operational costs	178.1	199.6	199.6	–	–
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 661.1	1 416.7	1 397.0	–	(19.7)

Table 49

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	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		United Nations Volunteers
Approved 2021	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	5	–	2	7	–	–	–	7
Proposed 2022	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	5	–	2	7	–	–	–	7
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

227. The proposed resource requirements for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#) for 2022 amount to \$1,397,000 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$1,197,400) for the continuation of seven positions (1 P-5, 2 P-4, 2 P-3 and 2 General Service), and operational costs (\$199,600), which include official travel of staff (\$45,600) and other operational and logistical support requirements, such as the rental of premises, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$154,000).
228. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the mission remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
229. The decrease in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable to reduced requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns.

Extrabudgetary resources

230. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the implementation of Security Council resolution [2231 \(2015\)](#).

11. Panel of Experts on Mali

(\$1,162,200)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

231. The Panel of Experts on Mali is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the asset 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 Security Council resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#). The sanctions regime is aimed at preventing and containing threats to the peace, security or stability of Mali and the region.

Programme of work

Objective

232. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Mali, which includes an asset freeze and a travel ban.

Strategy

233. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali.
234. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

235. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following 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, as needed.
236. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
237. 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 of Experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.

238. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
239. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States and regional and subregional organizations, including the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union and the European Union.
240. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, 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

241. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Informed discussion of the Committee¹¹

242. In 2020, the Panel of Experts on Mali submitted two reports to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2374 (2017) concerning Mali. In those reports, the Panel provided detailed findings on challenges to the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali, violations of international humanitarian and human rights law and the connections between armed groups and organized crime, as well as reporting on the implementation of the asset freeze and travel ban. For instance, the Panel reported on the involvement of armed groups in the trafficking of narcotic drugs, cigarettes and artisanal gold and in human trafficking, undermining the implementation of the Agreement. In this connection, the Panel also submitted information to the Committee in relation to acts that, in the Panel's view, fell under the designation criteria, to enable the Committee to consider new sanctions designations.
243. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

244. The above-mentioned work contributed to the Committee being enabled to consider possible new sanctions designations, which met the planned target reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 50).

¹¹ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Table 50
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)
Security Council/Committee receives only limited reporting on signatory parties' involvement in forms of trafficking not yet considered, such as cigarettes and vehicles	Security Council/Committee receives more reporting on signatory parties' involvement in various forms of trafficking not yet considered, such as cigarettes and vehicles	Committee enabled to consider adjustments to sanctions designations

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

245. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Strengthening efforts for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali

246. In 2022, the Panel of Experts on Mali will continue to report to the Committee established pursuant to resolution [2374 \(2017\)](#) concerning Mali to strengthen efforts for the implementation of the Agreement on Peace and Reconciliation in Mali. To that effect, the Panel will continue to extend its reporting on regional and political aspects relating to the implementation of the Agreement. The Panel will also widen its investigations into the financing of armed groups undermining the implementation of the Agreement and will continue to report on compliance with the asset freeze and the travel ban. The Panel will strive to increase its presence in Mali and in the region, particularly in relevant border areas, in order to provide additional information and analysis to the Committee. Such activities will contribute to enhancing efforts for the implementation of the Agreement.

Lessons learned and planned change

247. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

248. This work is expected to contribute to the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Mali, as demonstrated by continued reporting to the Security Council and the Committee and enabling them to take appropriate action, such as adjusting the sanctions regime, increasing the number of designations or engaging Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime (see table 51).

Table 51
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
Committee is provided information by the Panel of Experts, enabling it to increase the number of designations of individuals and/or entities on the Committee's sanctions list (3 individuals under travel ban), in support of the implementation of the Agreement	Committee is provided information by the Panel of Experts, enabling it to increase the number of designations of individuals and/or entities on the Committee's sanctions list (5 individuals under travel ban and asset freeze), in support of the implementation of the Agreement	Security Council/Committee is provided information by the Panel of Experts, enabling it to adjust the sanctions regime and/or adjust the number of designations of individuals and/or entities on the Committee's sanctions list, in support of the implementation of the Agreement	Security Council/Committee is provided information by the Panel of Experts, enabling it to adjust the sanctions regime and/or increase the number of designations of individuals and/or entities on the Committee's sanctions list, in support of the implementation of the Agreement	Security Council/Committee is provided information by the Panel of Experts, enabling it to adjust the sanctions regime and/or adjust the number of designations of individuals and/or entities and/or amend the entries on the Committee's sanctions list, in support of the implementation of the Agreement

Deliverables

249. Table 52 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 52
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	3	3	3
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	3	3	3	3
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	3 ^a	6	5
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	6	3 ^a	6	5
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	6	3 ^a	6	5
3. Meetings of sanctions committee	6	3 ^a	6	5
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	3	5	5
4. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	2	2	2	2
5. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	2	2	2	2

C. Substantive deliverables

Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.

Category and subcategory	2020	2020	2021	2022
	planned	actual	planned	planned

Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.

Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.

D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.

External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.

^a In the light of the challenges to the Committee's usual procedures posed by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold two virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 53

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	142.9	145.7	137.5	–	(8.2)
Operational costs	953.0	1 021.4	1 024.7	–	3.3
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 095.9	1 167.1	1 162.2	–	(4.9)

Table 54

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	Subtotal	Field/ Security Services	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level		United Nations Volunteers
Approved 2021	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Proposed 2022	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

250. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Mali for 2022 amount to \$1,162,200 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$137,500) for the

continuation of one position (P-3) to provide substantive, administrative and security support in relation to the sanctions regime, and operational costs (\$1,024,700) comprising fees (\$478,500) and travel (\$187,000) of the four experts, official travel of staff, including the travel of five Security Officers from various United Nations offices (\$159,500), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, security support, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$199,700).

251. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of the positions for the Panel of Experts on Mali remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
252. The decrease in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable to reduced requirements under civilian personnel costs resulting from the application of a lower percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns, which are offset in part by increased requirements for communications and information technology and for fees of the experts.

Extrabudgetary resources

253. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts.

12. Panel of Experts on Somalia

(\$1,883,200)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

254. The Panel of Experts on Somalia is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the asset freeze, the travel ban and the targeted and territorial arms embargoes, the charcoal ban and the improvised explosive device components ban. The Panel of Experts is also responsible for providing information relevant to the potential designation of individuals and entities based on listing criteria delineated in various Security Council resolutions. Its mandate is referenced in Council resolutions [2444 \(2018\)](#), [2498 \(2019\)](#) and [2551 \(2020\)](#). The sanctions regime is aimed at supporting the efforts of the Somali authorities to deliver stability and security in Somalia; to prevent any flows of weapons and ammunition to Somalia in violation of the arms embargo; and to disrupt activities of Al-Shabaab, including its finances. In resolution [2551 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to provide to the Council a technical assessment of the weapons and ammunition management capability of Somalia and recommendations to improve it.

Programme of work

Objective

255. The objective, to which this mission contributes, is to ensure the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Somalia, which includes an asset freeze, a travel ban, targeted and territorial arms embargoes, a charcoal ban and an improvised explosive device components ban.

Strategy

256. To contribute to the objective, the Panel of Experts will provide updated information to the Security Council and the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolution [751 \(1992\)](#) concerning Somalia.
257. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the enhanced capacity of the Security Council and the Committee to take follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions regime.

External factors for 2022

258. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following 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, as needed.
259. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.

260. The Panel of Experts integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, and as guided by relevant Security Council resolutions. Gender balance is taken into consideration in the recruitment and rostering of experts. The terms of reference for the experts of the Panel of Experts indicate that experts should incorporate gender perspectives into their substantive areas of responsibility. The Panel of Experts 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.
261. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy to further advance disability inclusion. It will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will liaise with relevant United Nations entities to ensure the accessibility and management of facilities, security and other improvements and the adaptation of office layout, amenities, furniture and fixtures to enhance access and use by persons with disabilities.
262. With regard to cooperation with other entities, in the context of information-sharing, the Panel of Experts cooperates with, among others, Member States, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), INTERPOL, IGAD, the African Union, the European Union and the European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation.
263. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Panel of Experts cooperates, among others, with the World Bank, IMF, ICAO, the United Nations Assistance Mission in Somalia (UNSAM), the United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), the United Nations Office at Nairobi, UNODC 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, the United Nations Office at Nairobi, UNSAM and UNDP.

Evaluation activities

264. The Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs will lead a systematic assessment with the overall purpose of improving the gender sensitivity of the political analyses developed by the Department and the special political missions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council to take follow-up action on alleged violations¹²

265. In recent years, Al-Shabaab has increased the number of its attacks using improvised explosive devices. Given the prominence of such devices as Al-Shabaab's weapon of choice, the Panel of Experts continued the investigation into their manufacture. In 2019, the Panel reported that Al-Shabaab was manufacturing its own home-made explosives, having at its disposal a readily available supply of improvised explosive device components. Forensic analyses during 2020 confirmed Al-Shabaab's use of nitroglycerin as an explosive in its manufacture of certain improvised explosive devices. The Panel therefore recommended that the chemical be added to the list of improvised explosive device components (see [S/2020/949](#)). Subsequently, the Security Council adjusted the sanctions regime by reflecting the Panel's recommendation in its resolution [2551 \(2020\)](#). In connection with the improvised explosive device components ban, the Panel assisted the Committee in developing an implementation assistance notice providing guidance to Member States on the scope of the ban and regulations in place for the export of explosive materials to Somalia. The Panel also recommended that the Committee encourage international and regional partners of the Federal Government of Somalia to implement continued specialist training of the Federal Government's explosive ordnance disposal teams and to supply appropriate equipment and coordinate support to reinforce Federal Government capacities in the analysis of explosives, pursuant to paragraph 29 of resolution [2551 \(2020\)](#).

¹² As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 ([A/74/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.3](#)).

266. The mission delivered on the objective, although the reduction of access to the area of work and of in-person access to interlocutors had an impact on the comprehensiveness of its reporting to the Security Council and the Committee.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

267. The above-mentioned work contributed to the Security Council adjusting the sanctions regime, which met the planned target of the Security Council being enabled to take informed follow-up action on alleged violations of the sanctions measures reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 55).

Table 55

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
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 to reflect the Panel's reporting on the improvised explosive device components ban

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

268. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission could only undertake limited travel to gather information on the implementation of the sanctions regime and could not always meet interlocutors in person, and its members could not meet for discussions or for the drafting of the reports. The mission changed its approach by increasing virtual engagement with interlocutors through means of telecommunication and by relying more closely on open-source information, subscriptions and database research. The mission ensured the continued confidentiality of its work by utilizing secure communication platforms offered by the Office of Information and Communications Technology. Where it was not possible to receive communications from Member States virtually, the mission utilized alternative methods, including hand delivery.

