

## CHAPTER 5

## UNITED NATIONS MEDALS

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<sup>1</sup> Different mission (same ribbon) as the UNAMSIL which Canada did participate in

**UNITED NATIONS SERVICE MEDAL - KOREA**  
**UNK**

**TERMS**

The medal was earned for one day's service under United Nations command in Korea or adjacent areas, including Japan and Okinawa. The medal could also be awarded for an aggregate of thirty days, which need not have been consecutive, spent on official visits of inspections to the qualifying area. The qualifying period was 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1954 (one year longer than the Canadian Korea War Medal).

**BAR**

A permanent bar is attached to the mount with the word KOREA or COREE on it.

**DESCRIPTION**

A circular medal, 35-mm in diameter, made of bronze alloy.

**OBVERSE**

The emblem of the United Nations, which is the globe of the earth viewed from above the North Pole, within a wreath of two olive branches.

**REVERSE**

The inscription in 4 lines:

FOR SERVICE IN / DEFENCE OF THE / PRINCIPLES OF  
THE / NITED NATIONS

or,

POUR LA DEFENSE / DES PRINCIPES DE / LA CHARTE DES  
/ NATIONS UNIES

**MOUNTING**

A single-toe scroll claw attaches to a straight plain suspender.

**NAMING**

The recipient's name is impressed on the rim with the regimental number.



**RIBBON**

The ribbon is 35-mm wide, and consists of 17 alternating stripes of UN blue and white, with UN blue on each edge.

**DATES**

Instituted on 12 December 1950 for service from 27 June 1950 to 27 July 1954.

**ISSUED**

25,584 to Canadian military personnel - a total of 1,225,000 medals were issued.



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<sup>2</sup> Medals of Commander William H. Wilson, DSC, CD, RCN with MID showing the three medals Canadians would receive for service in Korea – medal of the UN Korea Medal with French bar "Coree"  
Colonel James Riley Stone, CM, DSO and bar, CD showing the United Nations Korea medal fourth last medal – Loyal Edmonton Regiment Museum Edmonton

# UNITED NATIONS MEDALS

## General Information

### TERMS

The terms vary for each medal but the most common length of time required is 90 days with a UN Force (30, 60, and 180 days are other lengths used). Medals are also awarded:

- a) if the UN Force is terminated and the person was posted on strength and had physically reported to the Force.
- b) if service is terminated by



death, injury or other disability received while on duty with the UN Force and a certificate to this effect is given by the Commander.

### BARS

The temporary **CONGO** bar was the only bar from 1960 to 1988. Then the **UNGOMAP** and **OSGAP** bars were awarded using the UNTSO ribbon. The local commanders in Haiti began issuing bars and there are now four bars for Haiti. Most medals do not have a bar.

### NUMERALS

Beginning in 1983, Canadians with more than one tour of service in the same UN operation were allowed to wear a small number on their ribbon in undress and a larger number on their ribbon when the medal was worn, to signify multiple tours. The criteria for wearing a number on the ribbon is as follows: if a medal is awarded after 90 days, then to qualify for a second tour, the person would have to do 180 **additional** days after the award of the medal. Each **additional** 180 days would count as another tour. Therefore, the length of time required to earn a tour numeral is normally twice the length of time for the original medal. The most common multiple tour operation for Canadians was for Cyprus with many Canadian military personnel wearing the numbers 2, 3 and even 4 on this ribbon. UNPROFOR also has a large number of numerals.

Medal Earned	Numeral 2	Numeral 3	Numeral 4
180 days	+ 180 days	+ 180 days	+ 180 days
90 days	+ 180 days	+ 180 days	+ 180 days
60 days	+ 120 days	+ 120 days	+ 120 days
30 days	+ 60 days	+ 60 days	+ 60 days

### DESCRIPTION

A circular medal, 35-mm in diameter, made of bronze alloy. Some members of the forces have had their medals plated so that they appear gold in colour but the medal should not be plated and should be worn in the dark

brown state. There are differences in colouring of the medals depending on where they were produced. There are also two distinct variations of the medal: globe flat (largely European) and globe raised (USA made).

**OBVERSE**

The United Nations Emblem surmounted by the letters: UN

The UNEF medal had the UN emblem but had the letters: UNEF at the top rather than UN.

All UN medals since the UNEF have been the same design.

**REVERSE**

The reverse bears the inscription: IN THE SERVICE / OF PEACE in two lines.



**MOUNTING**

There is a ball on the top of the medal through which a loose (13-mm in diameter) ring passes.

**RIBBON**

The ribbons are 35-mm wide (although depending on manufacturer, they can be 34-mm to 36-mm). Colours vary for each mission.

**NAMING**

The medals are issued unnamed.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

A brief outline is given of the reasons for each of the UN Peacekeeping Mission under the specific medal.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Example of units that served in the mission is given. It is not intended that all units be mentioned but enough to give the reader a flavour of who served in the mission.

**Photos of the United Nations Medals** - The majority of the individual photos are taken from the web site of the *Orders and Medals Society of America*.

**UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE (EGYPT)  
UNEF**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 November 1956 and 17 June 1967.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

In October 1956, Israel, Britain and France moved military forces into the Suez Canal zone to secure the Canal. Through the efforts of Canada's External Affairs Minister, Lester B. Pearson, the UN General Assembly agreed to its first peacekeeping force to secure peace in the region (previous operations had been only observer forces). Under the command of Canadian MGen Eedson Louis Millard BURNS, (OC) DSO OBE MC, the UNEF, on 07 November 1956, was given a mandate to secure the removal of Israeli, British and French troops from the Canal Zone and the Gaza Strip and to maintain peace in the area. The first Canadian troops arrived at Abu Suweir, Egypt on 24 November 1956. Egypt abruptly asked the Canadians to leave in May 1967, leading to the six-day war between Israel and Egypt starting on June 5. Thirty-two Canadians lost their lives serving with this force, seven of who were killed while on duty.



**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

- 1,007 at any one time
  - 56 Reconnaissance Squadron (CAC)
  - 56 Signal Squadron
  - 56 Transport Squadron
  - 56 Infantry Workshop
  - 115 Air Transport Unit (Dakota, Caribou and Otter aircraft)

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is sand yellow with a central stripe of UN blue (8-mm) and on each side, 3-mm from the edge, a stripe of dark blue (1-mm) and 2-mm inside the dark blue stripe, a dark green stripe (1-mm).



**ISSUED**

9,963 awarded to Canadians out of a total of 58,031. <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Master Warrant Officer Ralph William Verge, MMM, CD medal group from the Memory Project medal before UNEF is the Korean War Service Medal (Syngman Rhee).

**UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANIZATION IN PALESTINE  
UNTSO  
Operation JADE**



**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **six months** honourable service between 23 April 1948 and present time.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

A force to observe and maintain the cease-fire and general armistice agreements between Israel, Egypt, Lebanon and Syria, following the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. The mission now has a mandate of indefinite duration and acts as an intermediary between hostile parties and seeks to contain isolated incidents.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

20 Canadian Forces officers served for one year periods between February 1954 and 1996. Up to 12 Canadian Forces Officer have served with the force since 1996 and are located in the Golan Heights, in South Lebanon, and in the Sinai. In February 2009, there are seven officers involved with this mission (8 April 2014).

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is UN blue with a narrow (2-mm) white stripe 6-mm from each edge.

**ISSUED**

**1,110** awarded to Canadians to January 2026

(8 serving in April 2014; 4 in 2015 to 2026 and ongoing from United Nations Statistics) <sup>4</sup>

**CASUALTIES**

On 25 July 2006, four UNTSO observers, including one from Canada (Austria, China and Finland) were killed by Israeli strikes on an Observer Group Lebanon patrol base near Khiam in southern Lebanon. According to the UN, the Israelis stated they were responding to "Hezbollah fire from that vicinity" and the four had taken shelter in a bunker under the post. The area around the site was hit by a precision guided bomb from an Israeli jet and shelled a total of 14 times by Israeli artillery throughout the day despite warning calls made by UN personnel to the IDF.



<sup>4</sup> Lieutenant-General Eedson Louis Millard, BURNS, CC, DSO, OBE, MC, CD - Chief of Staff of UNTSO from September 1954 until November 1956 when he took command of UNEF -The medals are in Canadian War Museum Ottawa

**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN LEBANON  
UNOGIL**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **30** days honourable service between 11 June 1958 and 09 December 1958.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

With internal problems in Lebanon between the Lebanese Christian and Moslem inhabitants and the threat of invasion by the United Arab Republic (Egypt and Syria), the Lebanese President requested the UN Security Council to send an Observer Group to Lebanon. The UNOGIL headquarters was in Beirut with 49 observer posts throughout Lebanon and reached a peak of 591 troops, 77 of them Canadian officers and men. The crisis ended with the presence of 14,000 USA soldiers and the election of a new President in July 1958. UNOGIL was ended after just 6 months.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian Army Officers served as United Nations Military Observers.

**RIBBON**

A ribbon of UN blue with a narrow (2-mm) white stripe, 6-mm from each edge (the same ribbon as UNTSO, UNGOMAP and OSGAP).

**ISSUED**

77 awarded to Canadians out of the 591 issued.

**NOTE:** The UNTSO / UNOGIL / UNGOMAP / OSGAP ribbon would only be worn once if a person were entitled to receive two or more of these awards.



**UNITED NATIONS GOOD OFFICES MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN  
UNGOMAP**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 May 1988 and 15 March 1990 (Canada involved 01 May 1988).

**BAR**

A small (12-mm) silver bar fits between the white stripes with the letters **UNGOMAP** on it.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To assist the Secretary General's representative in ensuring the implementation of the agreements relating to the withdrawal of USSR troops from Afghanistan and to investigate and report on violations of the agreement.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Military Observers only (5 at a time for one year)

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is UN blue with a narrow (2-mm) white stripe 6-mm from each edge (the same ribbon as UNTSO, UNOGIL and OSGAP).

**ISSUED**

15 to Canadian Forces members

**NOTE:** The UNTSO / UNOGIL / UNGOMAP / OSGAP ribbon would only be worn once if a person were entitled to receive two or more of these awards.



**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN  
OSGAP**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 15 March 1990 and 31 December 1992 (Canada ended involvement on 31 January 1992).

**BAR**

A small (12-mm) silver bar fits between the white stripes with the letters **OSGAP** on it.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Military advisory team to assist the Secretary General's special representative.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Military Observers only (1 at a time for one year)

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is UN blue with a narrow (2-mm) white stripe, 6-mm from each edge (the same ribbon as UNTSO, UNOGIL and UNGOMAP).

**ISSUED**

3 to Canadian Forces members

**NOTE:** The UNTSO / UNOGIL / UNGOMAP / OSGAP ribbon would only be worn once if a person were entitled to receive two or more of these awards.



**UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVATION GROUP IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN  
UNMOGIP**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded for **six months** honourable service between 20 January 1948 and 20 January 1979 (mission continued until 1996 but Canada not involved after 1979).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

UNMOGIP was established in 1948 to observe the cease-fire line and determine violations between India and Pakistan in the Kashmir area.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian Army Military Observers  
102 RCAF Kashmir Unit with DHC-4 Caribou aircraft  
Canada provided one Hercules twice per year to move the UNMOGIP Headquarters between Strinagar, India and Rawalpindi, Pakistan until 1996.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a dark green (4-mm) centre merging outwards through shades of lighter green to white with an abrupt break into UN blue (4-mm) on the edges.

**ISSUED**

501 awarded to Canadians (initially 4 observers per tour, then increased to 9 observers per tour plus the RCAF personnel).

**EXAMPLE**



**BGen Harry Herbert ANGLE, DSO, CD**

First UNMOGIP Chief Military Observer (CMO)  
Served as CMO from November 1949 until killed in an airplane crash on 17 July 1950.  
First Canadian serving with the United Nations to be killed on duty.

**Major L.A. Jones, CD** served UNMOGIP and with the United Nations India Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM) and was entitled to both medals with the same ribbon. He managed to get the United Nations to approve him wearing a silver 2 on his full-size medals. Major Jones served in WWII and received the 1939/1945 Star, Italy Star, France and Germany Star, Defence Medal, CVSM and Clasp and the 1939-1945 War Medal. He also received the SSM with bar NATO, and Peacekeeping Medals plus of course his UNMOGIP UN medal with a 2 on it and the Canadian Forces Decoration and bar.

**ORGANISATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES AU CONGO  
ONUC**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 14 July 1960 and 30 June 1964.

**BAR**

**CONGO** - When the first medals for service in the Congo were presented, the ONUC ribbon was not available. The medals were therefore presented using UNTSO ribbon (blue with white stripes near each edge) with a small (13-mm) bronze bar with the word CONGO attached to the ribbon. This ribbon and bar were only to be worn until the correct ONUC ribbon was available.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

After gaining independence from Belgium, the native army and police mutinied against its white officers resulting in the breakdown of law and order. Belgium moved in 10,000 troops. The United Nations was asked to provide a force to help the Congolese authorities restore order and deal with the separatist threat of the Province of Katanga. The operation was marked by several bloody battles and rescue operations with 126 UN soldiers killed, 109 soldiers (including two Canadians) died accidentally of from natural causes.



