



United States Department of State

Washington, D.C. 20520

N

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Enclosed is the Third Quarter Report on U.S. Assistance to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The enclosed report is submitted in accordance with the Foreign Relations Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995, Public Law 103-236, Section 407, Consultations and Reports. The report covers the third calendar quarter of 2001, from July 1 through September 30 only.

The report includes a brief description of each current UN peacekeeping operation and lists U.S. direct assistance to each.

We hope you find this information helpful. Please let us know if we can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Paul V. Kelly
Assistant Secretary
Legislative Affairs

Enclosure

Third Quarter Report on United States Assistance
to United Nations Peacekeeping

The Honorable
Bob Stump, Chairman,
Committee on Armed Services,
House of Representatives

REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

U.S. ASSISTANCE FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER, CALENDAR YEAR 2001

Submission

by

The Secretary of State

to

The Committee on Foreign Relations

The Committee on Appropriations

The Committee on Armed Services

of the United States Senate

and to

The Committee on International Relations

The Committee on Appropriations

The Committee on Armed Services

of the United States House of Representatives

QUARTERLY REPORT ON U.S. ASSISTANCE
FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

SECTION I	INTRODUCTION.....	3
SECTION II	BACKGROUND.....	3
SECTION III	U.S. ASSISTANCE BY PEACEKEEPING OPERATION.....	4
AFRICAN REGION:		
	Western Sahara (MINURSO).....	4
	Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL).....	4
	Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC).....	5
	Eritrea/Ethiopia (UNMEE).....	6
ASIAN REGION:		
	India/Pakistan (UNMOGIP).....	7
	East Timor (UNTAET).....	7
EUROPEAN REGION:		
	Cyprus (UNFICYP).....	8
	Croatia (UNMOP).....	9
	Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH/IPTF).....	9
	Georgia (UNOMIG).....	9
	Kosovo (UNMIK).....	10
MIDDLE EAST REGION:		
	Golan Heights (UNDOF).....	12
	Israel (UNTSO).....	12
	Lebanon (UNIFIL).....	12
	Iraq/Kuwait (UNIKOM).....	13
THE UNITED NATIONS:		
	UN Headquarters - New York.....	13
	<i>Endnotes</i>	14

QUARTERLY REPORT ON U.S. ASSISTANCE
FOR UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

THIRD QUARTER, CALENDAR YEAR 2001

SECTION I - INTRODUCTION

This report is submitted pursuant to Section 4 of the United Nations Participation Act of 1945 (22 USC 287b), as amended. The report describes assistance provided by the United States to the United Nations to support UN peacekeeping operations. Data are for the period July 1 through September 30, 2001.

SECTION II - BACKGROUND

The United States pays assessments for UN peacekeeping operations at a fixed rate through the State Department's Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) Account. In response to UN requests, the United States may also choose to provide other assistance to the United Nations.

This report describes such assistance, which is generally provided on a reimbursable basis. Such support may include the provision of U.S. military contingents for peacekeeping operations, the sale or lease of U.S. equipment and related support (vehicles, spare parts, generators), the provision of technical support, or the provision of air or sealift of troops or equipment for UN operations.

The United States may also assign military personnel as UN Military Observers, or detail specialized military or civilian personnel to the UN Headquarters in New York, or to the headquarters of a specific peacekeeping operation, or as civilian police, to assist the United Nations with critical skills or expertise. Countries that contribute civilian police to a UN peacekeeping mission pay the salaries and benefits of their nationals.

SECTION III - U.S. ASSISTANCE BY UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATION

AFRICAN REGION

United Nations Mission for the Referendum
in the Western Sahara (MINURSO)

MINURSO was established by Security Council Resolution 690 of April 29, 1991 in accordance with the settlement proposals accepted on August 30, 1988 by Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberacion de Saguia el-Hamra y Rio de Oro (POLISARIO Front). MINURSO monitors the cease-fire and related provisions and identifies and registers qualified voters. In Resolution 1359 of June 29, 2001 the Security Council extended MINURSO's mandate to November 30, 2001 and encouraged the parties to discuss a draft Framework Agreement for the Western Sahara. There were 204 military observers (including 15 Americans), 27 civilian police, and 27 troops in MINURSO as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to MINURSO:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July - Sept. 01	15 military observers/month	Incidental

United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL)

On October 22, 1999 the Security Council approved Resolution 1270, establishing the UNAMSIL peacekeeping operation in Sierra Leone. On September 18, 2001 Security Council resolution 1370 extended UNAMSIL's mandate and troop level unchanged for an additional six months. As of September 30, 2001 there were 260 observers, 55 police and 16,315 troops deployed.

UNAMSIL's mandate is to assist the Government of Sierra Leone to extend state authority, restore law and order and progressively stabilize the country, and to assist in the promotion of the political process, leading

to a renewed disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program and, eventually, elections.

