

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Resource Summary

(\$ in thousands)

Appropriations	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Funds	1,883,931	1,828,182	2,098,500	270,318

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 would carry with it political costs. UN peacekeeping promotes burden-sharing and participation by nations who 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, 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. Strides have been made in matching missions with resources, and also in ensuring the prioritization of the most urgent tasks in these complex operations. Consequently, the ongoing demand continues to stretch resources. 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 abuse and gender-based violence.

In response, this Administration is working to:

- Ensure that the UN Security Council 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 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 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
- Continue to work within the UN General Assembly’s Fifth (Budget) Committee to scrutinize UN peacekeeping mission budgets and look for cost efficiencies.

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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 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) – acts as a buffer monitoring the cease-fire between Syria and Israeli troops in the strategic Golan Heights area.

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 by monitoring the cessation of hostilities between Israel and Lebanon; accompanying and supporting the Lebanese Armed Forces as they deploy throughout southern Lebanon; and assisting the Lebanese Armed Forces 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.

War Crimes Tribunals in Yugoslavia and Rwanda (UNICTY established for Yugoslavia in May 1993 and UNICTR for Rwanda in November 1994) – investigate and prosecute war crimes 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 account, and the other half is funded using the UN peacekeeping scale, which is paid out of this account.

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

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) transitioned from the earlier UN peacekeeping operation; the UN Organization Mission in Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC established November 30, 1999) on 1 July 2010 – supports Congolese government efforts to protect civilians, disarm and demobilize armed groups, and reform the security and judicial sectors 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 provided security and logistical support for the 2011 Liberian presidential and parliamentary elections.

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. UNOCI had certification authority to monitor the ballot-counting process in the past presidential and parliamentary elections and to declare if they were “open, free, fair and transparent.”

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.

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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.

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.

UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA, established by UN Security Council Resolution 1863 in 2009) – delivers a logistics support capacity package to AMISOM (African Union Mission in Somalia) that is critical to the mission achieving its operational effectiveness. The 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 (UNPOS) and AMISOM to help create the necessary political and security conditions in Somalia, working in concert with the international community and other UN bodies.

The United Nations 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 border monitoring mission starting in FY 2011 that would assist Sudan and South Sudan to implement border security agreements for the monitoring of a 10-kilometer demilitarized zone. The force requirement is estimated at 300 troops and between 60 and 80 UN observers, as well as a civilian component.

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. As the newest country in the world, South Sudan faces critical gaps in governing capacity and security. The mission is addressing these issues in order help ensure the new nation's fragile status and instability do not result in large-scale instability within South Sudan and throughout the entire region.

Mission Monitoring and Effectiveness Support Funds – a new 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 U.S. Government 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 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world							
Active Performance 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 pre-established US Government objectives.					
Prior Year Results and Ratings				FY 2011		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2012	FY 2013
2.5 [Baseline] ▲ Above Target	3.0 ▲ Above Target	3.0 ▲ Above Target	3.0 ▲ Above Target	2.5	2.55 ◀▶ On Target	2.5	2.5
Impact		Continuing U.S. efforts to promote reform of peacekeeping mandates to ensure that they are consistent with U.S. objectives and appropriately scaled continue to show progress. This effort is yielding more focused, tailored, and cost-effective peacekeeping 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.					

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Strategic Goal 1: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world							
Active Performance 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.					
Prior Year Results and Ratings				FY 2011		Planned Targets	
FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	Target	Result and Rating	FY 2012	FY 2013
1.83 [Baseline]	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
◆◆ Below Target	▲ Above Target	▼ Below Target	▼ Below Target		◀▶ On Target		
Impact		Continuing U.S. efforts to promote reform of peacekeeping mandates to ensure that they are consistent with U.S. objectives and appropriately scaled continue to show progress. This effort, recently visible in evolving missions in Sudan and Cote d'Ivoire, is yielding more focused, tailored, and cost-effective peacekeeping operations.					
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Justification of Request

The FY 2013 Request of \$2.099 billion will provide funds for the U.S. share of assessed expenses for United Nations peacekeeping operations. Major highlights include:

