

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL
PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

Proposed Appropriation Language

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses to pay assessed and other expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, \$1,920,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2013: Provided, That at least 15 days in advance of voting for a new or expanded mission in the United Nations Security Council (or in an emergency as far in advance as is practicable):

(1) the Committees on Appropriations should be notified of the estimated cost and length of the mission, the national interest that will be served, the planned exit strategy, and that the United Nations has taken appropriate measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping forces serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation, and to hold accountable individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including the prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and

(2) notification pursuant to section 7012 of this Act should be submitted, and the procedures therein followed, setting forth the source of funds that will be used to pay for the cost of the new or expanded mission.

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Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

| Appropriations | FY 2010 Actual | FY 2011 CR | FY 2012 Request |
|----------------|----------------|------------|-----------------|
| Funds | 2,221,500 | 2,125,000 | 1,920,000 |

FY 2010 Actual includes \$96.5 million in funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-212).

Program Description

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds expenses of international peacekeeping activities directed to the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security. United Nations (UN) peacekeeping activities promote the peaceful resolution of conflict.

“UN peacekeeping can deliver important results by protecting civilians, helping to rebuild security, and advancing peace around the world. From Sudan to Liberia to Haiti, peacekeeping operations are a cost-effective means for the United States and all nations to share the burden of promoting peace and security.” President Barack Obama, September 23, 2009

As the President stated before the UN General Assembly, United Nations peacekeeping serves U.S. national security interests. The U.S. has a stake in the outcome of events in every region of the world; deploying American forces to carry out similar duties would be substantially more expensive and controversial. The U.S. is committed to enhancing its engagement across the spectrum of *peace operations*, including in the areas of conflict mediation, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and transitions to sustainable peace. Peacekeeping operations have grown in both scale and complexity over the last decade, going far beyond traditional roles of separating adversaries, maintaining cease-fires, and facilitating humanitarian relief. To succeed, UN Missions and contributors need to be equipped and supported to fulfill ambitious mandates, be it securing territory or protecting civilians from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.

In response, the Administration is working to:

- Ensure that mandates for peacekeeping operations are credible and achievable so that they are equipped to succeed, in clearly measurable ways;
- Intensify efforts to mediate conflicts and revive flagging peace processes, so that peacekeepers have a peace to keep;
- Work with partners to expand the pool, capacity, and effectiveness of troop and police contributors;
- Help the UN mobilize critical enabling assets, including logistics, transportation, medical, engineering, and other assets; and
- Support the capacity of national governments to take over from UN peacekeeping missions, especially in the areas of governance and the rule of law.

This appropriation funds the following U.S. assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations:

UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA, established by UN Security Council Resolution 1863 on January 16, 2009) – delivers a logistics support capacity package to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) that is critical to the mission achieving its operational effectiveness. The logistics package provides equipment and support services similar to that provided for

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a UN peacekeeping operation, supports the transitional governmental structures, implements a national security plan, trains the Somali security forces, and assists in creating a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid. UNSOA is working very closely with the Nairobi-based Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, working in concert with the international community and other UN bodies.

UN/AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID, established July 31, 2007) – contributes to the restoration of security conditions for the provision of humanitarian assistance and facilitates humanitarian access throughout Darfur; contributes to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevents attacks against civilians within its capability and areas of deployment; monitors and observes compliance with and the implementation of various ceasefire agreements; and assists with the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and any subsequent agreements.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH, established April 30, 2004; replaced the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) on June 1, 2004) – supports the Government of Haiti's stabilization efforts to create an environment where the political process, including elections, and economic recovery can take hold; assists, along with international donors, in the reestablishment of Haiti's police functions and in the strengthening of Haiti's rule-of-law-structures; and promotes and protects human rights. Following the devastating 7.0 earthquake in January 2010, MINUSTAH took a leading role in Haiti's recovery, reconstruction, and stability efforts.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – monitors the cease-fire, monitors compliance with Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo; contributes to the electoral process, including the certification that all stages of the electoral process are open, free, fair and transparent; and supports the government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants as well as reestablishing national authority throughout the country. On January 19, 2011, the Security Council increased UNOCT's authorized ceiling by 2,000 to support its ability to carry out its mandate and foster a peaceful resolution to the ongoing political crisis. The Department sees this short-term increase as critical, but will fully assess the long-term needs to UNOCI prior to the mandate renewal in June 2011.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS, established March 24, 2005) – supports implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties; facilitates and coordinates, within its capabilities and areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons; establishes a secure operating environment for humanitarian operations; and contributes towards international efforts to protect and promote human rights in Sudan.