**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

57 Communication Squadron (Royal Canadian Signals Corps)  
436 (RCAF) Squadron (two C-119 Flying Boxcars)  
Royal 22e Regiment (officers and men)  
Military Police

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has dark blue edge stripes (5-mm wide) separated from the dark green centre by white stripes (2-mm wide).

**ISSUED**

1,900 awarded to Canadians (93,000 total). The force had a peak strength of 20,000 members, including up 421 Canadians.

**EXAMPLES**

LCol Jean-André BERTHIAUME OBE CD	
Group Captain William K. CARR	CMM DFC CD
BGen Jacques-Alfred DEXTRAZE	CC CMM CBE DSO CD (OBE)
Major Joseph A.G. Robert DUPUIS	CMM CStJ CD QHP
LCol Paul Augustus MAYER	MBE GM CD
Lieutenant Joseph Terrence LISTON	MBE

## UNITED NATIONS TEMPORARY EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY IN WEST NEW GUINEA UNTEA

### TERMS



The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 October 1962 and 31 May 1963.

### UNITED NATIONS MANDATE

When Indonesia attacked West New Guinea, a mediation plan was set up to allow the United Nations to administer West New Guinea for eight months. The mandate ended with West New Guinea becoming a province of Indonesia.

### CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION

There were two DHC-3 Otters from 116 (RCAF) Air Transport Unit with 12 RCAF personnel to support the operation. One Otter operated on floats and the other was unserviceable for 3 months. The Otter aircraft were based on a small island called Biak off the northwest coast. There was one other Canadian observer.

### RIBBON

The ribbon is dull blue, with 3 central stripes (3-mm each): dark green, white and light green.

### ISSUED

Canadian received 13 medals, 12 of them to the RCAF, out of the 1,576 UN medals issued.

### EXAMPLE

Wing Commander Ralph Gordon Herbert, DFC and bar, CD, RCAF  
Flight Lieutenant A.E. Richards, RCAF



**UNITED NATIONS YEMEN OBSERVATION MISSION  
UNYOM**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **60** days honourable service between 11 June 1963 and 04 September 1964.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

After a military coup established the Yemen Arab Republic, civil war broke out with the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia assisting different factions. UNYOM was formed to assist in the disengagement of UAR and Saudi Arabian military forces and to establish a 20 km demilitarized zone between Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

134 (RCAF) Air Transport Unit consisting of 2 DHC-4 Caribou and 4 DHC-3 Otter aircraft. The unit arrived on 20 July 1963 and the last aircraft left on 15 September 1964.

The UN mission ended 04 September 1964.



**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a dark brown (5-mm) centre merging outwards through lighter brown shades to sand yellow with an abrupt break into UN blue edges (2-mm).

**ISSUED**

36 medals awarded to the Canadians (all members of the RCAF) of the 189 total medals issued.

**EXAMPLE**

Squadron Leader A.I. Umbach, CD, RCAF, Commanding Officer 134 (RCAF) ATU



**UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS  
UNFICYP  
Operation Snowgoose**



**TERMS**

The medal was initially awarded for **30** days honourable service between 27 March 1964 and 27 March 1965.

After one year, the time was changed to **90** days honourable service after 27 March 1965 to the present.

(Canada ended its major contribution in September 1993 and since that time contribute 1 to 2 personnel to Headquarters)

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

UNFICYP was established to prevent a Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1964 and to keep the peace between the Greek-Cypriot (78% of population) and Turkish-Cypriot (18% of population) factions.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

The full rotation is found on page 269, "In the Eye of the Storm", by Fred Gaffen (1987). The following were the rotations after the book was published:

48.	Sep 87 - Mar 88	5e Regiment d'Arillerie du Canada
49.	Mar 88 - Sep 88	3 PPCLI
50.	Sep 88 - Mar 89	Lord Strathcona's Horse
51.	Mar 89 - Sep 89	Royal Canadian Dragoons
52.	Sep 89 - Mar 90	1 RCR
53.	Mar 90 - Sep 90	2 PPCLI
54.	Sep 90 - Mar 91	12 Régiment Blindé du Canada
55.	Mar 91 - Sep 91	1 PPCLI
56.	Sep 91 - Mar 92	2 RCR
57.	Mar 92 - Sep 92	3 R22eR
58.	Sep 92 - Mar 93	1 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (RCHA)
59.	Mar 93 - Sep 93	2 Royal Canadian Horse Artillery (RCHA)
60.	Sep 93 - Sep 13	2 CF Personnel serve at HQ in Nicosia
61.	Sep 13 - Current (2026)	1 CF Member at HQ in Nicosia

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is UN blue with a wide central white stripe (10-mm), the white stripe flanked by thin dark blue stripes (1-mm). Many Canadians wear multiple tour numerals on their ribbon.

**ISSUED**

**33,092 issued** to January 2026 (515 per rotation 1985-1989 and 575 per rotation 1989-1993). There have been 21 Canadian killed while on duty in Cyprus. One CF member on a one-year tour per year since 2013.



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<sup>5</sup> Awarded Star of Courage with UN in Cyprus in 1974 was Captain (Later Major-General and Honorary Colonel) Alain FORAND, CMM SBStJ MSC SC CD, 1 Canadian Airborne  
General John de Chastelaine, OC, CMM, CH, CStJ, CD, former Chief of the Defence Staff – UN Cyprus Medal 2 tours.  
The last medal on his ribbon bar is the Medal of Merit and Honour of Greece

**UNITED NATIONS INDIA PAKISTAN OBSERVATION MISSION  
UNIPOM**

**TERMS**



Awarded for **90** days honourable service between 22 September 1965 and 24 March 1966.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Following a series of clashes between Indian and Pakistani regular troops from April to September 1965 which eventually spread to Kashmir, the UN Security Council established UNIPOM to ensure supervision of the cease-fire and the withdrawal of all armed personnel from the Rann of Kutch to Kashmir, a 1000 mile segment of the western India-Pakistan border. In February 1966, following a peace conference in Tashkent, the two armies withdrew to their own sides of the border and UNIPOM was disbanded the next month.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

117 (RCAF) Air Transport Unit operating 3 DHC-4 Caribou and 3 DHC-3 Otter aircraft based at Lahore, Pakistan.  
United Nations Military Observers

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a dark green (4-mm) centre merging outwards through shades of lighter green to white with an abrupt break into UN blue (4-mm) on the edges (same ribbon as UNMOGIP).

**ISSUED**

There were 112 medals issued to Canadians. <sup>6</sup>



**EXAMPLES**

Major-General Bruce Fraser Macdonald, DSO, CD, ex Fort Garry Horse was the first Commander of UNIPOM 1965 to 1966.

LGen Jack Dangerfield, CMM, MSC, CD (above)

<sup>6</sup> Lieutenant-General Jack Dangerfield, CMM, MSC, CD served with UNIPOM – shown here as Honorary Colonel of the British Columbia Regiment – also 2 tours with UNEF and his official photograph as a Lieutenant-General – former member of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians)

**UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE MIDDLE EAST  
UNEF II / UNEFME**

**TERMS**

Awarded for **90** days honourable service between 26 October 1973 and 21 December 1979 (Canadian involvement ended 24 July 1979).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Following the Yom Kippur War in October 1973 (with Egypt and Syria against Israel), UNEFME (initially called UNEF II) was created to ensure that the terms of the cease fire were followed.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Logistics Units  
73 Signals Squadron  
73 Service Battalion  
1st Canadian Signal Regiment  
116 Air Transportation Unit - 2 DHC-5 Buffalo aircraft  
PPCLI  
There were 1,145 CF members on duty at any one time.

**RIBBON**

The sand yellow ribbon has two narrow dark blue stripes (1-mm) in the centre with UN blue (9-mm) sleeves.

**ISSUED**

11,500 medals issued to Canadians.



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<sup>7</sup> On 09 August 1974, a DHC-5 Buffalo, 115461, with 116 Air Transport Unit was on a routine flight from Ismailia, Egypt via Beirut to Damascus. Near the Syrian-Lebanese border, missiles were fired at the aircraft over Syria and the aircraft was shot down with the loss on nine Canadian Forces members' lives.

**UNITED NATIONS DISENGAGEMENT OBSERVER FORCE (GOLAN HEIGHTS)  
UNDOF  
Operation Danaca / Operation Gladius**



**TERMS**

Awarded for **90** days honourable service after 31 May 1974 to 24 March 2006. Canada's commitment to UNDOF continued after March 2006 with four CF officers until July 2006. From 2006 to 2011, two senior CF officers remained, one as the Military Assistant to the UN Commander and the other as the chief of personnel in UNDOF HQ. Since July 2011, there have been 3 CF Officers.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To supervise the Disengagement Agreement and observe the cease-fire between Israel and Syria.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Logistics Company at Camp Ziouani on the Golan Heights and in Damascus, Syria. There were 220 CF members per tour from 1974 to 1992, decreased to 180 after 1992 (186 in 2001). In 2016, Canada contributes 4 officers and on occasion an extra senior officer.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of nine stripes: burgundy (9-mm), white (3-mm), black (1-mm), UN blue (4-mm) a thin burgundy central stripe (1-mm), UN blue (4-mm), black (1-mm), white (3-mm) and burgundy (9-mm).



**ISSUED**

13,214 medals were issued to Canadians to 01 January 2016.  
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<sup>8</sup> Lieutenant-Commander Steve Hillier, CD (left) with Sub-Lieutenant Marnie Olmstead, Sub-Lieutenant Jody Doll and Petty Officer 2nd Class Larry Harrop at Remembrance Day parade, all members of HMCS Discovery Sick Bay. Steve served with UNDOF.

**UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON  
UNIFIL**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded to Canadians for **90** days honourable service during the period between 19 March 1978 and 6 October 1978 (medal is still awarded by the United Nations).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Following the escalation of violence along the Israeli-Lebanese frontier, culminating in an Israeli invasion into Lebanon on 14 March 1978, UNIFIL was established to secure the withdrawal of the Israeli Forces, to restore peace and security, and return the area to the control of the Lebanese government.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Mostly Signals units

The first Canadians were from the UNEFME Signal Troop. The 1st Canadian Signal Regiment from CFB Kingston followed.

**RIBBON**

Three stripes UN blue (9-mm), bright green (11-mm), and UN blue (9-mm) each separated by thin stripes (1-mm each) of red, white, and red.

**ISSUED**

Canadians received 117 medals.

**EXAMPLE**

Lieutenant Blain William Drummond



**UNITED NATIONS IRAN/IRAQ MILITARY OBSERVER GROUP  
UNIIMOG  
Operation Vagabond**

**TERMS**



Awarded for **90** days honourable service between 09 August 1988 and 28 February 1991.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

UNIIMOG was established to verify, confirm and supervise the 1988 cease-fire agreement between Iran and Iraq and the withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries, pending a comprehensive settlement.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Mainly communications units from Mobile Command, observers and support personnel.

1988	550 Cdn Communication & support staff
1989	15 Observers
1990	8 Observers

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a wide (17-mm) UN blue centre, with the left edge green, white, and red and the right edge black, white, and red, each edge stripe being 3-mm wide.

**ISSUED**

584 medals issued to Canadians to January 2016



**EXAMPLES**

Colonel John Annand, OMM, MSC, CD

Captain (now Colonel) Daniel Gosselin, CD served as a Long-Range Communications Terminal (LRCT) Troop Commander as part of the UN Observer Group monitoring the cease-fire between Iran and Iraq in 1988.  
(left)

**UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION ASSISTANCE GROUP IN NAMIBIA  
UNTAG  
Operation Matador**

**TERMS**

This medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 April 1989 and 31 March 1990.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

The UNTAG mandate was to supervise the orderly transfer of authority over Namibia from the Republic of South Africa to an independent Namibian government and to supervise the November 1989 elections.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1990-1370, 28 June 1990, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3112, of 01 August 1990, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian military and the RCMP to wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) Medal in Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES UNITS / RCMP UNIT**

89 Canadian Logistic Unit

1 Canadian Brigade Group (arrived September 1989)

100 RCMP Officers (October 1989 to March 1990)

**RIBBON**

The centre of the ribbon is sand (18-mm) and the edges UN blue (8-mm each). In the centre of the sand stripe are five stripes: black, green, red, sand, and black (1-mm each).

**ISSUED**

A total of 401 medals were issued.

Canadian Forces members received 301 medals

Royal Canadian Mounted Police members received 100 medals

**EXAMPLES**

Lieutenant-Colonel Ian Malcolm, CD

Chief Superintendent L.R. Proke, RCMP - Senior RCMP Officer



**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP IN CENTRAL AMERICA  
ONUCA  
Operation Sultan**

**TERMS**



The medal is given for **90** days honourable service between 07 November 1989 and 31 January 1992.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To implement the Esquipulas II accords ensuring that the governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua had ceased providing aid to irregular forces and to monitor the peace process in the region. The mandate was enlarged in February 1990 to assist in the voluntary demobilization of the Nicaraguan resistance forces and then to monitor the cease-fire in Nicaragua.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1990-1636, 27 July 1990, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3525, of 15 August 1990, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian Armed Forces to wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) Medal in Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

89 Rotary Wing (4 CH139 Jet Rangers and 4 CH135 Twin Hueys) based at Tegucigalpa, Honduras.  
Plus Observers and support staff (174 personnel at peak staffing)

**RIBBON**

The UN blue ribbon has dark blue edge stripes (6-mm) and nine alternating central stripes of five green (1-mm each) and four white (1-mm each) stripes.

