

CANADA'S CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACEKEEPING IN LEBANON: PRESERVING PEACE AND STABILITY

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Introduction

Peacekeeping is a term used to describe a wide range of United Nations (UN) and other international efforts aimed at maintaining peace and security in areas affected by conflict or unrest. Peacekeeping efforts are typically led by the UN, but may also involve other international organizations, regional organizations, or individual states (Melin & Kathman, 2023).

The evolution of peacekeeping has taken place over several decades, and has seen the development of a number of different approaches to maintaining peace and security in conflict-affected areas (Bara & Hultman, 2020). Early peacekeeping missions were focused on monitoring ceasefire agreements, with peacekeepers primarily serving as observers and mediators between conflicting parties. Over time, peacekeeping missions have become more complex, with peacekeepers taking on a wider range of responsibilities, including supporting the disarmament of former combatants, protecting civilians, and helping to create the conditions for lasting peace (Bove et al., 2022).

In recent years, peacekeeping has become increasingly focused on conflict prevention, as well as on addressing the root causes of conflict, including poverty, inequality, and lack of good governance. This has led to the development of a number of innovative approaches to peacekeeping, such as community-based peacekeeping, which seeks to engage local communities and build their capacity to maintain peace and security (Blair et al., 2022).

Despite these changes, peacekeeping remains an important tool for

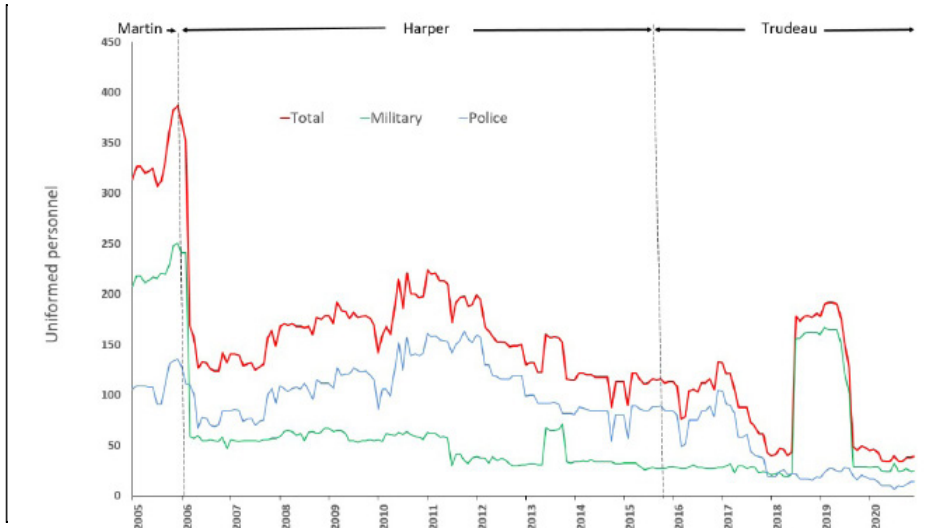
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promoting peace and stability in areas affected by conflict. However, it is also widely recognized that peacekeeping efforts face a number of significant challenges, including the need for adequate resources, the difficulties of operating in complex and often hostile environments, and the need for effective coordination and cooperation between different actors involved in peacekeeping missions.

Canada has a long history of participating in peacekeeping missions and is widely recognized as one of the largest contributors of peacekeeping troops and police officers in the world (Spooner, 2010). Canada has participated in over 50 peacekeeping missions since the establishment of the UN in 1945 (Maloney, 2002).

Starting with the first military observer head, BGen Harry Angle of UNMOGIP (the first observer mission, established in April 1948 for Kashmir), Canada has been a major contributor of people to UN peacekeeping operations. Canada proposed the United Nations Emergency Force (UNEF) in Egypt in 1956 and contributed significantly, including an entire battalion's worth of troops, during the duration of the deployment (1956–67). Canada sent significant units (battalions) to the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) for close to thirty years (1964–1993). Canada was the only country to participate in all peacekeeping operations during the Cold War, with around 1,000 deployed on average over 40 years. In fact, it kept being a major force until the early 1990s. Canada sent 3,300 uniformed personnel to the UN in 1993 (including in Bosnia, Cambodia, Mozambique, and Somalia). From its inception in 1974 until the Harper administration withdrew them in 2006, Canada provided the UN Disengagement Observer Force in the Golan Heights (UNDOF) with around 200 logisticians (see figure 1).