UN Mission to Liberia (UNMIL, established September 19, 2003) – provides umbrella security; assists with restructuring the Liberian National Police and re-establishing national authority throughout the country; monitors compliance with Security Council sanctions regimes, including the partial arms embargo; and will provide security and logistical support for the 2011 Liberian presidential and parliamentary elections.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO transitioned from an earlier UN peacekeeping operation – the United Nations Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on July 1, 2010 (MONUC - established November 30, 1999) - provides a stabilization force with top priorities of helping to protect civilians and stabilization and peace consolidation with a view to ending endemic violence and establishing government control throughout DRC.

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UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT, established August 25, 2006) – provides stability and policing capacity while working with the government to strengthen domestic security and justice infrastructure.

War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda (established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigate and prosecute war crimes in these areas. Half of each of these tribunals is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP, established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region.

UN Mission Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK, established June 10, 1999) – UNMIK provides Kosovo with a transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of democratic self-governing institutions.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO, established April 29, 1991) – monitors the cease-fire and will assist in conducting a referendum on the future status of the Western Sahara.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – monitors the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon; accompanies and supports the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout Southern Lebanon; coordinates activities between the Governments of Lebanon and Israel through the Tripartite mechanism; assists the Government of Lebanon in securing its borders; and assists the Lebanese Armed Forces in taking steps towards the establishment between the Blue Line and the Litani river of an area free of any armed personnel, assets, and weapons other than those of the Government of Lebanon and UNIFIL

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area and to supervise the implementation of the disengagement agreement.

Performance

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Bureau of International Organizations (IO) will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions.

The degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions achieve U.S. Government objectives directly supports the Department's strategic goal of attaining peace and security. Each mission's progress toward meeting its goals is continuously assessed. Successful completion of the terms of a United Nations peacekeeping mandate demonstrates progress toward stabilizing some of the world's most dangerous conflicts and promotes conflict resolution.

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| STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Strategic Priority | Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response | | | | | |
| Indicator | Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through the contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve U.S. Government objectives stated in the department's Congressional Budget Justification for the corresponding fiscal year. | | | | | |
| FY 2007 Result | FY 2008 Result | FY 2009 Result | FY 2010 Result | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target | FY 2012 Target |
| 2.23 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target | 2.60 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target | 2.5 (Target = 2.5) ◀▶ On Target | 2.7 ▲ Above Target | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Reason for Exceeding Target | Overall assessment of UN peacekeeping mission implementation and effectiveness revealed improvement over 2009 results. | | | | | |
| Impact | UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2010 result is encouraging in achieving United States' goal of peace, security, and reconstruction in post-conflict countries. However, the USG will continue to assist the UN to generate and deploy troops, refine mandates, and provide assistance in operations. | | | | | |
| Methodology | The Department works with the UN Security Council to develop mandates consistent with U.S. objectives and support "right-sized" operations. The Bureau of International Organizations follows how each mission is generated and deployed and receives reports on operations. The status of missions is regularly assessed to review how well each are meeting benchmarks and implementing mandates. Officers travel to missions to verify and validate accuracy. | | | | | |
| Data Source and Quality | Sources include UN Secretary General Progress Reports, Mission Reports, and UN Security Council Resolutions. Bureau officers rate individual missions using this scale: 1 = Below Target; 2 = Improved over prior year, but not met; 3 = On Target; 4 = Above Target. The average of these ratings is then compared to the annual target. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations. | | | | | |

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Bureau of International Organizations (IO) will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions. The indicator below focuses on the UN's peacekeeping efforts in Africa.