- UNIFIL (Lebanon), which is operating under its authorized strength, is anticipated to continue at this level through FY 2013;
- MONUSCO (Democratic Republic of the Congo), will continue to focus on its core task of protection of civilians, especially during the aftermath of the contested 2011 presidential and parliamentary elections;
- UNOCI (Côte d'Ivoire) may be in the process of reconfiguration focused on rule of law requirements in the capital area and the ongoing presence of Internally Displaced Persons in the west;
- MINUSTAH (Haiti) will continue to fill an essential need for security and rule-of-law capacity building; it will likely be reconfigured and its authorized troop levels reduced;

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- UNMIT (Timor-Leste) will be in a process of gradual termination of activities by the end of 2012, following national elections in May 2012;
- UNAMID (Darfur, Sudan) continues to operate in an active war zone without clear commitments by the Government and armed groups for a meaningful peace agreement, and its presence continues to be vital to protect civilians and provide security so humanitarian activity can take place;
- UNISFA (Abyei, Sudan/South Sudan), authorized for six months, the mission is anticipated to have a renewed mandate for at least another six months with, as of December 2011, additional responsibilities to help Sudan and South Sudan monitor a demilitarized border zone; and
- UNMISS (South Sudan), authorized for 12 months, the mission is anticipated to continue at its current levels given substantial peacebuilding and security-related tasks required in the new country of South Sudan.

The Department will request 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.

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Resource Summary Detail

(\$ in thousands)

Activities	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate (1)	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Activities				
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	4,288	13,278	9,300	(3,978)
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	8,727	18,439	13,000	(5,439)
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	152,063	178,069	161,100	(16,969)
UN Mission Referendum West Sahara (MINURSO)	12,084	21,889	16,500	(5,389)
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	23,780	21,422	23,780	2,358
UN War Crimes Tribunal Rwanda (UNICTR)	18,342	16,550	18,342	1,792
UN Interim Administration Mission Kosovo (UNMIK)	7,525	18,929	13,480	(5,449)
UN Org. Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)	600,188	413,449	408,000	(5,449)
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	40,415	246,746	135,400	(111,346)
UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	204,924	170,449	139,900	(30,549)
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	237,525	221,693	216,245	(5,448)
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	51,958	61,789	40,358	(21,431)
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	481,973	518,178	512,330	(5,848)
UN Support Office for the AU Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) (2)	0	0	92,000	92,000
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	197,899	395,098	0	(395,098)
UN Interim Security Force for ABYEI (UNISFA)	0	0	60,000	60,000
UN Mission in Southern Sudan (UNMISS)	0	0	238,665	238,665
Mission Monitoring / Effectiveness Support	0	0	100	100
Total Annual Estimated Requirements	2,041,691	2,315,978	2,098,500	(217,478)
Application of FY 2010 Carryforward into FY 2011	(159,756)	0	0	0
Application of FY 2011 Carryforward into FY 2012	262,269	(262,269)	0	262,269
Application of FY 2011 / FY 2012 Credits	(260,273)	(140,579)	0	140,579
FY 2012 Adjustment	0	(84,948)	0	84,948
Total Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,883,931	1,828,182	2,098,500	270,318

(1) FY 2012 Estimate, Total Annual Requirements, includes \$171.3 million in FY 2011/2012 carry forward funds that were used to pay FY 2011 assessments; however, due to the timing of the revised reprogramming Congressional notification, funds were obligated in FY 2012. The FY 2012 Estimate, Total Annual Requirements also includes \$91 million in FY 2011/2012 carry forward funds to pay FY 2012 assessments for South Sudan.

(2) Funding for UNSOA was appropriated in the PKO account in FY 2011 and FY 2012.

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UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

Assessment \$9.3 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 the UNFICYP's costs.

UN Disengagement Observer Force on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)

Assessment \$13 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 conducted an assessment of UNDOF's operational capacity and concluded that while UNDOF's equipment and facilities require an upgrade, the force is adequately structured to fulfill its mandated tasks. A peace treaty between Israel and Syria could lead to adjustments to the UNDOF mandate.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

Assessment \$161.1 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 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)

Assessment \$16.5 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

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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 (UNICTY)

Assessment \$23.8 million: The War Crimes Tribunal in the Former Yugoslavia 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. 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 the CIPA account.