**ISSUED**

A total of 350 medals were issued to Canadians.



The Rotary Wing had two tours:  
First tour 106 personnel;  
Second tour 175 personnel.  
There were 30 Canadian observers in 1990 and 24 observers in 1991.  
<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Brigadier-General Lewis MacKENZIE, CM, MSTJ, OOnt, MSC\*, CD with Constable Barry Best Cape Breton Police (photo from Cdn Peacekeepers site)  
Brigadier-General Ian DOUGLAS, MSC, CD

**UNITED NATIONS IRAQ/KUWAIT OBSERVER MISSION**

**UNIKOM**

**Operation Safe Haven / Operation Southern Watch / Operation Northern Watch  
/ Operation Record**

**TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service between 03 April 1991 and 15 August 2001.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To monitor the Khawr Abd waterway and the demilitarized zone on the Iraq-Kuwait frontier (10 km into Iraq and 5 km into Kuwait) and to remove unexploded ordnance and clear mines.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1992-234, 06 February 1992, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 763, of 26 February 1992, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian Armed Forces to wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) Medal in Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

59th Combat Engineer Squadron of 5 Cdn Engineer Regiment  
29th Combat Field Squadron of 2 Cdn Engineer Regiment  
Observers

**RIBBON**

The sand-coloured ribbon has a narrow 4-mm central stripe of UN blue.

10

**ISSUED**

Canadian Forces members received 608 medals.

April 1991 - 30 October 1991 - 88

April 1992 - 85 October 1992 - 45

April 1993 - 5 October 1993 - 5

April 1993 to April 2001 - 5

On each rotation

2 Major/LCdr; 3 Captains and occasionally a LCol  
take a senior position in the operation (6  
Observers between April 2000 and April 2001)



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<sup>10</sup> Chief Warrant Officer Gordon Morrison, MMM, CD – A Logistics Non-Commissioned Member, he deployed to Kuwait in 1991 with 1 Combat Engineer Regiment as part of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observations Mission (CCUNIKOM).

**UNITED NATIONS ANGOLA VERIFICATION MISSION  
UNAVEM II  
Operation Pastel**

**TERMS**



The medal is given for **90** days honourable service between:  
UNAVEM I - 20 December 1988 - 31 May 1991 (Canada not involved)  
UNAVEM II - 01 June 1991 - 28 February 1995 (Canada sent Observers)  
UNAVEM III - 01 March 1995 and 30 June 1997 (Canada not involved)  
MONUA - 01 July 1997 to 28 February 1999 (Canada not involved)

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

**UNAVEM I**

The medal was awarded for honourable service between 01 January 1989 and June 1991 to confirm the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and to monitor the cease-fire agreement between the Government of Angola and the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA).

**Canadians did not serve in UNAVEM I.**

**UNAVEM II**

This Mission began following a peace accord which was signed in Lisbon in May 1991 and Canadian officers joined the observers to ensure the final withdrawal of Cubans and South African forces. UNAVEM II ended in February 1995 (Canadian participation ended April 1993).

UNAVEM III began in February 1995 and ended in June 1997. Canadians did not serve in UNAVEM III.

MONUA is UN Observer Mission in Angola from 01 July 1997 to 28 February 1999. Canada was not involved.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

15 Canadian Observers at one time

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 coloured stripes as follows:  
yellow (8-mm), red (2-mm), white (2-mm) black (1-mm), central UN blue (9-mm), black (1-mm), white (2-mm), red (2-mm), and yellow (8-mm). The same ribbon was used for UNAVEM I, II and III.

**ISSUED**

60 awarded to Canadians for UNAVEM II only.

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION FOR THE REFERENDUM IN WESTERN SAHARA  
MINURSO  
Operation Python / Operation Tango**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service from 29 April 1991 to the present. (Canadian Forces ceased participation on 30 June 1994 but 8 Canadian Police Officer received it after 30 June 1994).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To hold a referendum for determining the future of the region and to provide movement control. The major issue was to decide if the people of the Western Sahara wanted independence or integration with Morocco. Following the election, the mandate was to monitor the cease-fire.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Military Observers, Movement Control and Support Personnel  
Canada participated after 01 September 1991  
8 Canadian Police Officer from November 1997 to March 1999

**RIBBON**

A sand-coloured (light brown) ribbon with 4-mm UN blue edges.

**DATES**

Canadian Forces participated from 29 April 1991 to 30 June 1994.

**ISSUED**

A total of 140 were awarded to Canadians.  
33 - 1991  
33 - 1992  
33 - 1993  
33 - 1994  
8 Police Officers from 1997 to 1999



11

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<sup>11</sup> Colonel (later MGen) Alain FORAND, CMM, SC, MSC, CD - Deputy Commander of the UN Mission for the UN Referendum in Western Sahara in 1991  
MGen (later LGen) Armand ROY, CD was the first MINURSO Force Commander serving from April 1991 to April 1992 (not shown)

**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN EL SALVADOR  
ONUSAL  
Operation Match**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 July 1991 and 30 April 1995.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To monitor the human rights situation and the cease-fire in El Salvador. Canada's last UNMOs were withdrawn in August 1994.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

United Nations Military Observers

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of five equal stripes:  
UN blue, Dark blue, white, dark blue, and UN blue

**ISSUED**

55 medals were issued to Canadians.

**EXAMPLE**

Lieutenant-Colonel Hank Morris, OMM CD  
Lieutenant(N) Steenken, CD

**NOTE:**

Mission acronyms are sometimes based in UN official languages other than English (ONUSAL - Spanish).



**UNITED NATIONS PROTECTION FORCE (YUGOSLAVIA)**

**UNPROFOR**

**Operation Harmony 1 / Operation Harmony 2 / Operation Cavalier / Operation Deny Flight / Operation Sharp Guard / Operation Mandarin / Operation Determined Effort / Operation Speaker**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 March 1992 and 19 December 1995.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To conduct security patrols, establish checkpoints, provide route maintenance, clear minefield and construct and maintain shelters in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1992-1736, 28 July 1992, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3502, of 12 August 1992, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian Armed Forces to wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) Medal in Canadian National Honours System.

(PC 1993-1350, 16 June 1993 in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3066, 30 June 1993 added that Canadian civil police be allowed to wear the UNPROFOR medal.)



**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

**OPERATION HARMONY I**

01. March 1992 to 05 October 1992 (Sector West in Croatia)  
July 1992 part of the Canadian contingent moved to Sarajevo to protect the airport  
1 Royal 22e Brigade Group (CANBAT)  
1 R22eR + 3 RCR  
- Commanded by LCol Michel JONES, MSC, CD  
Canadian Engineer Battalion (CANEGBAT)  
4 Canadian Engineer Regiment (4 CER) made up of 17 Armoured Engineer Squadron + 22 Field Engineer Squadron + 41 Engineer Squadron  
45 members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

**OPERATION HARMONY II (CANBAT 1)**

02. 05 October 1992 to 04 April 1993 (Sector West in Croatia)  
3 PPCLI Brigade Group + augmentation from 2 PPCLI & Reserves  
- Commanded by LCol Glen NORDICK, MSC, CD
03. 04 April 1993 to 07 October 1993  
(moved to Sector South July 1993)  
2 PPCLI Brigade Group + Regular and Reserve augmentees  
- Commanded by LCol Jim CALVIN, MSC, CD

**UNPROFOR (continued)**

- 04. 07 October 1993 to 11 April 1994 (Sector South)  
1 Royal 22e Brigade Group  
- commanded by LCol Marc LESSARD, MSM, CD
- 05. 11 April 1994 to 10 October 1994  
1 PPCLI Brigade Group + 4 Canadian Engineer Support Regiment  
- commanded by LCol Mike KIAKOW, CD
- 06. 10 October 1994 to 11 April 1995  
1 Royal Canadian Regiment Brigade Group  
- commanded by LCol Mark SKIDMORE, CD

On 31 March 1995, this portion of UNPROFOR ended and was renamed:

**UNCRO (UN Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia)**

- 2 R22eR took over 1 RCR duties in Croatia - see under UNCRO

**OPERATION CAVALIER ROTO 0 (UNPROFOR, B-H Command), CANBAT 2**

- 01. September 1992 to April 1993  
Bosnia-Herzegovina & then deployed to Macedonia December 1992  
2 Royal Canadian Regiment Brigade Group  
- commanded by LCol Tom GERBURT, MSC, CD
- 02. April 1993 to 03 November 1993  
Back in Bosnia-Herzegovina  
2 Royal 22e Regiment Brigade Group  
- commanded by LCol Pierre DESJARDINS, CD
- 03. 03 November 1993 to 05 May 1994 (Bosnia-Herzegovina)  
12e Regiment blindé du Canada (12e RBC)  
- commanded by LCol David MOORE, CD
- 04. 05 May 1994 to 25 October 1994 (Bosnia-Herzegovina)  
Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians) [LdSH(RC)]  
- commanded by LCol Ray WLASICHUK, CD
- 05. 25 October 1994 to 05 May 1995 (Bosnia-Herzegovina)  
The Royal Canadian Dragoons  
- commanded by LCol Bill BROUGH, CD
- 05. 05 May 1995 to 23 October 1995 (Bosnia-Herzegovina)  
3 Royal 22e Regiment  
- commanded by LCol Dan REDBURN, CD

This ended UNPROFOR / UNCRO and Canada's participation.

**UNPROFOR (continued)**

**OPERATION SHARP GUARD**

NATO's Standing Naval Force Atlantic (STANAVFORLANT or SNFL) operated in the Adriatic Sea to enforce arms embargoes between 1992 and 1995. HMCS Gatineau, Algonquin, Iroquois, Preserver, Halifax, Toronto, Montreal, Ville de Quebec and Calgary. Canadian Maritime Patrol Aircraft (Aurora) flew surveillance missions

**OPERATION DENY FLIGHT**

Canadian crews worked on AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft out of Germany and Italy.

**OPERATION AIRBRIDGE**

Canadian transport aircraft flew regular supply flights into Sarajevo airport (received United Nations Special Service Medal).

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 stripes: UN blue (3-mm), light green (5-mm), UN blue (3-mm), white (1-mm), red centre (8-mm), white (1-mm), UN blue (3-mm), dark brown (5-mm), and UN blue (3-mm).

**ISSUED**

6,656 medals were awarded to the Canadian Forces and RCMP (Jan. 2016)  
1200 in 1992 to Canadian Forces  
2222 in 1993 to Canadian Forces  
1998 in 1994 to Canadian Forces  
989 in 1995 to Canadian Forces  
241 RCMP Members served between February 1992 and March 1995

**EXAMPLES**

12

Chief Superintendent Michael O'Rielly - Sr. RCMP Officer Feb 1992  
Inspector R.M. Munro - Senior RCMP Officer after March 1993 **end UNPROFOR**



<sup>12</sup> Major-General Lewis MacKenzie, CM, SBStJ, OOnt, MSC & Bar, CD – First Canadian Chief of Staff (photo receiving the Order of Canada)  
Major-General Roy Raymond Crabbe, OMM, MSC, CD – Deputy Force Commander and Canadian Contingent Commander from July 1994 to June 1995  
Brigadier-General Glen Nordick, OMM, MSC, CD  
Major-General Stephen Noonan, CMM, MSC, CD – Commanded 41 Field Squadron in 4 Cdn Engineer Regiment UNPROFOR Op HARMONY Roto 0

**UNITED NATIONS CONFIDENCE RESTORATION OPERATION IN CROATIA  
UNCRO**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 31 March 1995 and 15 January 1996.



**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

On 31 March 1995, the UN Security Council divided UNPROFOR into three separate, but interdependent, commands. The existing force in Bosnia-Herzegovina remained as UNPROFOR. The second was the existing UN mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which was renamed the UN Preventive Deployment mission (UNPREDEP). The third command was the existing UN mission in Croatia (part of UNPROFOR), which was to be known as the United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO). Canada had only one battle group operate under the UNCRO mandate.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

The 1 RCR turned over their UNPROFOR duties and 2 R22eR took over the UNCRO duties.

11 April 1995 to 30 September 1995

- the 2nd Royal 22e Regiment Brigade Group
- commanded by LCol Jacques MORNEAU, CD



**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 stripes: UN blue (2.5-mm), light green (5-mm), UN blue (3-mm), white (1-mm), red centre (8-mm), white (1-mm), UN blue (3-mm), dark brown (5-mm), and UN blue (2.5-mm).

The same ribbon as for **UNPROFOR**.

13

**ISSUED**

There were 800 medals issued to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion R22eR.

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<sup>13</sup> Colonel Jacques Morneau, CD while serving as Defence Attaché in Korea

**UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE MISSION IN CAMBODIA  
UNAMIC**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 October 1991 and 15 March 1992.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To supervise the Paris Peace Treaty of 24 October 1991 and prepare for the United Nations Transition Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) to take over from UNAMIC.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1993-1351, 16 June 1993, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3067 of 30 June 1993, authorizes acceptance by the Canadian Armed Forces and members of the Canadian civil police to wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Medal in Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Military liaison officers  
Canadian civil police members

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 coloured stripes: UN blue (7-mm), red (4-mm), yellow (1-mm), dark blue (4-mm), white centre (2-mm), dark blue (4-mm), yellow (1-mm), red (4-mm), and UN blue (7-mm).

