

includes the provision of accommodation, food, mail and pay as well as vehicles, radios and computers. These arrangements may be provided by a UN or other international mission if one is deployed, or they may have to be independently established in direct support of a specific refugee security task.

One key aspect of timely delivery of materiel is the early identification of requirements. Again, the early dispatch of Security Assessment Teams will greatly assist in that regard. The teams should identify what resources are available from host states and make a decision based on this information. Items that are easy to come by, such as hand-held radios, notebooks, flashlights, and batons, should be accumulated and held in a readily accessible central storage facility to support the local police and any neighborhood watch programs.

## **V. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following is a synthesis of the recommendations made by workshop participants:

### **Responsibility and Planning for Security:**

- **The host country should have the primary role in ensuring the security of refugees in their territory. Commitment and support by local officials, including police forces, must be an absolute priority. In some instances, host state efforts may need to be supported by the international community.**
- **Security concerns need to become a priority for UNHCR and other relevant humanitarian organizations in the planning of refugee camp environments. Appropriate resources should be allocated to such activities, rather than as a secondary consideration.**
- To minimize the number of potential internal and external security threats encountered in a refugee populated area, UNHCR should negotiate with host states the location of refugee camps at a safe distance from a contested border. Efforts should also be made to keep camps to a manageable size, in accordance with international standards.
- Appropriate attention should be given to camp layout and design. Local and international police may be able to provide security advice and assist with implementation in this regard. Refugees should be included as much as possible in decision-making on these questions.
- Local laws, cultures and prevailing conditions in the host state must be taken into account in the planning assessment and implementation phases. Multi-disciplinary security assessment teams can help ensure this happens (see below). Agreed parameters for law and order in the camps may be required, and refugees should be made aware of their rights.