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| STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Strategic Priority | Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response | | | | | |
| Indicator | Average rating denoting degree to which United Nations peacekeeping missions in Africa funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve pre-established U.S. Government objectives. | | | | | |
| FY 2007 Result | FY 2008 Result | FY 2009 Result | FY 2010 Result | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target | FY 2012 Target |
| 1.83 [Baseline] | 2.37 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| ▼ Below Target | ▲ Above Target | ▼ Below Target | ▼ Below Target | | | |
| Steps to Improve | The United States will continue to support multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourage countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. Despite a variety of external factors posing challenges, the U.S. will act to reduce threats through adoption of resolutions and by working to ensure effective peacekeeping missions in ways that reinforce USG objectives. | | | | | |
| Impact | UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2010 result is encouraging, but is ranked below target in achieving the United States' Government goal of peace, security, and reconstruction in post-conflict countries. The USG will continue to assist the UN to generate and deploy troops, refine mandates, and provide assistance in operations. | | | | | |
| Methodology | The Department works with the UN Security Council to develop mandates consistent with U.S. objectives and support "right-sized" operations. The Bureau of International Organizations follows how each mission is generated and deployed, receiving reports on operations. The status of missions is regularly assessed to review how well each are meeting benchmarks and implementing mandates. Officers travel to missions to verify and validate accuracy. | | | | | |
| Data Source and Quality | Sources include UN Secretary General Progress Reports, Mission Reports, and UN Security Council Resolutions. Bureau officers rate individual missions using this scale: 1 = Below Target; 2 = Improved over prior year, but not met; 3 = On Target; 4 = Above Target. The average of these ratings is then compared to the annual target Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations. | | | | | |

The United States supports multilateral action in pursuit of peace and security and encourages countries to act in accordance with their international obligations. The Department will act to reduce threats through adoption of United Nations Security Council resolutions and statements and by working to ensure effective United Nations peacekeeping missions. The indicator below focuses on the UN's peacekeeping efforts in Near East Asia.

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| STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Strategic Priority | Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response | | | | | |
| Indicator | Average rating denoting degree to which UN Peacekeeping Missions in Near East Asia funded through the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve preestablished U.S. Government objectives. | | | | | |
| FY 2007 Result | FY 2008 Result | FY 2009 Result | FY 2010 Result | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target | FY 2012 Target |
| 2.5 [Baseline] ▲ Above Target | 3.0 ▲ Above Target | 3.0 ▲ Above Target | 3.0 ▲ Above Target | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| Reason for Exceeding Target | Assessments of missions in Near East Asia, including the UN Interim Force in Lebanon, showed improvement over 2009 results regarding mission implementation and effectiveness. | | | | | |
| Impact | UN peacekeeping missions have been successful in varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2010 result for missions in Near East Asia reveals progress toward the United States' goal of peace, security, and reconstruction in post-conflict countries. The USG will continue to assist the UN to generate and deploy troops, refine mandates, and provide assistance in operations. | | | | | |
| Methodology | The Department works with the UN Security Council to develop mandates consistent with U.S. objectives and support "right-sized" operations. The Bureau of International Organizations follows how each mission is generated and deployed and receives reports on operations. The status of missions is regularly assessed to review how well each are meeting benchmarks and implementing mandates. Officers travel to missions to verify and validate accuracy. | | | | | |
| Data Source and Quality | Sources include UN Secretary General Progress Reports, Mission Reports, and UN Security Council Resolutions. Bureau officers rate individual missions using this scale: 1 = Below Target; 2 = Improved over prior year, but not met; 3 = On Target; 4 = Above Target. The average of these ratings is then compared to the annual target. Data Quality Assessment revealed no significant data limitations. | | | | | |

