CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES
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, [2,098,500,000] $2,094,661,000, to remain available until September 30, [2014][2015]: 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 soon as is practicable), the Committees on Appropriations should be notified: (1) of the estimated cost and duration of the mission, the national interest that will be served, and the exit strategy; (2) that the United Nations has taken necessary measures to prevent United Nations employees, contractor personnel, and peacekeeping troops serving in the mission from trafficking in persons, exploiting victims of trafficking, or committing acts of illegal sexual exploitation or other violations of human rights, and to bring to justice individuals who engage in such acts while participating in the peacekeeping mission, including prosecution in their home countries of such individuals in connection with such acts; and (3) pursuant to section 7012 of this Act, and the procedures therein followed, of the source of funds that will be used to pay the cost of the new or expanded mission; Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this heading shall be available for United States assessed contributions up to the amount specified in the Annex accompanying United Nations General Assembly document A/67/224/Add.1.

PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

Provided further, That funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under this heading in this Act, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.

[PEACEKEEPING ASSESSMENT]

[SEC. 7058. Section 404(b)(2)(B) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995 (22 U.S.C. 287e note) is amended by adding the following at the end : "(vii) for assessments made during calendar years 2011, 2012, and 2013, 27.2 percent".]

SEC. 8005. Funds transferred to, or funds appropriated under, the heading "Peacekeeping Operations" in prior Acts making appropriations for the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs and designated for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, may be used to pay assessed expenses of international peacekeeping activities in Somalia.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary
($ in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>FY 2012 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2013 CR (1)</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease From FY2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Enduring Funds</td>
<td>1,828,182</td>
<td>1,839,370</td>
<td>2,094,661</td>
<td>266,479</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).

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, which is the principal use for which CIPA funds are utilized, promotes the peaceful resolution of conflict.

As the President has repeatedly stated, UN peacekeeping serves U.S. national interests. The United States 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 incur significant political and opportunity costs. UN peacekeeping promotes burden-sharing and participation by nations that can see its benefits for their region and the world. Furthermore, successful peacekeeping creates an environment in which countries coming out of conflict can become contributors to international security and economic prosperity. The United States is committed to enhancing its engagement across the spectrum of “peace operations,” including conflict mediation, peacemaking, peacekeeping, peace enforcement, peacebuilding, and transitions to sustainable peace.

Since the end of the Cold War, peacekeeping operations have grown in both scale and complexity in order to deal more comprehensively and effectively with threats to international peace and security. Missions now extend beyond the limited Cold War-era roles of separating adversaries, maintaining cease-fires, and facilitating humanitarian relief. Strides have been made in matching missions with resources, and in ensuring the prioritization of the most urgent tasks in these complex operations. Nevertheless, the ongoing demand continues to stretch limited resources. UN missions and contributors need to be better equipped and supported to fulfill ambitious mandates, be it bolstering the rule of law, assisting with institution building in fragile states, securing territory, or protecting civilians from violence, including sexual abuse and gender-based violence.

In response, this Administration is working to:

- Ensure that the UN Security Council mandates for peacekeeping operations are credible, achievable, and equipped to succeed, in clearly measurable ways;
- Intensify efforts to mediate conflicts and revive flagging peace processes, so that peacekeepers have a peace to maintain;
- Provide a framework for peacekeeping operations to successfully prevent or mitigate violence against civilians;
- Work with partners to expand the pool, capacity, and effectiveness of troop and police contributors, and to hold them to the highest standards of integrity;
- Help the UN mobilize critical enabling assets, including logistics, transportation, medical, engineering, and other assets;
- Build the capacity of national governments to take over from UN peacekeepers, especially in the areas of police, governance and the rule of law; and
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

- Continue to work within the UN General Assembly’s Fifth (Budget) Committee to scrutinize UN peacekeeping mission budgets and look for cost efficiencies, which resulted in a net savings of $567 million to UN Member States in the 2012-2013 UN peacekeeping budget.

This appropriation will fund the U.S.-assessed share of UN peacekeeping operations as follows:

**UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus** (UNFICYP, established March 4, 1964) – serves as a buffer force between the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side of the zone and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other.

**UN Disengagement Observer Force** (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974) – monitors the cease-fire and separation zone between Syrian and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.

