

environments, contribute to better security planning, and perhaps build international support for funding security considerations in refugee camps. In some cases those claiming to be refugees may be involved in crimes against humanity or war crimes. In such cases, it was felt the international community has a responsibility to ensure that the perpetrators are brought to justice and should assist local authorities in that regard.

- Establishing mechanisms for addressing the **presence of combatants in a refugee camp, including their separation, disarmament, demobilization and reintegration** (DD and R). Although the separation of combatants from non-combatants is essential for the security of genuine refugees and for the maintenance of the neutral and civilian character of the camps, all participants agreed it is among the most difficult of tasks. Separation should take place as early as possible and as far away from the camps as possible (e.g. in the border area where the refugees cross into the host state). Some armed personnel may well be genuine refugees and, once arms are surrendered, should be treated as such. Although priority should be given to maintaining family units, some separation may occur when efforts are made to disrupt armed factions.

Although conventional DD and R would be rare in a refugee situation, some characteristics of such operations could be sustained. The job of disarming combatants could be undertaken either by the military of the host state or, if there is a peace support operation in place, by military peacekeepers. If it were a benign environment, it was proposed that local or international police could fulfill this role. A disarmament process may not prevent the existence of weapons within the camps, and authorities should be alert to possible arms smuggling. In this regard, it was felt that police investigatory skills and a community policing approach could play a major role in reducing the weapons threat within camps and might be a preferable approach because of the emphasis on incremental seizure and the variance in style from the military, whose operations tend to focus on the forceful seizure of weapons *en masse*.

Workshop participants were undecided on where to demobilize ex-combatants – back to their country of origin, to detention centers/prisons in the host country, or to the refugee camp. It was suggested demobilization may consist of the removal of uniforms and the severing of the military chain of command. It was thought international police may play a supporting role, in particular in assisting with the maintenance of records on those demobilized. Should demobilized former combatants be reintegrated into refugee camps, special education and vocational training would be required.

III. INCORPORATING SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS INTO REFUGEE CAMP PLANNING

Several factors may influence the development of strategies for refugee camp security. Workshop participants felt that above all, it was necessary to ensure that there be clarity in the terms of reference adopted (or mandate), that a process be put in place in advance which identified priority concerns, and that adequate systems for information sharing and assessment be developed.