Justification of Request

The FY 2012 request of \$1.92 billion, along with UN peacekeeping credits and/or FY 2011 carry forward funds, will provide funds for the expected U.S. share of assessed expenses, \$2.116 billion for UN peacekeeping operations. The FY 2012 request assumes that the 2011 CR level will be adjusted to equal the FY 2011 President's Budget level. Major highlights for FY 2012 include:

- UNMIL (Liberia) operating at a reduced level in accordance with the 2010 drawdown; will remain at this reduced level through elections in October 2011; levels will be reassessed after the elections when the Security Council considers renewing the mission in December 2011;
- UNAMID (Darfur) continues to play an important role in providing security in the region; the mission continues to lack critical enablers such as transport helicopters which are funded in the current assessment;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo) will increasingly assist the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo with the Presidential election in November 2011, and, as the security situation permits, will gradually increase the focus of its efforts on stabilization and peacebuilding activities;

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- MINUSTAH (Haiti) will likely remain at the increased overall force levels pursuant to UN Security Council Resolution 1927, June 4, 2010, to support the reconstruction and stability efforts in the country following the January 2010 earthquake, the presidential transition, security for numerous camps for internally displaced persons, and renewed Haitian National Police training;
- UNMIS (Sudan) will be reconfigured to reflect the outcome of the January 2011 referendum on independence and monitor the significant security challenges in Abeyi and other border areas; and
- AMISOM (Somalia) continues to support the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG). UN member states will be assessed for a logistical support package for AMISOM, or for a successor UN-commanded operation. AMISOM currently has 7,975 peacekeepers and is expected to reach the full-authorized complement of 12,000 by the end of the calendar year 2011.

The Department is requesting the entire FY 2012 CIPA appropriation to be available through FY 2013. This shift to two-year funds reflects the demonstrated unpredictability in this account from year-to-year. A number of multi-year peacekeeping operations assessments have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year. In addition, the Department requests amendment of Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (Public Law 103-236) (22 U.S.C. 287e note) by adding the following at the end: “(vii) for assessment made during calendar year 2012, 27.2 percent.”

Resource Summary Detail (\$ in thousands)

| Activities | FY 2010 Actual | FY 2011 Estimate (1) | FY 2012 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) | 13,278 | 13,770 | 12,990 |
| UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) | 233,076 | 149,409 | 172,621 |
| UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) | 21,310 | 16,459 | 16,440 |
| UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) | 20,427 | 13,788 | 13,480 |
| UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) | 8,999 | 9,704 | 8,230 |
| UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) | 594 | 0 | 0 |
| UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY) | 21,421 | 23,780 | 21,422 |
| UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR) | 16,550 | 18,342 | 16,550 |
| UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) | 68,488 | 59,423 | 56,340 |
| UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) | 387,730 | 586,317 | 408,000 |
| UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) | 263,859 | 151,757 | 135,400 |
| UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) | 361,135 | 289,195 | 298,663 |
| UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire_(UNOCI) | 139,667 | 139,725 | 135,000 |
| UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) | 216,175 | 244,530 | 216,244 |
| UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) | 763,391 | 536,567 | 512,329 |
| UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT) | 150,015 | 1,768 | 0 |
| UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) | 0 | 73,918 | 91,818 |

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| Activities | FY 2010 Actual | FY 2011 Estimate (1) | FY 2012 Request |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Subtotal, Activities | 2,686,115 | 2,328,452 | 2,115,527 |
| Total Annual Requirements | 2,686,115 | 2,328,452 | 2,115,527 |
| Additional Assessment - UNOCI | 0 | 25,000 | 30,000 |
| FY 2010 Haiti Supplemental | 96,500 | 0 | 0 |
| FY 2009 Carry Over into FY 2010 | 63,255 | 0 | 0 |
| FY 2011/2012 Available Resources (Credits/Carry Over) | 0 | (171,152) | (225,527) |
| Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) | 2,845,870 | 2,182,300 | 1,920,000 |