Figure 1: Contribution by month, from 2005 to 2020 (Dec), showing governments in power at the time



Source: Davis et al, 2021; using data from Department of National Defence

In the early years of peacekeeping, Canada was a leading contributor of troops and played a key role in establishing the principles and practices of modern peacekeeping. Canada has also been a strong advocate for the use of peacekeeping as a tool for promoting peace and stability, and has been a vocal supporter of efforts to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of peacekeeping operations (Dorn & Libben, 2018).

Over the years, Canada has contributed troops, police officers, and other personnel to peacekeeping missions in a variety of countries and regions, including Africa, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Haiti (Dorn, 2005). In addition, Canada has also provided significant financial and logistical support to peacekeeping missions, including through the deployment of transport and communications equipment, as well as through the provision of training and capacity-building programs for peacekeepers (Maloney, 2005).

Despite its long history of participation in peacekeeping, Canada has faced a number of challenges in recent years, including concerns about the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations and the safety and security of peacekeepers in the field (Wagner, 2006). Nevertheless, Canada continues to play a significant role in peacekeeping efforts and remains committed to supporting international peace and security (DFAIT, 2013a).

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the role of Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon and its contribution to preserving peace and stability in the region. Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon is an important case to study for several reasons.

To begin with, Lebanon is a complex and challenging environment, with a long history of conflict and political instability. By examining Canada's peacekeeping efforts in this context, it is possible to gain insights into the effectiveness of peacekeeping in addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting lasting peace and stability.

Moreover, Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon provides an opportunity to examine the challenges and limitations of peacekeeping efforts in the modern era. With increasing demands on peacekeepers to address a wider range of issues, including the protection of civilians, disarmament of former combatants, and support for peacebuilding and reconstruction, this study will help to shed light on the challenges and limitations of peacekeeping in complex and challenging environments.

Finally, by examining Canada's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon, this study will contribute to our understanding of the role that individual states can play in supporting international peace and security. Canada has a long history of engagement in peacekeeping and has been a significant contributor of troops and resources to peacekeeping missions around the world. This study will help to shed light on the strengths and weaknesses of Canada's peacekeeping efforts and will inform future efforts to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations.

Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon is an important case to study as it provides insights into the challenges and limitations of peacekeeping in complex and challenging environments, the role that individual states can play in supporting international peace and security, and the effectiveness of peacekeeping in addressing the root causes of conflict and promoting lasting peace and stability.

Research questions

The following research questions will guide this study:

What was the role of Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon in promoting peace and stability in the region?

How did Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon contribute to the wider peacekeeping efforts of the UN and other international actors in the region?

What were the main challenges faced by Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon, and how were these challenges addressed?

What were the strengths and weaknesses of Canada's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon, and what can be learned from this experience to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping missions in the future?

Literature Review

Peacekeeping has been a central tool of the international community for promoting peace and stability around the world. The concept of peacekeeping has its roots in the idea of preventing the escalation of conflict and promoting peace and stability through the deployment of neutral international forces.

The evolution of peacekeeping can be traced back to the late 1940s and 1950s, with the establishment of the first peacekeeping missions by the UN. The initial focus of peacekeeping was on maintaining ceasefires between conflicting parties and monitoring armistice agreements (UN, 2021). Over time, the scope of peacekeeping expanded to include the protection of civilians, disarmament of former combatants, support for peacebuilding and reconstruction, and the promotion of the rule of law and human rights.

The end of the Cold War marked a new phase in the evolution of peacekeeping, with the UN taking on an increased role in responding to conflict around the world (DFAIT, 2013b). This was reflected in the increased number of peacekeeping missions and the broader range of tasks assigned to peacekeepers.

Despite these changes, the fundamental principles of peacekeeping have remained consistent over time. Peacekeeping continues to be based on the principles of impartiality, the consent of the parties, and the use of force only in self-defense (UN, 2022). Peacekeeping is designed to provide a neutral and impartial presence that can help to prevent the escalation of conflict and promote a peaceful resolution to disputes.

One of the key strengths of peacekeeping is its ability to provide a stabilizing presence in conflict-affected areas. By maintaining a presence on the ground, peacekeepers can help to reduce tensions, prevent violence, and create a more secure environment for civilians. In addition, peacekeeping missions can play an important role in supporting the transition from conflict

to peace by facilitating the disarmament of former combatants, supporting the reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons, and promoting the rule of law and human rights (UN, 2016).