**UN Interim Force in Lebanon** (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – promotes international peace and security in southern Lebanon and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon by: monitoring the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon; accompanying and supporting the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout southern Lebanon; to establish an area free of unauthorized armed personnel, materiel, and weapons.

**UN Mission 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 International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)/UN International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)** – (ICTY established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and ICTR for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigates and prosecutes war crimes that occurred in these areas. Half of the costs for each of these tribunals are funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

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

**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, and monitors compliance with Security Council sanctions regimes, including the arms embargo.

**UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire** (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – monitors the cease-fire and compliance with Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo, and supports the government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants and reestablishing national authority throughout the country.

**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 efforts to create a stable environment where the political process, including elections, and economic recovery can take hold; assists, along with international donors including the United States and Canada, 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.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

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 the Darfur region of Sudan; 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.

UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA, established January 16, 2009) – provides a logistical support package for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) for up to a maximum of 17,731 uniformed personnel including the reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment including force enablers and multipliers. The UNSOA logistics package provides equipment and support services similar to that provided for a United Nations peacekeeping operation. UNSOA is working very closely with the UN Political Office for Somalia and AMISOM to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, in concert with other UN bodies and the international community.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO, established July 1, 2010), transitioned from the earlier UN peacekeeping operation UN Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – supports Congolese government efforts to protect civilians, sustain its action against armed groups, restore order and bring perpetrators to justice, address the underlying causes of conflict, assist in disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration, and reform the security and judicial sectors with a view to ending endemic violence and establishing government control.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT) established December 22, 2010) – assumes the remaining functions and outstanding trial work of the ICTR and the ICTY as they begin to close. Half of the cost for the MICT is funded by a special assessment using the UN regular budget scale of assessments and is paid from the CIO account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA, established June 27, 2011) – monitors and verifies the redeployment of Sudan Armed Forces and Sudan’s People’s Liberation Army from the Abyei Area. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter, the Security Council also authorized UNISFA, within its capabilities and area of deployment, to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, protect the Abyei Area from incursions by unauthorized elements, and ensure security. Additionally, UNISFA supports a mission that assists Sudan and South Sudan to implement border security agreements for the monitoring of a 2,000-kilometer long, 10-kilometer deep demilitarized zone.

UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS, established July 9, 2011) – works with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) on key peacebuilding and political transition issues to help provide security and develop inclusive and effective governance, rule of law, and the foundation for longer-term state building and development.

UN Presence in Syria – The UN Office in Damascus supporting the Joint UN-Arab League Special Representative (JSR) was established in August 2012 to support the work of the JSR in seeking a peaceful resolution to the crisis by helping the Syrians achieve a negotiated and inclusive political settlement. The UN’s presence may evolve before FY 2014 to include tasks such as facilitating a political transition, managing the Disarmament, Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, carrying-out demining activities, coordinating Security Sector Reform (SSR) of the Syrian security apparatus, and expanding its human rights and rule of law activities as part of support to a political transition in Syria.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds – continues the FY 2013 Request to enable U.S. program officers’ travel to UN peacekeeping missions at least once a year to review mission budgets and effectiveness.

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strategic Priority</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Active Performance Indicator</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

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 2014 Request of $2.1 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations, which is an increase of $1.5 million above the FY 2012 assessed requirements, and an increase of $266 million above the FY 2012 Actual funding level. The increase in the FY 2014 Request is largely a result of a newly approved triennial scale of assessment that charges the United States an assessed rate of 28.38 percent for calendar year 2013 and 28.36 percent for calendar years 2014-2015, up from 27.14 percent for calendar year 2012. Other increases include funding for a potential new mission in Syria and funding for UNSOA through the CIPA account. Additionally, U.S. support to the African-led International Support Mission in Mali (AFISMA), though it is currently carried out through Peacekeeping Operations funding, would shift to being funded by UN assessed contributions through CIPA if the Security Council authorizes a UN follow-on force to AFISMA during 2013.

