

other international bodies in peacekeeping and the promotion of international security. Since 1947, approximately 79,000 Canadian servicemen and servicewomen have participated in 15 peace-restoring, peacekeeping and truce supervisory operations mounted by the United Nations and four truce supervisory or observer missions conducted outside the aegis of that world body. Excluding the Korean War period, the largest annual commitment of Canadian forces personnel to peacekeeping operations occurred in 1964-65 when approximately 2,600 servicemen were actively involved in seven missions.

The United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) was established in 1964 with Canada providing one of the first contingents. In 1986, the Canadian contingent consisted of 515 regular and reserve force personnel.

In the Middle East, Canada has been involved in the United Nations Disengagement Observer force (UNDOF) on the Golan Heights primarily in communications, logistics and technical support; and the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) in Egypt, Syria, Israel, Lebanon and Jordan as military observers or on staff.

In Korea, Canada has an officer on a seven-nation advisory group as part of a United Nations military armistice commission.

Canadian participation in the United Nations military observer group in India-Pakistan is now limited to military airlift support in the twice-yearly move of headquarters between Srinagar and Rawalpindi.

In 1986, Canada joined the multinational force and observers in the Sinai. Canadian participation is 136 personnel in a rotary wing aviation unit and on the staff.

21.8.5 Military training assistance

From April 1982 to March 1984, the Canadian forces provided a three-person medical detachment to the Commonwealth military training team in Uganda. Under the military training assistance program, countries receiving training assistance, or negotiating with Canada for assistance, include Antigua, Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, Ghana, Jamaica, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Canada provides training facilities for some NATO countries on a cost-recovery basis. British military forces were trained in Canada under the terms of a 10-year agreement signed in 1971. A

similar agreement was signed with the Federal Republic of Germany in 1973.

21.9 Emergency planning

Emergency Preparedness Canada (EPC) evolved from the former Emergency Planning Canada. The name change on July 1, 1986 more fittingly reflects its mandate: to co-ordinate the federal response to emergencies and encourage emergency preparedness to protect the health, life and property of Canadians. EPC reports directly to the Minister of National Defence and operates under the authority of the Emergency Planning Order (PC 1981-1305, May 21, 1981).

Canadian emergency response system. When disaster strikes, the individual is the first line of defence. If the disaster is so severe that individuals cannot be expected to cope on their own, they request aid from their municipal services. If the emergency gets beyond local resources, the provincial government may be asked for assistance. Although ready to assist at any time, the government of Canada normally becomes involved only when a provincial government asks for assistance. The exception is when the emergency or some aspect of it falls within the jurisdiction of the federal government.

Usually, EPC knows about a disaster before federal help is requested; its situation centre in Ottawa monitors emergencies across Canada. This ensures that the government is prepared to assist when needed. Depending on the emergency, the most appropriate department takes the lead on behalf of the government of Canada, with other departments providing support. Every federal department, agency and Crown corporation must plan and prepare to take on emergency responsibilities that relate to their normal functions and resources. For example, Transport Canada plans for assisting in possible disasters involving trains, ships and aircraft; Health and Welfare Canada plans for emergencies involving disease or injury; the Canadian Armed Forces plan and prepare to make their varied capabilities available when needed. EPC planners work with departmental officials to ensure these plans are as effective and as up to date as possible.

Federal/provincial co-operation. The governments of the provinces, of the territories and of Canada work together in many areas of emergency preparedness. An EPC regional director in each provincial capital is in constant touch with provincial and territorial emergency officials to ensure a country-wide network of preparedness.