**ISSUED**

Canadian Forces members received 7 medals.  
One RCMP member (acted as a security liaison officer for five of the seven Cambodian refugee camps along the Thai/Cambodian border.



**UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY IN CAMBODIA  
UNTAC  
Operation Marquis 1 and Operation Marquis 2**

**TERMS**

Awarded for **90** days honourable service between 15 March 1992 and 30 November 1993.



**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To monitor the cease-fire in Cambodia, conduct naval patrols in the Gulf of Thailand approaches and major inland waterways such as the Mekong River, and provide mine awareness training. Canada began withdrawing its forces in September 1993 and most were gone by late October 1993. The last three Canadians left in early December 1993.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1992-1737, 28 July 1992, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3503 of 12 August 1992, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Medal in Canadian National Honours System. (Note: authority for this medal was granted before the UNAMIC - this medal actually follows the UNAMIC medal) P.C. 1993-1352, 16 June 1993, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 3068, adds authority for Canadian civil police to wear the medal.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Logistics, administrative and support Staff

Naval Officers and NCMs (30 members)

Engineer team (5 members)

Observers

Maximum number of Canadian Forces personnel was 240 at any given time.

Canadian civil police

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 coloured stripes: dark green (9-mm), dark blue (1-mm), UN blue (4-mm), red (1-mm), white centre (3-mm), red (1-mm), UN blue (4-mm), dark blue (1-mm), and dark green (9-mm)

**ISSUED**

475 were issued to Canadians.

**UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN SOMALIA  
UNOSOM 1 / UNOSOM 2  
Operation Cordon**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 24 April 1992 and 26 March 1993 with UNOSOM 1 or **90** days honourable service from 27 March 1993 to 31 March 1995 with UNOSOM 2 (time in each mission could count towards the 90 days required).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To provide protection for relief convoys bringing food to the starving people of Somalia. Most Canadian personnel were withdrawn in early 1993 from UNOSOM 1. A small number of Canadians served at UNOSOM 2 Headquarters until 30 April 1994.



**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1994-631, 21 April 1994, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 2029 of 04 May 1994, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Medal in the Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Advance Party and Headquarters Staff  
One RCMP Officer from June 1993 to September 1993

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 5 coloured stripes: sand (light yellow - 10-mm), light green (2-mm), UN blue centre (10-mm), light green (2-mm), and sand (light yellow - 10-mm).  
(same ribbon for UNOSOM 1 and UNOSOM 2)

**ISSUED**

32 (31 Canadian Forces Members and 1 RCMP Officer)

**NOTE**

Most Canadians who served in Somalia served with the Coalition Force and received the Canadian Somalia Medal including the crew of *HMCS Preserver*.

**UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS in MOZAMBIQUE**  
**ONUMOZ**  
**Operation Consonance**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 16 December 1992 and 09 December 1994.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To conduct security and monitor de-mining operations and cease-fire verifications in Mozambique.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1994-1152, 04 July 1994, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, of 27 July 1994, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Medal in the Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian observers and support staff (15 at any given

time)

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 5 coloured stripes:

Light green (5-mm), white (5-mm), UN blue (12-mm), white (5-mm), and light green (5-mm).



**ISSUED**

45 medals were awarded to Canadians.

**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION UGANDA-RWANDA  
UNOMUR  
Operation Lance**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **180** days honourable service between 22 June 1993 and 21 September 1994.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Established on 01 June 1993 by Security Council Resolution 846 (1993) to monitor the Uganda/Rwanda border and to verify that no military assistance reached Rwanda. The focus was placed primarily on transit by transport of lethal weapons and ammunition across the border, as well as any other material which could be of military use. Upon completion of the task, the Mission was terminated at the end of September 1994.

The medal was originally the UGANDA / RWANDA medal, but two separate medals have been authorized for the missions in this area.



**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1995-1482, 30 August 1995, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 2679, of 20 September 1995, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ) Medal and precede the UNAMIR Medal in the Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

MGen Romeo DALLAIRE was the Commander of the mission, plus 3 CF staff officers (plus 40 Tunisian members and 450 Belgians).

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 coloured stripes: light red (4-mm), orange (4-mm), black (4-mm), white (1-mm), UN blue centre stripe (9-mm), white (1-mm), black (4-mm), orange (4-mm), and light red (4-mm). The black, orange (called gold in official publications) and red represent the Ugandan flag.

**ISSUED**

Canadian Forces members received 5 medals.

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<sup>14</sup> Examples: Major Brent Palmer BEARDSLEY, MSC CD and Major-General (later Lieutenant-General) Romeo DALLAIRE, OC, CMM, OSTJ, GOQ, MSC, CD See the book **The Lion, The Fox & The Eagle** for details of this operation and the UNAMIR operation.

**UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN RWANDA  
UNAMIR**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 October 1993 and 19 April 1996.

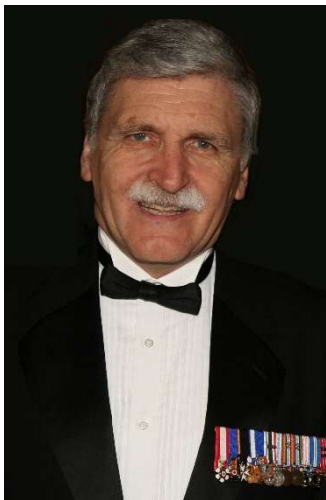
**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To set up zones to protect refugees fleeing the fighting and for protecting the relief convoys. The 5,500 member force, including 300 Canadians, was given a six months mandate but was not allowed to use force to stop the fighting.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1994-1153, 04 July 1994, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, of 27 July 1994, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ) Medal in the Canadian National Honours System (amended to follow UNAMUR Medal).

**CANADIAN FORCES CONTRIBUTION**



Major-General Romeo DALLAIRE came over from UNOMUR and was in command of the original 450 member multi-national contingent. He warned the Secretary General of the United Nations that a massacre of large proportions was about to happen but received no reinforcements. Dallaire did not have enough troops to attempt a rescue of eight Belgian soldiers who were subsequently brutally murdered. After the massacre, in July 1994, the force was increased to 5,500 of which 112 were Canadian Forces logistic support members and approximately this number remained until 1996. MGen Guy Claude Tousignant, OMM, MStJ, MSC, CD replaced General Dallaire as the Force Commander from August 1994 to December 1995.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of nine coloured stripes: red (4-mm), green (4-mm), black (4-mm), white (1-mm), UN blue centre stripe (9-mm), white (1-mm), black (4-mm), green (4-mm), and red (4-mm).

**ISSUED**

375 to Canadian Forces members

**HAITI MEDALS**

**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER GROUP FOR THE VERIFICATION OF THE ELECTIONS IN HAITI  
ONUVEH  
Operation Heritage**

The Canadian Special Service Medal with bar Peace was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 10 October 1990 and 01 February 1991. The purpose of this Observer Group was to oversee the elections in Haiti in December 1990.

**Canadian Forces Contribution**

There were 11 Canadian Forces Observers.  
There was no United Nations medal given to Canadian Forces for this mission.

**OVERVIEW of all the HAITI MISSIONS  
CANADA HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN**

<b>ONUVEH</b>		
10 Oct 1990	01 Feb 1991	Cdn SSM Medal Bar Peace
<b>UNMIH</b>		
29 Sep 1993	15 Oct 1993	UN Haiti Medal Bar UNMIH
01 Mar 1995	30 Jun 1996	UN Haiti Medal Bar UNMIH
<b>UNSMIH</b>		
28 June 1996	31 July 1997	UN Haiti Medal Bar UNSMIH
<b>UNTMIH</b>		
01 Aug 1997	30 Nov 1997	UN Haiti Medal Bar UNTIMHI
<b>MIPONUH</b>		
01 Dec 1997	30 Mar 2000	UN Haiti Medal Bar MIPONUH
<b>MICAH</b>		
16 Mar 2000	01 March 2001	UN Haiti Medal Bar MICAH
<b>MIF</b>		
05 Mar 2004	15 June 2004 UN	Haiti Medal Bar MINUSTAH
<b>MINUSTAH (Operation Halo)</b>		
05 Mar 2004	15 Aug 2004	UN Haiti Medal Bar MINUSTAH
<b>MINUSTAH (Operation Hamlet)-United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti</b>		
15 Aug 2004	October 2017	UN Minustah Medal



**UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN HAITI**  
**UNMIH**  
**Operation Pivot**  
**Operation Standard**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded to Canadians for **90** days honourable service between 29 September 1993 and 15 October 1993 and between 01 March 1995 and 30 June 1996 on the ground in Haiti and under United Nations command. Time spent with the naval blockade, and in-theatre border control with the Dominican Republic (15 October 1993 to 01 March 1995 does not count towards this UN Medal but does count towards the SSM with Bar Peace). The time could be cumulative and thus the time spent in Haiti in 1973 by the RCMP officers would count towards the 90 days required for the UN Medal or for any of the other three missions in Haiti. UNMIH ended on 01 July 1996 and United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMH) replaced it.

**BAR**

A small UNMIH bronze bar is worn with this medal on the full dress medal but not on the undress ribbon. Bars are confusing due to overlap in each mission.

**BACKGROUND**

There were a series of UN Missions in Haiti after the Verification of the Elections Mission in late 1990. The first of these, UNMIH, had the mandate to restore democracy and to return the elected president, Jean-Bertrand ARISTIDE, to power by 30 October 1993. This mission began in September 1993 but was aborted in October 1993 as the United Nations did not want to risk getting caught up in a civil war. The 25 RCMP Officers, who had been sent to Port-Au-Prince, Haiti, were therefore withdrawn. They had been sent there to train a new police force which would be independent of the Haitian Army. The Canadian Government also had planned to send 110 military troops to assist the UN Force.

A naval blockade (but not under direct UN command) (*OP FORWARD ACTION*) was then established to prevent petroleum products, weapons, ammunition, vehicles and spare parts from entering Haiti. HMCS Gatineau, Fraser and Preserver began patrolling off Haiti on 17 October 1993. Three Sea King helicopters from 423 Squadron (12 Wing in Shearwater) worked with the ships. HMCS Provider relieved the three ships in December 1993. Crews of these ships would receive the Canadian SSM with bar Peace if they completed the 90 day qualifying period.

UNMIH was reactivated in March 1995 when RCMP Officers were sent to Haiti.

### **CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1995-1483, 30 August 1995, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 2680, of 20 September 1995, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in Rwanda in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honours System.

### **CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

228 RCMP Officers served between October 1994 and June 1996  
(100 at a time)  
Air Force and Army personnel from Canada

**Operation Pivot** was the air force name for the operation: first rotation was between 01 April 1995 and 30 September 1995; second rotation was between 01 October 1995 and 31 March 1996.

**Operation Standard** was the army name for the operation and their UNMIH rotation was between 01 April 1996 and 30 June 1996.

### **RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of two centre stripes, left one dark blue (8-mm), right one red (8-mm), flanked by narrow (1-mm) white stripes with UN blue (8-mm) on each edge. UNMIH bar is worn with the full medal.

### **ISSUED**

905 medals with UNMIH bar.

### **EXAMPLE**

Colonel William Joseph Fulton, MSC, CD was the Mission Chief of Staff from September 1994 to April 1996.  
Chief Superintendent Neil Pouliot (Canada) had been named CIVPOL commander in April 1995.

15



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<sup>15</sup> MINUHA is the French version of UNMIH – this is the badge for the RCMP members serving in Haiti.

**UNITED NATIONS SUPPORT MISSION IN HAITI  
UNSMIH  
Operation Standard / Operation Stable**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 28 June 1996 and 31 July 1997. The time could be cumulative with other Haiti missions for the award of the medal if time was in theatre under UN command.

**BAR**

A small UNSMIH bar is worn on the ribbon when the medal is worn but nothing is worn on the ribbon in undress. NOTE - two bars or more bars may be worn with this medal.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To assist in sustaining the secure and stable environment and professionalizing the Haitian National Police. UNSMIH also supported activities to promote institution-building, national reconciliation and economic rehabilitation. This was the second of the Haiti UN Missions.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**



118 RCMP Officers and Civilian Police Officers  
758 Canadian Forces members at its peak in June 1997.

There was one rotation of army personnel from 01 April 1996 to 30 September 1996 who would receive two bars for their service, UNMIH for the first 90 days and UNSMIH for the second 90 days.

The second rotation was from 01 October 1996 to 31 March 1997 and they would receive the USMIH bar only.

The third rotation was from 01 April 1997 to 31 July 1997. These members served in both UNSMIH and UNTMIH and would receive both bars to their medal.

**RIBBON and BAR**

The UNMIH ribbon is used with a small UNSMIH bar on the ribbon.

**ISSUED**

756 medals issued with two bars UNMIH / UNSMIH

820 medals issued with bar UNSMIH

818 medals issued with two bars UNSMIH / UNTMIH <sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Brigadier-General (later Major-General) Joseph Rene Pierre Daigle, MSC, CD was the Force Commander from 1 March 1996 to January 1997.

**UNITED NATIONS TRANSITION MISSION IN HAITI  
UNTMIH  
Operation Constable**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 August 1997 and 30 November 1997 (four-month period only).