However, peacekeeping is not without its challenges. One of the main challenges facing peacekeepers is the changing nature of conflict, which has become more complex and multifaceted in recent years. This has led to an increased demand for peacekeepers with specialized skills and capabilities, as well as a more robust mandate that allows them to respond to the changing nature of conflict (Murphy, 2007).

Another challenge facing peacekeepers is the need to maintain the consent of the parties to the conflict. This requires peacekeepers to remain neutral and impartial, and to avoid taking sides in the conflict. This can be difficult in practice, particularly in environments where the conflicting parties have strong political, ethnic, or religious ties (Shinar, 2009).

Lebanon is a small country located in the Middle East that has a complex and often tumultuous history. The conflict in Lebanon can be traced back to the late 1940s, when the country gained independence from France and became one of the first Arab states to adopt a democratic form of government (UNSC, 2000).

However, despite its early promise, Lebanon has been plagued by conflict and instability over the years. This has been driven by a number of factors, including political and economic divisions, ethnic and religious tensions, and external influences from neighboring countries.

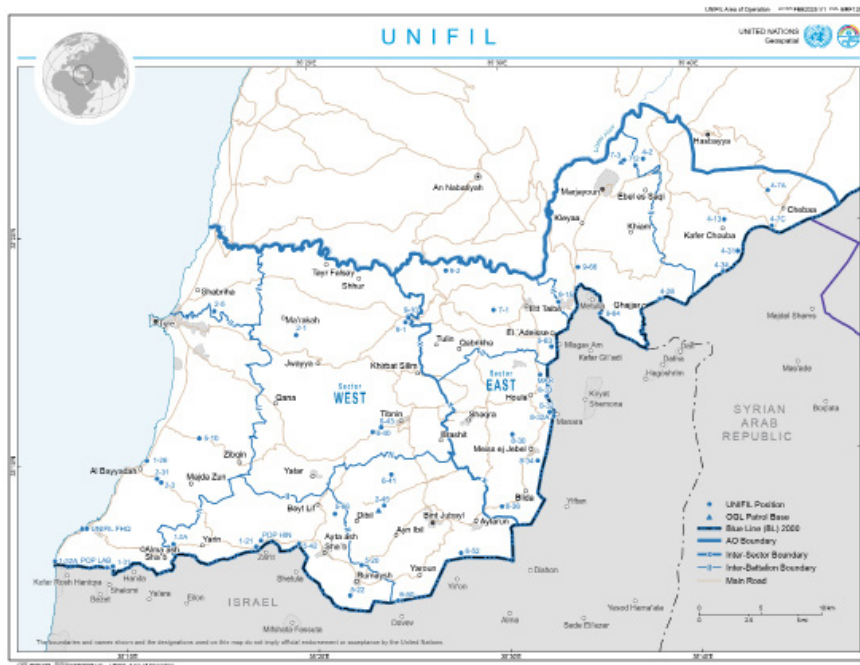
One of the most significant periods of conflict in Lebanon was the civil war, which lasted from 1975 to 1990. During this time, the country was torn apart by sectarian fighting between different religious and ethnic groups, and the conflict resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of people and the displacement of hundreds of thousands more (Zreik, 2021).

Since the end of the civil war, Lebanon has faced a number of challenges, including political and economic instability, sporadic outbreaks of violence, and ongoing tensions with neighboring countries. In recent years, the country has been affected by the conflict in Syria and has been struggling to address the influx of refugees from that country (Zreik, 2022).

Since the end of the civil war in 1990, the UN has been involved in peacekeeping operations in Lebanon, with the goal of promoting peace and stability in the country (Murphy, 2007). The first peacekeeping mission in Lebanon was the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which was established in 1978 with the mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to restore international peace and security

in the area. Over the years, UNIFIL has undergone several expansions and modifications to its mandate, reflecting the changing nature of the conflict in Lebanon (UNIFIL, 2019).

Map 1: UNIFIL Deployment Areas in Lebanon



Source: UNIFIL official website <https://unifil.unmissions.org/unifil-maps>

In addition to UNIFIL, the UN has also been involved in other peacekeeping and peacebuilding efforts in Lebanon. For example, the UN has supported the Lebanese government in its efforts to disarm and demobilize armed groups, and has helped to promote the rule of law and human rights in the country. The UN has also played a critical role in supporting the Lebanese people in the aftermath of the 2006 war between Israel and Lebanon, by providing humanitarian aid and assistance to those affected by the conflict (Shinar, 2009).

