

pressure, or pre-existing presence of international military forces), and the **availability of human and financial resources**.

It was suggested that the deployment of international military forces could be arranged as part of UN authorized peace support operation implemented by the UN, a regional organization or coalition of the willing. It might also be a bilateral arrangement negotiated between a country hosting a refugee population and a troop contributing country, or between the host country and another appropriate organization, such as the UN High Commissioner for Refugees or the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations. In the latter case, secondment arrangements could be made. In all cases, standard legal and administrative arrangements, such as Rules of Engagement (ROE) and Status of Forces Agreement (SOFAs), would need to be negotiated. Examples of these exist (the UN already has and uses a model SOFA and ROE) but the models would need to be enlarged.

Indeed, while a deployment under the auspices of the UN is but one option noted by seminar participants, the role of DPKO in further operationalizing the strategy being proposed for both international military forces and civilian police was also highlighted as important. Seminar participants commented on the need to enhance the way DPKO operates and relates to other parts of the UN system in order to be an effective partner in dealing with highly insecure refugee situations. In this respect, seminar participants were interested in generating ideas about how DPKO and UNHCR could improve their liaison and cooperation in the field. Greater consideration could be given to how to marry policing and military principles with those of international refugee protection.

IV. Possible roles identified for international military forces

Bearing in mind the considerations elaborated on previously, seminar participants identified a number of areas where international military forces could play a role in enhancing security in refugee camp environments, including:

- **Intelligence gathering and analysis:** The military could play a role in providing intelligence for possible early planning and intervention by humanitarian actors, as well as providing reconnaissance on the range of external threats which may exist. Participants queried at what point the military should make such information available and to whom, given the array of information which is already available.
- **Monitoring and surveillance:** Linked with intelligence gathering, international military forces could be deployed to monitor the situation outside the camps and near border areas, dependent upon the types of threats which may be encountered - ie. incursions and attacks on camps by rebel groups or neighbouring countries.
- **Liaison with national military forces, training and capacity building:** Military observers are best placed to assess the abilities of local forces and establish military-to-military contacts. The provision of training can also be an important means of facilitating dialogue with local forces and promoting capacity building. It was suggested that building the capacity of host country military forces or gendarmerie can help to address insecurity in refugee