(1) FY 2011 assumes the FY 2011 President's Budget Level

UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF) (\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| May 31, 1974 | 1,080 (0 U.S.) | 12,990 |

UNDOF was established because of the 1974 U.S.-negotiated Israel-Syria Disengagement Agreement, with the mandate of overseeing the disengagement of those countries' forces on the strategic Golan Heights. The mandate also includes maintaining the cease-fire between Israel and Syria and supervising the areas of separation and limitation defined in the agreement.

Peace and stability in the Middle East are clearly in the U.S. interest. UNDOF helps maintain stability between Israel and Syria, a pre-requisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the USG is committed to ensuring that UNDOF maintains a level of organizational integrity and personnel that will leave it positioned to carry out its existing functions and/or undertake new roles as appropriate. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria could lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| March 19, 1978 | 11,989 (0 U.S.) | 172,621 |

UNIFIL was established following Israel's operation in southern Lebanon in March 1978 in response to repeat Palestinian commando attacks against Israel. UNIFIL's original mandate was to confirm the

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withdrawal of the Israeli army from southern Lebanon, to restore international peace and security, and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its authority in the area.

Following the 2006 conflict between Israel and Hizballah, UNIFIL's mandate was expanded, and the force ceiling was increased from 2,000 to 15,000 in August 2006. According to the new mandate, UNIFIL's tasks include; 1) restoring international peace and security in southern Lebanon; 2) restoring Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon; and 3) extending its assistance to help ensure humanitarian access to civilian populations.

UNIFIL has played an integral part in trying to bring stability to the area and in promoting an environment conducive to a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement. The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the remaining balance of the FY 2009 assessment that was billed to all member states after the UN peacekeeping assessment rates were finalized in December 2009. The increase in the FY 2012 request level over the FY 2011 estimate reflects anticipated additional operational costs.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| April 29, 1991 | 240 (0 U.S.) | 16,440 |

UN Security Council Resolution 690 established MINURSO in 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted in August 1988 between the Government of Morocco and the Frente POLISARIO. MINURSO's mandate includes: monitor the cease fire; verify the reduction of Moroccan forces in the territory; monitor the confinement of Moroccan and POLISARIO forces to designated locations; take steps with the parties to secure the release of all Western Sahara political prisoners and detainees; oversee the exchange of prisoners of war; implement a repatriation program; identify and register qualified voters; and organize a free and fair referendum on the status of the territory as well as publish the results.

MINURSO remains an important means of encouraging the peaceful resolution of the Western Sahara conflict. This operation has prevented a return to war between Morocco and the POLISARIO that could destabilize the region and involve Algeria or other nations. The focus of this operation will depend upon the efforts by the parties, assisted by the United Nations, to resolve this long-standing dispute.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
| June 10, 1999 | 16 (0 U.S.) | 13,480 |

UN Security Council Resolution 1244 established the mission on June 10, 1999. The United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) is the interim civilian administration in Kosovo under the authority of the United Nations. While UNMIK still exists, it does so in a minor role following the creation of the European Union Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX) in December 2008. EULEX assists and supports the Kosovo authorities in the rule of law area, specifically in the police, judiciary and customs areas. Kosovo is the subject of a long-running political and territorial dispute

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between the Serbian (and previously, the Yugoslav) government and Kosovo's largely ethnic-Albanian population. The Assembly of Kosovo unanimously adopted the declaration of independence on February 17, 2008. However, UN Resolution 1244 is still in force, which means that ultimate responsibility for the administration of Kosovo still falls on the Special Representative.

