

CANADIAN & JAPANESE CONTRIBUTIONS TO UN PEACEKEEPING:

More than “Boots on the Ground”

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19 April 2012



Peace and Goodwill Among Nations



Peacekeeping: Canadian Tradition



1957



1988



1992



1994



1996



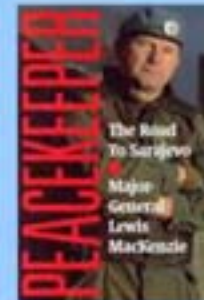
1995



2000



2001



1993



2003

100,000 Uniformed Personnel in UN Peacekeeping



Difficult Situations 1993-95



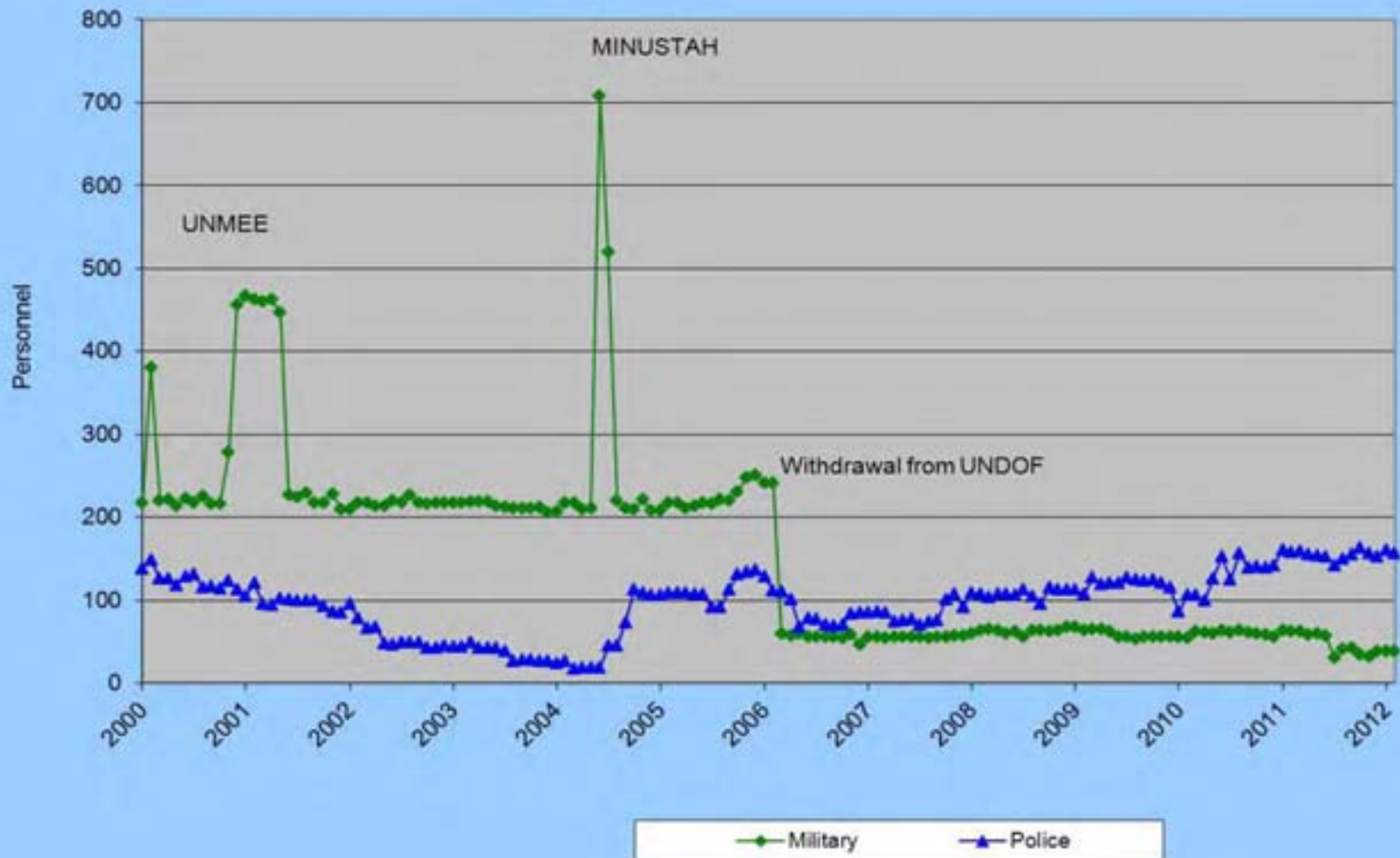


Canadian Uniformed Personnel in UN PKO

(Total Military and Police, 1990-2011)