War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)

Assessment \$18.3 million: The War Crimes Tribunal in Rwanda 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. 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 the CIPA account.

UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Assessment \$13.5 million: 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 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 Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

Assessment \$408 million: 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. 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

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authority. MONUSCO also provided technical support for presidential and parliamentary elections in 2011. MONUSCO has taken an innovative approach to the protection of civilians, its core task, by working more closely with community liaisons who 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.

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Assessment \$135.4 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 April 2012, a Technical Assessment Mission (TAM) will be sent to Liberia to review the force and make recommendations for UNMIL's drawdown. UNMIL assisted with the October 2011 general elections and the November 2011 presidential run-off. In September 2011, UNMIL's mandate was extended for an additional twelve months.

UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

Assessment \$139.9 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; facilitate the free flow of people, goods and humanitarian assistance; and contribute to the electoral process, including certifying the December 2011 legislative elections as "open, free, fair and transparent." Restoring stability to Côte d'Ivoire is a critical element in restoring peace to the entire West African region. The Security Council adopted a resolution in June 2011 extending UNOCI's mandate through June 2012.

UN Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

Assessment \$216.2 million: 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 United States supports review of the mission in light of the security conditions on the ground. When the mandate was renewed in October 2011, the authorized troop and police levels were reduced to near pre-surge/earthquake levels.

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UN Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

Assessment \$40.4 million: 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 hand-over of policing responsibilities to the Polícia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL). 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 PNTL, respectively. The government of Timor-Leste and UNMIT began the transition planning process and will establish benchmarks for UNMIT's withdrawal, which is expected to occur by the end of 2012.

UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)

Assessment \$512.3 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 with an authorized force level of nearly 26,000 military troops and police personnel.

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

Assessment \$92 million: 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. On September 30, 2011, UNSCR 2010 renewed AMISOM's mandate until October 31, 2012 and expanded the scope of logistics support provided by UNSOA to include kitchen catering equipment, communications equipment, sanitary and cleaning materials, and furniture and stationery. Further the Security Council expressed its intention to "review and consider thoroughly the possible need to adjust the mandated troop levels of AMISOM when the mission reaches its current mandated level of 12,000 troops." The United States expects this to occur during the second quarter of FY 2012.

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; and (3) facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Mogadishu and its environs.

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UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)

Assessment \$0: United Nations Mission in Sudan: United Nations Mission in Sudan: In 2011, the Government of Sudan requested that the mandate of the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) be terminated in conjunction with the July 9 independence of South Sudan. In response, the UN Security Council terminated the UNMIS mandate on July 11, under UN Security Council resolution 1997. The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) now implements peacekeeping operations in South Sudan where UNMIS was once present. The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA) is now deployed to the disputed region of Abyei where UNMIS was once present. Although the Security Council indicated in UNSC 1997 that it stands ready to establish a peacekeeping operation in the conflict-prone Sudanese states of Blue Nile and Southern Kordofan where UNMIS was once present, the Government of Sudan has not consented to such UN presence, and there is currently no peacekeeping operation in these two areas of Sudan that UNMIS was required to vacate.

United Nations Interim Security Force in Abyei (UNISFA)

Assessment \$60 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. The United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA), authorized by the UN Security Council on June 27, is now currently deploying 4200 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.

United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)

Assessment \$238.7 million: On July 9, 2011 South Sudan became the newest country in the world. The birth of the Republic of South Sudan is the culmination of a six-year peace process which began with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in 2005. In adopting resolution 1996 (2011) on 8 July 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 the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) for an initial period of one year, starting from 9 July 2011. UNMISS is on the ground to consolidate peace and security and to help establish conditions for development. UNMISS now works with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (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, to support the RSS ability to anticipate, prevent and mitigate conflict and to 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.

**CONTRIBUTIONS FOR
INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES**

Funds by Object Class

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
4100 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	1,883,931	1,828,182	2,098,500	270,318
Total	1,883,931	1,828,182	2,098,500	270,318