Planned result for 2022

Enhanced capacity of the Security Council, the Committee and Member States to counter Al-Shabaab financing

269. In its resolution [2498 \(2019\)](#), the Security Council requested the Panel of Experts, with input from the Federal Government of Somalia and UNODC, to conduct an analysis of all of Al-Shabaab's revenue sources and methods of storage and transfer, and to map Al-Shabaab's illegal taxation systems. In response, the Panel of Experts provided a comprehensive overview of the financing of Al-Shabaab, assessing that the group's revenue sources included checkpoint "taxation", business extortion, the "taxation" of imports at major seaports and forced zakat collection (see [S/2020/949](#)). The Panel of Experts also made several recommendations, including on money-laundering and terrorist financing risks, on increased reporting to the Central Bank of Somalia and the Financial Reporting Centre and on the implementation of a national identity programme, which were reflected in paragraph 1 of resolution [2551 \(2020\)](#). The Panel continues to monitor and report on the financing of Al-Shabaab, with a view to enabling the Security Council and the Committee to consider informed follow-up action on reported violations.

Lessons learned and planned change

270. The lesson for the Panel of Experts was the need to adapt its information-gathering and investigative working methods as a result of significantly reduced travel activity owing to the COVID-19

pandemic. In applying the lesson, the Panel will increase its use of relevant information and communications technologies to conduct research, including by using United Nations-procured databases and subscriptions, and to meaningfully engage with relevant interlocutors, including Member States, United Nations entities and regional and subregional organizations.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

271. This work is expected to contribute to ensuring the full implementation of the sanctions regime concerning Somalia, as demonstrated by the information provided by the Panel on Al-Shabaab. This would enable Member States and the private sector to counter the financing of Al-Shabaab and thereby support the implementation of the asset freeze (see table 56).

Table 56
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
Security Council establishes the Panel of Experts by its resolution 2444 (2018)	Panel starts investigations of Al-Shabaab's revenue sources, as tasked by the Security Council	Security Council receives a comprehensive overview of Al-Shabaab's revenue sources from the Panel of Experts	Security Council receives a detailed analysis of Al-Shabaab's revenue sources and specific recommendations on how to reduce the revenues of Al-Shabaab, as part of a "disruption plan" developed with the Federal Government of Somalia and UNODC; the Council receives the information needed to adjust the sanctions regime	Security Council adjusts the sanctions regime to counter Al-Shabaab financing, based on recommendations from the Panel of Experts as well as the plan to disrupt Al-Shabaab's finances; the Committee adjusts designations of individuals involved in the financing of the group

Deliverables

272. Table 57 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 57
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	12	12	12	8
1. Reports to the Security Council and updates, monthly reports, country visit reports, investigative reports and/or reports on outreach activities to the sanctions committee	12	12	12	8
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	4	5^a	4	4
2. Meetings of sanctions committee	4	5 ^a	4	4
Conference and secretariat services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	4	5^a	4	4

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
3. Meetings of sanctions committee	4	5 ^a	4	4
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	5	5	5
4. Induction seminar for new members of the Panel of Experts	5	5	5	5
Publications (number of publications)	1	1	1	1
5. Implementation assistance notice and guidance document	1	1	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: recommendations concerning new individuals and entities to be listed; consultations with Member States on the implementation of the sanctions regime; consultations and advice to broaden engagement with international, regional, subregional and other organizations; and advice on the implementation of relevant resolutions.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: missions and requests for information relating to compliance with the sanctions regime.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: archives of documents collected by the Panel of Experts.				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programmes to report on the work of the Panel of Experts; fact sheets on the work and mandate of the special political mission; and notes verbales on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
External and media relations: press releases on the activities of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: dissemination of information on the activities and mandate of the sanctions committee/Panel of Experts through its website.				

^a In the light of the challenges posed to the Committee's usual procedures by the COVID-19 pandemic, including the limitations on holding in-person meetings, and in order to ensure the continuity of its work, the members of the Committee agreed, on an exceptional basis, to hold four virtual meetings in the form of closed videoconferences.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 58

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Appropriation</i>	<i>Total requirements</i>	<i>Non-recurrent requirements</i>	<i>2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)</i>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)=(3)-(2)</i>	
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	391.8	435.0	392.5	–	(42.5)
Operational costs	1 434.9	1 420.2	1 490.7	–	70.5
Total (net of staff assessment)	1 826.7	1 855.2	1 883.2	–	28.0

Table 59
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>Subtotal</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 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	6
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	6
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

273. The proposed resource requirements for the Panel of Experts on Somalia for 2022 amount to \$1,883,200 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$392,500) for the continuation of six positions (1 P-3, 1 General Service and 4 Local level) to provide substantive, administrative, security and logistical support in relation to the sanctions regime; and operational costs (\$1,490,700) comprising expert fees (\$1,014,800) and travel (\$208,900) of the six members of the Panel, official travel of staff (\$25,100), and other operational and logistical support requirements, including the rental of premises, rental of vehicles, communications and information technology services, medical, and other supplies, services and equipment (\$241,900).
274. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of positions for the Panel of Experts on Somalia remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
275. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to: (a) increased requirements for expert fees owing to a change in the composition of the Panel; and (b) increased requirements for communications and information technology related to centralized support services.

Extrabudgetary resources

276. No extrabudgetary resources were available in 2021 or are projected for 2022 for the Panel of Experts on Somalia.

13. Support to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) on the non-proliferation of all weapons of mass destruction

(\$3,150,200)

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

277. 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 is responsible for the provision of substantive, administrative and logistical support to assist the Committee in achieving the aims of the resolution. The mandate derives from Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and from subsequent Council resolutions, including resolutions 1673 (2006), 1810 (2008), 1977 (2011), 2055 (2012) and 2325 (2016). The Committee's mandate was extended until 28 February 2022 in Council resolution 2572 (2021).
278. 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. 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 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.
279. The mission considers that Member States' national efforts to implement resolution 1540 (2004) are the cornerstone of the architecture relating to resolution 1540 (2004). 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 objective of building capacity, facilitating technical assistance and identifying and disseminating effective practices for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).
280. 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 resolution and through country-specific missions and activities; by strengthening the 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.
281. 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 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.

282. Security Council resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) is an integral element of the international non-proliferation regime. It strengthens the regime by making important requirements of other relevant international instruments applicable to all Member States 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.

Programme of work

Objective

283. The objective, to which this 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.

Strategy

284. To contribute to the objective, the mission will continue to facilitate assistance to Member States, at their request. Assistance activities include support for national reviews of the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), support for national implementation action plan development, capacity-building of government officials and national outreach activities to sensitize key stakeholders relevant to the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).
285. The mission will continue to promote regional cooperation on the implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The mission plans to continue to conduct regional and subregional activities, including regional training for points of contact for resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#), peer review exercises relating to the resolution, and regional outreach workshops for Governments and civil society. These activities will be delivered in cooperation with relevant regional and subregional organizations as the mission continues to support the Committee's efforts to strengthen its relations with these organizations, as directed in resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#).
286. The mission will follow up on the result of the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The review, mandated by the Security Council in its resolution [1977 \(2011\)](#), is aimed at assessing the implementation of the obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and providing recommendations for the Council to consider when renewing the mandate of the Committee established pursuant to resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#). The review was originally planned to be completed in 2020 but was postponed to 2021 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. The mission will conduct outreach activities to raise visibility of the result of the review, develop projects supporting the implementation of the recommendations of the review and mobilize resources to effectively support the renewed mandate of the Committee.
287. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
- (a) Enhanced national capacity to implement the obligations under resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#);
 - (b) An increased number of reports and national implementation action plans submitted to the Committee;
 - (c) Increased awareness and visibility of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#) and the risks of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors;
 - (d) Increased cooperation between regional peers in implementing resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#);
 - (e) The successful implementation of recommendations adopted in the Committee's report on its comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution [1540 \(2004\)](#).

External factors for 2022

288. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following assumptions:
- (a) The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors remains a threat to international peace and security;
 - (b) The political environment in the Security Council continues to enable the Committee to reach consensus on the implementation of planned activities;
 - (c) Member States continue to cooperate with the Committee;
 - (d) Member States will have increased need for assistance to comply with their obligations under resolution 1540 (2004).
289. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to or further have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
290. The mission integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate and as outlined in the gender mainstreaming action plan of its supporting office, the Office for Disarmament Affairs.
291. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, the mission will review and specifically examine the Strategy with a view to further advancing disability inclusion and will include mitigating measures to overcome any challenges while operationalizing disability inclusion. The mission will be guided by its supporting office, the Office for Disarmament Affairs, in implementing the Strategy.
292. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the mission cooperates with various Governments, international, regional and subregional organizations and civil society organizations, including industry and academia, on organizing outreach activities to raise awareness of the requirements of resolution 1540 (2004) and to facilitate assistance to Member States, at their request, to build capacity and to draft legislation to enhance the implementation of the resolution.
293. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the mission works closely with other relevant United Nations organizations and agencies, such as UNODC, the Office of Counter-Terrorism, the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute and IAEA, to exchange information on activities relevant to resolution 1540 (2004), to plan and organize joint outreach and capacity-building events and to facilitate assistance to Member States at their request. The mission also cooperates with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1373 (2001) concerning counter-terrorism and its Executive Directorate, as well as 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 Analytical Support and Sanctions Monitoring Team supporting that Committee.

Programme performance in 2020

Successful completion of the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)¹³

294. The mission, under the guidance of the Committee, engaged in updating its database on the status of implementation of obligations under resolution 1540 (2004) and subsequent Security Council resolutions throughout 2020. Making use of the so-called "1540 Matrix", a checklist toolkit to assist the Committee in monitoring the implementation status, the mission engaged in research of open-source information and consultations with Member States to update the matrix. The mission also

¹³ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

conducted outreach activities to raise awareness of the ongoing comprehensive review among Member States and relevant international, regional and subregional organizations, encouraging them to participate in the discussions and submit inputs to the Committee. Furthermore, the mission continued to support Member States in implementing the resolution by facilitating technical assistance, capacity-building and outreach activities.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

295. The above-mentioned work contributed to the ongoing comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), which did not meet the target of conclusion by 2020 reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 60). Owing to the social and travel restrictions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Chair of the Committee submitted a letter to the President of the Security Council on 27 August 2020 (S/2020/847), informing the President that the Committee had decided that all activities related to the review, including its conclusion and the drafting of the final report, should be postponed until 2021. The Committee further notified all Member States of this decision on 11 September 2020. Following the decision of the Committee, the mission also postponed its planned activities supporting the comprehensive review accordingly, which had an impact on the programme performance in 2020.

Table 60

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
Comprehensive review of the status of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) ongoing	Comprehensive review ongoing	Comprehensive review ongoing (conclusion of the review postponed to 2021)

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

296. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the mission. The mission postponed beyond 2021 a number of activities, including the international women's conference on promoting the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors, several national round-table workshops, training for regional points of contact for resolution 1540 (2004) and regional industrial outreach conferences in relation to resolution 1540 (2004) in Asia-Pacific and Latin America. The postponement of the Committee's comprehensive review process, owing to the impact of COVID-19, also resulted in the postponement of several regional consultations planned to support the review process. These changes had an impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified above.
297. At the same time, however, the mission modified activities to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19, within the overall scope of its objectives, namely by transitioning planned activities to virtual platforms. The mission facilitated a virtual training for national points of contact for resolution 1540 (2004) in South Asia and Mongolia and conducted multiple national round-table dialogues with government officials virtually. Reflecting the importance of continuous improvement and responding to the evolving needs of Member States, the mission will mainstream lessons learned and best practices related to the adjustments to and adaptation of its programme.