Major highlights include:

- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is anticipated to continue operating at current levels, with some cost reductions, through FY 2014;
- UNMIL (Liberia), where, as the overall security situation remains stable, the continued implementation of the security transition plan is expected to be under way in 2014, resulting in decreases in military personnel;
- UNOCI (Cote d’Ivoire), which is expected to work closely with the Government in 2014 to ensure the groundwork is ready for presidential elections in 2015;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti), which will continue to operate at a reconfigured and reduced level while providing operational support to help maintain a secure and stable environment, with a priority to help the Haitian National Police develop the capacities required to assume responsibility for security;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan), which continues to draw down but will also continue to be vital in protecting civilians in the context of ongoing conflict between the Government of Sudan and Darfuri rebels, as well as increased criminal activity due to the absence of the rule of law;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo), which will continue to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, but is expected to have additional expenses as it comes back to full authorized strength with the deployment of a new force intervention brigade to counter the threat from armed groups operating in the eastern DRC and new force multipliers, including UAVs, to support the mission;
- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), which will continue maintaining security in the volatile disputed region of Abyei and supporting the Joint Border Verification and Monitoring Mechanism (JBVMM) between Sudan and South Sudan; as the JBVMM deploys and becomes fully operational, the parties may require the mission to perform additional security-related tasks, thereby increasing its size and expenses;
- UNMISS (South Sudan), which will continue at its current levels given substantial peacebuilding and security-related tasks required in the new country of South Sudan; and
- The support mission in Mali, though it is currently carried out through Peacekeeping Operations funding, may be funded through UN assessed contributions.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

As described above, the FY 2014 Request is based on a new three-year assessment rate established by the General Assembly in December 2012, and the Department is requesting authority to ensure that the United States is able to apply FY 2014 appropriations at that rate. The FY 2014 Request is based on an assessment rate of 28.38 percent as established by the General Assembly, and the Department is requesting authority to ensure that the United States is able to pay at that rate starting with 2013 calendar year assessments. The FY 2014 Budget requests the entire CIPA appropriations as “two-year funds” due to the demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements in this account from year to year, and the nature of multi-year operations that have mandates overlapping the U.S. fiscal year.
## CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

### Resource Summary Detail

($ in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>FY 2012 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2013 CR (1)</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease From FY2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</td>
<td>10,179</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>9,525</td>
<td>(654)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)</td>
<td>13,808</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>14,000</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)</td>
<td>148,438</td>
<td>161,100</td>
<td>156,000</td>
<td>7,562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)</td>
<td>16,709</td>
<td>16,500</td>
<td>17,450</td>
<td>741</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)</td>
<td>19,994</td>
<td>23,780</td>
<td>20,375</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (ICTR)</td>
<td>11,547</td>
<td>18,342</td>
<td>10,550</td>
<td>(997)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)</td>
<td>13,305</td>
<td>13,480</td>
<td>13,400</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)</td>
<td>140,617</td>
<td>135,400</td>
<td>132,510</td>
<td>(8,107)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)</td>
<td>224,143</td>
<td>139,900</td>
<td>163,000</td>
<td>(61,143)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)</td>
<td>215,634</td>
<td>216,245</td>
<td>184,000</td>
<td>(31,634)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)</td>
<td>47,976</td>
<td>40,358</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(47,976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)</td>
<td>410,351</td>
<td>512,330</td>
<td>410,351</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>136,600</td>
<td>136,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)</td>
<td>399,479</td>
<td>408,000</td>
<td>438,000</td>
<td>38,521</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Int'l Residue Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)</td>
<td>3,377</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7,300</td>
<td>3,923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)</td>
<td>59,279</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>78,000</td>
<td>18,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)</td>
<td>358,370</td>
<td>238,765</td>
<td>253,500</td>
<td>(104,870)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Presence in Syria</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal, Activities</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,093,206</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,006,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,094,661</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,455</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Annual Requirements</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,093,206</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,006,500</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,094,661</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,455</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of FY 2011 Carryforward into FY 2012</td>
<td>(90,986)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>90,986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of FY 2011 / FY 2012 Credits</td>
<td>(232,166)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>232,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of FY 2012 / 2013 Credits</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(109,846)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(109,846)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application of FY 2012 Carryforward into FY 2013</td>
<td>58,128</td>
<td>(58,128)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(58,128)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013 Rate Adjustment</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85,294</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>85,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FY 2013 Unfunded Requirements</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(84,450)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>(84,450)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,828,182</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,839,370</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,094,661</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,479</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The FY 2013 CR is based on the annualized continuing resolution calculation for FY 2013 (P.L. 112-175).
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)
Assessment $9.5 million: The UN Security Council mandated UNFICYP in 1964 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 fostering peace in the immediate area and in the greater Balkan-Aegean region. The governments of Greece and Cyprus pay approximately one-half of UNFICYP’s costs.

UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)
Assessment $14 million: UNDOF was established as a result 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 prerequisite to efforts to achieve a comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace settlement. Pending the outcome of diplomatic efforts to find a way forward, the U.S. Government 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. In October 2011, the UN assessed UNDOF’s operational capacity and concluded that while UNDOF’s equipment and facilities required an upgrade, the force was adequately structured to fulfill its mandated tasks. November 2012 saw more violations of the Disengagement Agreement and threats to UN observers than at any other time in UNDOF’s 38-year history. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria, the continuing deterioration of the security situation in Syria, or a change of the Syrian regime could all lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)
Assessment $156 million: 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 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 Hizbullah, 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.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

Assessment $17.5 million: 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.

War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (ICTY)

Assessment $20.4 million: ICTY brings to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia since 1991, thus contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. The total U.S. assessed contribution to ICTY is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the tribunal is funded by a special assessment using the UN Regular Budget scale of assessments, which is paid out of the CIO account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (ICTR)

Assessment $10.6 million: ICTR brings to justice those responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of Rwanda between January 1, 1994 and December 31, 1994, thus contributing to the restoration and maintenance of peace in the region. The total U.S. assessed contribution to UNICTR is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of this account.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Assessment $13.4 million: UN Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244 established the mission on June 10, 1999. UNMIK is the interim civilian administration in Kosovo under the authority of the United Nations. While UNMIK still exists, it maintains 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 between the Government of Serbia (and, previously, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and Kosovo’s largely ethnic-Albanian population. The Assembly of Kosovo unanimously adopted the declaration of independence on February 17, 2008; the United States recognized Kosovo shortly thereafter. However, as UN Security Council Resolution 1244 is still in force, which means that the ultimate responsibility for the administration of Kosovo still falls on the Special Representative.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Assessment $132.5 million: 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 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, in cooperation with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and other international partners. In September 2012, the UNSC renewed UNMIL’s mandate and called for a military reduction of 4,200 personnel between October 2012 and July 2015.

UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire (UNOCI)

Assessment $163 million: The UN Operation in Côte d’Ivoire's mandate is to monitor the cease-fire; assist Côte d'Ivoire's government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants; maintain liaison with the Ivorian armed forces; help the government monitor the border; and facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance, among others. Restoring stability in Côte d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Assessment $184 million: The Security Council established the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti on April 30, 2004, which succeeded the Multinational Interim Force. 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 15,000 by 2015.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Assessment $410.4 million: In July 2007, the UN Security Council, in its resolution 1769, established UNAMID. The official UNAMID headquarters was established on October 31, 2007 and formally assumed the functions of the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) 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 to the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes. UNAMID is currently the largest UN peacekeeping operation. By resolution 2063 of July 31, 2012, the Security Council decided to decrease strength of military and police components, over the next 12 to 18 months, to 16,200 military personnel and 4,690 police.
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA)

Assessment $136.6 million: On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized the 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. On September 30, 2011, UN Security Council Resolution 2010 renewed AMISOM’s mandate until October 31, 2012 and expanded the scope of logistics support provided by UNSOA to include catering, communications, cleaning, furniture and welfare. On February 22, 2012, UNSCR 2036 expanded AMISOM’s footprint out of Mogadishu and into four established sectors of Somalia. It also increased the troop level of AMISOM from 12,000 to a maximum of 17,731 troops. On November 21, 2012, UNSCR extended the mandate of AMISOM and UNSOA until March 7, 2013, in order to give the UN and the AU time to conduct strategic reviews.

These funds will help the United States 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; (note: the Transitional Federal Government ended in September 2012 with the approval of the Constitution and the election of the President) and (3) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu and its environs.