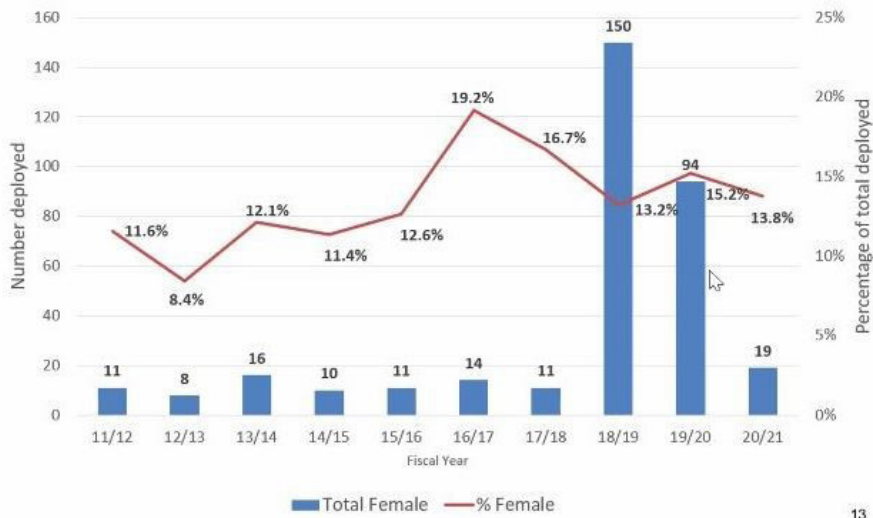
Canada has a long history of participation in peacekeeping operations, dating back to its involvement in the first peacekeeping mission in the Middle

East in 1948. Over the years, Canada has been one of the largest contributors of peacekeepers to UN missions and has played a leading role in promoting the ideals of peacekeeping and international cooperation (Chief of Defence Staff, 2016).

Canada’s contributions to peacekeeping efforts have taken many forms, including the deployment of military personnel, police officers, and civilians to conflict zones around the world. Canada has also provided financial and technical support to peacekeeping missions, and has played a leadership role in the development of new peacekeeping strategies and practices (World Bank, 2022).

Figure 2: Women in Canadian Armed Forces deployed to UN peace operations over the decade 2011-2021 by Fiscal Year

Number and Percentage of Women Deployed to UN Peace Operations, 2011/12 - 2020/21



Source: Davis et al, 2021; using data from Department of National Defence

In recent years, Canada has continued to be a major contributor to peacekeeping efforts globally, with Canadian peacekeepers serving in missions in countries such as Haiti, South Sudan, and Mali. Canada has also

been a strong advocate for peacekeeping reform and has called for the UN to enhance its peacekeeping capabilities, including by increasing the use of new technologies and strengthening partnerships with regional organizations (Chief of Defence Staff, 2019).

Canada has been a significant contributor to UNIFIL since its inception, and Canadian peacekeepers have played an important role in promoting peace and stability in southern Lebanon (Myers & Dorn, 2022).

UNIFIL's mandate has evolved over time to address the changing nature of the conflict in Lebanon. Initially, UNIFIL was tasked with confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and restoring international peace and security in the area (Makdisi, 2014). Over the years, its mandate has expanded to include tasks such as supporting the Lebanese government in its efforts to disarm and demobilize armed groups, and promoting the rule of law and human rights in the country.

Canada's contribution to UNIFIL has been consistent over the years, and Canadian peacekeepers have served in a variety of roles, including as military observers, infantry personnel, and police officers. Canada has also provided financial and logistical support to the mission, and has played a leadership role in supporting the peacekeeping efforts of other countries (Canada Parliament House of Commons, 2019a).

Methodology

The study will use official UN documents, such as the annual reports of UNIFIL and other relevant peacekeeping missions, to provide a comprehensive overview of Canada's involvement in peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon. The study will also use government reports and policy documents, such as those produced by the Canadian Department of National Defence and the Canadian Department of Foreign Affairs, to understand Canada's approach to peacekeeping and its policy priorities in the region. Media reports, including those from reputable news organizations, will be used to provide a broader understanding of the context of the conflict in Lebanon and the challenges facing peacekeepers in the region.

This study will use thematic analysis which involves identifying and coding common themes that emerge from the data, and organizing them into categories to gain an understanding of the central issues and perspectives related to Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon. It will also use content analysis through systematically analyzing the content of documents and other written sources, such as official UN documents, government reports,

and media reports, to understand the evolution of peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon and Canada's contributions to these efforts.