Planned result for 2022

Enhanced regional cooperation in implementing resolution 1540 (2004)

298. The mission has continued to focus on providing support to Member States implementing the obligations of resolution 1540 (2004) at the national, regional and global levels. The mission's continued efforts in raising awareness on the importance of the resolution has borne fruit as different regional and subregional organizations have designated dedicated points of contact for resolution

1540 (2004) in their organizational structure. Strengthening this trend, the mission aims to strengthen its efforts to further cooperate with its regional partners and enhance its role as coordinator to provide support to all Member States implementing the resolution. The mission will continue to provide technical, organizational and financial support to its regional partners, including regional organizations, subregional organizations and the regional centres of the Office for Disarmament Affairs, to provide region-specific assistance to efforts to achieve the full and universal implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) and prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors.

Lessons learned and planned change

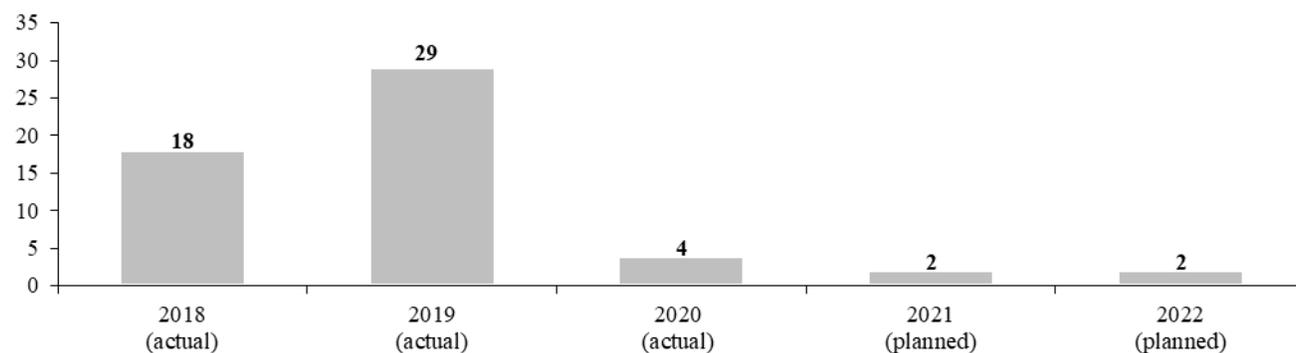
299. The lesson for the mission was the importance of ensuring adequate support and follow-up to all Member States' efforts, which proved crucial in maintaining political will and interest. In applying the lesson, the mission will focus on strengthening its provision of support to regional and subregional organizations and install regional coordinators to oversee regional cooperation in implementing resolution 1540 (2004).

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

300. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by increased cooperation at the regional level through the conduct of regional workshops in support of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) (see figure III).

Figure III

Performance measure: number of regional workshops in support of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)



Deliverables

301. Table 61 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 61

Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	3	2	3	2
1. Annual programme of work of the Committee for the Security Council	1	1	1	1
2. Annual review of the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for the Security Council	1	1	1	1

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
3. Final document on the comprehensive review of the status of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004) for the Security Council	1	–	1	–
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	12	7	12	10
4. Meetings of the Committee	4	6	4	4
5. Meetings of the working groups of the Committee	8	1	8	6
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Field and technical cooperation projects (number of projects)	13	11	15	13
6. National workshops in support of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	10	4	12	10
7. Regional workshops in support of implementation of resolution 1540 (2004)	2	4	2	2
8. Civil society outreach and engagement	1	3	1	1
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: open consultations of the Security Council on resolution 1540 (2004); and advice through country-specific visits on the implementation of the resolution, at invitation of Member States.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: maintenance of database on requests for assistance for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004), on national implementation reports and national matrices for resolution 1540 (2004).				
D. Communication deliverables				
Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: organization of and presentations at outreach events on preventing non-State actors from acquiring weapons of mass destruction in the context of resolution 1540 (2004), including addressing civil society, such as academia and industry.				
Digital platforms and multimedia content: updates to and maintenance of the website of the Committee.				

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 62

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020	2021	2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	943.5	773.2	899.3	–	126.1
Operational costs	1 946.2	2 205.5	2 250.9	–	45.4
Total (net of staff assessment)	2 889.7	2 978.7	3 150.2	–	171.5

Table 63
Positions

	<i>Professional and higher categories</i>									<i>General Service and related categories</i>			<i>National staff</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 Services</i>		<i>Total inter-national</i>	<i>National Professional Officer</i>	<i>Local level</i>	<i>United Nations Volunteers</i>	<i>Total</i>
										<i>General Service^a</i>						
Approved 2021	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	5	-	-	-	5
Proposed 2022	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	2	5	-	-	-	5
Change	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a Other level, unless otherwise stated.

302. The proposed resource requirements for the mission for 2022 amount to \$3,150,200 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$899,300) 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 (\$2,250,900) comprising expert fees (\$1,682,000) and travel (\$159,900) of the nine experts of the Committee, official travel of the members of the Committee and staff (\$97,800), facilities and infrastructure (\$240,200), and communications and information technology (\$71,000).
303. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of the positions for the mission remain unchanged. A 5 per cent vacancy rate has been applied to the staff costs.
304. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable mainly to increased requirements under civilian personnel costs, owing to the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns, as well as increased requirements for the travel of experts and the official travel of staff, owing to the anticipated increase in support activities required after the renewal of the Committee's mandate in 2021.

Extrabudgetary resources

305. In 2021, extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$700,000 will be used to organize or support a number of activities in support of resolution 1540 (2004), preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery to non-State actors.
306. In 2022, 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, the facilitation of the participation of Member States in events related to the resolution and other country-specific activities.

14. Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate

(\$11,369,800)

Foreword

In 2022, the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate will continue to provide tailored, evidence-driven support to the Counter-Terrorism Committee in working towards the full implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent resolutions on counter-terrorism.

The need for innovation and agility in the Executive Directorate's work was especially evident in 2020 and 2021, when the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic forced the Executive Directorate to adapt its normal practices and approaches to the implementation of its mandate. With the support of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, the Executive Directorate was able to adapt to the changing circumstances and update its methodology to ensure not only business continuity, but also ongoing impact on the ground in relation to its core areas of work.

The Executive Directorate plays a unique role in the United Nations system. It is the only body dedicated to assessing the implementation by all Member States of their international legal obligations pursuant to a mandate authorized by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. The Executive Directorate's assessments are technical, thorough, and even-handed, and apply a consistent set of questions to all Member States. The assessments identify priority recommendations and provide direction to Member States and other entities of the United Nations system in working towards full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001).

The Executive Directorate will continue to focus on promoting the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) by Member States, as well as on providing evidence-based and real-time support and guidance for United Nations efforts to provide tailored and coordinated capacity-building and technical assistance. In doing so, the Executive Directorate will continue to employ the below three-pronged approach.

First, the Executive Directorate conducts comprehensive, in-depth assessments of Member States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent counter-terrorism resolutions through country visits and continuous substantive high-level dialogue conducted on behalf of the Committee, in order to identify existing gaps and challenges and strengthen the implementation of the counter-terrorism regime established in the relevant Council resolutions.

Second, the Executive Directorate collaborates with relevant United Nations entities and external partners to help strengthen the relevance, coordination and coherence of United Nations technical assistance and capacity-building efforts aimed at addressing the identified gaps and challenges.

Third, the Executive Directorate engages in substantive research-based and other engagements with the global community of counter-terrorism experts in order to identify and analyse issues, trends and developments relating to the implementation of relevant Council resolutions on counter-terrorism. This substantive work enables the Executive Directorate to advise the Committee on practical ways for Member States to implement those resolutions.

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 assurance in countering the terrorist threat. In that regard, a collaborative effort — with and between Member States, international and regional organizations, civil society and United Nations entities — is key.

The Executive Directorate remains committed to assisting 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. It shall continue to assess the opportunities available to, and challenges faced by, Member States, and shall continue to support and guide them in their efforts to counter the global terrorist threat.

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

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

307. The Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate is mandated to support the Counter-Terrorism Committee in its work to monitor, promote and facilitate the implementation by Member States of the relevant Security Council resolutions on terrorism. The mandate derives from Council resolution 1373 (2001) and its successor resolutions, including 1377 (2001), 1535 (2004), 1566 (2004), 1624 (2005), 1787 (2007), 1805 (2008), 1963 (2010), 2017 (2011), 2129 (2013), 2133 (2014), 2160 (2014), 2161 (2014), 2170 (2014), 2178 (2014), 2185 (2014), 2195 (2014), 2220 (2015), 2242 (2015), 2253 (2015), 2309 (2016), 2322 (2016), 2331 (2016), 2341 (2017), 2354 (2017), 2368 (2017), 2370 (2017), 2388 (2017), 2395 (2017), 2396 (2017), 2462 (2019) and 2482 (2019). In addition, the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy 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 31 December 2021.
308. The evolution of the terrorist threat and the increasingly global virtual outreach of terrorist networks remain significant concerns for Member States. The loss of territorial control and military decline sustained by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, also known as Da'esh) in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq has coincided not only with the emergence or resurgence of ISIL and Al-Qaida affiliates in South Asia, South-East Asia, the Sahel, the Lake Chad basin and Southern and Eastern Africa, but also with the growing transnational challenges posed by those who engage in extreme right-wing terrorism (also referred to as racially and ethnically motivated terrorism), which has become more complex and increasingly transnational in recent years. It is largely driven by lone actors who are motivated by a range of extreme right-wing ideologies (including virulent misogyny). Many of these actors draw on a range of interconnected and overlapping international networks, ideas and personalities and often draw inspiration from the actions and tactics of other attackers with similar motivations. Foreign terrorist fighters also remain a significant counter-terrorism challenge for the international community. They continue to be capable of motivating, inspiring and directing actors who are unable to travel to conflict zones to carry out small-scale attacks in their native countries, and they retain the capacity to strengthen connections with ISIL affiliates worldwide. In consequence of these trends and the more recent impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world is faced with an increasingly diverse, diffuse and decentralized terrorist landscape.
309. Around the globe, terrorists and terrorist groups continue to raise funds through the abuse of legitimate sources and the proceeds of criminal activity, including kidnapping for ransom, extortion and the illicit trade and trafficking in cultural property, persons, drugs and small arms and weapons. Those funds are moved either by "traditional" means (e.g., formal banking systems, informal financial networks and cash couriers) or through the use of emerging payment methods (e.g., prepaid cards, mobile wallets and virtual assets).
310. The Executive Directorate's ongoing analysis suggests that terrorists continue to seek ways to exploit pandemic-related social and travel restrictions, economic downturns and political instability in order to expand their influence. Terrorist groups continue to seek to exploit this altered threat landscape, notably by disseminating their propaganda over virtual platforms, utilizing alternative funding sources and seeking to fuel social divisions.

Programme of work

Objective

311. The objective, to which the mission contributes, is to enhance and consolidate Member States' counter-terrorism policies, institutions and operations by ensuring the full implementation of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and other relevant Security Council resolutions by Member States, and to inform the efforts of the United Nations to provide capacity-building and technical assistance.