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

Assessment $438 million: MONUSCO works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to help ensure the protection of civilians and engage in stabilization and peace consolidation activities. The United States has an interest in bringing peace and security to the DRC; regional stability; formation of an inclusive, representative government; free, fair and credible democratic elections; and an extension of government authority especially into the conflict-plagued eastern DRC. MONUSCO has taken an innovative approach to the protection of civilians, its core task, by working more closely with community liaisons to help gather information about possible flashpoints and help peacekeepers aid victims of rape and other violence. MONUSCO is also a key element in the regional fight against the Lord’s Resistance Army.

International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (MICT)

MICT (also known as the Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals) has been handling appeals trials for ICTR since July 1, 2012, and will handle appeal trials of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) starting July 1, 2013. UN Security Council Resolution 1966 requires that ICTR and ICTY wind down their activities by December 31, 2014, and transfer any remaining work to MICT. As a result, MICT will also handle other judicial matters from both tribunals, such as trials for contempt of court and false testimony, witness protection, tracking of fugitives, supervision of enforcement of sentences, servicing of foreign requests for assistance, monitoring of cases transferred to national jurisdictions, and responsibility for managing both tribunals’ archives. The total U.S. assessed contribution to MICT is based on two different scales of assessment and is paid out of two different Department of State accounts. Half of the assessment is based on the UN Regular Budget scale and is
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

paid out of the CIO account. The other half is based on the UN peacekeeping scale and is paid out of this account.

**United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA)**

Assessment $78 million: On June 20, 2011, Sudan and South Sudan signed an agreement to allow UN forces to provide security in the contested region of Abyei. UNISFA was authorized by the UN Security Council on June 27, 2011, is now currently deploying 4,200 troops into the area, which is a contested region between Sudan and South Sudan and a frequent flashpoint for violence. Under UN command and control, the mission enforces the withdrawal of unauthorized armed elements from Abyei and maintains security throughout the territory so that Sudan and South Sudan can resolve the final status of Abyei through a political process rather than through military means. UNISFA also helps to provide a secure environment so that persons displaced from Abyei due to prior conflicts are able to return to their homes. On December 14, 2011, per the request of Sudan and South Sudan and the recommendation of the UN Secretary General, the UN Security Council authorized the force to take on larger border monitoring responsibilities throughout the entire Sudan/South Sudan border. UNISFA’s mandate was renewed on November 16, 2012.

**United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)**

Assessment $253.5 million: On July 9, 2011, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS) became the newest country in the world, culminating a six-year peace process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. In adopting resolution 1996 on July 8, 2011, the Security Council determined that the situation faced by South Sudan continued to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region and established UNMISS for an initial period of one year, and was renewed on July 5, 2012 for a second year. UNMISS works with the RSS on key peacebuilding and political transition issues to help develop inclusive and effective governance, rule of law, and the foundation for longer-term state building and development. These activities include provision of good offices, as well as advice and support to the RSS and South Sudanese civil society at all appropriate levels on state consolidation, political transition, and core governance issues. The mission also focuses on security and protection issues, supporting the RSS ability to anticipate, prevent and mitigate conflict; uphold its responsibility to protect the civilian population; and, when needed, to provide protection of civilians directly, within the mission’s capabilities and in the areas of deployment.

**UN Presence in Syria**

Assessment $50 million: The current UN Office in Damascus supporting the Joint UN-Arab League Special Representative (JSR) was established in August 2012 to support the work of the JSR in seeking a peaceful resolution to the crisis by helping the Syrians achieve a negotiated and inclusive political settlement. The UN’s presence may evolve before FY 2014 to include tasks such as managing the Disarmament, Demobilization Reintegration (DDR) of ex-combatants, carrying-out demining activities, coordinating Security Sector Reform (SSR) of the Syrian security apparatus, and expanding its human rights and rule of law activities as part of support to a political transition in Syria.
## Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

### Funds by Object Class

($ in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)</th>
<th>FY 2012 Actual</th>
<th>FY 2013 CR</th>
<th>FY 2014 Request</th>
<th>Increase/Decrease From FY2012</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2100 Travel &amp; Trans of Persons</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4100 Grants, Subsidies &amp; Contributions</td>
<td>1,828,182</td>
<td>1,839,370</td>
<td>2,094,561</td>
<td>266,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,828,182</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,839,370</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,094,661</strong></td>
<td><strong>266,479</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This page intentionally left blank