

camps, particularly where those actors are themselves charged with maintaining law and order. Security sector reform initiatives carried out in countries who are prone to receiving large scale population movements could be an important contribution to conflict prevention and regional stability.

- **Stabilization and perimeter security:** Through border checks and control, the military can help stabilize the infiltration of people or elements that contribute to insecurity in refugee camp environments. International military forces may be asked to assist host governments to carry out such tasks or may be authorized to do so by another authority such as the UN Security Council.
- **Assessment, analysis and advice for humanitarian organizations:** International military forces could usefully assess the situation around refugee camps and the capacities of local forces, and provide advice to humanitarian actors on how they might address gaps. The value of military experts on multi-disciplinary assessment teams was noted.
- **Logistical support:** The capacity of military forces to mobilize communications and logistics equipment within a short time can be a useful contribution to the efforts of those managing refugee camps. Likewise, military engineers, logisticians and planners may be usefully tapped depending on the environment.
- **Disarmament:** Ideally, disarmament and demobilization of ex-combatants should be undertaken before they are given refugee status or enter refugee camps. This is a role which is best placed by national or international

military forces outside a refugee camp (although police may have a role to play with respect to the presence of small arms and light weapons which may be smuggled into camp environments).

- **Separation and Exclusion:** It was argued that national and international military forces are best placed to separate and exclude armed people, militia, combatants or individuals that may have committed war crimes from the rest of the refugee population. It was noted that such actions should be undertaken as soon as possible when a refugee movement crosses the border to ensure civilian and humanitarian character of camps. The dearth of experience held by police on the subject of profiling was highlighted, thus necessitating better collaboration between police and military forces.

However, participants observed the absence of any agreed doctrine or procedure on how such separation would take place. Such standard operating procedures would include, inter alia, an elaboration of how to practically carry out the task, and identification of the resources required; clarity about what would be done with those separated out (ie. obligations related to internment) and how to ensure that international human rights would be respected. It was suggested that separation, internment and exclusion are multi-stage processes - military roles may be related to the physical disarmament and collection of weapons prior to separation; intelligence gathering for investigative processes; creation of a secure environment for separation to take place; and the capture and escort of war criminals. However, it was pointed out that if international military force were to undertake the