Results

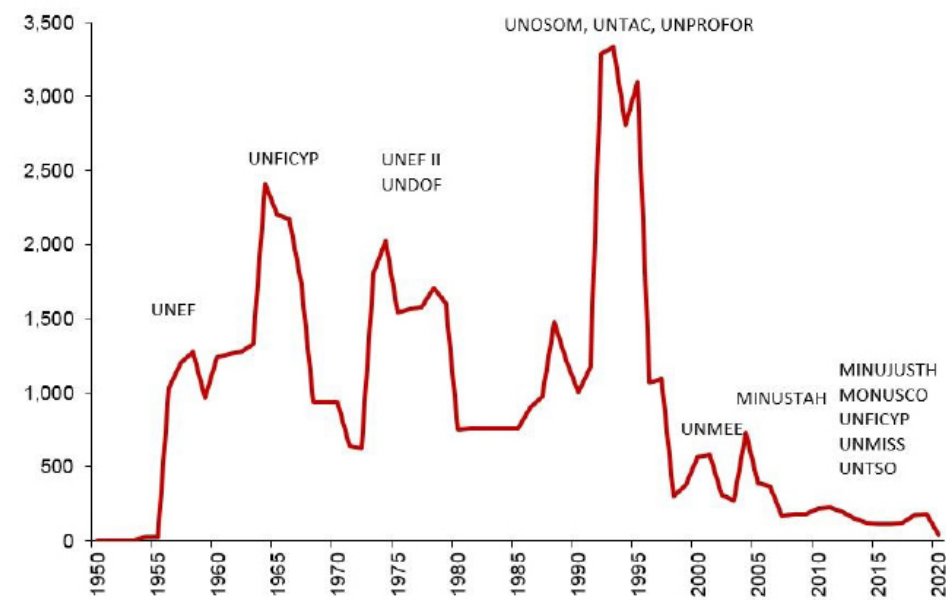
Overview of Canada's contribution to UNIFIL in Lebanon

Canada has been a significant contributor to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) since the mission's inception in 1978 (Shinar, 2009). Canada's contributions to UNIFIL include both financial and personnel resources.

Canada provides funding to UNIFIL through its contributions to the United Nations peacekeeping budget. This funding supports the mission's overall operations, including logistics, equipment, and the provision of necessary services to peacekeepers (Canada Parliament House of Commons, 2019b).

Canada has provided personnel to UNIFIL in various capacities, including military personnel, police officers, and civilian staff (see figure 2). Canadian military personnel have served as peacekeepers, providing security and stability in the mission area. Canadian police officers have contributed to the development of local policing capabilities and have helped to promote the rule of law. Canadian civilian staff have provided essential support to the mission, including administrative, logistics, and communications support (Hatto, 2009).

Figure 3: Canadian contributions of uniformed personnel from 1950 to 2020 (maximum of each year)



Source: Canada DND, Canadiansoldier.com, W. Durch, UN DPI

In recent years, Canada has consistently maintained a significant military presence in UNIFIL, with Canadian peacekeepers serving in a variety of roles, including leadership positions, liaison officers, and military observers. Canada's commitment to UNIFIL reflects its commitment to peacekeeping and to promoting peace and security in the region (Marta, 2009).

Canada's involvement in UNIFIL is aimed at promoting peace and security in Lebanon and the surrounding region. This is achieved through the presence of peacekeepers, who help to prevent and mitigate conflict, and through the provision of support to local authorities to strengthen their capacity to maintain security.

Canada's participation in UNIFIL is a demonstration of its support for the United Nations and its peacekeeping efforts. By contributing personnel and resources to the mission, Canada helps to ensure the success of UNIFIL and the United Nations more broadly.

One of the primary objectives of UNIFIL is to protect civilians and ensure their safety. Canadian peacekeepers play an important role in this

effort by monitoring the security situation, preventing violence, and working with local authorities to ensure the protection of civilians.

Canada's involvement in UNIFIL is also aimed at promoting the rule of law and supporting the development of local policing capabilities. This helps to create a stable and secure environment in which civilians can live free from fear and violence (Edström & Gyllensporre, 2013).

By promoting peace and security in Lebanon, Canada's involvement in UNIFIL helps to build stability in the region and contributes to the prevention of conflict and violence. This is an important objective for Canada, given the region's strategic importance and the potential for instability to spill over into other countries.