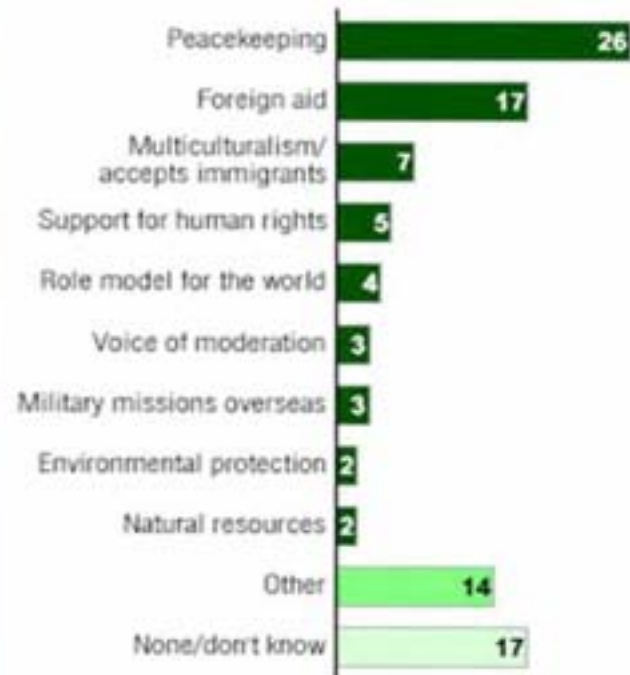


Canadian Military & Police in UN PKO (2000 to 2012)



Canadians View Peacekeeping as ...

Canada's most positive contribution to the world



Q.27

In your opinion, what is the most positive contribution that Canada, as a country, makes to the world?

- Only 3% cite support of allies in military campaigns, including war on terror
 - Telling result given current role in Afghanistan
- Peacekeeping emphasis declined since 2006 (35%)
- Survey in January 2008