**BAR**

A small UNTMIH bar is worn on the ribbon when the medal is worn but nothing is worn on the ribbon in undress.



**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Following the expiration of the UNSMIH mandate on 31 July 1997, the UNTMIH was established, reflecting the decreasing dependence on the UN military presence. The mandate of the mission was to assist the government of Haiti in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police. The mission of the military component of UNTMIH was to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of UN personnel in the furtherance of their mandate.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

90 Civilian police (RCMP and Municipal Force members)  
25 support military personnel

The end of UNSMIH and a portion of the start of Op Constable overlapped as noted above.

The first full rotation for Op Constable was 01 August 1997 to 30 September 1997. Canada downsized their contribution in early August 1997. They would receive the UNTMIH bar.

The last rotation of Op Constable was between 01 October 1997 and 30 November 1997. They would receive the bar UNTMIH.

**RIBBON**

The UNMIH ribbon is used with a small UNTMIH bar worn when the medal is worn.

**ISSUED**

115 medals with UNTMIH alone were issued to Canadians.

17



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<sup>17</sup> Brigadier-General Robin GAGNON, CMM, CD was the Force Commander from 31 July 97 to 1 December 1997.

**UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN POLICE MISSION IN HAITI  
MIPONUH  
Operation Compliment**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 December 1997 and 16 March 2000.

**BAR**

The medal is issued with a small bar MINONUH.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

When UNTMIH ended in 30 November 1997, it was replaced by MIPONUH to continue the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

97 Canadian Police Officers from the RCMP and Montreal, Quebec City, Hull, Terrebonne and St-Jerome Police forces (up to 20 at any one time)

8 Canadian Forces members remained to maintain six armoured personnel carriers (Bisons) for use by the UN CIVPOL Special Police Unit and to provide driver training to the Special Police Unit. They were not entitled to this UN Medal as they were not under UN command and thus received the Canadian SSM with bar Peace.



**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of two centre stripes, left one dark blue (8-mm), right one red (8-mm), flanked by narrow (1-mm) white stripes with UN blue (8-mm) on each edge.

**ISSUED**

105 Canadians received this medal.

**EXAMPLE**

Superintendent Yves BOUCHARD, RCMP was the Deputy Commissioner of the United Nations Civilian Police (CivPol).<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> Peacekeeping Medal – UN Haiti with MIPONUH bar and 2nd rotation number – RCMP Long Service Medal

## **INTERNATIONAL CIVILIAN SUPPORT MISSION IN HAITI**

MICAH

### **TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service after 16 March 2000 to March 2001.

### **BAR**

The medal is issued with a small bar MICAH.

### **MANDATE**

When MIPONUH ended, it was replaced by MICAH. Its mandate is to consolidate the results achieved by MIPONUH and its predecessor Missions of the United Nations in Haiti. MICAH was tasked with further promoting human rights and reinforcing the institutional effectiveness of the Haitian police and the judiciary, and with coordinating and facilitating the international community's dialogue with political and social actors in Haiti.

### **CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

No Canadian Forces troops or Police contributed.

### **RIBBON**

It is the UNMIH ribbon - consisting of two centre stripes, left one dark blue (8-mm), right one red (8-mm), flanked by narrow (1-mm) white stripes with UN blue (8-mm) on each edge.

### **ISSUED**

20 Police Officers <sup>19</sup>



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<sup>19</sup> Canadian Civilian Police Officer in Haiti 2009

**MULTINATIONAL INTERIM FORCE IN HAITI  
MIF  
OPERATION HALO**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service in March 2004 to 25 June 2004 with MIF and with MINSTUH to 15 August 2004.

**BAR**

The medal is issued with a small bar MINUSTAH.

**MANDATE**

The United Nations Multinational Interim Force (MIF) formed in late February 2004. The MIF had a 90-day mandate to contribute to a secure and stable environment in Haiti, to facilitate the delivery of relief aid to those in need, and to help the Haitian Police and Coast Guard maintain law and order and protect human rights.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

The Canadian Forces deployed as Task Force Haiti with 500 personnel and six CH-146 Griffon helicopters to assist the UN Multinational force in bringing stability to Haiti.

**RIBBON**

UNMIH ribbon - consisting of two centre stripes, left one dark blue (8-mm), right one red (8-mm), flanked by narrow (1-mm) white stripes with UN blue (8-mm) on each edge.

**ISSUED**

500 <sup>20</sup>



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<sup>20</sup> Official photo of Her Excellency The Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, with the Canadian police officers posted in Haiti. Date: January 15, 2009  
Photographer: Sgt Serge Gouin, Rideau Hall Reference: GG2009-0006-017

**UNITED NATIONS STABILIZATION MISSION IN HAITI  
MINUSTAH  
OPERATION HALO  
OPERATION HAMLET**

**TERMS**

**OPERATION HALO**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service in March 2004 to 25 June 2004 with MIF and with MINSTUH to 15 August 2004.

**NOTE:** This is a continuation mission of the MIF mission listed on the previous page.

MINUSTAH continued on beyond August 2004 and Canadian Police have served with MINUSTAH since July 2004 to the present time.

**OPERATION HAMLET**

MINUSTAH has continued on since August 2004 and Operation Hamlet is the current (2011) Canadian operation in Haiti. The mission was extended in 2010 to March 2011 with 5 Canadian Forces Officers serving and Canadian Police Officers serving. In April 2014, there were 7 CF Members deployed; 5 in subsequent years. **Operation was closed in October 2017.**



**BAR**

The medal is issued with a small bar MINUSTAH.

**MANDATE**

The United Nations Multinational Interim Force (MIF) formed in late February 2004. The MIF had a 90-day mandate to contribute to a secure and stable environment in Haiti, to facilitate the delivery of relief aid to those in need, and to help the Haitian Police and Coast Guard maintain law and order and protect human rights. At the request of the United Nations, the Canadian Forces (CF) mission in Haiti extended beyond its initial mandate in order to permit Task Force Haiti (TFH) to assist in the expansion from the Multinational Interim Force (MIF) to the larger follow-on mission MINUSTAH.

The transfer from the MIF to MINUSTAH took place at a ceremonial parade held 25 June 2004 in the Haitian capital of Port-au-Prince. The Canadian soldiers and air force personnel of Task Force Haiti serving on Operation HALO changed their regular uniform headdress for the United Nations blue beret. Operation HALO remained operational until end-July 2004 and members returned to Canada by 15 August 2004.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

The Canadian Forces deployed as Task Force Haiti with 500 personnel and six CH-146 Griffon helicopters to assist the UN Multinational force in bringing stability to Haiti. The large CF contribution ended in August 2004.

Since then, Canada has contributed Canadian Forces personnel to MINUSTAH as follows:

22 May 2004	2	
01 May 2005	3	
2006 and 2007	3	
2008 and 2009	5	
12 January 2010	10	
01 July 2011	5	
2012	5	
June 2013	9	plus a platoon of 30 to work with the
November 2013	34	with a Brazilian Battalion (until November 2013)
2014	8	\ from 5 CMBG
2015	5	
2016	5	
2017	5	Col Claude Desgagné, CD, RCAF, Chief of Staff

Canadian Police continued to send members to MINSTUH from July 2004 to the present date. The RCMP coordinates these deployments which include RCMP Officers as well as municipal and provincial police force members. There are up to 100 Canadian police officers serving with MINSTUH at any given time.

2014	83	(average number of Police Officers)
2015	85	(average number of Police Officers)

#### **RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of two centre stripes, left one dark blue (8-mm), right one red (8-mm), flanked by narrow (1-mm) white stripes with UN blue (8-mm) on each edge.

#### **ISSUED**

**40** to the Canadian Forces for Op Halo in addition to the 500 listed for MIF.

**269** to the Canadian Forces for Op Hamlet to April 2014.  
(39 in 2013 - 7 CF Member April 2014)

**107** to the Canadian Forces for Op Hamlet as part of Task Force Port au Prince since 22 May 2004.

**1689** to Canadian Police Officers (RCMP, Provincial and Municipal Officers) to the January 2014 (since then, up to 10 Canadian Police Officers are and working in Haiti.

(90 January to June 2013; 71 June 2013 to December 2014; 83 in 2014; 85 in 2015)

In 2007, 4 police officers received a number '2' for their second mission. Canadian Police Officers also receive the Peacekeeping Medal for this tour.

**190** approximately since January 2014 to July 2022 (up to 10 RCMP Officers at a time)

## **SEQUENCE**

While out of order of precedence, I have left this operation with the other HAITI medals.

The MINUSTAH medal actually follows the UNMEE medal and comes before the ONUCI medal.

## **CANUALTIES**

Chief Superintendent Doug Coates, RCMP January 2010 earthquake

Sergeant Mark Gallagher, RCMP January 2010 earthquake

Sergeant Mark Bourque, RCMP (with an NGO) December 2005

When the earthquake hit Haiti on 12 January 2010, there were 82 Canadian Police Officers in Haiti with 2 RCMP Officers being killed.

## **NAMING OF MISSION**

MINUSTAH comes from the Spanish name for the mission:

Mission des Nations unies pour la stabilisation en Haiti <sup>21</sup>



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<sup>21</sup> Chief Superintendent Doug Coates, RCMP and Sergeant Mark Gallagher, RCMP were killed in the January 2010 Haiti earthquake.

Commissioner Paulson presents an RCMP bravery citation to Sergeant Marin Leblanc, Ottawa Police Department for his services after the earthquake in Haiti

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN GUATEMALA  
MINUGUA  
Operation Quartz**

**UNITED NATIONS VERIFICATION MISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND COMPLIANCE WITH  
THE COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN GUATEMALA  
MINUGUA  
Operation Vision**



**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **60** days honourable service between 01 September 1994 (Canadians joined on 01 February 1997) and 01 May 1997.

From 01 May 1997 to November 2004 (end of the mission), **90** days honourable service is required.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

The United Nations General Assembly established a Human Rights Verification Mission in Guatemala in September 1994 to report on and assist in the prevention of a persisting pattern of human rights violations in Guatemala. On 29 December 1996, the 36 year civil war in Guatemala came to a close. The United Nations created a Military Observer Group, attached to MINUGUA (the Canadian portion of which was called *Operation Vision*), in order to verify the Definitive Cease-Fire Agreement. This Observer Mission operated from 20 January 1997 to 31 March 1998 with Canadians involved for three months (February - May 1997) and was a success. It was made up of 155 military personnel, including 15 Canadian Forces Officers.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1998-53, 26 January 1998, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 384, of 04 February 1998, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) Medal in the Canadian National Honours System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

15 Spanish speaking United Nations Military Observers  
Canada continues to provide 1 to 4 Military Liaison Officer (MLO) to MINUGUA.

6 Canadian Police Officers at a time from November 1997 to 2000 and 4 RCMP Officers in 2001.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of a central strip of UN blue (8-mm) with on each side

of the central stripe, the colours of the Guatemala flag, medium blue (4-mm), white (2-mm), green (1-mm), white (2-mm), and medium blue (4-mm). (The medal was awarded to the 15 CF personnel in the theatre but the original ribbon was changed after they received their medals to the new ribbon noted above).

**ISSUED**

52 Canadian Forces Personnel received this medal.

40 Canadian Police Officers received this medal. <sup>22</sup>



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<sup>22</sup> **NOTE:** Mission acronyms are sometimes based in UN official languages other than English; examples: MINUGUA **and** MINURCA are abbreviated from the French name of the missions.

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN THE CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC**  
**MINURCA**  
**Operation Prudence**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 15 April 1998 and 20 December 1999.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To assist in maintaining and enhancing security and stability, including freedom of movement, in Bangui and the immediate vicinity of the city;

To assist the national security forces in maintaining law and order and in protecting key installations in Bangui;

To supervise, control storage, and monitor the final disposition of all weapons retrieved in the course of the disarmament exercise;

To ensure security and freedom of movement of United Nations personnel and the safety and security of United Nations property;

To assist in co-ordination with other international efforts in a short-term police trainers programme and in other capacity-building efforts of the national police, and to provide advice on the restructuring of the national police and special police forces;

To provide advice and technical support to the national electoral bodies regarding the electoral code and assist in the conduct of the legislative elections in September 1998 and presidential election in September 1999.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1999-1859, 21 October 1999, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, of 10 November 1999, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honours System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian Forces French speaking signallers and radio operators mainly.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a 5-mm wide UN blue centre stripe and 5 equal stripes on each side, dark blue, white, red, green and yellow, the dark blue being the edge stripe.

**ISSUED**

143 awarded to Canadians.

45 in 1998; 98 in 1999.

**UNITED NATIONS PREVENTIVE DEPLOYMENT FORCE (FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA)  
UNPREDEP**

**TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service honourable between 31 March 1995 and 28 February 1999.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Established on 31 March 1995 by Security Council Resolution 983 (1995) which decided that the activities of UNPROFOR, within the former Republic of Macedonia, shall be known as UNPREDEP. The mandate was essentially preventive, to monitor and report any development in the border areas that could undermine the confidence and stability in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia or threaten its territory. The medal was established in May 1996.



**AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2000-278, 02 March 2000, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 499, of 15 March 2000, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear to wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic Medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Former CF units serving with UNPROFOR transferred to this operational command. Canada has provided 2 military observers at any one time.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has UN blue edges (7-mm wide), separated by thin white stripes (1-mm) from a central broad red field with 1-mm wide yellow bands spaced 2-mm from the edge of the white band and another pair of yellow bands (1-mm) 2-mm from the first.

