

Police and Civilian Deployments

If military peace operations remained level in Africa and grew in the Middle East, police missions have followed another pattern. The number of UN police grew by 29 percent, from 6,200 to 7,900, in the year ending 30 September 2006; the Security Council resolutions for Timor-Leste and Darfur meant that there was a theoretical requirement for 12,000 personnel. The majority of those police actually deployed were in three non-African missions: Timor-Leste, Kosovo, and Haiti combined accounted for 54 percent of the total. But there has been a significant growth in the use of police in African missions, for which the total rose from 2,300 to 3,800 in the period under review. These were largely concentrated with the major UN military formations in Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Sudan. Conversely, there were no UN police in the Greater Middle East, except for eleven in Afghanistan, although the EU had a police training mission in the Palestinian territories.

While the focus of UN policing is thus moving to Africa, the sources of personnel are more diverse than in the case of the military, with Africa, Europe,

and Central and South Asia providing roughly a quarter each. However, when non-UN police missions are taken into account, the shift toward Africa in terms of deployments and contributions becomes clearer still. While the EU reduced its residual police presence in the Balkans to fewer than 200, the AU expanded its police presence in Darfur to 1,425 (including 234 female officers) and deployed 30 officers to the Comoros in 2006. This increase in the use of international policing has received external support—the EU and UN assisted the AU police in Darfur. The AU's deployment of a significant number of female police officers is also an important development.

The distribution of civilian political, peacebuilding, and monitoring missions is even more complex. The UN was responsible for four such missions at the start of 2006—in Afghanistan, Iraq, Sierra Leone, and Timor-Leste. A fifth, in Burundi, is under preparation, and long-term UN peacebuilding missions are likely to become the norm as larger African operations draw down. Among other international organizations, the EU's civilian missions are the

most varied, with legal advisory teams for Georgia and Iraq, border monitors for Moldova and the Palestinian territories, and demobilization monitors in Aceh, Indonesia. The Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM) was negotiated in part at an Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) forum, and staffed by observers from ASEAN nations alongside EU personnel.

AMM, though not a formal ASEAN operation, as command and management of the mission remained with the EU, is indicative of the particular complexity of civilian missions in Asia, where the UN presence is slight relative to Africa and the Middle East. The result is a variety of small-scale institutional and ad hoc initiatives, including monitors from the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) on the Philippine island of Mindanao, and from the Nordic Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission (SLMM). The fragility of such arrangements was highlighted in 2006 when the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Elam (LTTE) demanded that all EU citizens be removed from the SLMM, in response to it being declared a terrorist organization by the EU.