
United Nations Peacekeeping Operations - 1995

[The following has been extracted from a Department of State chart illustrating 1995 U.N. Peacekeeping Operations throughout the world. Descriptions of each of the 1995 PKO programs are furnished, including scheduled program termination dates, when known.]

U.N. PEACEKEEPING IN 1994: SIGNS OF RETRENCHMENT

U.N. peacekeeping operations, which numbered 18 in early 1994, are likely to drop to 14 by the end of April 1995:

- In May, the mission in Cambodia (UNMLT, a military liaison follow-on to UNTAC) concluded, and the mandate for the operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) expired in December. In September, the U.N. force in Rwanda (UNAMIR) subsumed the observer force on the border between Rwanda and Uganda (UNOMUR). The Security Council (UNSC) also decided that the operations in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and El Salvador (ONUSAL) would end in March and April 1995, respectively.¹
- The only new missions approved in 1994 were small—a force to observe Libya's withdrawal from Chad's Aozou strip (UNASOG, deployed in May and pulled out in June 1994) and an observer mission in Tajikistan (UNMOT).
- Last year, the U.N. expanded its operations in the former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR), Georgia (UNOMIG), and Rwanda. This mission in Haiti (UNMIH) is expected to increase to its mandated strength this spring as it takes over from the U.S.-led multinational force (MNF), and UNAVEM III could be deployed in Angola if the cease-fire agreed to in late 1994 holds.

If these shutdowns and deployments occur as planned, U.N. peacekeeping in Calendar Year (CY) 1995 would require more than 60,000 troops, police, and military observers and would cost more than \$3.1 billion, down from about 70,000 personnel at the end of 1994 and \$3.5 billion in CY 1994. However, the future of UNPROFOR—which accounted for about half the U.N. troops and peacekeeping budget in CY 1994—remains in flux, and any shift in this large mission could lead to significant changes in the overall manpower and cost projections.

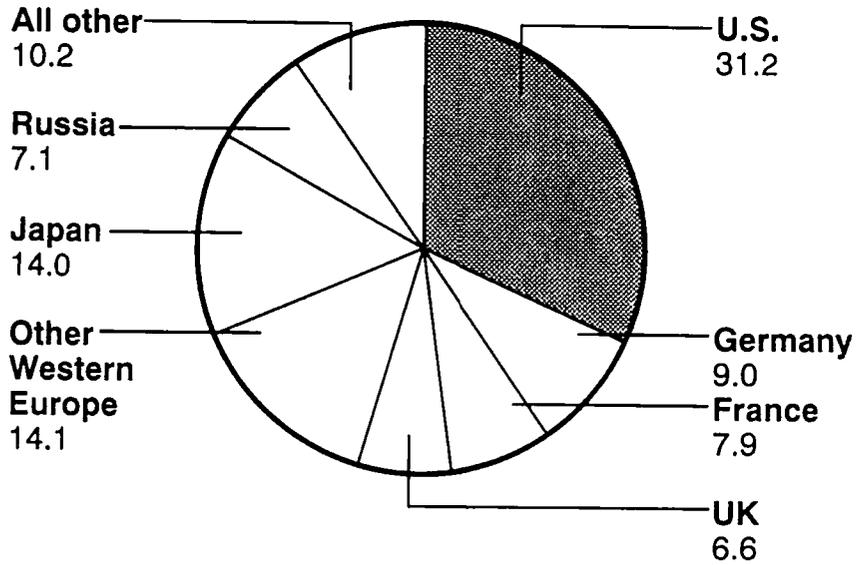
CONSTRAINTS

The contradiction in U.N. peacekeeping evident last year and into early 1995 reflects both the U.N.'s resource constraints and the severe problems encountered in certain operations, especially those in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, and Rwanda. For most of the U.N.'s history, U.N. peacekeeping forces acted as a buffer between contending sides or monitored a cease-fire agreement; they were deployed only with the consent of the parties to the conflict—a critical element because U.N. troops could use force only in self-defense. With the end of the Cold War, the U.N. began peacekeeping missions in areas plagued by ongoing civil or ethnic conflicts, where the consent of the parties was not always secured. In 1994, however, the Security Council became reluctant to authorize such missions, and U.N. members increasingly balked at providing troops for them. For example, the Secretary General's call late in 1994 for a large international force to provide security in the Rwandan refugee camps in Zaire received a negligible response from member states.