**ISSUED**

20 awarded to Canadians.

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA  
UNMIBH**

**TERMS**



The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service between 21 December 1995 and February 2000 for the Canadian Forces.

Canadian Police Officers served on UNMIBH from 21 December 1995 until 01 January 2003 when the mandate was taken over by the European Union Police Mission (EUPM).

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2000-279, 02 March 2000, as published in the **Canada Gazette**, Part II, page 500, of 15 March 2000, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (Macedonia) Medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

On 21 December 1995, by adopting resolution 1035 (1995), the United Nations Security Council established for operations within the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina the United Nations International Police Task Force (**IPTF**) and a **United Nations Civilian Office**. The Police Task Force and the UN Civilian Office were initially authorized for the period of one year following transfer of authority from the United Nations Protection Force (**UNPROFOR**), as outlined in the Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina [known as the **Peace Agreement S/1995/999**]. The Peace Agreement was signed on 14 December 1995 by the leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and including United Nations proposals contained in the Secretary General's 13 December 1995 report S/1995/1031.

**Together, the United Nations Police Task Force IPTF and the UN Civilian Office operations became known as the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UNMIBH.**

UNMIBH co-operated closely with the **NATO**-led Multinational Implementation Force **IFOR**, authorized by the Security Council to help ensure compliance with the provisions of the Peace Agreement, and continued such co-operation with the successor to IFOR - the Multinational Stabilization Force **SFOR**. Likewise, UNMIBH worked together on a continuous basis with the High Representative for the implementation of the Peace Agreement in advancing the United Nations goals of peace-building, policing and monitoring, humanitarian relief, demining and economic reconstruction.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

5 Retired RCMP members from July 1992 to June 1997

Up to 30 Canadian Police Officers at a time from May 1997 to 2003

2 Canadian Forces to **Bosnia-Herzegovina Mine Action Centre (BHMIC)**

**RIBBON**

The ribbon from left to right has five equal coloured bars: light green (representing the forests in spring in Bosnia-Herzegovina), UN blue, central white, UN blue, and red (symbolizing the sunrise over the mountains of Bosnia-Herzegovina).

**ISSUED**

367 awarded to Canadians.

**UNITED NATIONS MILITARY OBSERVER MISSION IN PREVLAKA (CROATIA)**  
**UNMOP**  
**Operation Chaperon**

**TERMS**



The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service between 15 January 1996 and 2001.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

When UNCRO was terminated in January 1996, the UN authorized military observers to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula (Croatia) to help decrease tension there.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2000-280, 02 March 2000, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 501, of 15 March 2000, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina Medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

1 Canadian Forces Military Observer at a time

**RIBBON**

Dark blue edges (6-mm), UN blue next (4-mm) and a central wide dark blue stripe (15-mm wide). Through the centre of the central stripe is a yellow stripe (5-mm) flanked by thin white stripes (1-mm).

**ISSUED**

12 awarded to Canadians.

**UNITED NATIONS INTERIM ADMINISTRATION MISSION IN KOSOVO  
UNMIK  
Operation Quadrant**

**TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service between 01 June 1999 and August 2002.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To maintain civil law and order in Kosovo with executive power;  
Perform border police duties at international border crossings during an initial period;  
Assist and advise the KFOR in maintenance of public security;  
Work with the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) to recruit, train and organize a Kosovo Police Service;  
Protect and promote human rights.

**AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2000-281, 02 March 2000, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 502, of 15 March 2000, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in of Observers in Prevlaka (Croatia) Medal (UNMOP) in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police sent 28 members in 01 August 1999 for 9 months and a further 18 on 21 September 1999. A total of 130 have participated to end of 2000.  
One Canadian Forces Officer was posted to the Military Liaison Office for UNMIK.

**RIBBON**

Central dark blue stripe (9-mm) separated from UN blue stripes (9-mm) by thin white stripes (2-mm).

**ISSUED**

157 awarded to Canadians.

**EXAMPLE**

Superintendent Gary McPHERSON, RCMP



**UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE  
UNAMSIL  
Operation Reptile**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service 22 October 1999 to 31 December 2005.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

The purpose was to monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole as security conditions permitted; to monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country; to assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demilitarization sites, where security permit; and to advise, in co-ordination with other international efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practise, training, re-equipment and recruitment, in particular on the need to respect internationally accepted standards of policing in democratic societies.

**AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2001-36, 14 March 2001, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 544, of 14 March 2001, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

1 RCMP Inspector July 1998 to January 1999.

1 RCMP Retired Member from January 2000 to April 2000.

Canada has maintained five military observers since November 1999.

A group of CF air force personnel were sent to help in transportation but because they were not under UN command, they would receive the Canadian SSM with bar Peace.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of a 9-mm UN blue stripe and on each side, 3 equal stripes of dark blue, white, and green (dark blue on the edges).

**ISSUED**

50 awarded to Canadians <sup>23</sup>

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<sup>23</sup> **NOTE** UNAMSOL preceded this mission but there were no Canadians involved in UNAMSOL. UNAMSIL used the same ribbon as UNAMSOL.

There are two distinct Canadian missions in Sierra Leone. The United Nations mission UNAMSIL and the British lead *International Military Advisor and Training Team (IMATT)* for which Canadians receive the British medal (*Operation Sculpture*).

**UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION EAST TIMOR  
UNAMET  
UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION EAST TIMOR  
UNTAET  
Operation Toucan**

**TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service starting on October 1999 to 15 May 2001.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

UNAMET's mandate was to advise the Indonesian Police in the discharge of their duties and, at the time of the consultation, to supervise the escort of ballot papers and boxes to and from polling sites.

UNTAET's mandate was to take over the responsibilities of the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET) to re-establish order in the region.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2001-37, 15 March 2001, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 545, of 14 March 2001, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone Medal (UNAMSIL) in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.



**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

- 9 Canadian Police Officers
- 1 Retired RCMP Member
- 2 Civilians from March 2000 to May 2000
- 18 Canadian Forces personnel (3 at any one time).

A reinforced light infantry company (R22eR) transferred from INTERFET to UNTAET on 21 February 2000 to 31 March 2000 so do not qualify for the UN Medal but qualified for the INTERFET medal.

**RIBBON**

UN blue edge (10-mm), crimson (2-mm), sunrise yellow (2-mm) and white centre (8-mm), sunrise yellow (2-mm), crimson (2-mm) and UN blue edge (10-mm).

**ISSUED**

30 awarded to Canadians <sup>24</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Examples: Staff Sergeant George CLANFIELD, Toronto Police Service - Corporal Magdi SALEH, RCMP - Sergeant Rick HARTEN, RCMP  
Staff Sergeant Larry BUSH, RCMP

**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO  
MONUC / MONUSCO  
Operation Crocodile**

**TERMS**



The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service in MONUC starting on 31 August 1999 to 28 May 2010. It continues to be awarded to Canadians for **90 days** honourable service after 28 May 2010 under the name MONUSCO. MONUSCO is now extended beyond 31 March 2017.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

During the first week of August 1999, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 1258 which authorized the deployment of approximately 90 military liaison officers from several countries to the Democratic Republic of Congo. These military liaison officers deployed to the capital cities of the states which are party to the 10 July 1999 Lusaka cease-fire agreement. This deployment was followed by approximately 500 United Nations military observers (UNMOs) and 5,317 other military personnel. Ultimately it became the largest United Nations Mission with as many as 17,500 members.

The United Nations changed the name of the mission from MONOC to MONUSCO on 28 May 2010 in recognition that the mission had matured, and that a new phase, emphasizing stabilization, had been reached in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The mission's current mandate continues until at least 30 June 2013.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**



Colonel (later BGen) Gaston Coté, OMM, CD was the first Chief of Staff. Canada also initially contributed 2 UN Military Observers.

Colonel Steve Gagnon became Deputy Chief of Staff and Chief of Operations in December 2000 and remained until July 2001 when Colonel Denis Brazeau replaced him. Canada also had one other staff officer with the force in April 2001. In 2002, there were 6 CF members; increased to 8 in 2005; increased to 9 in 2007; increased to 10 in 2008; increased to 12 in 2009 to 2013; From January 2013 to the present (January 2026) there are 9 Canadian Forces members with expertise in fields such as operations, liaison, and training employed at MONUSCO Headquarters in Kinshasa and the forward headquarters in Goma. Colonel

André Demers was the Canadian Contingent Commander in April 2014.

### **CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2001-38, 14 March 2001, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 546, of 14 March 2001, authorizes Canadians to accept and wear the medal and that it follow the United Nations Transitional Administration East Timor (UNAMET / UNTAET) Medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honour System.

### **RIBBON**

A central dark blue (9-mm) stripe is separated from UN blue stripes by thin yellow stripes (2-mm).

### **ISSUED**

**340** awarded to Canadian Forces Members to January 2026. <sup>25</sup>

**119** awarded to the RCMP / Canadian Police Officers to January 2025.

3 RCMP Members in July 2022 to 2025.

9 Canadian Forces Members at any given time continuing to July 2021.

4 RCMP Members deployed March to December 2010

Up to 4 RCMP Members continue to deploy. They focus on countering sexual and gender-based violence among vulnerable populations; and the Individual Police Officers support the MONUSCO mandate of protecting civilians and consolidating peace in the DRC. In 2022, Constable Sophea McLean, RCMP, lead the RCMP team.

### **MISSION NAME**

*Mission de l'Organisation des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en République démocratique du Congo, or the acronyme MONUSCO.*



<sup>25</sup> Corporal Marc Laflamme, RCMP in the Democratic Republic of the Congo – Corporal Laflamme's team in MONUSCO - Marc, Bassey, Mike, Dave and Sam 10 December 2011 (from Marc's blog)

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN ETHIOPIA and ERITREA**

**UNMEE**

**Operation Addition** (Chief of Mission and Observers)

**Operation Eclipse (SHIRBRIG)** (Canadian Task Force East Africa)

**TERMS**



The medal is given for **90** days honourable service between 31 August 2000 and 11 June 2001.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

On 18 June 2000, following two years of war in which upwards of 100,000 people died, Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a cessation of hostilities agreement under the sponsorship of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). This agreement called upon the UN to establish a peacekeeping mission to ensure observance of the security commitments of the agreement and to monitor a temporary security zone between the opposing armed forces. In July 2000, the UN conducted a technical assessment mission, accompanied by members of the multinational Standby Forces High Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG) for UN operations.

The UN Security Council passed Resolution 1312 on 31 July 2000 establishing UNMEE and authorizing the deployment of 100 military observers to initiate liaison with the parties in the field. On 9 August 2000, on the basis of the assessment mission, the UN Secretary General recommended the establishment of a peacekeeping force of 4,220 personnel (4,000 to set up and maintain the security zone, plus an observer force of about 220).

**FORCES CONTRIBUTION**

Canada contributed the Chief Operations Officer to Asmara, Eritrea on 31 August 2000 and five observer officers in November 2000. The Canadian Task Force East Africa, a Company Group, primarily based from the 2nd Battalion, Royal Canadian Regiment (2 RCR) from CFB Galetown, consists of three mechanized infantry platoons, a reconnaissance platoon, an engineer troop, a combat service support platoon and a company headquarters and were integrated in a Dutch marine battalion to monitor the cessation of hostilities. The Canadian Task Force will operate as part of a Dutch-led battalion under the UN Headquarters. 202 Canadian Forces members joined the 21 CF members who had deployed in November at the end of December 2000. By April 2001, there were 548 Canadian Forces personnel in theatre.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2001-87, 15 August 2001, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 1846, authorizes acceptance by Canadians to accept and wear the UNMEE Medal in recognition of honourable service with that mission and directs that the medal follow the MONUC medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honours System.

**RIBBON**

UN blue ribbon has a 13-mm centre tan stripe with a 2-mm green central stripe (ribbon is blue / tan / green / tan / blue).

**ISSUED**

686 awarded to Canadian Forces members.

**UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN IVORY COAST (Côte d'Ivoire)**  
**UNOCI / ONUCI**

**TERMS**



Awarded for **90** days consecutive service between 04 April 2004 and April 2013.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

This mission was established under UN Security Council resolution 1528, of Feb 27, 2004, to monitor the cease-fire and movements of armed groups, support disarmament, demobilization, reintegration and repatriation and resettlement, protect UN Personnel, institutions and civilians, support humanitarian assistance and the implementation of the peace process, provide assistance in the field of human rights and restore a civilian policing presence in the country et re-establish the authority of the judiciary and the rule of law throughout Cote d'Ivoire.

Police officers are responsible for ensuring compliance with the UN mandate as well as international criminal justice and human rights standards. They ensure that law and order are effectively maintained. The mission mandate calls for non-executive policing duties (i.e. unarmed), which includes a monitoring role. Canadian police

officers are responsible for assessing and identifying the current standards and essential training needs of police officers in Côte d'Ivoire.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Initially up to 9 and then reduced to 5 in July 2009 Canadian Police Officers serve with the force at any given time. Their deployment is coordinated by the RCMP.

**RIBBON**

United Nations blue with three 4-mm stripes grouped together in the centre, from left to right: Orange, white and green.