Japanese Contributions

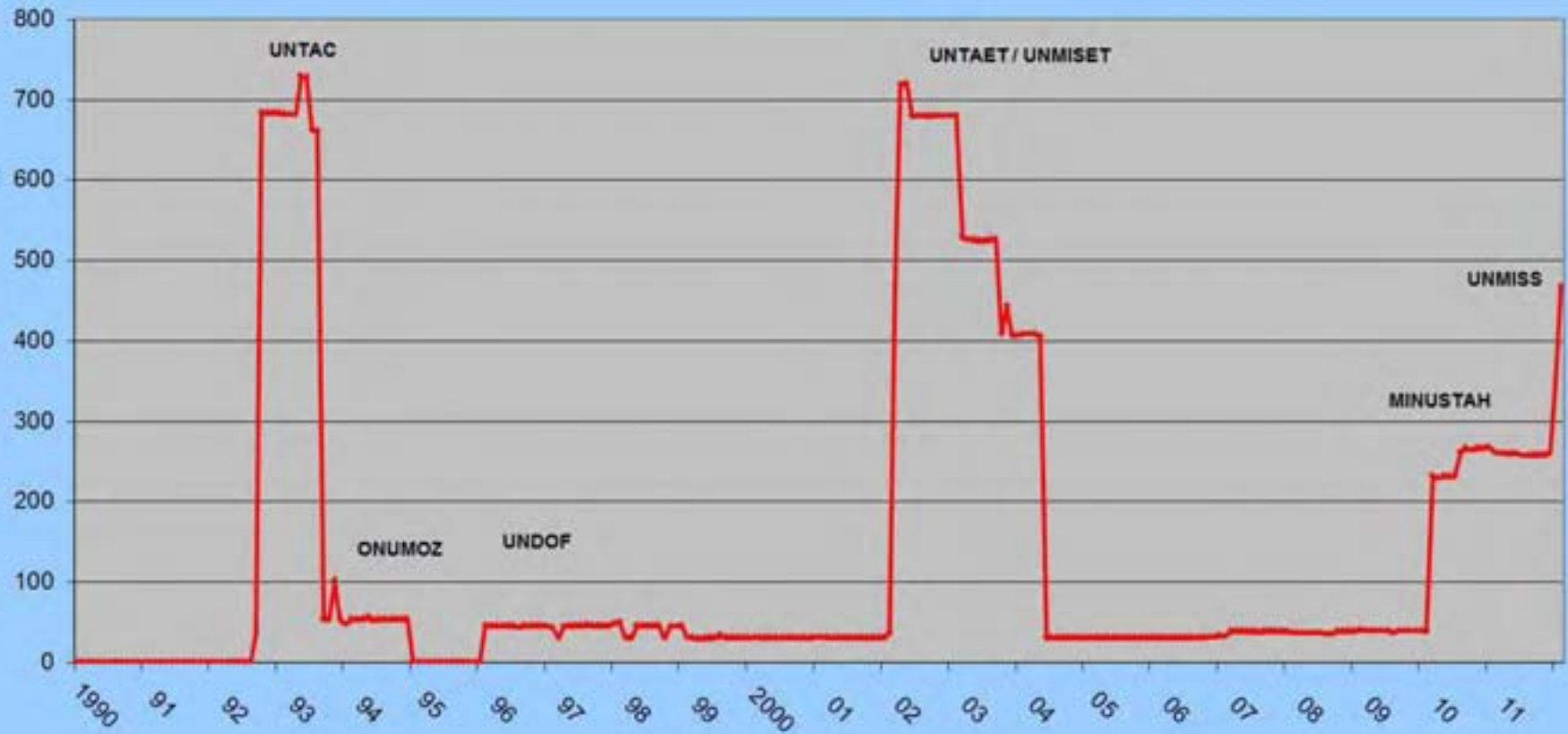


The nameplate unveiling ceremony recognizing the participation of the Japanese secondary support contingent in UNDOF



