

The CF must carry out the same exercise for the same reasons. We are also facing limitations on both our personnel and financial resources. My aim today, then, will be to examine the challenges confronting Canada's military and the issues that must be resolved if we are to continue to operate effectively as peacekeepers. In doing so, I will describe:

- the changing nature, expanding scope and burgeoning number of missions;
- our abilities to sustain the operations in which we agree to participate; and
- DND's contributions to helping the UN become a more effective coordinator of international peacekeeping initiatives.

I will also discuss the costs associated with peacekeeping today -- and they are considerable -- as well as the future of peacekeeping, which is very likely to continue its evolution as an important instrument of conflict resolution.

During the past four years alone, the UN has created 14 new missions, which is one more than the 13 missions established in the 40 years before. Eight missions have been started since the Gulf War ended, only two years ago. And as the missions have increased in number, they have also increased in size and even more dramatically in scope. The mission in Cambodia, for instance, involves more than 20,000 people and is providing a transitional government prior to elections.

Needless to say, bringing order to countries torn by strife and hunger is becoming an increasingly complex undertaking requiring an equally complex response. Peacekeeping in the past normally involved the positioning of third party troops or observers between warring factions, with the express consent of those factions, and with the presumption of a firm ceasefire. In contrast, the peacekeeping missions being deployed today are taking on broad roles and multiple objectives and they're involving many more players.

In addition to the expected military element, today's missions also include police, electoral officials, human rights experts and civilian observers. Their participation, and the concurrent activities of non-governmental relief organizations, make it necessary for military commanders to take a holistic approach, involving all the stakeholders in mission planning and operations to ensure coordination from beginning to end.

As the makeup of missions has changed so too have the type and range of activities. In the case of the former Yugoslavia, the line between peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance has been blurred. In Somalia, Canadian troops are involved in an enforcement action related directly to a humanitarian mission. We may need a new term to describe this type of action. One suggestion is "protective peacekeeping."