Strategy

312. To contribute to the objective, the Executive Directorate will assist Member States in identifying and addressing implementation and capacity gaps in accordance with the requirements of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) and subsequent Security Council resolutions, both through assessment visits and through assessment tools such as the e-DIS (electronic detailed implementation survey) and the overview of implementation assessment, and make technical recommendations to Member States on ways to strengthen their implementation. The Executive Directorate will engage closely with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and other partners to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance aimed at implementing its recommendations.
313. The Executive Directorate will continue to strengthen and build partnerships with the member entities of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, international and regional organizations, academia, civil society and the private sector. The Executive Directorate will continue to prioritize relations and partnerships with other relevant United Nations entities, using its comparative advantage as the expert assessment body for the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee. The Executive Directorate's technical expertise will contribute to the overall capacity-building efforts of the United Nations system.
314. The Executive Directorate will draft analytical materials, reference tools and guidelines and promote international standards and codes and best practices.
315. The Executive Directorate plans to support Member States on issues related to COVID-19 by developing and leading several initiatives. One example in this regard is the project of the Working Group on Border Management and Law Enforcement relating to Counter-Terrorism of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact aimed at promoting States' dual or multi-purpose use of COVID-19-related border security measures to stem the flow of foreign terrorist fighters, which will include the analysis of trends (including preparations for the post-pandemic recovery) and the development of guidance to support Member States in this difficult period. The Executive Directorate will also add questions to its assessment methodology to gain a better understanding of how COVID-19 has affected States' capacity to combat terrorism and build resilience to terrorism and violent extremism.
316. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in the strengthening of Member States' capacities to:
- (a) Combat terrorism and achieve the full implementation of resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#);
 - (b) Build resilience to terrorism and violent extremism among all sectors of society;
 - (c) Operationalize their obligations pursuant to resolution [1373 \(2001\)](#) as a result of the Executive Directorate facilitating acceptance and understanding of the international best practices, techniques and tools available to combat terrorism.
317. The planned support on issues relating to COVID-19 is expected to result in the consistent identification of the short-term and long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on terrorism, counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism and of ways in which terrorists have exploited the COVID-19 pandemic to further their purposes, as well as in the development of best practices to respond to the evolution of the threat environment.

External factors for 2022

318. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
- (a) The consent of Member States to receive assessment visits;
 - (b) The ability to organize and conduct visits in accordance with United Nations safety and security measures.
319. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on the planned deliverables and activities, they would need to be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
320. The Executive Directorate integrates a gender perspective in its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate, including through efforts to strengthen the evidence base on the gendered drivers of radicalization and the development of gender-sensitive guidance on the response, including in the context of returning and relocating foreign terrorist fighters and associated persons. The Executive Directorate will continue to strengthen its dialogue and engagement with Member States, civil society and the research community on gender-related issues, trends and developments.
321. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Executive Directorate will continue to develop or strengthen partnerships aimed at assisting States to, inter alia, counter the financing of terrorism; counter online terrorist content; protect critical infrastructure and “soft” targets against terrorist attacks; and deploy biometric capabilities. The Executive Directorate will continue to leverage the Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network to bring together policymakers and researchers from around the world and will continue to engage and enhance its partnerships with international, regional and subregional organizations, civil society organizations, think tanks and academic organizations in order to assist the Committee in identifying national, regional and thematic challenges, developments and trends.
322. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the Executive Directorate will continue to work closely with other United Nations entities, including within the framework of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, to facilitate, through its expertise and recommendations, the effective delivery of technical assistance and capacity-building to Member States; collaborate with the Office of Counter-Terrorism and UNODC on relevant issues (including assisting States in developing and implementing strategies for the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of suspected terrorists, including foreign terrorist fighters and associated individuals); strengthen States’ border management and law enforcement capabilities (including by developing critical tools such as terrorist watch lists, biometrics, advance passenger information and passenger name record systems, and preventing terrorists from gaining access to weapons and explosives); facilitate the use and admissibility of information obtained by the military as evidence; strengthen international judicial cooperation; and strengthen States’ capacities to counter the financing of terrorism and address challenges relating to data protection and counter-terrorism. The Executive Directorate will also continue to work closely with other Security Council subsidiary bodies and their expert groups to enhance information-sharing; plan and organize joint special meetings and coordinate visits to Member States; and cooperate in other ways to assess Member States’ implementation of the relevant Council resolutions.

Programme performance in 2020

Enhancing support to Member States¹⁴

323. In 2020, the Executive Directorate, acting on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee, conducted two visits to Member States (against a planned target of 18) to assess their implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent Security Council resolutions. While travel restrictions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic prevented the Executive Directorate from conducting the remaining visits as originally planned, the two assessment visits enabled the Member States concerned to examine their own national counter-terrorism measures against the relevant Security Council resolutions and relevant provisions of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, prioritize the competing action plans of their various national agencies and share their good practices with the international community.
324. The Executive Directorate ensured that follow-up dialogue continued during 2020 for previously-visited States. During 2020, the Committee adopted nine visit reports (on the two visits conducted in 2020 and seven visits conducted in 2019). By the end of 2020, 18 country visit reports had been shared with the Executive Directorate's partners and uploaded to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform. During 2020, three Member States that had been visited in 2019 and 2020 informed the Committee about steps taken to implement its recommendations. The Executive Directorate also increased and accelerated its efforts to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance based on its assessment function and the priority recommendations of the Committee. The Executive Director intensified her outreach to United Nations resident coordinators in order to discuss ways in which the Committee's recommendations and the Executive Directorate's analysis could be integrated into the ongoing work of United Nations country teams, holding 16 meetings with resident coordinators during 2020. Furthermore, during 2020, the Executive Directorate completed 69 desk reviews of Member States using the overview of implementation assessment and detailed implementation survey tools (compared with a planned target of 20).
325. The Executive Directorate was also instrumental in identifying (based on its assessments on behalf of the Committee) priority States to receive assistance under a number of capacity-building programmes funded by the Office of Counter-Terrorism. This work included the identification of the detailed technical assistance needs of the States concerned through Executive Directorate-led consultations with Member States. In 2020, the Executive Directorate led seven missions and developed seven road maps for the implementation of advance passenger information and passenger name records within the framework of the United Nations Countering Terrorist Travel Programme and led two missions and developed two road maps for the fusion cells programme.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

326. The above-mentioned work contributed to enhancing the understanding of Member States of the terrorist threat and to strengthening their capacity to implement resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent Security Council resolutions while respecting human rights and international law. Owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting travel and meeting restrictions, the Executive Directorate was unable to conduct the planned 18 assessment visits to Member States (see figure IV). However, it was able to refocus its activities and concentrate its efforts on completing the detailed implementation surveys of Member States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001), thereby completing all surveys for all 193 Member States (see figure V).

¹⁴ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

Figure IV
Performance measure: country assessment reports

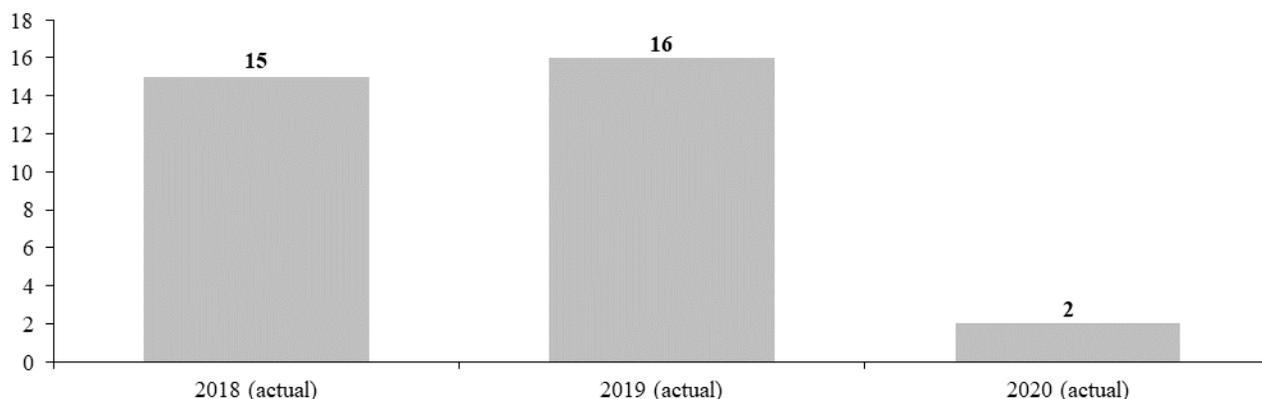
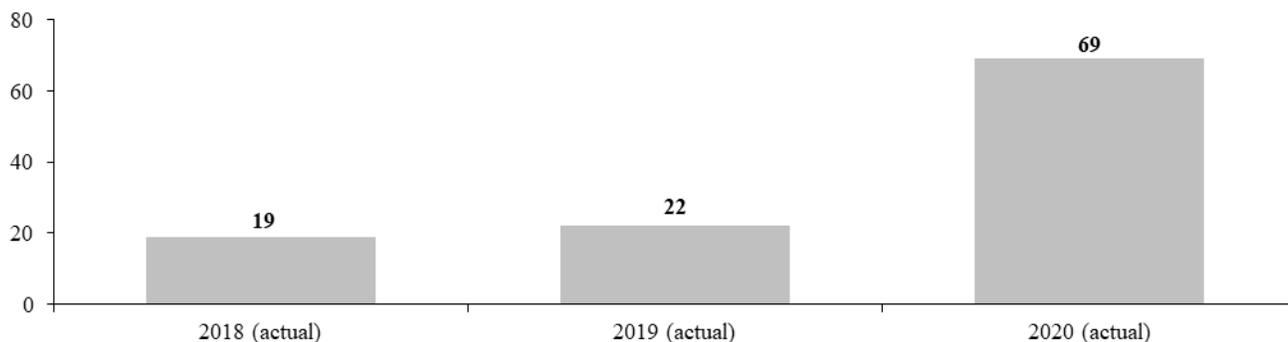


Figure V
Performance measure: detailed implementation surveys/overviews of implementation assessments



Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

327. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the Executive Directorate. All scheduled or planned assessment visits to be conducted by the Executive Directorate on behalf of the Counter-Terrorism Committee were postponed at the beginning of March 2020. Two visits had been conducted in February 2020. These developments had a significant impact on the programme performance in 2020, as specified above.
328. In response, the Executive Directorate refocused its assessment activities and concentrated its efforts on completing the current round of detailed implementation surveys, which are important in complementing the Committee's assessment visits because they enable all Member States to be assessed equally, irrespective of whether they have received a Committee visit. Executive Directorate staff were able to complete these desk reviews while working remotely. The detailed implementation surveys of all 193 Member States were completed by January 2021, thereby greatly facilitating the drafting of the global implementation surveys of Security Council resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#) and [1624 \(2005\)](#), which will be submitted to the Committee in June 2021.
329. In addition, the Executive Directorate worked with the Committee during 2020 to develop a concept note containing a methodology for conducting hybrid assessment visits to Member States pro tempore. The hybrid visit methodology builds on the success of virtual dialogue with Member States, international and regional organizations and United Nations country teams. The hybrid assessment visits will enable the Executive Directorate to resume its assessment visits to Member States, consisting of a pro tempore virtual component beginning in early 2021, and a physical component

to be conducted as soon as the pandemic-related situation allows. This has allowed the Executive Directorate to continue the dialogue and engagement with beneficiary Member States despite the travel restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Planned results for 2022

Assisting Member States in identifying and address implementation and capacity gaps related to resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism

330. The Security Council, in its resolution 2395 (2017), tasked the Executive Directorate with identifying and addressing gaps in the implementation by Member States of resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent resolutions.
331. During 2022, the Executive Directorate will begin to implement the new assessment methodologies developed in consultation with the Committee during 2020 and 2021. Those methodologies include the electronic detailed implementation survey and the revised overview of implementation assessment, for which pilot assessments will be conducted during 2021. Assessment visits will follow the revised framework document for the Committee's visits to Member States, which was updated in 2020 and is now available in all six official languages of the United Nations (see [S/2020/731](#)). The Executive Directorate will also review lessons learned from the employment of the pro tempore hybrid visit methodology. The resulting assessments remain even-handed, thorough and technical, and will result in a set of recommendations for the assessed Member States aimed at strengthening their fulfilment of their counter-terrorism obligations, identifying best practices that might be useful to other Member States and identifying technical assistance needs to address capacity gaps.
332. In accordance with resolutions 2395 (2017) and 2462 (2019), the Executive Directorate will continue to strengthen its assessment process relating to combating the financing of terrorism, including through targeted and focused follow-up visits as complements to its comprehensive assessments. Acting in consultation with 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, the Executive Directorate will prepare the first annual thematic summary assessment of gaps identified and areas requiring more action to implement key provisions on combating the financing of terrorism of the relevant Council resolutions.