Impact of Canada's peacekeeping efforts on the peace process

There are a number of metrics by which to assess Canada's contribution to the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the subsequent peace process in Lebanon. Canada's contribution to UNIFIL has helped reduce bloodshed and conflict in Lebanon, one of the country's most important outcomes. This has been accomplished through deploying peacekeepers to help avoid and lessen violent incidents, as well as by providing resources to help local governments increase their security forces' effectiveness (Shinar, 2009). Canada's participation in UNIFIL has aided in spreading the rule of law and bolstering the growth of local law enforcement. This has contributed to the overall peace process in Lebanon by making it more secure and safe for ordinary people to go about their daily lives without fear of reprisal. As a result of Canada's participation in UNIFIL, the humanitarian situation in Lebanon has improved.

Canada's contribution to the well-being of the populace may be traced back to the country's commitment to maintaining peace and order (Canadian Armed Forces, n.d.). The peace and security of the region has been bolstered by Canada's participation in UNIFIL, which has also contributed to the reduction of conflict and violence in the area. Considering the strategic importance of the region and the risk of a domino effect from insecurity, this is a significant development. Canada's presence in UNIFIL is an indication of the country's dedication to maintaining international stability and its backing of UN peacekeeping operations. Canada's participation in the operation, both in terms of personnel and funding, demonstrates the country's dedication to international security and peace (UNIFIL, 2021).

Through its participation in the UNIFIL, Canada has played a crucial

role in fostering peace and stability in the country. Multiple significant contributions have come from Canada toward this end. It has ensured the safety of civilians through the sending of troops to UNIFIL, where they seek to reduce violence and protect the populace. Canada has helped the Lebanese government strengthen its ability to keep the country safe and secure (UNSC, 2006). Efforts have been made to improve the effectiveness of local police and security agencies by giving training and other sorts of support.

As a member of UNIFIL, Canada has contributed to advancing the rule of law and protecting human rights in Lebanon (Canada Parliament House of Commons, 2008). This has included collaborating with regional leaders to foster the growth of police and legal systems that are open and transparent and uphold the rights of all citizens. Canada's contributions to Lebanon's stability go beyond financial aid. This has aided in the recovery of communities hit hard by violence and conflict, and improved the lives of citizens in such areas. To a large extent due to Canada's presence in UNIFIL, the region has become more peaceful and secure (Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada, 2015). This has contributed to the region's safety and stability, which benefits both the local populace and the entire region.

Challenges and successes in maintaining peace in Lebanon

Canada has made major contributions to peacekeeping in Lebanon, but the country has faced various problems in upholding the peace there. Changes in government and political disputes between factions have created a highly unpredictable political climate in Lebanon. Canada's efforts to foster peace and stability in the country have been hampered by this lack of clarity regarding the identities and motivations of the main players (Murphy, 2007).

The amount of aid Canada can provide to peacekeeping in Lebanon is limited. Because of the reliance on national contributions, Canada's commitment to UNIFIL peacekeeping in Lebanon has had to be weighed against its participation in other international and domestic peacekeeping missions. Canada has had to foster peace in a difficult and at times hostile environment due to the extensive violence and strife that has plagued the country. The reluctance to change has also presented difficulties in Lebanon (Thakur, 2019). There are some groups within the country that are antagonistic to the presence of foreign peacekeepers and have been resistant to the United Nations' and other international players' peacekeeping efforts.

Peace and stability in Lebanon have been helped by Canada's

peacekeeping activities in a number of ways. Canada's participation in UNIFIL as a stabilizing force in Lebanon. Reduced violence and conflict, as well as an increased sense of safety for the local population, are direct results of the deployment of peacekeepers. Canada has worked with Lebanon's local groups and community leaders to support their efforts to foster peace in their communities. Together with municipal authorities and other players, Canada has helped enhance Lebanon's local institutions, contributing to the country's capacity growth and stability (UNIFIL, 2019). Canada's efforts to foster conversation and understanding across Lebanon's many populations have helped ease tensions and create a more peaceful environment. Canada has been a strong voice in favor of human rights in Lebanon, actively promoting the rights of marginalized groups and lending assistance to initiatives that safeguard civilians and advance peace (Goes & Leenders, 2006).

Broader impact of Canadian peacekeeping efforts on the international community

The effects of Canada's peacekeeping activities have spread well beyond the borders of the individual missions in which it has participated. The international community's dedication to fostering global peace and stability has been bolstered by Canada's participation in peacekeeping missions. The international community and the general public both recognize Canada as a top peacekeeper due to the country's extensive history of peacekeeping. The efforts of the United Nations to spread peace and stability around the world are bolstered by Canada's financial support of peacekeeping deployments (OECD, 2018). Canada's involvement in peacekeeping missions has contributed to a more peaceful world by bringing calm to areas plagued by war and bloodshed. Canada's peacekeeping operations have led to the development of collaborations and relationships with other countries and organizations, which will aid in the future promotion of peace and stability (Wagner, 2006).