¹ The election observer mission in South Africa (UNOMSA) also ended. Although it did not contain a military component, it was included on the 1994 chart.

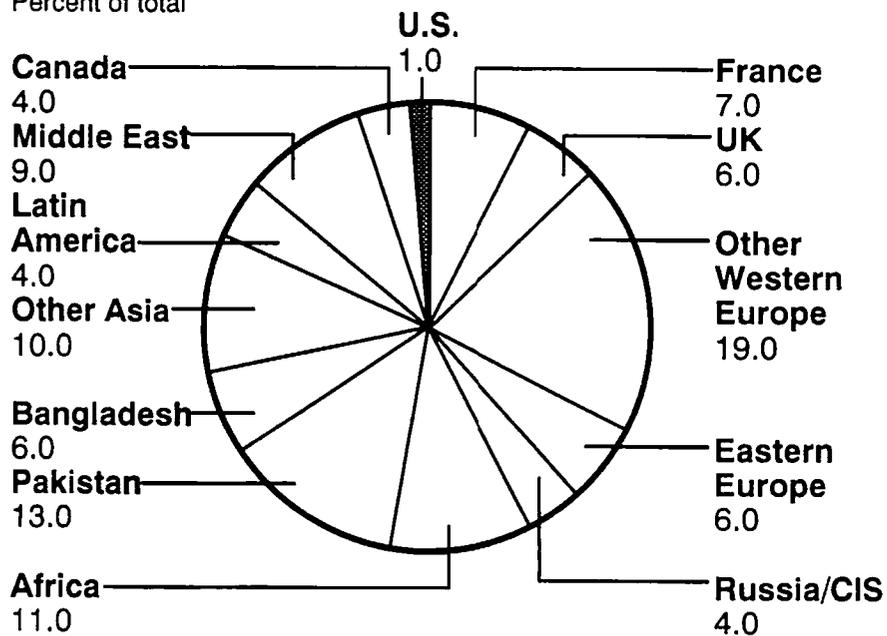
Share of UN Peacekeeping Assessments, 1995