Lessons learned and planned change

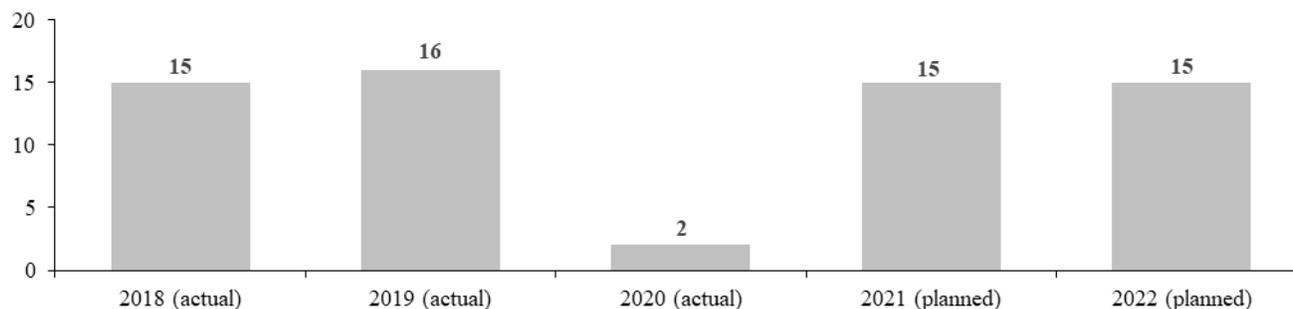
333. The lesson for the Executive Directorate was to ensure that realistic planning is in place with respect to timelines for the completion of detailed desk review assessments. The number of counter-terrorism-related resolutions of the Security Council has grown significantly in recent years as terrorist methodologies have evolved, leading in turn to a significant increase in the number of issues to be addressed by the Executive Directorate. The pandemic-related interruption in global travel during 2020 enabled the Executive Directorate to concentrate its efforts on completing the current round of detailed implementation surveys. Had this unplanned refocusing of activities not occurred, completion of the detailed implementation surveys of all Member States might have taken an additional two years. In applying the lesson, the Executive Directorate will need to accurately estimate how long each assessment will take and develop a medium-term plan to ensure that the next round of assessments is on track for completion within a reasonable time frame, with a yearly target, to be agreed with the Committee.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

334. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the continuation of assessment visits and the provision of recommendations to 15 Member States aimed at strengthening their capacities to combat terrorism and achieve the full implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) (see figure VI).

Figure VI

Performance measure: number of Member States receiving assessment visits



Better alignment of United Nations technical assistance and capacity-building with implementation and capacity gaps identified by the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate, supporting the balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy

335. The Executive Directorate is the primary United Nations repository of counter-terrorism-related technical and legal expertise, including in the areas of prosecution, legislative drafting, international law, law enforcement, border management, financial investigations, gender analysis, human rights, international humanitarian law, information technology and political analysis. In accordance with its mandate, the Executive Directorate makes this expertise available to relevant entities of the United Nations system, including the Office of Counter-Terrorism, to help provide tailored and evidence-based technical advice and recommendations on the design and implementation of United Nations technical assistance activities and programmes to implement the relevant Security Council resolutions and all four pillars of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.
336. The Executive Directorate will continue to make many of its products available to the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact (which currently consists of 43 entities) by means of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Platform. The Executive Directorate will further increase the visibility and usability of its recommendations through the eight inter-agency working groups of the Global Counter-Terrorism Coordination Compact, in accordance with the priorities set forth in the four pillars of the Global Strategy, the relevant Security Council resolutions and the respective mandate of each entity. The Executive Directorate will also continue to work closely with other United Nations entities in areas relating to the prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration of foreign terrorist fighters and associated persons, contributing to the development and implementation of comprehensive and tailored prosecution, rehabilitation and reintegration strategies, on the basis of the requirements of the relevant Council resolutions, States' related international obligations, and the global framework for whole-of-United Nations support to Member States on individual returnees from the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq.

Lessons learned and planned change

337. The lesson for the Executive Directorate was the need to address the increased number of thematic issues resulting from the increased number of resolutions on counter-terrorism adopted by the Security Council. In applying the lesson, the Executive Directorate will continue to maintain and strengthen effective partnerships and facilitate the delivery of technical assistance initiatives by other United Nations entities, also focusing its activities on the most critical areas, based on its assessments and its identification of technical assistance needs. The Executive Directorate will continue to play its active role within the Global Coordination Compact to further enhance its cooperation and coordination with other Compact entities, ensuring the coherence of activities and providing Member States with expert guidance on the numerous highly technical thematic issues addressed by the relevant Council resolutions in the areas of, inter alia, combating the financing of terrorism; the prosecution, reintegration and rehabilitation of foreign terrorist fighters and associated

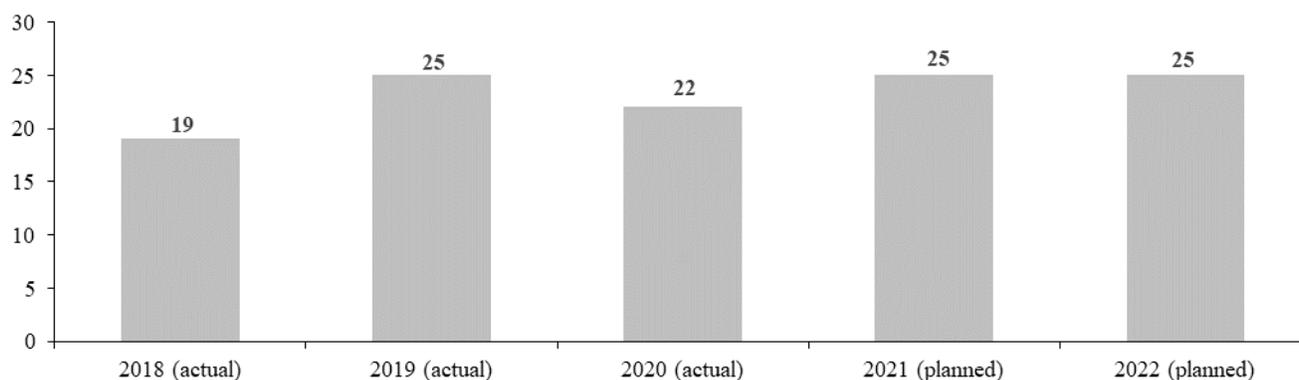
persons; preventing and combating the illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons for terrorist purposes; and the development of terrorist watch lists, databases and biometric systems.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

338. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the number of capacity-building workshops, meetings and events to which the Executive Directorate contributes its expertise (see figure VII).

Figure VII

Performance measure: number of capacity-building workshops, meetings and events to which the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate contributed expertise



Identification of trends and provision of advice on practical ways for Member States to implement resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent Security Council resolutions

339. The Executive Directorate's mandate to assess Member States' implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) and subsequent Security Council resolutions is primarily focused vertically on individual Member States. The Executive Directorate is also mandated, however, to focus horizontally on issues, trends and developments relating to the implementation of the relevant Council resolutions.
340. In 2022, the Executive Directorate will also continue to build on its analytical work and products and related activities and to step up its engagement with Member States, international and regional organizations, civil society and academia through a more systematic, strategic approach to the identification and analysis of trends. This will be achieved through a series of round-table discussions, meetings of the Global Counter-Terrorism Research Network, more frequent and more targeted communication, and proactive engagement with relevant entities to ensure the use of up-to-date information in the context of efforts to identify trends, issues and developments. The Executive Directorate will also continue to strengthen its collaboration with those entities and to develop a more structured approach to the identification and analysis of trends.

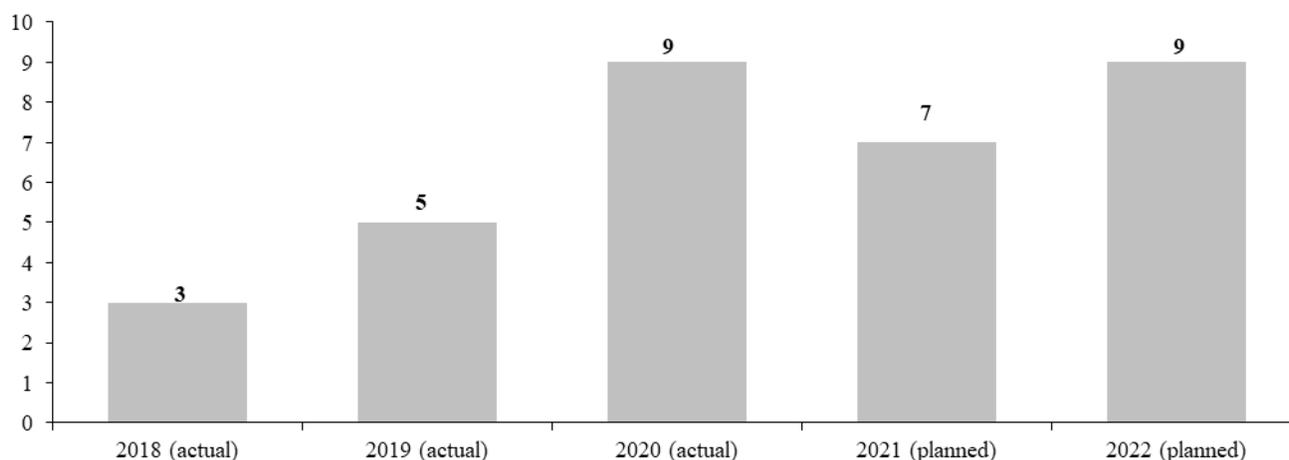
Lessons learned and planned change

341. The lesson for the Executive Directorate was the need to integrate more regional diversity into its data sources in order to ensure a global perspective in its analysis. Moreover, because of the constantly evolving nature of the global terrorist threat, the Executive Directorate must further strengthen its efforts to stay ahead of the curve in this area. In applying the lesson, the Executive Directorate will develop a more systematic approach in identifying counter-terrorism and terrorism trends, issues and developments, while simultaneously expanding its geographic outreach in order to further strengthen its data sources.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

342. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by the development of nine Executive Directorate publications, guiding principles, compendiums of good practices and other practical guides for Member States to help them strengthen their compliance with their obligations pursuant to the relevant Council resolutions (see figure VIII).