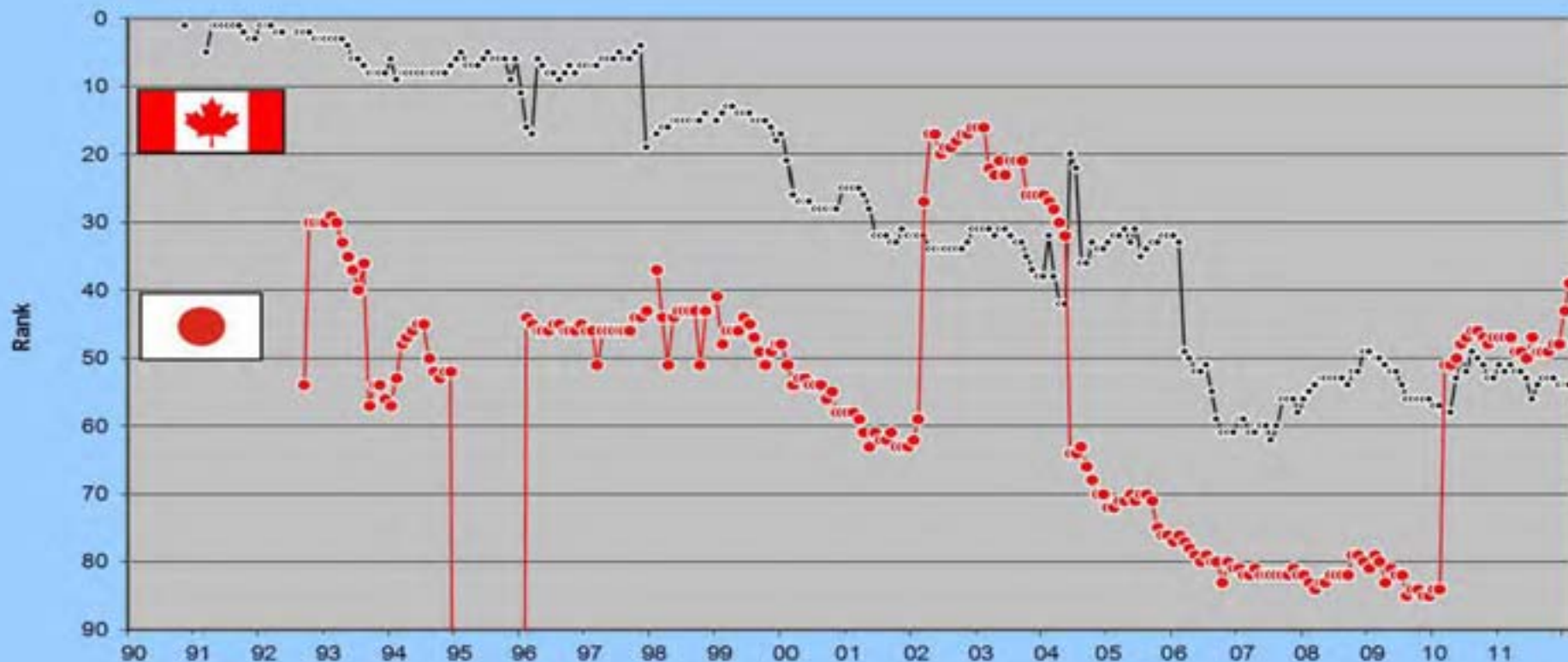


Japanese Personnel Contribution to UN PKO (Total Military and Police, 1990–2012)



Rank among all contributing countries

(by # uniformed personnel), 1990 - 2011



Japan and Canada: East Timor 1999



Partnership in the Golan Heights







24 March 2006: CF Roto 85 on yells "BONZAI" to their friends from the Japanese Contingent, who served at their side at Camp Ziouani. Since 1974, more than 12,000 CF members deployed to the Golan Heights region.

Financial Contributions

PKO Assessments 2011-12

1	United States	27.14%
2	Japan	12.53
3	United Kingdom	8.15
4	Germany	8.02
5	France	7.55
6	Italy	5.00
7	China	3.93
8	Canada	3.21
9	Spain	3.18
10	R. of Korea	2.26

RECOMMENDATION:

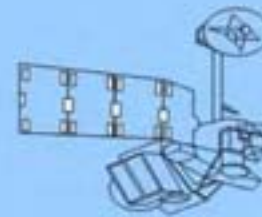
Monitoring Technologies for
PKOs

The Rising Sun, the Maple Leaf, the Blue Beret and the Electronic Eye:

Technological Innovation in UN Peacekeeping Operations



EVOLVING TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN LIFE

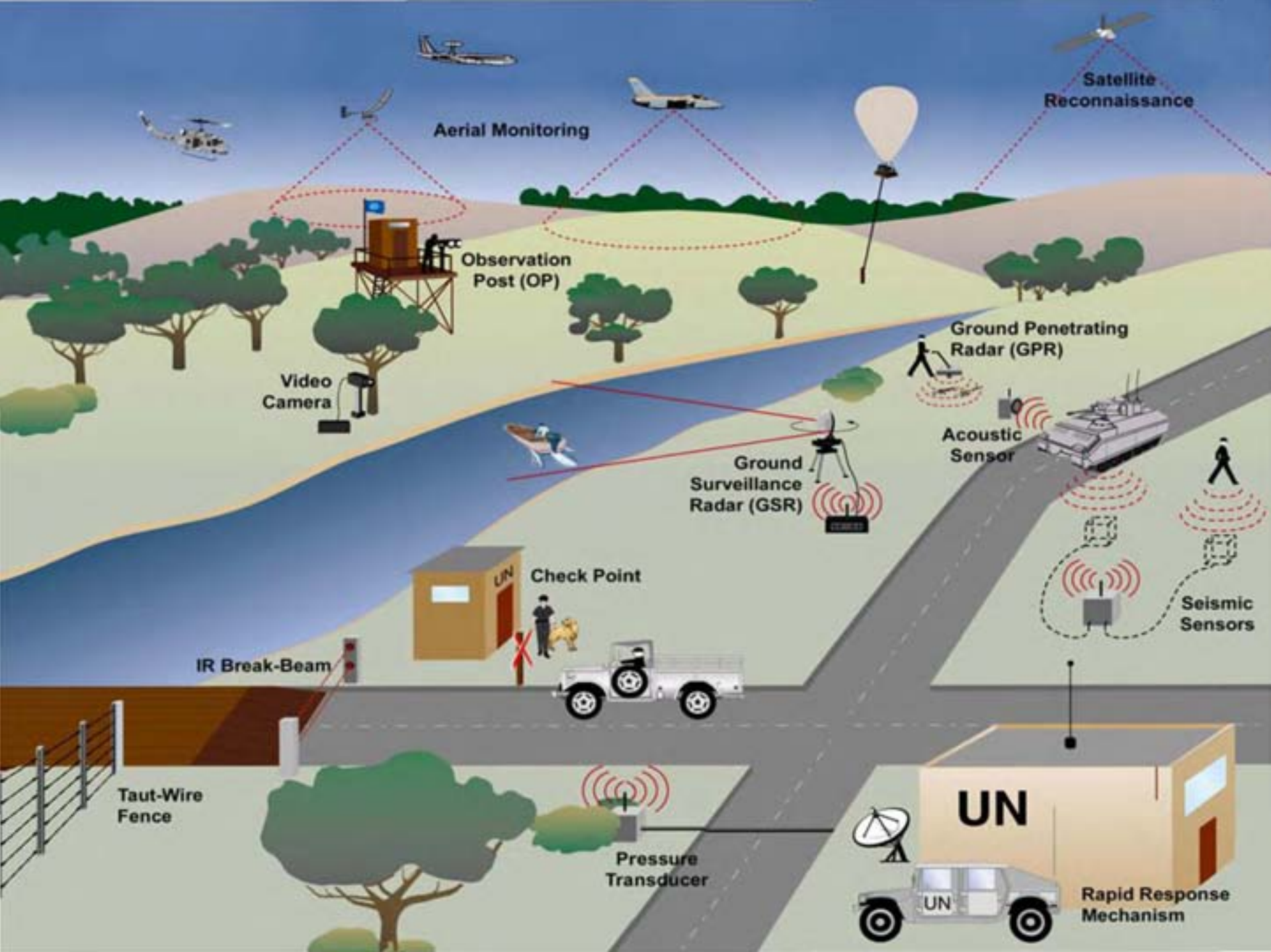


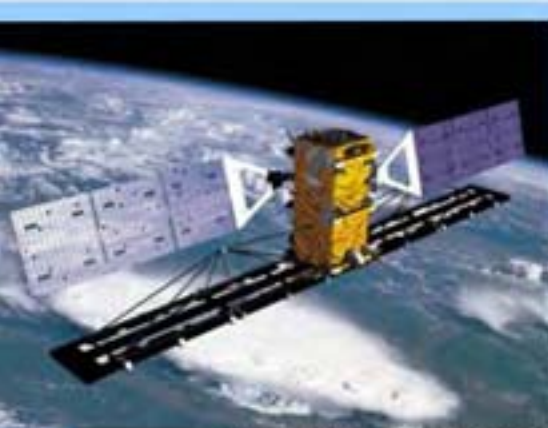
UN OBSERVATION EQUIPMENT - Outdated



TECH BENEFITS

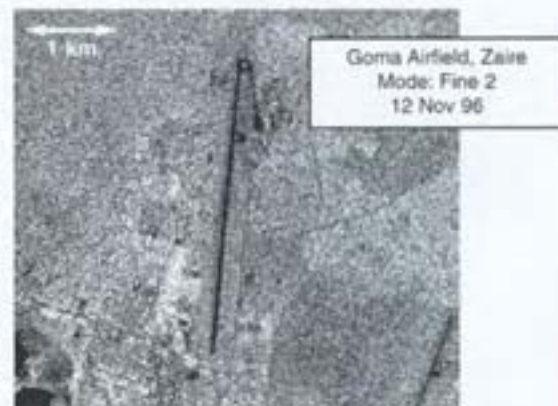
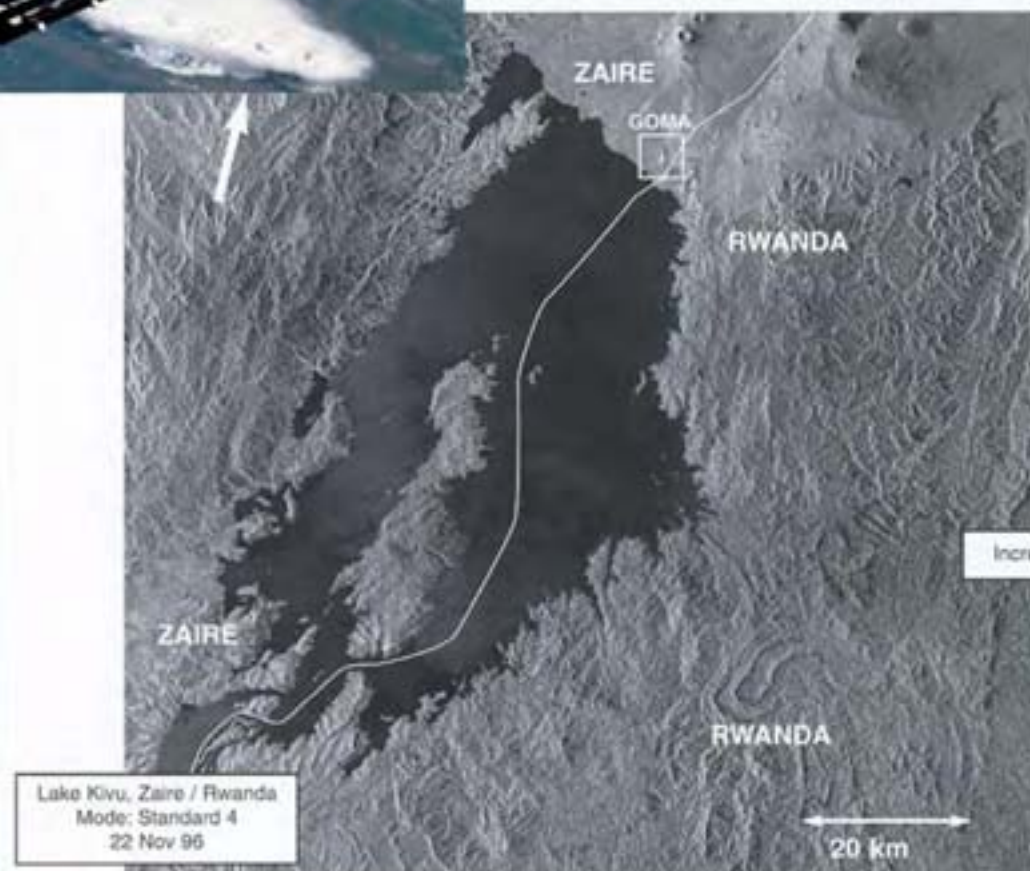
- Increases *range* and *accuracy* of observation
- Permits *continuous* monitoring
- Increases *effectiveness* (including *cost-effectiveness*, in some cases)
- Decreases *intrusiveness*
- Increases *safety*



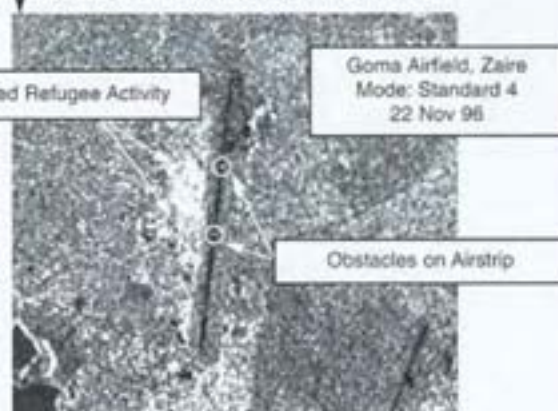


Radarsat

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE



Changes of note between Nov 12 & 22



© Canadian Space Agency / Agence spatiale canadienne 1996. Data received by the Canada Centre for Remote Sensing. Processed and distributed by RADARSAT International.