**ISSUED**

116 awarded to Canadian Police Officers to January 2013.

**SEQUENCE**

The medal is worn after the MINUSTAH medal and before the UNMIS Medal.

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN SUDAN  
UNMIS  
OPERATION SAFARI**

**TERMS**

Awarded for **90 days** consecutive service from 24 March 2005 to 09 July 2011.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established under UN Security Council Resolution 1590 of March 24, 2005, with a mandate to support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, and to perform functions relating to humanitarian assistance, and protection and promotion of human rights.



**CANADIAN AUTHORIZATION**

Privy Council Order 2007-385, 04 April 2007, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 367, authorizes acceptance by the Canadians to accept and wear the UNMIS Medal in recognition of honourable service with that mission and directs that the medal follow the United Nations Operations Côte d'Ivoire (ONUCI) medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honours System.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian Task Force initially comprised 34 Canadian Forces members, including 24 serving as United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) at team sites across southern Sudan, eight on the staff at UNMIS Headquarters in Khartoum, and two with the Canadian support element in Khartoum.

Since May 2006, Canada has supplied up to 25 Canadian Police Officers to the mission to assist in restructuring the Southern Sudan Police Service.

In June 2007, one Canadian Police Officer was deployed to an advance planning team to assist with the development of the United Nations African Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) which began in January 2008.

In 2009, there were 30 CF members (20 serving as UN Military Observers, 8 at UNMIS Headquarters in Khartoum and 2 with the Canadian support element in Khartoum).

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is United Nations blue with three thin stripes of royal blue (3-mm) in the centre separated by two thin white stripes (4-mm).

**ISSUED**

**567** awarded to Canadians to the end of the mission July 2011.

**UNITED NATIONS INTEGRATED MISSION IN TIMOR-LESTE  
UNMIT**

**TERMS**



Awarded for **90 days** consecutive service starting 25 August 2006 to 31 December 2012.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Expressing its concern over the still fragile security, political and humanitarian situation in Timor-Leste, the Security Council, by resolution 1704 of 25 August 2006, established a new, expanded operation - the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) - to support the Government in "consolidating stability, enhancing a culture of democratic governance, and facilitating political dialogue among Timorese stakeholders, in their efforts to bring about a process of national reconciliation and to foster social cohesion". UNMIT took over from the United Nations Office in Timor-Leste.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2009-510 of 02 April 2009 as per Canada Gazette, Part II, Volume 143, No. 8 - 15 April 2009 and this medal will follow the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) medal.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada contributed up to six RCMP and civilian Police Officers to the Mission at any one time. The normal deployment period was for 9 to 12 month.

**RIBBON**

United Nations blue edges (10-mm) with a central crimson band (8-mm), and narrow (2-mm) white / black / yellow bands on each side of the central red band.

**ISSUED**

63 awarded to Canadian Police Officers to the end of the mission on 31 December 2012.

**AFRICAN UNION / UNITED NATIONS HYBRID OPERATION IN DARFUR  
UNAMID  
Operation SATURN**

**TERMS**

Awarded for **90** days consecutive service from 31 July 2007 to the present.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Canada's participation in the hybrid United Nations African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), which was authorized on 31 July 2007 by U.N. Security Council Resolution 1769 and stood up at El Fasher, Sudan on 1 January 2008. Building on its predecessor, the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS, see *Operation AUGURAL*), UNAMID has the following mandate:

- To contribute to the restoration of necessary security conditions for the safe provision of humanitarian assistance and to facilitate full humanitarian access throughout Darfur;
  - To contribute to the protection of civilian populations under imminent threat of physical violence and prevent attacks against civilians, within its capability and areas of deployment, without prejudice to the responsibility of the Government of the Sudan;
  - To monitor, observe compliance with and verify the implementation of various ceasefire agreements signed since 2004, as well as assist with the implementation of the Darfur Peace Agreement and any subsequent agreements;
  - To assist the political process in order to ensure that it is inclusive, and to support the African Union-United Nations joint mediation in its efforts to broaden and deepen commitment to the peace process;
  - To contribute to a secure environment for economic reconstruction and development, as well as the sustainable return of internally displaced persons and refugees to their homes;
  - To contribute to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur;
- To assist in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through support for strengthening an independent judiciary and the prison system, and assistance in the development and consolidation of the legal framework, in consultation with relevant Sudanese authorities; and
- To monitor and report on the security situation at the Sudan's borders with Chad and the Central African Republic.
  - To contribute to the promotion of respect for and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Darfur;
  - To assist in the promotion of the rule of law in Darfur, including through support for strengthening an independent judiciary and the prison system, and assistance in the development and consolidation of the legal framework, in consultation with relevant Sudanese authorities; and



To monitor and report on the security situation at the Sudan's borders with Chad and the Central African Republic.

**AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 2009-511 of 02 April 2009 as per Canada Gazette, Part II, Volume 143, No. 8 – 15 April 2009 and CANFORGEN 075/09 CMP 032/09. (Note: This was almost two years after Canada first participated. Prior to this, CF members received the Peacekeeping medal but could not wear the UN Medal.)

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION (Task Force Darfur)**

Task Force Darfur, the Canadian contingent in UNAMID and Headquartered at El Fasher, at stand-up comprised seven personnel, including three logistics experts at UNAMID Headquarters and four soldiers training UNAMID troops to operate six-wheeled Grizzly and Husky armoured vehicles, general purpose" (AVGPs) on loan from the Canadian Forces.

The Grizzly personnel carrier holds up to 10 soldiers – an infantry section – and is well suited to the task of moving troops quickly and safely in desert areas such as Darfur. As well as transporting maintenance crews and equipment, the Husky recovery vehicle is designed to tow armoured vehicles back to base for repair. Since 2005, 105 Grizzly and Husky AVGPs have been on loan to Nigeria, Rwanda and Senegal, and used to equip their contingents in the African Union force in Sudan.

In 2010, Task Force Darfur, the Canadian Forces team in UNAMID, has four members: two logistics experts, an intelligence analyst and a human resources specialist, all assigned to positions at UNAMID Headquarters in El Fasher, Sudan. In January 2013 & April 2014, Canada has six Canadian Forces Members deployed in this mission. Canadian Police contributed 4 members at any one time but nil in 2014.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is yellow with 4-mm stripes of UN blue and white in the centre and two 2-mm black stripes 2-mm from the edges of the UN blue and white.

**ISSUED**

96 to Canadians to January 2014. (76 CF Members + 20 Police)

**SEQUENCE**

The medal is to follow the United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) Medal in the order of precedence in the Canadian Honours System.

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION in the REPUBLIC of SOUTHERN SUDAN  
UNMISS  
OPERATION SOPRANO**

**TERMS**

Awarded for **90 consecutive days** of honourable service from 09 July 2011 to the present (May 2018).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

On 9 July 2011, South Sudan became an independent republic with its capital at Juba on the White Nile. Its separation from the Republic of Sudan was accomplished through a referendum, held over the week of 9-15 January 2011, in which 98.83 percent of participants voted for independence.

The 2011 independence referendum was the climax of a six-year process of reconciliation and negotiation that began in 2005 with the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army, which ended more than 20 years of civil war.

Implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement was supported and monitored by the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) during the six-year interim period leading up to the independence referendum. In authorizing the new mission (UNMISS) the U.N. Security Council determined that the situation in South Sudan continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region.

UNMISS was established on 9 July 2011 by the authority of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1996 (2011) under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter and ran for an initial period of one year. On 5 July 2012 the mission was renewed with U.N. Security Council Resolution 2057(2012) until 15 July 2013 (**now extended to 15 March 2019**).

The primary elements of the UNMISS mandate are:

- Support for peace consolidation to foster longer-term state-building and economic development;
- Support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in exercising its responsibilities for conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution, and for protecting civilians; and
- Support to the Government of the Republic of South Sudan in developing its capacity to provide security, to establish rule of law, and to strengthen the security and justice sectors.



## **CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Carried over from UNMIS.

## **CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Task Force South Sudan consists of 12 Canadian Forces personnel who work as staff officers and military liaison officers at UNMISS Force Headquarters in Juba and at various locations throughout the Republic of South Sudan. Task Force South Sudan members contribute technical planning and operational expertise.

Lieutenant D.M. Ferguson was the Task Force Commander in January 2014. There were 12 rotations of CF personnel on this mission to January 2014. From 2016 to 2023, 10 Canadian Forces personnel have been on this mission.

From 2024 to present there are 9 Canadian Forces personnel on this mission.

**Police officers** within the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) are responsible for supporting the Government of South Sudan in its efforts to professionalize the South Sudan Police Service (SSPS) and other law enforcement entities, including strengthening their management and oversight capacities.

In carrying out this mandate, police are focused on strengthening the strategic and planning capacity of the SSPS and the Ministry of Internal Affairs and providing the SSPS with operational support and training (basic and specialized).

In January 2013 there were 19 Police Officers. These included members of the RCMP and civilian police forces. In July 2013, all Canadian police forces were withdrawn.

## **RIBBON**

The ribbon has two United Nations blue stripes on the edges, followed by two white stripes and one green central stripe. Four black lines separate each of these stripes.

## **ISSUED**

**325** total to Canadians to January 2026 consisting of:

230 Canadian Forces Members to January 2023

59 Canadian Police Officers to July 2013 \*

\* Police participation in UNMISS was suspended (July 2013).

In April 2014, there were 14 Canadian Forces personnel serving in this mission. This was reduced to 12 CF Members in 2015. This was reduced to 10 members in 2016 to 2023 and in 2024 to 9 members.

Current number in January 2026 remains at 9 members

**UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN MALI  
MINUSMA  
Operation Presence**

**TERMS**

Awarded for **90** consecutive days of honorable service from 25 April 2013 (Canadian Forces 22 December 2014) to the present (July 2022).

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali was established on 25 April 2013 by the authority of UN Security Council Resolution 2100 (2013) to support political processes in Mali and carry out a number of security-related duties



**RIBBON**

United Nations blue with a wide central royal blue stripe flanked on the left with thin stripes of green, gold and red, representing Mali's national colours, and on the right with a stripe of buff colour.

**DATE**

The medal was established by PC 2017-1736 19 December 2017. The Transitional Government of Mali to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) asked for MINUSMA to leave and thus on 16 November 2023 Canada pulled all their troops out of Mali.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian participation began on 22 December 2014 with one CAF member. In the Summer of 2018, Canada sent six helicopters and as many 280 aircrew and troops to Mali. Canada's year-long commitment will involve three CH-147 Chinook helicopters for medical evacuations and logistical support and five CH-146 Griffon helicopters for armed escorts. Roto 0 started in June 2018. Roto 1 started on January 2019 with 250 Canadian Forces Members with the helicopter task force and 10 MINUSMA Headquarters staff. In August 2019, Canada deployed a Tactical Airlift Detachment consists of one CC-130J Hercules aircraft, operated and supported by up to 25 CAF members. It deploys for up to five days each month transporting troops, equipment and supplies for MONUSCO and UNMISS. It is not clear if they will receive a UN Medal? Ended on 16 November 2023.

**ISSUED**

999 to Canadian Forces Members to 16 November 2023 made up of:  
536 to August 2019 Aircrew and Soldiers; 286 from January to August 2019  
157 to January 2023  
Up to 30 Canadian Police Members  
Mission Ended

**UNITED NATIONS MULTIDIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED STABILIZATION MISSION IN MALI  
MINUSMA**

**Operation Presence**

**PRECEDENCE**

The MINUSMA medal follows the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) Medal.

**UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL SERVICE MEDAL  
UNSSM**

**TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service between from 01 January 1974 to the present in recognition of service in capacities other than established peacekeeping missions and at United Nations Headquarters.

**NOT ALL MISSIONS HAD BARS.**

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

Awarded to Canadian Forces personnel for the following missions:

- a) Service with the **Mine Awareness and Clearance Training Program Team in Afghanistan and Pakistan 1989-90**. Service requirement is 90 days between 15 March 1989 and 29 July 1990. Eligible personnel received the Canadian Special Service Medal with PAKISTAN 1989-90 bar for this service. Therefore, recipients must indicate whether they wish to retain this medal or request the UNSSM. If the UNSSM is requested, then the SSM with PAKISTAN 1989-90 bar must be returned to NDHQ/DHH 4.
- b) **OP AIRBRIDGE** for 90 days service with UNHCR at support base, Geneva or Sarajevo airport, or for those personnel who participated in the delivery of supplies and who took part in 1000 or more landings at Sarajevo airport from December 1991 to 1996 (Canadians participated 15 February 1992 to 9 January 1996).
- c) **UNSCOM** (Operation Forum) - eligible personnel will have been seconded to the Special Commission assigned to Iraq for a minimum period of 90 consecutive days or by fulfilling a total of 180 non-consecutive days in Iraq between 01 April 1991 and 17 December 1999. 12 CF members served at any given time with a total of over 100 having participated. UNSCOM was replaced by United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (**UNMOVIC**), a civilian operation. There is a bar UNSCOM for this mission.