Figure VIII

Performance measure: number of technical materials providing guidance to Member States on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions**Deliverables**

343. Table 64 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 64

Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

<i>Category and subcategory</i>	<i>2019 actual</i>	<i>2020 actual</i>	<i>2021 planned</i>	<i>2022 planned</i>
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	18	14	20	18
1. Meetings of the Counter-Terrorism Committee	12	8	12	11
2. Briefings to Member States	6	6	8	7
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Technical materials (number of materials)	3	9	4	9
3. Reports on trends and developments related to the implementation of Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism	3	7	4	5
4. Guidance, compendium and good practice documents	–	2	–	4
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: facilitation of technical assistance delivery and capacity-building activities relating to the implementation of all relevant United Nations counter-terrorism resolutions and development of guidelines for Member States to assist them in responding to new and emerging challenges.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: assessment visits relating to the implementation of Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism.				

Category and subcategory	2019 actual	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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Databases and substantive digital materials: database on stocktaking of Member States' implementation of Security Council resolutions on counter-terrorism.

D. Communication deliverables

External and media relations: fact sheets, folders, publications and flash drives to distribute to Member States, the media, civil society and non-governmental organizations to promote the work of the Committee and the Executive Directorate.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: maintenance and updating of the Committee's website, newsletter and all social media platforms.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 65

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020		2021		2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)		
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Civilian personnel costs	9 136.0	8 727.3	9 308.8	–	–	581.5	581.5
Operational costs	1 343.7	2 151.4	2 061.0	–	–	(90.4)	(90.4)
Total (net of staff assessment)	10 479.7	10 878.7	11 369.8	–	–	491.1	491.1

Table 66

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 Services	General Service ^a	Total inter-national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2021	–	1	1	2	9	20	8	3	44	–	8	52	–	–	–	52
Proposed 2022	–	1	1	2	9	20	8	3	44	–	8	52	–	–	–	52
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

^a Comprising one Principal level and seven Other level.

344. The proposed resource requirements for the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for 2022 amount to \$11,369,800 and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$9,308,800) for the continuation of 52 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General, 1 D-2, 2 D-1, 9 P-5, 20 P-4, 8 P-3, 3 P-2 and 8 General Service) to provide substantive support to the Executive Directorate, and operational costs (\$2,061,000) comprising official travel of staff of the Executive Directorate (\$928,300), facilities and infrastructure (\$904,200), communications and information technology (\$217,800) and other supplies, services and equipment (\$10,700).

345. For 2022, it is proposed that the number and level of the positions for the Executive Directorate remain unchanged. A vacancy rate of 5.5 per cent has been applied to the staff costs.
346. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable primarily to higher requirements under civilian personnel costs owing to: (a) the application of the revised salary scale effective 1 January 2021; (b) the application of a higher percentage of common staff costs, based on recent expenditure patterns; and (c) the delayed impact of the two positions established in 2021, for which a vacancy rate of 50 per cent was applied in the programme budget for 2021. The increase in requirements is offset in part by lower requirements under facilities and infrastructure owing to the exclusion of the one-time provision for the relocation costs for the office accommodation for 2021.

Extrabudgetary resources

347. In 2021, extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$1,552,100 will be used to support the activities and relevant initiatives aimed at promoting the implementation of resolutions [1373 \(2001\)](#), [1624 \(2005\)](#), [2178 \(2014\)](#) and [2396 \(2017\)](#).
348. In 2022, the Executive Directorate will continue to use extrabudgetary resources in the estimated amount of \$909,400 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

(\$24,619,800)

Foreword

I am pleased to submit the proposed 2022 budget for the United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD).

The past year has undoubtedly presented unprecedented challenges, with the combined effect of liquidity restrictions and the outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) placing further demands on the Investigative Team in the implementation of a complex and urgent mandate. The impact of this has been serious, with operational work affected during the majority of 2020. The Team, however, has sought to respond with focus and innovation, drawing on technological solutions so as to maintain momentum in its investigative activities.

A number of key milestones have been achieved, including major advances in the expansion of the Investigative Team's evidence holdings, the establishment and initial implementation of a joint mass grave excavations strategy with the Government of Iraq, and the commencement of a case-building initiative with the Iraqi judiciary. The Team has also worked intensively with both judicial and executive organs to ensure the widespread digitization and archiving of documentary materials that will be vital to marshalling evidence in support of criminal cases against members of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Through these initiatives and drawing on the Team's continued engagement with communities throughout Iraq, a path towards the successful completion of the mandate of the Team has emerged.

The 2022 budget seeks to build on this progress and spirit of innovation, further adapting the structure of the Investigative Team so as to exploit opportunities for efficiency in mandate delivery. Emphasis continues to be placed on ensuring that the Team is able to harness the technological equipment and international expertise necessary to collect evidence in line with international standards and thereby deliver tangible support to ongoing proceedings before domestic courts.

Driving our sense of purpose, and central always to the focus of our work, has been our engagement with survivor groups, religious authorities and community leaders. Their message to us remains the same: the individuals responsible for perpetrating ISIL crimes must be held accountable. The establishment of UNITAD represented a promise to these survivors by the international community that their demands would be met with meaningful action. As we look towards 2022, it is this sense of urgency that will continue to guide our work.

(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

A. Proposed programme plan for 2022 and programme performance for 2020

Overall orientation

Mandates and background

349. The United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (UNITAD) is responsible for supporting domestic 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 at their request.
350. 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 that their interests in achieving accountability for ISIL are fully recognized.
351. In 2020, the Investigative Team adopted innovative solutions in order to address the serious and ongoing challenges posed by COVID-19. With field-based investigative activities constrained in the light of travel restrictions and external engagement with key national partners similarly curtailed for much of the year, the Team identified new ways of collecting evidence and ensuring that the most vulnerable witnesses were heard. A deepened partnership with Iraqi authorities and the further harnessing of advanced technological tools have been central to those activities. The Investigative Team was also able to accelerate targeted field-based activities in Sinjar, Mosul, Tikrit and other locations across Iraq during the fourth quarter of 2020, which were enabled through increased mitigation measures to ensure the safe conduct of operations. Progress made in the collection of evidence has allowed the Team to enhance its strategic approach, providing the Team with an enhanced framework to support domestic accountability efforts until the completion of its mandate.
352. In line with his mandate pursuant to paragraph 3 of resolution [2379 \(2017\)](#), the Special Adviser has drawn on the framework of the recently-adopted Interfaith Statement on the Victims and Survivors of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) in order to facilitate a global dialogue among faith communities regarding the role of religious leaders and actors in promoting wider national and international accountability efforts. Efforts are also being made to spread the good practices developed by the Team through the development of guidance for national authorities with respect to engagement by investigators with vulnerable witnesses, including those who may have suffered from trauma.
353. On 18 September 2020, in its resolution [2544 \(2020\)](#), the Security Council, at the request of the Government of Iraq, decided unanimously to extend the mandate of the Investigative Team, renewing its endorsement of the unique partnership developed between national authorities, the international community and affected communities in pursuit of accountability.

Programme of work

Objective

354. 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.

Strategy

355. To contribute to the objective, the Investigative Team will continue to collect documentary, forensic and testimonial evidence, in line with its investigative strategy, and in accordance with Security Council resolution 2379 (2017) and the terms of reference regarding the activities of the Investigative Team in Iraq.
356. The Investigative Team will continue to engage with survivors, affected communities, key Iraqi national authorities and other relevant partners in order to identify evidentiary material relevant to its mandate and ensure its effective incorporation into the central evidence management system of the Investigative Team. Innovative approaches to the use of technology will be further incorporated into the evidence-collection activities of the Team in order to facilitate the provision of information by all affected communities, including the continued successful digitization and analysis of a wide range of battlefield evidence, including laptops, mobile phones and drones seized by Iraqi authorities from ISIL.
357. The Investigative Team will continue to strengthen its evidence processing and analysis capabilities, building on the full establishment of its comprehensive evidence life cycle management system and e-discovery suite during 2020.
358. The Investigative Team will continue to expand the support that it provides to key national authorities, including the Iraqi judiciary, the Mass Graves Directorate of the Martyrs Foundation and the Medico-Legal Directorate of the Ministry of Health of Iraq. Assistance will also be provided to the relevant authorities of the Kurdistan Regional Government.
359. The Investigative Team will continue to strengthen its ability to engage with the most vulnerable witnesses and survivors of crimes committed by ISIL.
360. In accordance with its updated investigative strategy, the Investigative Team will ensure that its evidence-collection activities continue to support three mutually supportive outputs: thematic case briefs; case files supporting individual prosecutions; and the provision of rapid and targeted support to ongoing national proceedings.
361. The above-mentioned work is expected to result in:
 - (a) The increased availability of evidence collected by the Investigative Team in line with international standards for use in domestic proceedings brought against ISIL members for crimes committed in Iraq;
 - (b) The continued expansion of the evidentiary data lake of the Investigative Team, which will allow for the further strengthening of case files in relation to individual members of ISIL;
 - (c) The harnessing of an advanced evidence analysis platform to analyse large volumes of electronic and multimedia data, enabling facial detection and recognition across large volumes of image and video data, machine translation, image and video indexing and automatic voice recognition;
 - (d) The increased collection of forensic evidence from mass grave sites in Iraq in accordance with international standards;
 - (e) The collection of further testimonial evidence from those who have not previously come forward with their accounts to any accountability mechanisms.

External factors for 2022

362. With regard to the external factors, the overall plan for 2022 is based on the following planning assumptions:
 - (a) The international community continues to support the mandate and activities of the Investigative Team;