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) (\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| March 1964 | 926 (0 U.S.) | 8,230 |

The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP to end violence between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since the de facto division of the island in 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP has helped to prevent an outbreak of conflict on Cyprus that could provoke Turkey and Greece, two U.S. NATO Allies, into hostilities, thus endangering both peace in the immediate area and the stability of the greater Balkans-Aegean region. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of the UNFICYP's costs.

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY) (\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|
| May 25, 1993 | 429 (0 U.S.) | 21,422 |

The War Crimes Tribunal in Yugoslavia examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping assessment scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR) (\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| November 8, 1994 | 509 (0 U.S.) | 16,550 |

The War Crimes Tribunal in Rwanda examines war crimes in the area and brings the perpetrators of these crimes to justice. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping assessment scale, which is paid out of this account.

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UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| August 25, 2006 | 1,516 (0 U.S.) | 56,340 |

UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) was established in August 2006. Resolution 1704 of August 25, 2006, established a new, expanded operation – the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) – to support the Government in consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion.

The most recent Security Council resolution, 1912, continues UNMIT’s mandate, which includes support of local elections and the continuation of resuming policing responsibilities by the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) through a phased approach. The resolution also reaffirms the continued importance of the review and reform of the security sector in Timor-Leste, in particular the need to delineate between the roles and responsibilities of the military and police – Falintil-Forças de Defesa de Timor-Leste (F-FDTL) and the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL), respectively. The government of Timor-Leste and UNMIT began the transition planning process and will establish benchmarks for an eventual withdrawal, which is expected to begin in late 2012.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| August 6, 1999 | 19,037 (2 U.S.) | 408,000 |

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) works in close cooperation with the Government of the DRC to help ensure the protection of civilians and engage in stabilization and peace consolidation activities. In May 2010, the UN Security Council renewed the mission’s mandate through June 2011 and renamed the mission MONUSCO. While maintaining the troop ceiling, the Council authorized the withdrawal of up to 2,000 troops where the situation permits and decided that any future decisions on MONUSCO’s presence would be tied directly to the situation on the ground. The U.S. has an interest in bringing peace and security to the DRC, regional stability; formation of an inclusive representative government; democratic elections, and an extension of government authority. The FY 2011 estimate reflects the remaining balance of the FY 2010 assessment that was billed to all member states after the MONUSCO budget was approved by the UN General Assembly in December 2010.

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UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| September 19, 2003 | 9,387 (20 U.S.) | 135,400 |

UNMIL was established on September 19, 2003 to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and assist with restructuring the Liberian government and re-establishing national authority throughout the country. UNMIL assisted the transitional government in preparing for national elections at the end of 2005. The newly elected government took office in January 2006. UNMIL is assisting the Government of Liberia in restructuring the police as well as developing a strategy to consolidate governmental institutions, including a national legal framework, judicial and correctional institutions, and restoring proper administration of natural resources. In addition, civilian specialists in the Liberia mission support humanitarian and human rights assistance through activities such as human rights promotion, protection and monitoring services. UNMIL carried out voluntary disarmament of ex-combatants, collecting and destroying weapons and ammunition, as part of an organized program of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration. All of these efforts are in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. In May 2010, the final phase of the drawdown plan was completed when the military contingent was reduced to 8,202; police continued at the current authorized level of 1,480. Military and police levels will remain at the May 2010 levels through the Liberian presidential elections to be held in October 2011. In September 2010, UNMIL's mandate was extended for an additional year.

Since the UN's peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone was closed in 2005, a 250-member UNMIL unit was deployed to Freetown, Sierra Leone to provide security to the Special Court for Sierra Leone. The Special Court is trying suspects, many of whom are alleged to have received arms and other support from the government of former Liberian President Charles Taylor, for war crimes during Sierra Leone's civil conflict. Taylor, also on trial before the Special Court, is being held in The Hague for security reasons.

UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| March 24, 2005 | 10,592 (6 U.S.) | 298,663 |

The tasks of UNMIS are to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) signed by the parties and to facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities, efforts in support of elections and other CPA benchmarks, and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. UNMIS also contributes to international efforts towards the protection of civilians, with particular attention to vulnerable groups including internally displaced persons, returning refugees, and women and children.

