

Second, the need for the UN to be innovative in its use of peacekeepers will require the employment of civilians disposing of a wide variety of skills.

Third, for those countries hesitant to be involved in the military aspects of peacekeeping, the use of civilians can open the way for their participation in future operations. For example, in Namibia the then Federal Republic of Germany and Switzerland were able to contribute, respectively, a civilian maintenance unit and a civilian medical element to UNTAG.

That the UN has already been seized with the issue of civilians in peacekeeping is evidenced by the "Report of the Secretary General" of 18 September 1990. In that report Mr. de Cuellar addressed the issue of the use of civilian personnel in peacekeeping operations such as UNTAG. But he also examined how far the functions that have traditionally been performed by military personnel — logistics, technical and supply-support — could instead be performed by civilians. He concluded that when it was cost-effective to do so, civilians could and should be used to fulfil these duties.

NOTES

- 1 Non-military tasks refers to those activities carried out by troops that are not normally considered intrinsic to the soldier's profession and that under normal circumstances would be undertaken by a civilian.
- 2 It is important to note that the administration, organization, and command and control of each peacekeeping operation may vary according to the mandate and nature of that operation. Therefore the comments in this section are general and may not apply to each specific operation.
- 3 International Peace Academy, *Peacekeeper's Handbook*, Pergamon Press, New York, 1984, p. 31.
- 4 I am grateful to Col. Michael Houghton, Director of Peacekeeping Operations, Department of National Defence, for this observation.
- 5 F.T. Liu, "The Significance of Past Peacekeeping Operations in Africa to Humanitarian Relief," in: Thomas G. Weiss (ed.), *Humanitarian Emergencies and Military Help in Africa*, The MacMillan Press Ltd., London, 1990, p. 25.
- 6 Chester A. Crocker, "Southern African Peace-making," *Survival*, May-June 1990, p. 222.
- 7 For background on the political/diplomatic maneuvering that led to the Settlement Plan implementation agreement see: Robert S. Jaster, "The 1988 Peace

Accords and the Future of South-western Africa," *Adelphi Paper* No. 253 (Autumn 1990); Fen Osler Hampson, "The Superpowers and Conflict Resolution in Southern Africa," in: Institute for International Studies, Brown University, *Superpowers and Regional Conflict in a Post-Cold War World: The Caribbean Basin and Southern Africa*, Occasional Paper No. 4., 1990; and, Chester A. Crocker, *op. cit.*

- 8 The UNHCR repatriation programme was not formally a part of UNTAG. It was conducted separately, though under UNTAG auspices, in fulfilment of the Settlement Plan for Namibia.
- 9 Murrack Goulding, "Statement Delivered to the DPI/IPS Symposium on The Changing Role of the United Nations in Conflict Resolution and Peace-Keeping," (Edited transcript), Singapore, 13 March 1991, p. 3.
- 10 F.T. Liu, "The Role of Civilians in Various Types of UN Peacekeeping Operations," (Unpublished paper), 10 April 1991.
- 11 See: Thomas G. Weiss, *op. cit.*; Indarjit Rikhye, "The Future of Peacekeeping," *Occasional Papers on Peacekeeping* No. 2, International Peace Academy, New York, 1989; Aage Eknes, "Revitalizing Peacekeeping. Old Constraints, New Challenges," *NUPI Notat* No. 407, August 1989; and Robin Hay, "Humanitarian Ceasefires: An Examination of Their Potential Contribution to the Resolution of Conflict," *Working Paper* No. 28, CIIPS, Ottawa, July 1990.

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