- (b) The Government of Iraq continues to provide strong cooperation and support with respect to the work of the Investigative Team, as facilitated by the national coordinating committee designated by the Government;
 - (c) The Kurdistan Regional Government continues to provide strong cooperation and support with respect to the mandate and activities of the Investigative Team;
 - (d) The Investigative Team continues to receive strong support for its work among religious actors, community leaders and survivor groups;
 - (e) The field-based investigative activities of the Investigative Team continue to be facilitated by the National Operations Centre of the Office of the Prime Minister and other relevant national counterparts;
 - (f) The security situation remains broadly permissive with respect to the field investigative activities of the Investigative Team, allowing access to affected populations, key stakeholders and crime scenes, with appropriate security measures taken;
 - (g) ISIL remains a security threat within Iraq, reflecting its ability to operate as a decentralized covert terrorist network and to conduct targeted attacks against elements viewed as hostile to its interests;
 - (h) Affected communities and survivors continue to publicly call for urgent action to be taken with respect to the investigation of crimes committed by ISIL against their communities.
363. With regard to the COVID-19 pandemic, the proposed programme plan is based on the assumption that the proposed deliverables and activities for 2022 will be feasible to implement. However, if the pandemic were to continue to have an impact on these plans, they would be adjusted during 2022 within the scope of the overall objectives, strategies and mandates. Any such adjustments would be reported as part of the programme performance information.
364. The Investigative Team integrates a gender perspective, through its gender parity working group, in all its operational activities, deliverables and results, as appropriate. On the basis of its engagement with victim groups and national authorities in 2020, as well as the conduct of its investigative activities with respect to crimes of sexual and gender-based violence perpetrated by ISIL, the Investigative Team will further strengthen the role of the Gender Crimes and Children Unit within the Office of Field Investigations. Focus will continue to be placed on ensuring that the Investigative Team is able to comprehensively investigate the practice of sexual enslavement and gender-based crimes perpetrated by ISIL, in a manner complementary to the other investigative priorities of the Team. In doing so, and through the implementation of specialized measures led by its Witness Protection and Support Unit, the Investigative Team will encourage survivors of sexual and gender-based crimes to come forward and engage with the Team.
365. In line with the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy, UNITAD, through its internal working group on the Strategy and the mission-specific action plan, monitors the implementation of the Strategy and identifies actions to develop a more disability-friendly environment.
366. With regard to inter-agency coordination and liaison, the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) will remain an important operational partner for the Investigative Team in 2022. In line with its mandate, the Investigative Team will continue to ensure that it maximizes efficiencies by leveraging the existing resources of UNAMI. A key step in this respect will be the continued embedding of mission support staff positions within the UNAMI institutional structure, as appropriate, and with the objective of ensuring the deployment of allocated resources in the most effective manner. Cost-sharing arrangements with respect to key operational costs, including use of vehicles and United Nations aviation capacity, will also continue to be implemented.
367. The Investigative Team will also continue to expand its cooperation with other key United Nations entities in order to ensure complementarity of effort and coherence of approach. This will include cooperation with United Nations entities so as to obtain information and material relevant to its investigative priorities, such as 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, OHCHR and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, in particular the Operational Satellite Applications Programme.
368. In order to strengthen its ability to align its work in the field of accountability with the activities of other United Nations entities, the Investigative Team will continue to engage proactively with the Counter-Terrorism Committee and its Executive Directorate, the Office of Counter-Terrorism, UNODC, the Office of the Special Representative for the Prevention of Genocide and Mass Atrocities, the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict and the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict. The Investigative Team will also continue to draw on the knowledge and expertise of the Mine Action Service.
369. In 2022, the Government of Iraq, the Iraqi judiciary and all elements of Iraqi society will continue to be crucial partners in the work of the Investigative Team. In this respect, the Investigative Team will further strengthen its cooperative modalities with the national coordinating committee designated by the Government and continue to develop operational cooperation with key national authorities. In support of its work in the collection of documentary, forensic and digital evidentiary material, the Investigative Team will seek to further strengthen cooperative and collaborative relationships with key national authorities and counterparts, including Iraqi courts and investigative judges, the Mass Graves Directorate of the Martyrs Foundation, the Medico-Legal Directorate of the Ministry of Health of Iraq, the Ministry of Defence and others. The Investigative Team will work closely with Iraqi investigative judges in the development of case files for future submission before domestic courts concerning crimes committed by ISIL members in Iraq which may constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide. The National Operations Centre of the Office of the Prime Minister will remain a crucial partner in the facilitation of and support for the field-based investigative activities of the Investigative Team.
370. The Investigative Team will also continue to strengthen its working relationships with individual relevant authorities of the Kurdistan Regional Government, including the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Martyrs and Anfal Affairs and the Counter-Terrorism Group. Such authorities will continue to play an important role in the implementation of the mandate of the Team.
371. The Investigative Team will also strengthen its efforts to engage with all communities in Iraq affected by the crimes of ISIL, with a view to ensuring that the activities of the Team fully reflect their experiences and needs. This will include enhanced engagement with religious leaders and communities, using the recently adopted Interfaith Statement on the Victims and Survivors of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL/Da'esh) as a framework for dialogue on and engagement of communities in accountability processes. Such outreach will include field visits to engage with religious leaders, affected communities, survivors and witnesses in areas such as Erbil, Tall Afar, Mosul, the Ninawa plains and Anbar, Diyala and Salah al-Din Governorates.
372. Further work will also be undertaken in order to further strengthen the high-level support of national Governments with respect to the work of the Investigative Team. Consultations will be held, both in Baghdad and New York and in other international forums, with a view to identifying how Member States can further support the work of the Investigative Team, including through the secondment of national experts as government-provided personnel. Reflecting the fact that national authorities represent a continued crucial source of information and evidentiary material relevant to the investigative priorities of the Investigative Team, strengthened efforts will be undertaken to engage with Member States, with a view to facilitating the provision of relevant material to the Team. Where necessary, relevant supplementary legal architecture, in addition to the terms of reference, will be put in place with Member States, including the conclusion of cooperation agreements, so as to establish the legal and practical frameworks necessary to facilitate the transfer of such information.
373. In addition, in line with paragraph 3 of 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 globally. Emphasis will be placed on how the work of the Investigative

Team can be used as a source of good practice to be drawn upon in improving approaches to the collection of evidence in national jurisdictions globally.

374. With regard to cooperation with other entities, the Investigative Team will also 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, as well as those that are best placed to provide appropriate legal assistance and capacity-building to the Government of Iraq in order to strengthen its courts and judicial system, pursuant to paragraph 9 of 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, INTERPOL and the International Commission on Missing Persons.
375. 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 (NGOs) and private sector bodies, with a view to benefiting from their expertise, gaining access to relevant evidentiary material and ensuring that the voices of all relevant parties are heard. This will include further engagement with NGOs through the recently established UNITAD-NGO Dialogue Forum, a dedicated platform to address key areas in which cooperation could serve to strengthen the implementation of the mandate of the Team.

Evaluation activities

376. The following self-evaluations are planned for 2022:
- (a) As part of its reporting requirements to the Security Council, UNITAD will conduct a formal self-evaluation with respect to the effectiveness of its investigative activities in Iraq through the development of a mission concept of operations;
 - (b) UNITAD will also carry out a formal self-evaluation on the work of the Special Adviser in promoting global accountability for the crimes of ISIL.

Programme performance in 2020

International-standard evidence available to support domestic proceedings with respect to crimes committed by Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant¹⁵

377. Through its initial engagement with victims' groups and individual survivors and witnesses, it became apparent to UNITAD that it must prioritize the excavation and forensic analysis of mass grave sites. UNITAD participated in a series of joint planning events facilitated by the national coordinating committee, identifying common priority excavation sites in line with both the national plan on mass graves and the investigative strategy of the Team. On the basis of this common vision for action, the Team provided support for excavations in Sinjar district through the simultaneous forensic archaeological excavation of two mass grave sites and the associated collection of data relating to missing persons. Throughout these excavations, the Team provided technical guidance and assistance to support national authorities in conducting activities in line with international standards, including site coding, surface surveys, preservation of the crime scene, adherence to appropriate field protocols, completion of evidence-collection forms and the classification and packing of evidentiary material. To further support the collection of forensic evidence in line with international standards, the Investigative Team developed and implemented a capacity-building and technical assistance programme for the Mass Graves Directorate of the Martyrs Foundation and the Medico-Legal Directorate of the Ministry of Health of Iraq following a training needs assessment facilitated by the national coordinating committee. In parallel with progress in the collection of

¹⁵ As reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (A/74/6 (Sect. 3)/Add.3).

forensic evidence, the Investigative Team has ensured the extensive collection of testimonial evidence in line with its investigative priorities and witness protection strategy. Furthermore, the mission's Witness Protection and Support Unit has delivered capacity-building workshops to all investigators to strengthen its adoption of a trauma-informed approach in all interviews as the provision of psychoeducation has become a key element for the preparation of traumatized witnesses for interviews. The Team also continued to deepen its cooperation with Iraqi national authorities in order to digitize existing documentary material and digital evidence from electronic devices seized from ISIL that has been incorporated into the team's evidence management system.

378. Based on both its extensive independent evidence-collection practices and its provision of support to Iraqi authorities in the collection of evidence in line with international standards, the Investigative Team has established a strong basis on which national authorities in Iraq and third States may take forward proceedings against ISIL.

Progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

379. The above-mentioned work contributed to increasing 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, which met the planned target of domestic proceedings being taken forward in Member States with respect to ISIL crimes, on the basis of international-standard evidentiary material and comprehensive analyses produced by UNITAD, as reflected in the proposed programme budget for 2020 (see table 67). The team delivered support to ongoing and future proceedings in a variety of ways, including by facilitating the transmission of testimony from witnesses and survivors directly into national courts from the premises of the Investigative Team in Iraq, in cooperation with Iraqi authorities; supporting Iraqi investigative judges in the initial development of case files in relation to acts committed by ISIL in Iraq that may constitute war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide; and cross-checking evidence held by domestic authorities against the evidence holdings of the Investigative Team, harnessing its advanced evidence-life-cycle management system.

Table 67

Performance measure

<i>2018 (actual)</i>	<i>2019 (actual)</i>	<i>2020 (actual)</i>
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

Impact of COVID-19 on programme delivery

380. During 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic had an impact on the planned deliverables and activities of the Investigative Team. While the number of field-based missions conducted in 2020 (235) was commensurate with the number conducted in 2019, there was very limited field-based activity during the period from April to August 2020, with the majority of operations taking place in the latter part of the year. The reduced staffing footprint required robust planning efforts for operations with regard to the rotation of critical staff and the availability of internal and national security personnel, as well as other resources. Priority mass grave excavation projects in Sinjar and Mosul planned by the Government with support from the Investigative Team were postponed, while investigative activities, notably engagements with witnesses, could not take place initially owing to the sensitive nature of the engagements and psychosocial requirements for testimonies.

381. At the same time, however, UNITAD, in partnership with Iraqi authorities, rapidly adopted standard operating procedures on the conduct of remote interviews and screening, so as to ensure that the Team was able to continue to engage with witnesses and survivors in the current context. Those modalities have proved successful and have allowed for the collection of testimonial evidence to continue during the COVID-19 pandemic. The roll-out of a new web-based application supporting the submission of evidence by survivors and members of affected communities has been at the centre of the technological innovation required to continue the investigative work.

Planned result for 2022

Finalization of comprehensive thematic case briefs across all initial investigative priorities

382. Through its recent engagement with domestic authorities, the Investigative Team has identified a need for targeted support to assist such entities in prosecuting members of ISIL for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. In taking forward prosecutions for these crimes, domestic authorities are ensuring the full criminal accountability of members of ISIL for their acts, as well as responding to the calls of many survivor groups for the depth and gravity of the crimes committed by ISIL in Iraq to be reflected in the charges brought against them.

Lessons learned and planned change

383. The lesson learned for the Investigative Team was that, in addition to case files outlining the culpability of individual ISIL members, strengthened support is needed by national authorities to address the contextual elements of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.
384. In applying the lesson, the mission will work to finalize thematic case briefs in relation to each of the initial investigative priorities outlined by the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team in his biannual reports to the Security Council. Providing a narrative of relevant events and actions, the case briefs will also address the preconditions for the application of international criminal law itself, namely, the existence of a widespread and systematic attack against a civilian population or the existence of an armed conflict, in the case of crimes against humanity and war crimes, respectively. Drawing on the full range of testimonial, documentary, digital and forensic evidence collected to date, the Team will outline how the underlying elements of the crimes falling within its mandate are established through evidence collected. Through such work, the Team will strengthen the basis on which national authorities can assess evidence available to them and consider how the material elements of international crimes may be substantiated in their area of investigation. The assessment of existing evidentiary material, utilizing and supplemented by the case briefs produced by the Team, will strengthen the ability of national authorities to charge suspects for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide within their jurisdiction.