The peacekeeping mission's current focus is on supporting CPA-mandated elections, monitoring the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of civil order in southern Sudan, and resumption of normal political and economic activities. UNMIS played a significant role in support of the efforts to hold the

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North/South referendum on independence in January 2011 and is expected to continue its role in the implementation of the results through the end of the CPA implementation period concluding in July 2011.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| February 2004 | 9,105 (0 U.S.) | 135,000 |

The UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Cote d'Ivoire's government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; contributing to the electoral process; and certify the elections as "open, free, fair and transparent" when held. Restoring stability to Cote d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region. A resolution adopted on December 20, 2010 extends UNOCI's mandate through June 2011. As part of this mandate, a Technical Assessment Mission will assess UNOCI and its size in mid-2011.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|---------------|------------------|-----------------|
| April 4, 2004 | 11,797 (56 U.S.) | 216,244 |

The Security Council established the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti on April 30, 2004, which succeeded the Multinational Interim Force (MIF). MINUSTAH's mandate is to restore a secure and stable environment, to promote the political process, to strengthen Haiti's Government institutions and rule-of-law-structures, as well as to promote and to protect human rights. MINUSTAH provides technical expertise in support of the Haitian government's efforts to pursue a comprehensive border management approach. MINUSTAH also remains engaged with the Haitian National Police to expand capabilities, assist with recruiting and vetting of new recruits, and to provide training to those recruits. A joint MINUSTAH/ Government of Haiti plan aims to increase the Haiti National Police's (HNP) strength to 12,000 by 2012 and 15,000 by 2015. The FY 2011 estimate reflects additional costs funded through Supplemental funds to assist MINUSTAH in the role after the January 2010 earthquake. Due to the normalization of costs funded through the Supplemental funds, the FY 2012 estimated assessment for MINUSTAH is below the FY 2011 estimate.

The U.S. supports maintaining MINUSTAH in Haiti until a successful election and transition of a new president and legislature occurs; after this the UN will conduct a post-election/surge security assessment and analyze the mission's purpose and goals for the future. These items are critical to renegotiation of the MINUSTAH mandate by October 2011.

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UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| July 31, 2007 | 22,601 (0 U.S.) | 512,329 |

In July 2007, the U.N. Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and its takeover from the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) took place on December 31, 2007. According to its mandate, the Mission has been established to contribute: to the restoration of security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance; to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians; to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur; to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is expected to be the largest UN peacekeeping operation in place as it approaches its authorized force level of nearly 26,000 military troops and police personnel. The FY 2010 Actual level reflects the remaining balance of the FY 2009 assessment that was billed to all member states after the UN peacekeeping assessment rates were finalized in December 2009. Furthermore, the decrease from the FY 2011 estimate to the FY 2012 request is mainly due to reduced requirements related to construction services.

UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)

(\$ in thousands)

| Established | Personnel | FY 2012 Request |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|
| January 16, 2009 | 0 (0 U.S.) | 91,818 |

On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized member states of the African Union (AU) to provide logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The mandate requests the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM and to establish a trust fund to provide financial support to AMISOM until a UN peacekeeping operation is deployed. The mandate was renewed on December 22, 2010 and increased the UN logistical support from the current 8,000 AMISOM troops to up to 12,000 AMISOM troops.

These funds will help the U.S. advance three policy objectives: (1) mitigating the threat of al-Shabaab to international security and to U.S. national security; (2) enabling the Transitional Federal Government to make incremental progress on key transitional tasks, furthering the Djibouti Peace Process; and (3) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu.

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Funds by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

| | FY 2010 Actual | FY 2011 CR | FY 2012 Request |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb | 2,221,500 | 2,125,000 | 1,920,000 |
| Total | 2,221,500 | 2,125,000 | 1,920,000 |