

The Canadian contingent consisted of logistics personnel, administrative support staff and several staff officers. The Canadians were involved in arranging communications relating to the ceasefire and in establishing mine awareness training and demining programs to enable the resettlement of refugees. UNAMIC was the precursor to a much larger force of approximately 16,000 peacekeepers, known as the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). The UNAMIC operation ceased in May 1992 as UNTAC commenced. The Canadian UNTAC contingent is now 214 strong and consists of engineers, a transportation logistics unit, a naval contingent and additional headquarters personnel.

Ex-Yugoslavia

Canada is providing some 1,050 personnel to the 13,000-strong United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR I), including an infantry battalion, a combat engineer regiment, military observers and members of the RCMP. The Canadian contingent deployed in late March 1992. Its mandate is to carry out vehicle and foot patrols, establish check points, and perform area and perimeter protection, as well as to maintain routes, carry out mine clearance operations and look after the construction and maintenance of shelters in Croatia.

The Canadian peacekeepers were temporarily

deployed to Sarajevo airport to allow the airlift of humanitarian relief supplies into that city. The battalion returned to Croatia after being relieved by a larger force of French, Egyptian and Ukrainian units. Canadian Major-General Lewis MacKenzie was the first Chief of Staff for the force and later served as Sector Commander Sarajevo.

Another contingent of 1,250 Canadian troops has been dispatched to Croatia to be part of a protection force in Bosnia-Herzegovina (UNPROFOR II). Canada is considering a UN proposal to deploy this battalion in Sarajevo. One company of the Canadian contingent with UNPROFOR II has been temporarily redeployed to Macedonia pending the arrival of military personnel from the Nordic countries.

Canada has also been participating in the European Community Monitoring Mission (ECMM) since September 1991. The ECMM's mandate was originally to help broker a ceasefire. It now monitors the ceasefire and any other agreements made between the Serbians, Croatians and Moslems. Unlike the UN contingent, whose movements are restricted to the four UN protected areas, the ECMM is able to operate throughout all of the former republics of Yugoslavia. Twelve Canadians currently serve with the ECMM.

Somalia

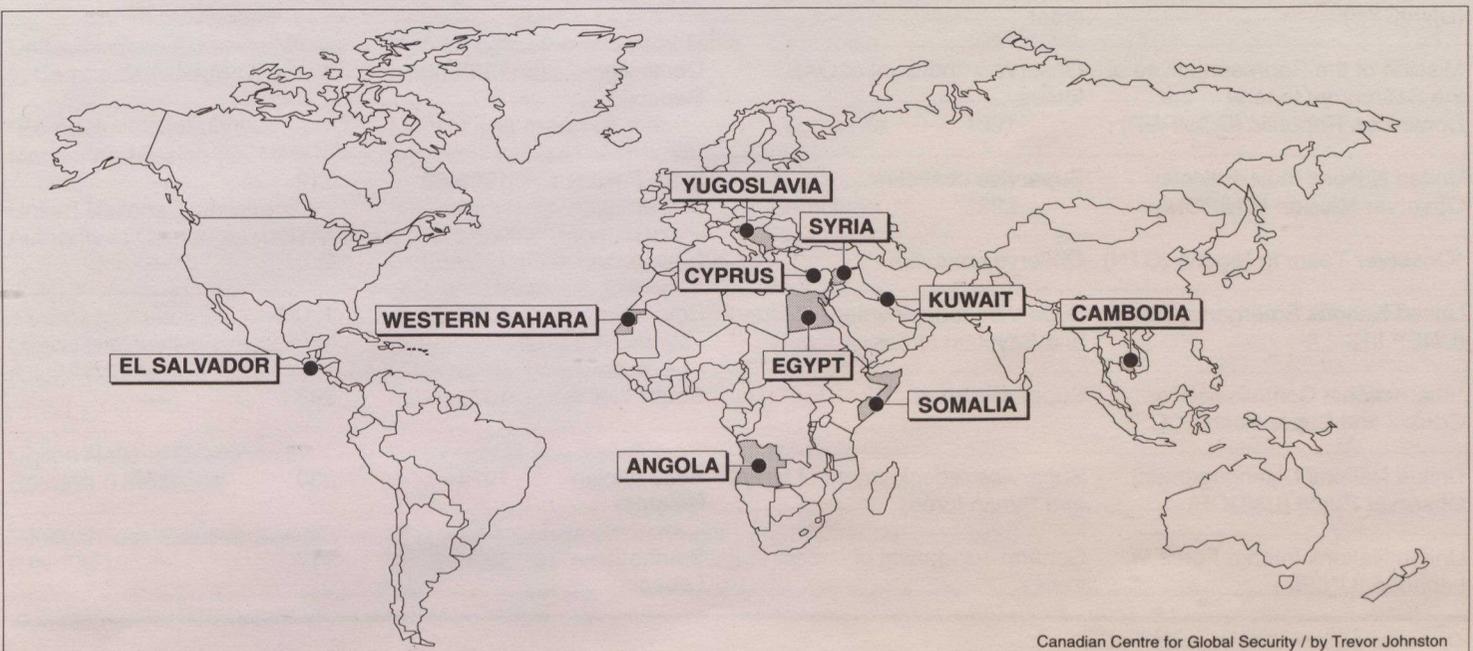
On December 3, 1992, the UN Security

Council adopted Resolution 794, which paved the way for a US-led coalition of countries, called the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), to use all necessary means to "establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia."

Canada supports Resolution 794 and is contributing to UNITAF, which now numbers over 30,000 troops from 21 countries. The Canadian contingent of over 1,300 military personnel was in the field by the first week of January, replacing Canada's earlier commitment of up to 750 military personnel for peacekeeping duties with the UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). Resolution 794 authorized the suspension of UNOSOM's deployment. The Secretary-General will likely decide when and where to employ UNOSOM peacekeepers only when order has been re-established in the country.

The main body of the Canadian contingent consists of 900 soldiers from the Canadian Airborne Regiment Battle Group (Petawawa, Ontario). The Canadian battalion is presently situated in Belet Huen and is expanding its field of responsibility to include outlying areas. It is supported by Canadian Forces armoured vehicles, a signals platoon, engineers and support staff. In addition, a Canadian Forces supply ship, HMCS *Preserver*, is stationed off Mogadishu to provide logistical and medical support.

Current Canadian Peacekeeping Deployments



Canadian Centre for Global Security / by Trevor Johnston