

**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, [\$2,125,000,000, of which 15 percent shall] \$2,182,300,000 to remain available until September 30, [2011]2012: *Provided*, That [none of the funds made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended for any new or expanded United Nations peacekeeping mission unless,] at least 15 days in advance of voting for [the]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 [are] *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 [7015]7012 of this Act [is] *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[: *Provided further*, That funds shall be available for peacekeeping expenses unless the Secretary of State determines that American manufacturers and suppliers are not being given opportunities to provide equipment, services, and material for United Nations peacekeeping activities equal to those being given to foreign manufacturers and suppliers]. (*Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

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Resource Summary (\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	2,388,500	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300

FY 2009 Actual includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and \$721.0 million provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

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 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; it would be substantially more expensive and change conditions on the ground. The United States 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, going far beyond traditional roles of separating adversaries, maintaining cease-fires, and facilitating humanitarian relief. This has stretched resources and has put current support mechanisms under increasing strain. To succeed, UN Missions and contributors need to be better equipped and supported to fulfill ambitious mandates, be it securing territory or protecting civilians from violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.

Accordingly, the Department 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
- Build the capacity of national governments to take over from UN peacekeepers, especially in the areas of governance and the rule of law.

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

- **UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF, established May 31, 1974)** – acts as a buffer between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.

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- **UN Interim Force in Lebanon** (UNIFIL, established March 19, 1978) – restores international peace and security in southern Lebanon and Lebanese sovereignty in the south of Lebanon.
- **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 Mission Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo** (UNMIK, established June 10, 1999) - the United Nations, through its Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), has since 1999, provided Kosovo with a transitional administration while establishing and overseeing the development of democratic self-governing institutions; administered the transfer of responsibilities and authorities to those institutions and, since Kosovo's independence, to the government of the Republic of Kosovo.
- **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.
- **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 Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste** (UNMIT, established August 25, 2006) – provides stability and policing capacity while working with the coalition government to strengthen domestic security and justice infrastructure.
- **UN Operations in the Democratic Republic of Congo** (MONUC, established November 30, 1999) – provides a stabilization force with top priorities of helping to protect civilians, disarm and demobilize armed groups, and assisting in security sector reform with a view to ending endemic violence and establishing government control.
- **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 arms embargo, and will provide security and logistical support for the 2011 Liberian presidential and parliamentary elections.
- **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 Operation in Cote d'Ivoire** (UNOCI, established April 4, 2004) – monitors the cease-fire, monitors compliance with Security Council resolutions, including the arms embargo, Cote d'Ivoire's transitional power-sharing government in disarming and repatriating the former combatants, and provides technical support for preparations for nation-wide presidential and parliamentary elections as well as be responsible for certifying if those elections are “open, free, fair and transparent.”

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- **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 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.
- **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 Mission to Chad/Central African Republic** (MINURCAT, established September 25, 2007) – assists in the creation of security conditions conducive to a voluntary, secure, sustainable return of refugees and displaced persons; contributes to the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations; and facilitates humanitarian relief efforts in eastern Chad and northeastern Central African Republic (CAR) areas that border Sudan’s Darfur province.
- This appropriation will fund the U.S. assessed share of the **UN Support to the African Union Mission in Somalia** (UNSOA, established following UN Security Council Resolution 1863 in 2009) – which delivers a logistics support capacity package to AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) that is critical to the mission achieving its operational effectiveness. 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.

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 the eventual long term resolution of these conflicts.

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STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	Average rating denoting degree to which all United Nations peacekeeping missions funded through the contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities Account (CIPA) achieve US Government objectives stated in the department's Congressional Budget Justification for the corresponding fiscal year.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
2.13 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target	2.23 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target	2.60 (Target = 2.0) ▲ Above Target	2.5 (Target = 2.5) ◀▶ On Target	2.5	2.5	2.5
Impact	UN peacekeeping missions have been successful to varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2009 result is encouraging in achieving our 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 follow how each mission is generated and deployed and receive 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 of performance information.					
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.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW 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 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A New Indicator, No Rating	1.83 [Baseline] ▼ Below Target	2.37 ▲ Above Target	2.3 ▼ Below Target	2.5	2.5	2.5

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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, we 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 to varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2009 result is encouraging, but is ranked below target in achieving our 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 follow how each mission is generated and deployed and receive 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 of performance information.
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. We 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.