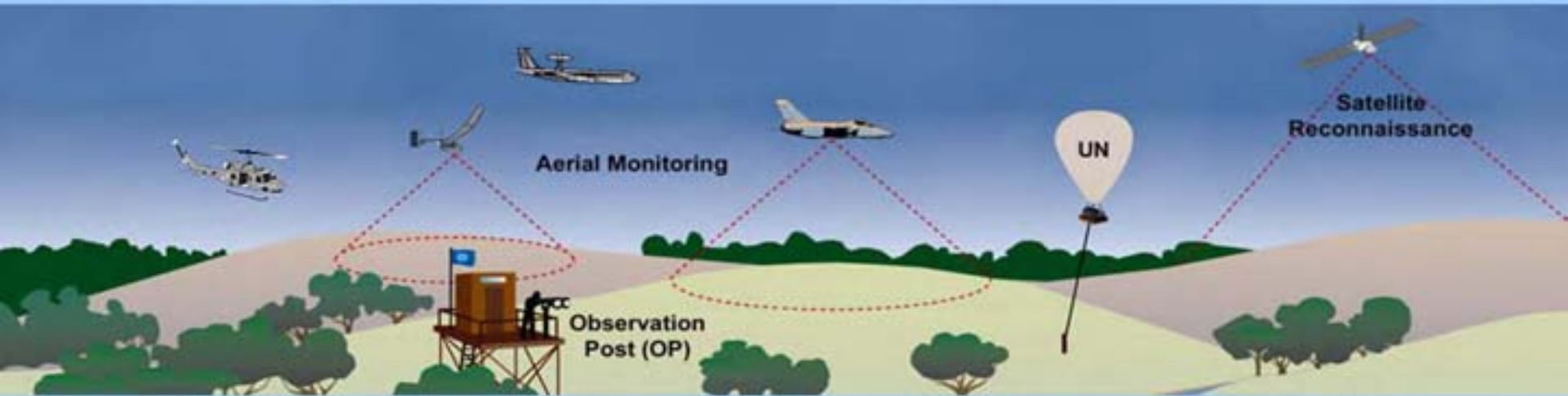
CENTRAL AFRICA - REFUGEE ACTIVITY

November 12 & 22, 1996

Fine 2 & Standard 4

EYES IN THE SKY:

Airborne and Satellite Reconnaissance for UN Peacekeeping





“UN helicopter patrols area of the Congo where LRA rebels believed to be hiding in 2005.”



MONUC AVIATION SECTION
1999 - 2006 AND BEYOND

*Celebrating 150,000
hours of safe operations*



MONUC Aviation

- Over 100 aircraft
- 1,600 personnel
- Helicopters:
 - Lama (Allouette III)
 - to Mi-76
 - MI-35 (Mi-24/25)
- Runway rehab.
- \$200 million of 1.1 billion MONUC budget
- 20,000 personnel flown annually
- 175,000 hours with no fatalities

Forward-looking Infrared (FLIR) camera freeze frame showing two suspected rebels approaching a vehicle on road



UN UAVs?



Israeli



Australian



Japanese



Canadian

American



Hand launched



MULTISENSOR VEHICLE

- Coyote Reconnaissance Vehicle
- APC outfitted with GSR, IR sensors, low light TV, laser range finder
- Mobile; extendible mast
- Advanced communications
 - No real time image trans.
- “All seeing, all hearing”
- (Also weapons suite)



UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, 2001





Canadian Strengths

- Experience
 - Over 50 UN PKOs
 - Over 4 robust NATO PSOs
- Technologically advanced
 - NATO standards plus
- Political position
 - Politically acceptable / trustworthy
 - Impartial
- UN/NY
 - Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) leadership
 - Special Committee on Peacekeeping

Japanese Strengths

- Committed to peace
- Technology capacity
 - Leading producer and pioneer
 - Military and civilian (industrial) expertise
 - Engineers in UNMISS
- Peacekeeping Experience
 - Emphasis on safety and non-violence
- UN/NY
 - Security Council presence (twice/decade)
 - Leadership of the Security Council WG on Peacekeeping

Cooperation

- Diplomats
 - Special Committee on Peacekeeping
 - Military adviser
- Defence officials & soldiers
 - Guidelines for Monitoring Teams
- Research scientists
 - DRDC experiments on UAV

Common Goals

- Effectiveness of PKO
- Safety of peacekeepers
 - Reduce fatalities
- Support of UN as instrument for peace
- Overcome “technophobia” in the UN

TECHNOLOGY FOR PEACEKEEPING



RECOMMENDATION: Develop UN technological capabilities together for monitoring in PKO



- Defence science cooperation (research)
- Education and training (Symposium)
 - UN University
 - Japan Peacekeeping Training and Research Center & International Peace Cooperation Activities Training Unit
 - Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Peace Support Training Centre
 - Canadian Forces College, NIDS
- Field missions deployment
 - Haiti, South Sudan
 - Standby tech units (using potential Acquisition and Cross-Servicing Agreement (ACSA))
- UN New York
 - C34
 - Secretariat
 - COE Working Group

Special Committee on Peacekeeping



March 2007 Briefing

KEEPING WATCH

Monitoring, Technology & Innovation
in UN Peace Operations



Published by
UN University
Press, Tokyo,
2011

A. Walter Dorn

Foreword by LGen The Hon Roméo A. Dallaire (Ret'd)

Challenges

- Cost constraints
 - Budget cuts (DND)
 - Vs costs of non-action
- Export controls?
 - Lease or sell
 - Contingent owned-equipment
- Technological unawareness
- Commitment to UN & int. security





Peace Operations: A Continuing Adventure