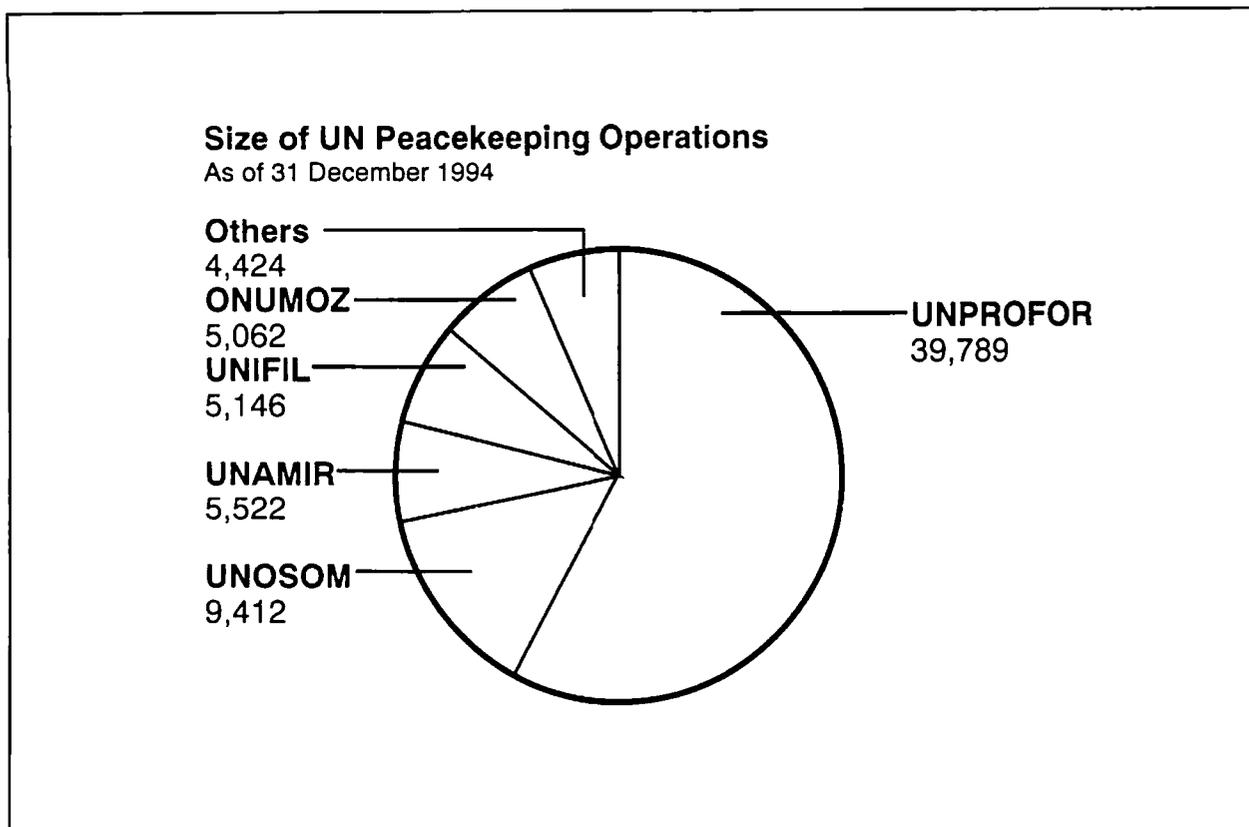
Percent of total



Share of UN Peacekeeping Troops, 1994

Percent of total





U.N. PEACEKEEPING MECHANISMS

The Secretary General or any member state may propose a U.N. peacekeeping mission. Nine of the 15 U.N. Security Council members must approve the mission, and any of the five permanent members—the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Russia, and China—can veto it. Most peacekeeping operations are funded entirely by a special U.N. peacekeeping budget. Each U.N. member is charged a special assessment based on the country's GNP, with a surcharge for Security Council permanent members. The U.S. assessment rate for 1995, for example, is 31.2 percent. Four missions are exceptions to this funding scheme. UNTSO in the Middle East, and UNIMOGIP in Kashmir are funded from the general U.N. budget. The U.N. force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) is financed by both voluntary and assessed contributions: Kuwait pays two-thirds of the cost of the observer mission on its border with Iraq (UNIKOM) with the rest assessed to U.N. members.

CURRENT U.N. OPERATIONS

1. U.N. Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)

- **Established:** March 1964 by UNSC Resolution 186
- **Personnel:** Authorized: 1,273; End 1994: 1,183
- **U.S. Participation:** No
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$44 million
- **Commander:** Brigadier General Ahti Toimi Paavali Vartiainen (Finland)
- **Mandate:** Buffer force charged with supervising a cease-fire and demilitarized zone between the Turkish and Turkish Cypriot force on one side and the Cypriot National Guard on the other.

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- 2. U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)**
 - **Established:** April 1991 by UNSC Resolution 690
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 435; End 1994: 334
 - **U.S. Participation:** Yes—30 military observers
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$85 million
 - **Commander:** Brigadier General Andre Van Baelen (Belgium)
 - **Mandate:** Buffer and election monitoring operation tasked with supervising a cease-fire and conducting a plebiscite on Western Sahara's future status. Current mandate requires progress toward conduct of a referendum by October 1995 with the conclusion of the mission as soon as possible thereafter.