As a symbol of Canada's dedication to promoting peace and stability on a worldwide scale, the country's peacekeeping activities have far-reaching consequences. As a result of Canada's involvement in peacekeeping missions, other countries have increased their own capabilities for peacekeeping. Canadian participation in peacekeeping operations bolsters the United Nations' efforts to maintain international tranquility and security (Global Affairs Canada, 2021). The international cooperation and coordination that Canada's peacekeeping operations have facilitated has the potential to significantly advance the cause of peace and stability in the years to come. The trust and relationships built by Canada's participation in peacekeeping

missions have aided in the resolution of conflicts and the promotion of stability. Canada has contributed to the creation of best practices in the field of peacekeeping through the use of its extensive experience and knowledge.

Discussion

The findings of the study add to the existing body of knowledge by providing new insights into the role of peacekeeping in promoting peace and stability in conflict-affected countries. By examining Canada's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon, the study contributes to the understanding of the impact of peacekeeping on the peace process, the challenges faced by peacekeeping missions, and the strategies used to overcome these challenges. The findings can also provide a deeper understanding of the role of the international community in resolving conflicts and promoting peace. This can provide new directions for future research and inform policy-making decisions on peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

The findings of this research paper on Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon provide insights for the application of peacekeeping efforts in other conflict-affected countries. The lessons learned from Canada's involvement in UNIFIL, such as the importance of resources, personnel, and objectives in promoting peace and stability, can be applied to future peacekeeping missions. Additionally, the assessment of Canada's impact on the peace process and the identification of the challenges faced during the mission can inform future peacekeeping efforts in similar conflict situations. By analyzing the effectiveness of Canada's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon, future peacekeeping missions can strive to adopt best practices and avoid potential obstacles in their pursuit of promoting peace and stability in conflict-affected countries.

Additional investigation of the function and impact of peacekeeping missions in promoting peace and stability in various conflict-affected nations can be recommended for future research in the field of peacekeeping and conflict resolution. The difficulties encountered by peacekeeping forces and the methods employed to overcome them can be investigated. In-depth analyses of how peacekeeping operations affect host populations and whether or not they are able to maintain peace over time. Local players and the contribution of civil society to peacebuilding can be investigated. The international community, neighboring countries, and non-state players are only some of the external actors whose participation in the success or failure of peacekeeping missions are investigated. Analyze how well peacekeeping

troops perform in protecting people, advancing human rights, and holding perpetrators of human rights abuses accountable in post-conflict countries. Examination of how recent developments in technology, such as unmanned aerial vehicles and remote sensing, have altered the nature of peacekeeping missions and their capacity to achieve their stated goals of establishing and maintaining calm in conflict zones.

Suggested research may address the effects of peacekeeping operations on the economic growth, political stability, and provision of public services in war-torn countries are the focus of this research. An examination of the difficulties encountered by peacekeeping missions in fostering stability in post-conflict settings, with a focus on the function of disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) programs and the involvement of international actors in their implementation.

The findings of this study can inform further investigation into the following topics relevant to peacekeeping and conflict resolution. Testing how well various peacekeeping tactics work to restore calm to war-torn nations. Analyzing the effectiveness of various groups, such as the United Nations, regional organizations, and civil society, in maintaining peace. Examining how effective peacekeeping operations are in maintaining stability in post-conflict nations. Finding out what obstacles peacekeeping forces encounter and how they might be overcome is an important part of the job (Jung, 2009). Taking a look at how peacekeeping personnel interact with local populations, and how such interactions might be improved for the greater good of maintaining peace and stability. The effect of regional and international cooperation on peacekeeping and conflict resolution is investigated. Analysis of the effects of peacekeeping operations on post-conflict reconstruction and development over the long term. Evaluating how new technology may affect or improve peacekeeping missions and other forms of conflict resolution.