Since a May 15 agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the RUF, approximately 22,000 RUF and Civilian Defense Force (CDF, the pro-government militia) have disarmed and registered for demobilization and reintegration. UNAMSIL has deployed into eastern Sierra Leone, including into diamond-producing areas. The Government announced that presidential and parliamentary elections, as well as elections for paramount chiefs, would be held in May 2002.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNAMSIL:

GOODS & SERVICES

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
State	July - Sept. 01	Provision of PA&E logistics support through reimbursable LOA	465,282

United Nations Mission in the Congo (MONUC)

On August 6, 1999 Security Council Resolution 1258 established MONUC to deploy military observers to maintain liaison with the Joint Military Commission (JMC) established under the Lusaka Cease-fire Agreement and to help develop a concept of operations for the deployment.

On February 24, 2000, Security Council Resolution 1291 established an authorized level of 5,037 troops and 500 military observers. The passage of Security Council Resolution 1341 on February 22, 2001 marked the start of a new concept of operations calling for a force of 550 observers and 2,400 troops. Deployment of troops and observers began in March and continued through the end of June 2001. The contending forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have withdrawn to defensive positions. MONUC observers are verifying the withdrawals and reporting any violations of the cease-fire agreement to the JMC for action. MONUC's mandate was renewed for one

year under UN Security Council Resolution 1355 and now runs until June 15, 2002. As of September 30, MONUC consisted of approximately 2,400 troops and 385 observers.

U.S. Assistance Provided to MONUC:

GOODS AND SERVICES

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	Aug. 17 01	Operational maps.	\$59,843

United Nations Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE)

War broke out between Ethiopia and Eritrea on May 6, 1998. The two parties signed an agreement on June 18, 2000 to cease hostilities. On July 31, 2000 the Security Council passed Resolution 1312 establishing the lead elements of the UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE). On September 15, 2000 Security Council Resolution 1320 authorized the full deployment of up to 4,200 troops, including up to 220 military observers. On December 12, 2000 Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a peace agreement, which terminated hostilities, provided for the release and repatriation of prisoners of war and other detainees, established mechanisms for delimiting and demarcating the disputed border area and for settling claims arising from the conflict.

On September 14, 2001, Security Council resolution 1369 extended UNMEE's mandate for an additional six months with no change to its size or mandate. UNMEE's mission includes monitoring the cessation of hostilities, monitoring and verifying redeployment of the parties' forces, monitoring the Temporary Security Zone (TSZ), chairing the Military Coordination Commission, and providing technical demining assistance. As of September 30, 2001, 215 observers and 3,705 troops were deployed.

On July 9 UNMEE reopened a bridge across the Mereb River between the towns of Rama in Ethiopia and Adi Quala in Eritrea, making it much easier for UNMEE to conduct its patrols in the TSZ. Ethiopia halted repatriation of

prisoners of war, pending Eritrean information on an Ethiopian pilot captured during the war. The Boundary Commission held an initial session, and plans to hold a public session in December.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNMEE:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July - Sept. 01	6 military observers and one staff officer	Incidental ⁱⁱ

ASIAN REGION

United Nations Military Observer Group
in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)

UNMOGIP was established in 1949 by resolutions of the UN Commission for India and Pakistan to supervise the cease-fire in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. UNMOGIP is deployed along the "line of control" agreed upon by India and Pakistan at Simla in July 1972, which generally followed the cease-fire line established by the 1949 Karachi Agreement. Its mandate is of indefinite duration and can only be terminated by the Security Council. UNMOGIP is funded from the UN regular budget rather than the peacekeeping budget. There were 45 military observers serving in UNMOGIP as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNMOGIP:

None during this quarter (July-Sept. 2001)ⁱ

United Nations Transitional Administration
in East Timor (UNTAET)

On October 25, 1999 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1272 creating the United Nations Transitional

Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) to assist the East Timorese in their transition to independence and to maintain the security of the territory. The formal transition of security responsibilities from the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET) to UNTAET peacekeeping forces occurred in February 2000. UNTAET's mandate was renewed for one year in January 2001. UNTAET deployed 121 military observers (including 3 Americans), 7914 troops, and 1527 civilian police (including 77 Americans) as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNTAET:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July-Sept '01	3 military observers/month	Incidental ⁱⁱ
DoD	Aug '01	Follow-up planning assistance provided by Military Information Support Team (1 person)	\$2,515.14

EUROPEAN REGION

United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was created on March 4, 1964 to help end violence between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities. Since 1974, UNFICYP has served as a buffer force between Turkish and Turkish Cypriot forces on one side and the Greek Cypriot National Guard on the other. UNFICYP's mandate has been repeatedly renewed since 1964. On June 15, 2001 the Security Council adopted Resolution 1354 extending the UNFICYP mandate until December 15, 2001. There were approximately 1,250 troops and 35 civilian police officers serving in UNFICYP as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNFICYP:

None provided during this quarter (July-Sept. 2001)ⁱ

United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP)

Since 1992, when Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) agreed to the demilitarization of the strategic Prevlaka Peninsula, the UN has maintained a security regime to monitor this disputed area overlooking the Bay of Kotor. The UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) was established as an independent mission on February 1, 1996. On July 11, UNMOP's mandate was extended by Security Council Resolution 1362 until January 15, 2002. It had 27 military observers as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNMOP:

None provided during this quarter (July-Sept. 2001)ⁱ

United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH)
International Police Task Force (IPTF)

The UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH) and its main component, the International Police Task Force (IPTF), were established for a one-year period by Security Council Resolution 1031 on December 21, 1995. Both UNMIBH and IPTF support implementation of the civilian aspects of the 1995 Dayton Peace Accords. The UNMIBH mandate has since been renewed annually, most recently in UNSCR 1357, adopted on June 21. There were 1,668 civilian police (87 from the U.S.) serving in IPTF, as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNMIBH/IPTF

None provided during this quarter (July-Sept. 2001)

United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

Established on August 24, 1993 by Security Council Resolution 858, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) monitored compliance with a cease-fire agreement reached between the Georgian government and Abkhaz separatists. On July 21, 1994 the Security Council adopted Resolution 937, increasing the size of UNOMIG from 55 to 136 military observers to monitor the cease-fire and

observe the largely Russian Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force present in country. UNOMIG's mandate has since been renewed regularly at six-month intervals, most recently through Resolution 1364 on July 31. UNOMIG had 106 military observers (including two Americans in Tbilisi) as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNOMIG:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July - Sept. 01	2 military observers/month	Incidental ¹¹

United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo (UNMIK)

Established on June 10, 1999 by Security Council Resolution 1244, UNMIK has the mission to administer Kosovo while overseeing the development of provisional self-governing Kosovar institutions, pending a final political settlement. The UN mission includes an international civilian police force (UNMIK Police) with an authorized level of 4,718, comprised of regular, border, and special police units. A total of 4,267 police officers (including 525 Americans) were deployed, as well as 38 military liaison officers (including 2 Americans), as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNMIK:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July - Sept. 01	2 military liaison officers	Incidental ¹¹
State	Sept. 01	Provision of vehicles and uniforms for the Kosovo Police Service (KPS)	\$240,000
State/Justice	Aug. - Sept.	Provision of	\$50,000

	01	computer equipment and a vehicle for Judicial Inspection Unit of UNMIK Department of Judicial Affairs.	
--	----	--	--

MIDDLE EAST REGION

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
on the Golan Heights (UNDOF)

UNDOF was created under Security Council Resolution 350 on May 31, 1974 to supervise the buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces on the Golan Heights. Its mandate has since been renewed repeatedly at six-month intervals. On May 30 Resolution 1351 renewed UNDOF's mandate until November 30, 2001. UNDOF had 1,036 troops as of September 30, 2001.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNDOF:

None during this quarter (July - Sept. 2001)¹

United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

UNTSO was established under Security Council Resolution 50 on May 29, 1948 at the end of the British mandate in Palestine. Its mission is to supervise a truce in the Arab-Jewish hostilities. It has performed a variety of tasks, including working in southern Lebanon with UNIFIL and on the Golan Heights with UNDOF. UNTSO deployed 153 observers (including 3 Americans) as of September 30, 2001. It is funded through the UN regular budget and can only be terminated by the Security Council.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNTSO:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July - Sept. 01	3 military observers/month	Incidental ¹¹

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

UNIFIL was established under Security Council Resolution 425 on March 19, 1978 to assist in restoring peace and security in southern Lebanon. Its mandate has since been repeatedly renewed at six-month intervals. The Government of Israel withdrew from Lebanon on May 24, 2000.

Immediately following, UNIFIL confirmed the Israeli withdrawal and is now working to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. Armed elements continued attacks against Israel during the reporting period. UNIFIL's mandate was renewed in Resolution 1365 on July 31 for the period until a January 31, 2002. The UN is now considering reconfiguration of its deployment. UNIFIL consisted of 4,470 troops as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNIFIL:

None during this quarter (July-Sept. 2001)ⁱ

United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)

UNIKOM was established by Security Council Resolutions 687 and 689 of April 9, 1991 to monitor the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait set up in the aftermath of the Gulf War. Its mandate is indefinite and can only be terminated by the Security Council. As Iraq has continued to engage in activities that threaten the peace in the region, UNIKOM demonstrates the international community's resolve to deter violations of the Iraq-Kuwait boundary. UNIKOM had 904 troops and 193 military observers (including 11 Americans) as of September 30.

U.S. Assistance Provided to UNIKOM:

PERSONNEL

Agency	Date	Description	Cost
DoD	July - Sept. 01	11 military observers/month	Incidental ⁱⁱ

UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS

United Nations Headquarters-New York

U.S. Assistance Provided to UN Headquarters-New York:

None during this quarter (July-Sept. 2001)ⁱ

ⁱAs described in Section II – Background, funds that the U.S. contributes for UN peacekeeping at a fixed assessed rate through the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Account are not listed in this section.

ⁱⁱNot applicable. DoD incurs only incidental costs for U.S. military personnel assigned as UN military observers (UNMOs) (e.g., force protection training, one-way travel costs resulting from the U.S. Government decision to limit U.S. military observer rotations to six months, rather than the standard UN one-year tour). Military observers receive a “mission subsistence allowance” directly from the UN. The amount of this allowance, meant to cover lodging, food and incidentals, varies by location.

ⁱⁱⁱUnder reimbursable letter of assist..