 - 3. U.N. Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)**
 - **Established:** April 1948 by UNSC Resolution 47
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 45; End 1994: 39
 - **U.S. Participation:** No
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$8 billion
 - **Commander:** Major General Ricardo Galarza (Uruguay)
 - **Mandate:** Observer force overseeing cease-fire in the disputed State of Jammu and Kashmir.

 - 4. U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)**
 - **Established:** March 1978 by UNSC Resolution 425
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 7,000; End 1994: 5,146
 - **U.S. Participation:** No
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$135 million
 - **Commander:** Major General Trond Furuhoide (Norway)
 - **Mandate:** Buffer force sent to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and assist the Government of Lebanon to gain effective control of that area.

 - 5. U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)**
 - **Established:** May 1974 by UNSC Resolution 350
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 1,450; End 1994: 1,030
 - **U.S. Participation:** No
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$32 million
 - **Commander:** Major General Johannes Kusters (Netherlands)
 - **Mandate:** Buffer force deployed to oversee the cease-fire and monitor the buffer zone between Israel and Syria in the Golan Heights.

 - 6. U.N. Assistance Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR)**
 - **Established:** October 1993 by UNSC Resolution 872
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 5,500; End 1994: 5,522
 - **U.S. Participation:** No
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$240 million
 - **Commander:** Major General Guy Tousignant (Canada)
 - **Mandate:** Force provides security for humanitarian areas, displaced persons, and U.N. human rights monitors; protects and supports the distribution of relief supplies and humanitarian relief operations; and assists in the training of a new national police force.

 - 7. U.N. Observer Mission to Liberia (UNOMIL)**
 - **Established:** September 1993 by UNSC Resolution 866
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 350; End 1994: 84
 - **U.S. Participation:** No
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$40 million
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- **Commander:** Major General Daniel Opande (Kenya)
 - **Mandate:** Observer force charged with helping implement Liberia peace accord by monitoring a cease-fire and working closely with ECOMOG, the expanded West African peacekeeping force, to achieve political reconciliation, monitor demobilization, and curb refugee flows.
- 8. U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)**
- **Established:** May 1948 by UNSC Resolution 50
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 298; End 1994: 218
 - **U.S. Participation:** Yes—17 military observers
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$32 million
 - **Commander:** Colonel John Fisher (New Zealand)
 - **Mandate:** Observer force initially deployed to supervise the truce after 1948 Arab-Israeli war. Supports timely deployment of reinforcements to peacekeeping operations in the region (UNDOF and UNIFIL) as needs rise.
- 9. U.N. Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM)**
- **Established:** April 1991 by UNSC Resolution 687
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 1,510; End 1994: 1,142
 - **U.S. Participation:** Yes—15 military observers
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$66 million
 - **Commander:** Major General Krishna N.S. Thapa (Nepal)
 - **Mandate:** Force monitors the demilitarized zone between Iraq and Kuwait and performs buffer force responsibilities.
- 10. U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR)**
- **Established:** February 1992 by UNSC Resolution 743
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 46,629; End 1994: 39,789
 - **U.S. Participation:** Yes—891 troops, mostly in Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** At least \$1.7 billion
 - **Commander:** Lieutenant General Bertrand de Lapresle (France); to be replaced by Lieutenant General Bernard Janvier (France) on 1 March 1995
 - **Mandate:** *Croatia:* Force separates Croatian and Krajina Serb forces, implements and monitors cease-fires, and is charged with monitoring demilitarization of U.N. protected areas and facilitating the return of refugees.
- 11. U.N. Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ)**
- **Established:** December 1992 by UNSC Resolution 797
 - **Personnel:** Authorized: 6,500; End 1994: 5,062
 - **U.S. Participation:** No
 - **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$22 million
 - **Commander:** Major General Mohammed Abdus Salam (Bangladesh)
 - **Mandate:** Force monitored the cease-fire and demobilization of the warring parties, provided security for humanitarian assistance, and assisted in election monitoring. With the completion of national elections in October 1994 and the inauguration of a new government in December, the U.N. Security Council terminated the ONUMOZ mandate in December 1994.
 - *All troops will withdraw from Mozambique by 31 January 1995.*
- 12. U.N. Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II)**
- **Established:** May 1991 by UNSC Resolution 696