STRATEGIC GOAL: ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY						
Strategic Priority	Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response					
Bureau Goal	Indicator is a department level measure and was developed outside of bureau strategic planning process					
Indicator	NEW 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 US Government objectives.					
FY 2006 Result	FY 2007 Result	FY 2008 Result	FY 2009 Result	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	FY 2011 Target
N/A	2.5 [Baseline]	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5
New Indicator, No Rating	▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target	▲ Above Target			
Reason for Exceeding Target	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) were each rated as “on target” (see data source). However, the rating is “above target,” because the target for this indicator is identical to that for all UN peacekeeping missions: 2.5. While UNIFIL and UNDOF may have exceeded the FY 2009 target, the performance of these missions individually met the requirements of the mandate, and should be considered “on target.”					
Impact	UN peacekeeping missions have been successful to varying degrees in implementing mandates. The FY 2009 result is encouraging in achieving our 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 follow how each mission is generated and deployed and receive 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 of performance information.					

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.
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Justification of Request

The FY 2011 request of \$2,182,300 will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations. Mission highlights include:

- UNMIL (Liberia) force size will remain at this reduced level through 2011;
- UNAMID (Darfur) and MINURCAT (Chad/CAR) missions will be fully deployed;
- MONUC (Democratic Republic of the Congo) will continue operations at the increased authorized strength levels;
- UNMIK (Kosovo) will continue to have a drastically reduced presence, but will not draw down completely; and
- UN member states will be assessed for the logistical support package being delivered by UNSOA (Somalia) to the African Union Mission (AU) in Somalia (AMISOM); or for any successor UN-commanded operation, if applicable.

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) at the end by adding the following at the end: “(vi) For assessments made during calendar year 2011, 27.5 percent”. In addition, the Department requests that funds be appropriated in the CIPA account 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.

Resource Summary Detail (\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
Activities				
UNDOF UN Disengagement Observer Force	7,660	10,290	12,990	2,700
UNIFIL UN Interim Force in Lebanon	186,400	210,914	212,000	1,086
MINURSO UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	8,400	14,097	16,440	2,343
UNMIK UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	20,000	0	13,480	13,480
UNFICYP UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	4,540	7,672	8,230	558
UNOMIG UN Observer Mission in Georgia	7,400	7,415	0	(7,415)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	17,000	25,263	21,422	(3,841)
UNICTR UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	14,000	20,970	16,550	(4,420)
UNMIT UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	34,500	44,115	56,340	12,225
MONUC UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	210,000	381,000	408,000	27,000
UNMEE UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea	26,000	0	0	0
UNMIL UN Mission in Liberia	123,400	135,400	135,400	0

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Activities	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
UNMIS UN Mission in Sudan	208,900	257,325	280,780	23,455
UNOCI UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire	81,000	128,585	135,000	6,415
MINUSTAH UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	114,400	164,154	177,250	13,096
UNAMID UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur	414,000	512,100	412,000	(100,100)
MINURCAT UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic	39,400	205,700	220,500	14,800
Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia	0	0	55,918	55,918
Subtotal, Activities	1,517,000	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300
Total Annual Requirements				
	1,517,000	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	150,500	0	0	0
FY 2009 Supplemental Request	721,000	0	0	0
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	2,388,500	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300

FY 2009 Estimate includes \$150.5 million in bridge funding provided by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252). FY 2009 Estimate also includes \$836.9 million in emergency funding requested in the pending FY 2009 Supplemental.

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

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
May 31, 1974	1,039(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 United States 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. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria could lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

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UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
March 19, 1978	12,341(0 U.S.)	212,000

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 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.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
April 29, 1991	242(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 Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 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

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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 2011 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.

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 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.

UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
August 25, 2006	1,584(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, 1867, requests UNMIT to extend the necessary support, within its current mandate, for local elections. It also notes the Council’s support for the gradual resumption of policing responsibilities by the PNTL beginning in 2009 through a phased approach. Finally, the resolution 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.

