

an additional contribution of \$1 million to the International Red Cross and \$7 million to be divided among four UN Agencies, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the World Food Program, UNICEF [the UN Children's Fund] and the World Health Organization. I am also happy to announce the extension of projects with CARE Canada for the installation of water purification units in Sarajevo and with Queen's University for developing a network of rehabilitation centres for the wounded and handicapped, also in Sarajevo. Canada will also contribute half a million dollars to the special United Nations fund for the restoration of essential services in Sarajevo.

Having said that Mr. Speaker, I want the House to understand that it is increasingly difficult to sustain all of these efforts — especially at a time when the conflict still rages, when the parties are far from a peaceful settlement, and when the prospect of lifting the arms embargo may compromise the UN's mandate and endanger all peacekeeping forces in the region. The "contact group" is making a significant contribution to the negotiating process although prospects for a settlement remain far from certain. Canada fully expects to play a role in the diplomatic process commensurate with the size and importance of our peacekeeping contribution.

I believe it is possible to sustain our role in the UN Protection Force, at least in the short run. We need to give negotiations a chance to work. We need to ensure the provision of humanitarian assistance while political pressure takes effect. What may prove to be necessary are adjustments in the size or disposition of Canada's contribution at a time when there are other real demands on our peacekeeping forces. Whatever changes we may need to make in the months ahead, the first priority of Canadian policy must be the conclusion of a peace agreement among the parties.

Canada is also playing a key role in the efforts of the UN and the OAS [Organization of American States] to help in the restoration of democratic government in Haiti. I think the House will share my relief at the last minute agreement reached between the U.S. negotiators led by former President Carter and members of the *de facto* military regime. We look forward to an early return of Jean-Bertrand Aristide to his rightful place as democratically elected President of Haiti.

Canada will play a prominent role in rebuilding democracy in that troubled country. As the situation permits, the Government proposes to send some 700 Canadians — 100 RCMP engaged in training and monitoring activities, and 600 members of the Canadian Forces in support and logistics roles — to help during this vital period.

Turning to the situation in Rwanda, the Canadian position has been clear from the beginning. Last May the Government called