Expected progress towards the attainment of the objective, and performance measure

385. This work is expected to contribute to the objective, as demonstrated by an increased number of proceedings taken forward by domestic authorities seeking to prosecute acts of ISIL members in Iraq as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide (see table 68).

Table 68
Performance measure

2018 (actual)	2019 (actual)	2020 (actual)	2021 (planned)	2022 (planned)
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	Prosecutions achieved with respect to ISIL crimes, on the basis of international-standard evidentiary material and comprehensive analyses produced by the Investigative Team	Increased number of proceedings taken forward by domestic authorities seeking to prosecute acts of ISIL members in Iraq as war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide

Deliverables

386. Table 69 lists all deliverables, by category and subcategory, for the period 2020–2022 that contributed and are expected to contribute to the attainment of the objective stated above.

Table 69
Deliverables for the period 2020–2022, by category and subcategory

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
A. Facilitation of the intergovernmental process and expert bodies				
Parliamentary documentation (number of documents)	2	2	2	2
1. Reports of the Special Adviser and Head of the Investigative Team for the Security Council	2	2	2	2
Substantive services for meetings (number of three-hour meetings)	2	2	2	2
2. Meetings of the Security Council	2	2	2	2
B. Generation and transfer of knowledge				
Seminars, workshops and training events (number of days)	5	6	8	16
3. Seminars aimed at sharing relevant knowledge and technical assistance with national authorities and enhancing their cooperation with the Investigative Team	5	6	8	16
Technical materials (number of materials)	15	15	25	30
4. Reports outlining detailed evidence-based understanding of potential responsibility of members of ISIL leadership for atrocity crimes, for potential sharing with national authorities and use in criminal proceedings conducted by competent domestic courts	15	15	25	30
C. Substantive deliverables				
Consultation, advice and advocacy: consultation on ensuring complementarity of investigations with those of national authorities; advocacy with victims' groups to ensure that interests of survivors are reflected in accountability efforts; and consultations with witnesses and victims' groups to ensure they are fully engaged in the work of the Investigative Team.				
Fact-finding, monitoring and investigation missions: investigation missions to collect testimonial, forensic, digital, documentary and other physical evidence; and missions to investigate sexual and gender-based violence.				
Databases and substantive digital materials: centralized evidentiary database.				

Category and subcategory	2020 planned	2020 actual	2021 planned	2022 planned
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D. Communication deliverables

Outreach programmes, special events and information materials: outreach programme to engage Member States and international organizations in promoting the accountability of ISIL for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

External and media relations: comprehensive media strategy aimed at providing counter-narrative to ISIL online messaging.

Digital platforms and multimedia content: online portal allowing public access to non-restricted material collected by the Investigative Team.

B. Proposed post and non-post resource requirements for 2022**Resource requirements (regular budget)**

Table 70

Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	2020		2021		2022		Variance
	Expenditure	Appropriation	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	2022 vs. 2021 Increase/(decrease)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)=(3)-(2)		
Military and police personnel costs	–	–	–	–	–		–
Civilian personnel costs	16 048.5	17 581.9	17 931.5	–	–		349.6
Operational costs	7 318.2	6 775.7	6 688.3	125.0	–		(87.4)
Total (net of staff assessment)	23 366.7	24 357.6	24 619.8	125.0	–		262.2

Table 71

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 Services	General Service	Total inter- national	National Professional Officer	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Approved 2021	–	1	–	2	5	15	17	4	44	44	–	88	23	29	8	148
Proposed 2022	–	1	–	2	5	15	17	4	44	44	–	88	23	29	8	148
Change	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

387. The proposed resource requirements for the Investigative Team for 2022 amount to \$24,619,800 (net of staff assessment) and would provide for salaries and common staff costs (\$17,931,500) for the continuation of 148 positions (1 Assistant Secretary-General), 2 D-1, 5 P-5, 15 P-4, 17 P-3, 4 P-2, 44 Field Service, 23 National Professional Officer, 29 Local level and 8 United Nations Volunteer), as well as operational costs (\$6,688,300) comprising costs for consultants and consulting services (\$174,300), official travel (\$433,900), facilities and infrastructure (\$1,763,100), ground transportation (\$326,800), communications and information technology (\$2,561,900), medical (\$242,600), and other supplies, services and equipment (\$1,185,700).

388. For 2022, the organizational structure and staffing complement reflect the proposed reassignment of three positions, the redeployment of six positions and the renaming of one office, as detailed below:

Office of the Special Adviser

- (a) Reassignment of one position of Legal Officer (P-4) as Political Affairs Officer (P-4) in order to ensure that effective support is provided to the Special Adviser with respect to engagement with affected communities, religious authorities and other key domestic partners;

Office of Evidence Management

- (b) Renaming of the Office of Analysis to the Office of Evidence Management, to better reflect the Office's functions and primary tasks, specifically the intake, processing and management of evidence;
- (c) Redeployment of three positions, comprising one Intelligence Analyst (P-3) and two Rule of Law Officers (National Professional Officer), from the Analysis and Evidence Unit to the Information Systems Unit within the Office of Evidence Management so as to further strengthen the evidence processing capacity of the Information Systems Unit as well as to ensure consistency of approach with respect to the receipt, processing and review of evidentiary material collected by the Team;

Office of Field Investigations

- (d) Redeployment of one position of Senior Intelligence Analyst (P-5) from the Analysis and Evidence Unit in the Office of Evidence Management to the Legal Strategy Unit so as to strengthen support to the Office of Field Investigations in ensuring that the key criminal analytical inputs underpinning case briefs and case files produced by the Team fully exploit evidence collected, and that analytical standards are applied consistently across all major work products, as well as to provide guidance on the development of standard operating procedures and methodologies governing analytical work conducted by all offices and units;
- (e) Redeployment of one position of Intelligence Analyst (P-4) from the Analysis and Evidence Unit in the Office of Evidence Management to Field Investigation Unit 1, based in Dahuk, so as to mainstream the evidence analysis function of the Team directly into the activities of Field Investigation Unit 1, rendering the work of analysts more responsive to the specific needs of investigators, further promote synergies across the investigative and analytical function of the Team and strengthen the ability of Field Investigative Unit 1 to build and exploit investigative line-specific information;
- (f) Reassignment of one position of Legal Officer (P-4) as Forensic Science Officer (P-4) within the Forensic Sciences Unit on the basis of the identified need for more effective expertise in forensic sciences, specifically related to specialized knowledge in digital forensics and crime scene analysis;

Office of the Chief of Staff

- (g) Reassignment of one position of Associate Administrative Officer (National Professional Officer) to as Protocol Officer (National Professional Officer) from the front office of the Security Section to the immediate office of the Chief of Staff to serve as a dedicated focal point for managing engagement with the host Government, organizing high-level official meetings with the local authorities, to serve as the Protocol Officer for United Nations senior officials during visits to Iraq and to support the Chief of Staff by providing high-level representation with national counterparts, as needed;
 - (h) Redeployment of one position of Administrative Assistant (Field Service) from the immediate Office of Field Investigations to mission support on the basis of an identified need to enhance capacity with respect to the administrative aspects of mission support as a result of the significant expansion of investigative activities in northern Iraq and Dahuk.
389. With respect to government-provided personnel, it is proposed that 10 new positions be deployed to add capacity to the Team in key areas, including field investigative activities and evidence analysis

and processing. Through its work to date, the Team has identified additional capacity needs with respect to the ingestion and analysis of evidence collected, in particular, the provision of large data sets from Iraqi authorities that contain a wide range of evidentiary material, including internal ISIL administrative rosters and documents. Owing to the scale and diverse nature of the evidence, the additional workload related to the review and processing of the evidence cannot be absorbed within existing capacity. Accordingly, the proposed deployment of the 10 new government-provided positions will provide the required capacity to support Team's work in this field.

390. Vacancy rates of 15 per cent for international positions, 37 per cent for National Professional Officers and 24 per cent for Local level positions have been applied to staff costs. Vacancy rates of 13 and 30 per cent have been applied to the estimates for United Nations Volunteers and government-provided personnel, respectively.
391. The increase in the requirements proposed for 2022 compared with the appropriation for 2021 is attributable mainly to additional requirements under civilian personnel costs, resulting from additional requirements for government-provided personnel owing to the proposed deployment of 10 new positions to provide additional support to the work of the Team in key areas, including field investigative activities and evidence analysis and processing, and higher requirements for United Nations Volunteers. The increase under civilian personnel costs is offset in part by reduced requirements under operational costs, resulting from decreases under: (a) communications and information technology, owing to the lower volume of communications equipment acquired, as well as lower contractual costs for telecommunications and network services; (b) air operations, owing to the exclusion of a provision related to charter flights for UNAMI air assets, based on recent expenditure patterns; and (c) facilities and infrastructure, related to reduced requirements for security services owing to the reduced staff in Baghdad after the deployment of staff to Dahuk. Those decreases are offset in part by higher requirements under other supplies, services and equipment, owing to additional requirements for individual contractors related to the inclusion of a provision for two Nurses/Paramedics, as well as an increase in the number of drivers required to support investigated activities in Dahuk and Erbil, and training fees, supplies and services related to the inclusion of a provision for the biannual mandatory and essential security training.

Extrabudgetary resources

392. In 2021, it is anticipated that extrabudgetary resources in totalling \$3,560,000 will be used to support the continuation of the Investigative Team's specialized activities, such as the exhumation of mass graves, investigations into ISIL crimes against minority groups, analysis of the financial aspects of ISIL crimes, and witness and victim support measures. Additional extrabudgetary contributions are expected to be mobilized to support cultural heritage crime investigations.
393. In 2022, extrabudgetary resources are forecasted to amount to \$3,000,000 and are expected to support further excavation of mass graves and forensic analysis activities, as well as investigations into ISIL crimes against minority groups. Additional funding will also be sought in 2022 to enhance information and evidence management systems, capacity-building work with the Iraqi judiciary and the investigation of crimes against children.

Annex

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement the decisions and requests made by the General Assembly, including the requests and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions endorsed by the Assembly

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/75/7/Add.4)

The Advisory Committee notes the proposed restructuring of the mission for 2021 and trusts that an update on its progress will be reported in the next budget proposal (para. 18).

The United Nations Investigative Team to Promote Accountability for Crimes Committed by Da'esh/Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant has implemented a number of adjustments to its staffing and organizational structure in line with the proposals set out in document [A/75/6 \(Sect. 3\)/Add.3](#) and approved by the General Assembly, so as to further increase efficiencies across all activities, in particular, to ensure that substantive expertise within the Team is structured in a way that can be most effectively harnessed across all units.

In this regard, the establishment of the Legal Strategy Unit has ensured the existence of a centralized legal analysis and review entity, working across all units within the Office in order to ensure that evidentiary material collected is compiled and structured into case files capable of supporting the underlying elements of war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

Similarly, the redeployment of Associate Field Interpreters to a centralized Language Services Unit has ensured that interpretation and translation services provided to operational entities are delivered in line with common standards aligned with international best practice.

The relocation of Field Investigation Units 1 and 3 and the Gender Crimes and Children Unit from Baghdad to Dahuk has contributed to more effective engagement with affected communities and easier access to key crime scenes.