



\$500 Million Shortfall in CIPA Account for Fiscal Years 2005, 2006

Introduction

The U.S. is currently facing a shortfall of over \$500 million in the Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account, which pays the U.S. share (27 percent) of 17 UN peacekeeping missions worldwide. Despite this enormous deficit, the president has requested only \$69.8 million in supplemental CIPA funds for the current fiscal year. With a much-anticipated UN takeover of the African Union mission in Darfur (AMIS), and several recent U.S. government studies that document the efficacy of UN peacekeeping and its importance to U.S. national security, why are we shortchanging the CIPA account?

Facts – A Chronology of the Current CIPA Shortfall

In FY05, appropriated levels for CIPA totaled \$1.113 billion - \$483 million was funded through the normal budget cycle, \$680 million in emergency supplemental appropriations and \$50 million was transferred to AMIS. Based on the assessed requirement for an FY05 contribution to UN peacekeeping (State Dept. figure) the U.S. accrued a *\$145.01 million shortfall* in FY05.*

For FY06, following mandated cuts of .28 percent (See Sec. 638 of SSJC FY06 Apps – P.L. 109-108) and 1.0 percent (See Emergency Supplemental Appropriations FY06 – P.L. 109-148) the total appropriated amount was \$1.022 billion. Given total assessed requirements for FY06 the U.S. accrued an additional *\$376.75 million* shortfall for FY06.

Carrying over the FY05 shortfall into FY06, the current CIPA shortfall is approximately **\$521 million**.

The Administration's FY07 request includes \$1.135 billion for CIPA, an 11 percent increase over the current appropriated amount. But '07 funds will need to go towards repaying the deficit in U.S. payments for UN peacekeeping accrued over the last two fiscal years.

The CIPA shortfall is therefore expected to skyrocket and may total, depending on the UN's computation of its two-year peacekeeping budget, **\$600 million to \$800 million**.

The FY07 CIPA budget is also misleading because it assumes five UN missions will be terminated in FY07 and eight more will be significantly reduced in order to justify decreasing total U.S. requirements. This prediction is not shared by the United Nations, in fact, the UN's peacekeeping needs are expected to increase over FY07.

CIPA Shortfall (\$ in millions) Source: State Department's FY07 [Budget in Brief](#)

FY05 Shortfall	FY06 Shortfall	Current Total Shortfall	FY06 Supp. Request	Remaining Shortfall
145	376.75	521.76	69.8	451.87

* The 25 percent cap on the U.S.'s CIPA payment may not be reflected in this figure. Actual requirement, and therefore the current shortfall, may be much larger.

FY06 Supplemental is Inadequate

The Administration has requested \$69.8 million in supplemental funds for CIPA for FY06. This request is for the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), not expenses associated with a new UN mission in Darfur.

Also requested is \$123 million in PKO funds for AMIS and the authority to transfer these funds to CIPA if and when the mission is “blue-hatted.” It is still very much uncertain, however, when this UN takeover of AMIS will be authorized by the UN Security Council, and after that, how many months it will be before UN troops assume peacekeeping responsibilities. In the meantime, it is very likely that the entire \$123 million in PKO funds will be obligated to the vastly under resourced African Union mission.

Most important, however, even assuming this supplemental request is fully funded, the U.S. will still be facing an estimated **\$450 million shortfall for FY06.**

UN Peacekeeping Promotes U.S. National Security and is Cost Effective

- **UN does the work, so the U.S. doesn't have to:** “[UN Peacekeeping] is much more cost effective than using American forces. And of course, America doesn't have the forces to do all of these peacekeeping missions, but somebody has to do them. And the United States has to pay its share of people doing them.”- *Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, before the House SSJC Appropriations Subcommittee on March 9, 2005.*
- **DPKO helps maintain stability abroad:** Late last year, [The Human Security Report](http://www.humansecurityreport.info/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=63), a major international study on peace and war, judged that, contrary to popular belief, the global security climate improved dramatically between 1988 and 2001, with genocides and politicides plummeting by 80 percent between 1988 and 2001. The study attributed that decline to the explosion in conflict prevention, peacemaking and post-conflict activities, including increases in the number and complexity of UN peacekeeping missions. You can see the report at: <http://www.humansecurityreport.info/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=28&Itemid=63>
- **UN Peacekeeping: A good deal for the U.S.:** A recent General Accounting Office (GAO) study concluded that UN peacekeeping is eight times less expensive than funding a U.S. force (because the UN is half as expensive and the U.S. only pays a quarter of the costs). It also indicates that using a UN force helps with subsequent nation building by bringing in development aid. According to the GAO, “The UN's strengths include multinational participation, extensive peacekeeping experience and an existing structure for coordinating nation-building activities.”
- **OMB rates CIPA “Very Effective”:** OMB just gave CIPA its highest (three-star) rating under its Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART), judging CIPA funds to be effective, achieving their stated goals and linked to the State Department's objectives. The full assessment is at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/summary.10002212.2005.html>
- **UN Peacekeeping has a record of success:** A 2005 RAND report suggests the UN is better suited for peacekeeping missions than the U.S., making it not only more efficient but more effective. The study compared 16 U.S. and UN nation-building missions and found that of the “eight UN-led cases, seven are at peace. Of the eight U.S.-led cases, four are at peace; four are not—or not yet—at peace.” The results are attributed to the UN's extensive experience in the field of global peacekeeping. By contrast, the report states, “United States, in contrast, tends to staff each new operation as if it were its first and destined to be its last. . . Recruitment is often a problem, terms tend to be short, and few individuals volunteer for more than one mission.”

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