- d) **CAMBODIA MINE ACTION CENTRE (CMAC)** - beginning on 17 February 1994.  
26



- e) **BOSNIA MINE ACTION** - replaces UNMIBH after January 1998.
- f) **MISSION OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (DOMREP)** - awarded for 90 days honourable service between May 1965 and October 1966. Canada provided one military observer.
- g) **UNITED NATIONS ASSISTANCE MISSION IN AFGHANISTAN (UNAMA)** (Operation ACCIUS): 90 consecutive days since November 2002. There is a bar UNAMA for this mission (2 Senior Canadian Officers).



- f) **OFFICE of the SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE of the SECRETARY GENERAL in WEST** (Operation SOLITUDE): 90 consecutive days since 22 March 2003;
- h) **UNITED NATIONS ADVANCE MISSION to SUDAN** (Operation SAFARI): 90 days consecutive days from July 2004 to 23 March 2005; and
- i) **UNITED NATIONS MISSION IN IRAQ (UNAMI)** (Operation IOLAUS): 90 days consecutive days since 02 Oct 2004.
- j) United Nations Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) in East Timor from 2005 to 2006 (**no Canadians**). There is a bar for this mission UNOTIL.
- k) United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre in Southern Lebanon (UNMACC-SLO from 2007 to 2008 (no Canadians)

<sup>26</sup> Major (now LCol) Ben Roth and Major Dave Buck (formerly with Canadian Forces now New Zealand Army Officer) and his medals. Dave replaced Ben with the CMAC.

**CANADIAN AUTHORITY**

Privy Council Order 1997-1216, 28 August 1997, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2783, of 17 September 1997, authorizes acceptance by Canadians to wear the medal and that it precede the United Nations Headquarters Medal.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canadian Forces personnel of all ranks.  
2 Senior Canadian Forces Officers (at least) have received the UNAMA bar.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is UN blue with white edges.

**ISSUED**

311 awarded to January 2010.

**NOTE**

The United Nations description of this medal states that there is a separate bar for each operation. This is NOT true - some, such as the Cambodian Mine Action Centre, **DO NOT HAVE a BAR**. Only 3 of the missions have a bar: UNSCOM, Timor Leste, and Afghanistan (UNAMA). None of the mine clearance or unexploded ordnance clearance missions have bars associated with them. So soldiers who did mine clearance in Pakistan in 1989, then went to CMAC, and then on to Laos only get one UN SSM with nothing to indicate that they did multiple missions.

Information courtesy of Major Dave Buck, CD, now New Zealand Army)

## UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS MEDAL UNHQ

### TERMS

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service at United Nations Headquarters in New York beginning on 20 June 1979 and to the present.

### UNITED NATIONS MANDATE

From time to time, countries provide, on a secondment basis, staff trained, military officers to serve in staff positions at United Nations Headquarters in New York to assist with the planning and implementation of new missions.

### CANADIAN AUTHORITY

Privy Council Order 1999-2132, 02 December 1999, as published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, page 2724, of 22 December 1999, authorizes acceptance by Canadian officers and non-commissioned members of the Canadian Forces to wear the medal and that it follow all other United Nations Medals and precede the International Commission and Organization Medal (subsequently changed to the NATO medals).



### CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION

Canadian Forces personnel of all three branches and most trades but mainly Land Forces personnel.

### RIBBON

The ribbon consists of solid UN blue.

### DATES

The medal was created in 1997 but qualifying time goes back to the start of the United Nations in 1947.



### ISSUED

272 awarded to Canadians up to January 2025. <sup>27</sup>

<sup>27</sup> Major-General (later General) Maurice BARIL, OC, CMM, MSM, CD – Chief Military Advisor to the Secretary General of the UN during the Rwanda crisis. In his tan uniform as a Lieutenant-General, he does not wear the UNHQ Medal as it was not created until 1997. As an Honorary Colonel of the Royal 22e Régiment, his all blue UNHQ ribbon is clearly shown

## **UNITED NATIONS MISSIONS with Medals in which CANADA has NOT PARTICIPATED**

### **UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA UNOMIG**



#### **TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service from 24 August 1993 to the present.

#### **UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To verify compliance with the 27 July 1993 cease-fire agreement between the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities in Georgia with special attention to the situation in the city of Sukhumi; to investigate reports of cease-fire violations and to attempt to resolve such incidents with the parties involved. When a permanent cease-fire agreement was signed May 1994, the mission was to monitor and verify the implementation of the agreement; to observe the operation of the peace-keeping force of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS); to verify that troops do not remain in or re-enter the security zone; and that heavy weapons not re-enter the security zone.

#### **BACKGROUND**

The conflict in Abkhazia began with social unrest and the attempts by the local authorities to separate from the Republic of Georgia. It escalated into a series of armed confrontations in the summer of 1992 when the Government of Georgia deployed 2,000 troops in Abkhazia. A cease-fire was worked out in the summer of 1992 but fighting resumed in October 1992. On 27 July 1993, a new agreement was reached.

#### **CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this Mission.  
120 military observers from other countries.

#### **RIBBON**

The ribbon is dark blue edges (6-mm), green (5-mm), white (5-mm), and UN blue centre (5-mm).

**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN LIBERIA  
UNOMIL**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 10 September 1993 and September 10 1997

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To exercise the United Nations good offices to support the efforts of the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) and the Liberian National Transitional Government to implement the peace agreements; to investigate allegations of violations of the cease-fire and to recommend measures to prevent the recurrence of violations, to monitor compliance with the other military provisions of the peace agreements including disengagement of forces, disarmament and observance of the arms embargo.



**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this United Nations mission. Other countries contributed 303 military observers.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a UN blue centre (12-mm wide) with a red (6-mm) and white (6-mm) border of the left and a blue (6-mm) and white (6-mm) border of the right.

**NOTE:**

A Canadian, retired Brigadier-General Ian C. DOUGLAS, MSC CD, (right) participated in the United Nations Technical Reconnaissance of Liberia in 1993 as a civilian. He did not receive the medal.



**UNITED NATIONS AOZOU STRIP OBSERVER GROUP (CHAD/LIBYA)  
UNASOG**

**TERMS**



UN Special Service Medal was awarded for participation in the Observer Group between 01 May and 30 June 1994.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To verify the withdrawal of the Libyan administration and forces from the Aouzou Strip in accordance with the decision of the International Court of Justice. The mission was over when the Republic of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya declared the withdrawal complete.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this mission. There were 9 military observers and 6 international civilian staff from other countries.

**RIBBON**

UN Special Service ribbon used (UN blue with white edges).

=====

**UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN BURUNDI  
UNOB**

**TERMS**



UN Special Service Medal was awarded for participation in the Observer Group between 21 May 2004 and 31 December 2006.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To support and help implement the efforts undertaken by Burundians to restore lasting peace and bring about national reconciliation, as provided under the Arusha Agreement. It was succeeded by the United Nations Integrated Office in Burundi (BINUB), established by Security Council resolution 1719 of 25 October 2006 to start on 01 January 2007 and extended to the end of 2009.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this mission. 50 countries supplied military or police personnel.

**RIBBON**

The UN blue ribbon has five central stripes of white (5-mm), red (3-mm), green (5-mm), red (3-mm), and white (5-mm).

**UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN TAJIKISTAN  
UNMOT**

**TERMS**

The medal is awarded for **90** days honourable service from 01 December 1994 to the present.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

To assist the Joint Commission, composed of representatives of the Tajik Government and of the Tajik opposition, to monitor the implementation of the Agreement on a temporary cease-fire and the Cessation of Other Hostile Acts on the Tajik-Afghan border and within the country for the duration of the talks; to investigate report of cease-fire violations and to report on them to the United Nations and to the Joint Commission.



**BACKGROUND**

In May 1992, the Tajik opposition seized power from the Tajik Supreme Soviet, precipitating civil war. The opposition was defeated in December 1992 but there has been ongoing armed insurgency since then, in particular from across the Tajik-Afghan border. This has destabilized the country.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this mission.  
24 military observers from Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Denmark, Jordan, Poland, Switzerland and Uruguay.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon is five stripes of UN blue (10-mm), white (5-mm), centre green (5-mm), white (5-mm) and UN blue (10-mm).

**UNITED NATIONS TRANSITIONAL ADMINISTRATION IN EASTERN SLAVONIA, BARANJA  
AND WESTERN SIRMIMUM  
UNTAES**

**TERMS**



The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service between 15 January 1996 and 15 January 1998.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

The military component is to supervise and facilitate the demilitarization of the Region (Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium in Croatia). The civilian component is to establish a temporary police force, define its structure and size, develop a training programme and oversee its implementation.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this Mission.  
1850 military and 408 civilian police formed the Mission

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of 9 stripes: UN blue (3-mm), yellow (5-mm), UN blue (3-mm), white (1-mm), red centre (8-mm), white (1-mm), UN blue (3-mm), green (5-mm), and UN blue (3-mm).

**UNITED NATIONS POLICE SUPPORT GROUP (CROATIA)  
UNPSG**

**TERMS**

The medal was awarded for **90** days honourable service starting on 16 January 1998 to 15 October 1998.

**UNITED NATIONS MANDATE**

United Nations Security Council resolution 1145 (1997) of 19 December 1997, established, with effect from 16 January 1998, a support group of 180 civilian police monitors, to continue to monitor the performance of the Croatian police in the Danube region, in particular in connection with the return of displaced persons, in accordance with the recommendations contained in paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Secretary General's report to the Council of 4 December 1997 and in response to a request of the Government of the Republic of Croatia. The headquarters of the Support Group is in Vkorar and it operates under the overall responsibility of a small unit based in Zagreb.

The functions performed by the civilian police include monitoring local police operations at all levels; patrolling, including joint mobile patrols; participating in and following up case investigations by local police until such cases are transmitted to a court or public prosecutor; human rights monitoring; and providing guidance and limited training to the local police force.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in Police Support Group. 18 countries contributed 114 police officers.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon has a white background (representing Peace and a new beginning), a broad UN blue central band (representing the UN and also the Danube River), centred to the left, a narrow yellow band (representing the Sunflowers, native to this land); centred to the right, a narrow dark grey band (representing stone and mortar used to rebuild the houses and the nation).



**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN ANGOLA  
MONUA**

**TERMS**

The medal is given for **90** days honourable service between 01 July 1997 (end of UNAVEM III) and 28 February 1999.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada did not participate in this UN mission.

Mission Strength

Date	Troops	Military Observers	Civilian Police
31 July 1997	3,026	253	289
31 Dec 1997	1,158	164	361
31 July 1998	661	92	403
31 Oct 1998	589	90	357
26 Feb 1999	396	41	54

**RIBBON**

The UNAVEM ribbon was used and consists of 9 coloured stripes as follows: yellow (8-mm), red (2-mm), white (2-mm) black (1-mm), central UN blue (9-mm), black (1-mm), white (2-mm), red (2-mm), and yellow (8-mm).



**UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE  
UNOMSIL**

**TERMS**

The medal was given for **90 days** honourable service between 13 July 1998 and 23 September 1999 when it was replaced by United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). Canada did not participate in UNOMSIL but did participate in UNAMSIL.

**UNOMSIL's military element was to:**

Monitor the military and security situation in the country as a whole, as security conditions permit, and to provide the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with regular information thereon in particular with a view to determining when conditions were sufficiently secure to allow subsequent deployments of military observers beyond the first phase;

Monitor the disarmament and demobilization of former combatants concentrated in secure areas of the country, including monitoring of the role of the Military Observer Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the provision of security and in the collection and destruction of arms in those secure areas;

Assist in monitoring respect for international humanitarian law, including at disarmament and demobilization sites, where security conditions permit;

Monitor the voluntary disarmament and demobilization of members of the Civil Defence Forces (CDF), as security conditions permit.

**UNOMSIL's civilian element was to:**

Advise, in coordination with other international efforts, the Government of Sierra Leone and local police officials on police practice, training, re-equipment and recruitment, in particular on the need to respect internationally accepted standards of policing in democratic societies, to advise on the planning of the reform and restructuring of the Sierra Leone police force, and to monitor progress in that regard.

Report on violations of international humanitarian law and human rights in Sierra Leone, and, in consultation with the relevant United Nations agencies, to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in its efforts to address the country's human rights needs.

**RIBBON**

The ribbon consists of a 9-mm UN blue stripe and on each side, 3 equal stripes of dark blue, white, and green (dark blue on the edges). Same ribbon as for UNAMSIL.



**UNITED NATIONS OR INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER TEAMS  
WITHOUT A SPECIFIC MEDAL**

**INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER TEAM TO NIGERIA  
OTN**

**MANDATE**

Nigeria was plunged into civil war in 1967, when the eastern region declared its independence as the Republic of Biafra. The fighting was intense and there were allegations of civilians being ill-treated. Canada co-operated with Britain to create a mission, from 01 September 1968 to 28 February 1970, to monitor the Nigerian Armed Forces to see whether they were obeying their own code of conduct, and to investigate charges that Nigerian soldiers were guilty of genocide. Other observers came from Poland, Sweden, and the Organization of African Unity.

**CANADIAN CONTRIBUTION**

Canada contributed a total of six officers, in teams of two. The last team, BGen John Leslie DREWRY, DSO, CD and Major Gordon BRISTOW, MVO, CD, contributed to the end of the war by drawing up the peace agreement signed in early 1970.

Canadians involved in this mission would receive the Canadian SSM with bar PEACE.

**There have been other United Nations Military Operations that Canada did not participate in but since 2000 Canada has largely concentrated on NATO missions.**