- **Personnel:** Authorized: 476; End 1994: 135
- **U.S. Participation:** No
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$290 million
- **Commander:** Major General Chris Abutu Garuba (Nigeria)
- **Mandate:** Force observes the Angola cease-fire following the Lusaka accord. An expanded force of up to 7000 (UNAVEM III) is planned to monitor the cease-fire, assist in demobilizing UNITA and government soldiers, and supervise implementation of the peace accords.

13. U.N. Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II)

- **Established:** March 1993 by UNSC Resolution 814
- **Personnel:** Authorized: 22,000; End 1994: 9,412
- **U.S. Participation:** No— but U.S. forces are assisting UNOSOM's withdrawal.
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$126 million
- **Commander:** Lieutenant General Aboo Samah Bin Aboo Bakar (Malaysia)
- **Mandate:** Force provided security for the delivery of urgent humanitarian assistance, buffered warring parties, and limited hostilities during a transition period intended to lead to national reconciliation..
- *The U.N. Security Council ordered the complete withdrawal of UNOSOM troops by 31 March 1995.*

14. U.N. Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)

- **Established:** August 1993 by UNSC Resolution 858
- **Personnel:** Authorized: 136; End 1994: 134
- **U.S. Participation:** Yes—four military observers
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$22 million
- **Commander:** Brigadier General John Hvidegaard (Denmark)
- **Mandate:** Observer force charged with helping to monitor cease-fire and facilitate a negotiated settlement of the Georgian conflict, and charged with observing the operation of the CIS peacekeeping force in Abkhazia, which is composed of Russian troops. Georgian leaders have also asked the OSCE to send peacekeepers.

15. U.N. Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL)

- **Established:** May 1991 by UNSC Resolution 693
- **Personnel:** Authorized: 100; End 1994: 34
- **U.S. Participation:** No
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$4 million
- **Commander:** Colonel Luis Alejandro (Spain)
- **Mandate:** Buffer, police, and humanitarian observer force sent to facilitate and monitor the implementation of the peace accord, including a cease-fire, national elections, and maintenance of public order during the deployment of a national civilian police force.
- *ONUSAL's mandate ends in April 1995.*

16. U.N. Mission in Haiti (UNMIH)

- **Established:** September 1993 by UNSC Resolution 867
- **Personnel:** Authorized: 6,000; End 1994: 74
- **U.S. Participation:** Yes—5 troops, to increase to 2,200 troops when UNMIH is fully deployed
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$255 million
- **Commander:** Major General Joseph Kinzer (United States)
- **Mandate:** Original mission designed to monitor the police, provide nonlethal military and police training, and to rebuild infrastructure. An expanded UNMIH will deploy in March 1995 with the restoration of secure and stable conditions. It will assist the

democratic government of Haiti in preserving a secure and stable environment, in professionalizing the Haitian armed forces and police, and in holding free and fair elections. The U.S.-led, U.N.-mandated multinational force deployed to Haiti in September 1994 will complete its withdrawal in March 1995.

17. U.N. Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT)

- **Established:** December 1994 by UNSC Resolution 968
- **Personnel:** Authorized: 40; End 1994: 17
- **U.S. Participation:** No
- **Estimated 1995 cost:** \$10 million
- **Commander:** Brigadier General Hasan Abaza (Jordan)
- **Mandate:** Force assists the Tajik Government and opposition in monitoring implementation of the cease-fire and assists in the process of political talks. A mostly Russian CIS peacekeeping force has been deployed in Tajikistan since 1993.