

Civilian Operations became involved in every facet of public life in the Congo and drew on a wide variety of UN and other agencies for expertise. In the area of transportation, for instance, a team of engineers was recruited to reopen the country's most important port at Matadi. The Leopold docks and the railroads to the interior were also reopened by ONUC. The International Civil Aviation Organization sent a team of experts to restore civilian air traffic and maintain air safety. Meteorologists from the World Meteorological Organization helped train control tower personnel, and telecommunications were restored and maintained by technicians supplied by the International Telecommunications Union.

Relief operations were conducted by the Food and Agricultural Organization and UNICEF. The World Health Organization and the Red Cross sent teams of doctors and nurses to restore and run medical services. ONUC provided scholarships for local students to study abroad and provided six professors and a technician to the medical school in Leopoldville.

In agriculture, Congolese were trained to run farm machinery, and a Veterinary College in Kivu province was reopened. In education, ONUC improved and conducted training programmes for teachers. In 1961, UNESCO, through ONUC, provided the entire staff at a teachers college. To help rebuild the public service, ONUC assisted in setting up a new Ministry of Public Services and provided training courses for senior public servants. It also provided scholarship assistance to the national School of Law and Administration. In all, some 2,000 experts were employed by Civilian Operations.

### THE CYPRUS EXPERIENCE

The United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established in March 1964, following the outbreak in December 1963 of widespread intercommunal violence between Greek and Turkish Cypriots. As part of their mandate, the peacekeepers were expected to prevent further outbreaks of violence and assist in the restoration of normal conditions by helping to re-establish and maintain law and order.

Twenty-seven years later, UNFICYP continues to operate in Cyprus. It has been extensively involved in providing humanitarian relief to the local population and has assisted in repairing and maintaining the social fabric of Cyprus, largely through supporting the efforts of UN specialized agencies or organs such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and international humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

UNFICYP has also been dedicated to ensuring that the population in the peacekeeping zone can function day-to-day. Personnel from UNFICYP act as military escorts and

observers so that agricultural owners can work their land in territory occupied by the other side. They negotiate the restoration of public services and ensure that they operate efficiently, and establish clinics and stock them with medical supplies.

### *UNFICYP: Operation Economics and Civilian Police*

The UNFICYP operation has both a civilian Special Representative and a Military Force Commander. The aforementioned social service activities of the military forces have been organized largely under the Operation Economics department of UNFICYP, which, after the outbreak of fighting in 1974, expanded to encompass relief activities.

In 1974, the Secretary-General appointed the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees as Coordinator of United Nations Humanitarian Assistance for Cyprus. Under his auspices organizations such as the ICRC, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme organized relief activities that UNFICYP assisted.

The intra-state nature of the Cyprus conflict suggested a police component (UNCIVPOL) for UNFICYP, to help maintain law and order, safeguard civil rights, and establish a balance between, and communicate with, both Greek and Turkish Cypriot police forces. UNCIVPOL became active in April 1964 with a broad range of internal security duties, including liaison with the Cypriot police, and investigating incidents involving Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Like the military force, UNCIVPOL is composed of multinational detachments. They do not carry weapons and have no powers of arrest. Still, they have been useful in negotiating the release of hostages, investigating criminal cases, and ensuring against the maltreatment of individuals.

### *NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN OTHER UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS*

#### *United Nations Good Offices Missions in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP)*

As part of its mandate, the UN mission sent to Afghanistan in 1988 was to work with the UNHCR to monitor the return of refugees to that country. Because of continued fighting, this was done only to a limited extent.

#### *United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)*

Deployed to southern Lebanon in 1978, UNIFIL organized the delivery of non-military supplies — food, water, and medicine — to those in need. It has also been extensively involved in humanitarian relief and economic activities. This has included everything from repairing roads and buildings to the carrying out of a vaccination