Conclusion

The following is a summary of the main points made in the analysis on Canada's peacekeeping deployment in Lebanon and its part in maintaining security there. The research gives a thorough introduction to the idea of peacekeeping, its history, and its function in preserving safety and tranquility. This research paper summarizes the background of the Lebanon conflict, and the development of peacekeeping efforts in the country. Canada's participation in UNIFIL in Lebanon is only one example of the many places across the world where Canada has helped maintain peace. The research examines Canada's

peacekeeping activities in Lebanon and their effect on the peace process using a variety of data sources and approaches. The research elucidates Canada's motivations for participating in UNIFIL and details the funds, troops, and equipment the country has provided for the peacekeeping operation. Canada's role in supporting peace and stability, as well as the problems it has experienced, are examined in this paper, together with their impact on the peace process as a whole. This research project takes a look at how Canada's peacekeeping activities have affected the world at large. The paper highlights the lessons learnt during Canada's peacekeeping deployment in Lebanon and makes suggestions for further research on the topic of peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

The significance of the findings of the study can be evaluated in terms of their impact on the existing body of knowledge, their implications for future peacekeeping efforts, and their contribution to the broader field of conflict resolution and peace studies. The findings can offer new insights into Canada's peacekeeping mission in Lebanon and its role in preserving peace and stability in the region, as well as the broader impact of peacekeeping efforts on the international community. The findings can also inform future peacekeeping operations by highlighting the successes and challenges experienced by Canada in Lebanon, as well as providing lessons learned and best practices for other countries to consider in similar contexts. Furthermore, the findings can contribute to the development of new theories and frameworks for peacekeeping and conflict resolution by identifying gaps in the existing literature and suggesting areas for future research.

Contributions to the field of peacekeeping and conflict resolution

The contribution of this study to the field of peacekeeping and conflict resolution lies in providing insight into the experiences and outcomes of Canada's involvement in UNIFIL in Lebanon. The study can provide valuable information about the effectiveness of Canadian peacekeeping efforts in promoting peace and stability in a conflict-affected country. Additionally, the findings of the study can be used to identify best practices and lessons learned from Canada's experience in Lebanon, which can inform future peacekeeping efforts by the Canadian government and military, as well as other countries and organizations involved in peacekeeping. Furthermore, the study can contribute to the existing body of knowledge by comparing its findings with existing theories of peacekeeping and conflict resolution and by highlighting any gaps or limitations in the existing literature. By doing so, the study can provide a foundation for future research and further advancement in the field

of peacekeeping and conflict resolution.

The study advances our understanding of peacekeeping efforts by providing insight into the specific experiences and outcomes of Canada's involvement in the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon, as well as the impact of these efforts on the peace process and on the stability of the region. By exploring the objectives, resources, and personnel contributed, the challenges faced, and the successes achieved, the study provides valuable information that can inform future peacekeeping efforts by Canada and other nations. Additionally, the recommendations for future research can guide future studies in the field to build on the findings of this study and further advance our understanding of peacekeeping efforts and their role in promoting peace and stability.

The study's findings can inform future investigations into peacekeeping and conflict resolution by providing a foundation for further research into related areas. Other peacekeeping missions in conflict-affected nations could be evaluated as a potential direction for future study. This can be useful for gauging the success of peacekeeping operations and figuring out where they might be strengthened.

In recent years, non-state actors including NGOs and civil society organizations have become increasingly active in peacekeeping (Dorn & Libben, 2018). Their contribution to the peace process can be studied in the future. Human rights are an important consideration when analyzing the effects of peacekeeping operations on a country experiencing war. To effectively promote and preserve human rights in peacekeeping operations, more study is needed to examine the effects of peacekeeping.

Examination of gender's impact on peacekeeping has been getting more and more study in recent years. To further understand how gender-sensitive peacekeeping might aid in the peace process and what measures can be taken to make peacekeeping operations more welcoming to all, more study is needed. The success of peacekeeping missions can be in large part gauged by examining how well their efforts to maintain peace can be maintained over time. For the sake of maintaining peace over the long term, future studies can investigate how to make peacekeeping operations more sustainable.

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ABSTRACT

Canada has a long history of participating in peacekeeping missions around the world, and has played an important role in maintaining peace and stability in many conflict-affected countries. This study aims to examine Canada's contributions to peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon, with a focus on the role Canada has played in preserving peace and stability in the country. The research will analyze Canada's involvement in the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), including the impact of Canada's presence on the peace process, the challenges and successes Canada has faced in maintaining peace, and the broader impact of Canadian peacekeeping efforts on the international community. By examining Canada's peacekeeping efforts in Lebanon, this study aims to shed light on the ways in which Canada contributes to peace and stability around the world and to explore the effectiveness of Canadian peacekeeping in resolving conflict and promoting stability.

KEYWORDS

Canada, Peacekeeping, Lebanon, UNIFIL, Stability

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