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UN Operation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
August 6, 1999	19,670(0 U.S.)	408,000

The United Nations Operation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) works in close cooperation with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to ensure the protection of civilians, carry out enhanced activities of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of Congolese armed groups and of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration (DDRRR) of foreign armed groups; and support the security sector reform led by the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. In December 2009, the UN Security Council renewed MONUC's mandate for five months at current troop levels, with the intention to renew for an additional twelve months in May 2010. Due to the fragile security situation in the DRC, the Council requested the Secretary General to conduct a serious strategic review of the situation in the DRC and MONUC's progress toward implementing its mandate. This review will help inform the Council's decisions when renewing MONUC's mandate in May 2010. The Council reiterated that the support of MONUC to Congolese military-led against foreign and Congolese armed groups is strictly conditioned on FARDC's compliance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law and on an effective joint planning of these operations and decided that MONUC military leadership shall confirm, prior to providing any support to such operations that sufficient joint planning has been undertaken, especially regarding the protection of the civilian population. 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.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
September 19, 2003	11,498(18 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; the UN presented and the UN Security Council endorsed a drawdown plan in September 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 September 2009, UNMIL's mandate was extended for an additional year. The current phase of the drawdown plan will be completed by May 2010, with the military contingent reduced to 8,202 and police remaining at the current authorized level of 1,480. Military and police levels will remain at the May 2010 levels through the 2011 Liberian presidential elections.

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.

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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 2011 Request
March 24, 2005	10,003(8 U.S.)	280,780

The task of UNMIS is 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 is expected to play a significant role in support of nationwide elections scheduled for 2010.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
February 2004	8,386(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 transitional power-sharing 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; assist the government in preparing for elections; 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. The Security Council in January 2009 approved a small reduction in the mission's military ceiling, and established benchmarks against which to measure progress for additional reductions.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

(\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
April 4, 2004	9,073(45 U.S.)	177,250

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 also provides technical expertise in support of the Haitian government's efforts to pursue a comprehensive border management approach. MINUSTAH also remains engaged with the Haiti National Police

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(HNP) 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 HNP's strength to 14,000 by 2011. The U.S. supports maintaining MINUSTAH in Haiti at least until the benchmark of training 14,000 new Haitian National Police is met, enabling the HNP to provide adequate security following MINUSTAH's withdrawal, and at least until a successful transfer of power following the Presidential elections scheduled for late 2010.

Due to the devastating earthquake on January 12, 2010, the UNSC unanimously adopted UNSCR 1908, which authorized an increase in both military and police personnel for MINUSTAH. The resolution increased the military authorization by 2,000, bringing the authorized total to 8,940 and the police personnel authorization by 1,500, bringing the total to 3,711. This increase is authorized until the expiration of the current mandate on October 15, 2010.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) (\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
July 31, 2007	19,290(0 U.S.)	412,000

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 official takeover of Darfur-related responsibilities 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. UNAMID, which began operations in Darfur by working with African Union peacekeepers on the ground, is expected to build toward authorized force levels of nearly 26,000 military and police officers in mid to late 2010.

UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT) (\$ in thousands)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
September 25, 2007	2,970(0 U.S.)	220,500

MINURCAT, established in September 2007, assists in the protection of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), other vulnerable civilian populations, and humanitarian relief efforts in regions of Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) that border Sudan's Darfur province. The mission was reauthorized to approve a UN military presence to replace EU forces beginning March 2009. The mission remains a multinational presence of civilian and military personnel force, now under UN command and control since March 15, 2009. The authorized mission strength is 5,200 military personnel, 300 police, and sufficient civilian support personnel.

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Peacekeeping Logistical Support in Somalia
(*\$ in thousands*)

Established	Personnel	FY 2011 Request
January 2009	0(0 U.S.)	55,918

On January 16, 2009, the UN Security Council authorized for up to six months the authorization of member states of the African Union (AU) to maintain the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM). The resolution requested the UN Secretary-General to provide a logistics and support package to AMISOM and to establish a trust fund to administer financial support from donors to AMISOM, until any UN peacekeeping operation is deployed. These authorizations were renewed on June 1, 2009.

These funds will help the U.S. achieve the policy objective of strengthening AMISOM with a view toward potential the establishment of a UN peacekeeping operation, if necessary to consist of a force of about 8,000 to maintain stability and promote reconciliation by the beginning of FY 2010.

Funds by Object Class
(*\$ in thousands*)

	FY 2009 Actual	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contrb	2,388,500	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300
Total	2,388,500	2,125,000	2,182,300	57,300