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# Worldview

A bi-annual newsletter edited and published by the Center on International Cooperation

*Letter from the Director*

## Why We Need Another Newsletter

My colleagues and I debated long and hard about the purpose and value of another newsletter. In the end, we concluded that the Center on International Cooperation has a unique story that merits being told in a more comprehensive way than our separate publications and meetings allow. For our various projects aggregate around a singular theme: how to better manage and finance the implementation of a range of multilateral agreements and activities that we believe comprise an under-appreciated and poorly understood international public sector.

When we began our work nearly 5 years ago, our intention was to examine the financial underpinnings of multilateral cooperation and to identify alternative sources of financing to ensure that stated goals were effectively met. We decided initially to examine four areas of international cooperative activity: international courts and tribunals; resource mobilization for humanitarian assistance; pledges of aid for post-conflict reconstruction; and the UN conferences of the 1990s.

Each of these projects raised concerns that needed to be addressed to help clarify the nature and scope of the international public sector and to broaden the constituency in support of multilateral action. First, we became convinced that globalization, regionalism, and state sovereignty should be seen as intertwined points of creative tension in the changing international landscape. Second, while it cannot address the challenges of global change alone, the U.S. plays a critical, if ambivalent, leadership role that demands attention. Third, regional and sub-regional actors are playing increasingly important roles in providing international public goods and services, as global institutions face resource constraints because of doubts regarding their capacity. Fourth, corporations and not-for-profit groups account for an increasing proportion of global transactions and seek more input in the management of the world's affairs.

CIC has since expanded its work to accommodate these and other important questions, with the aim

of improving the management and financing of the international public sector. This newsletter, scheduled to appear on your desks and your computer screens twice a year, will keep you posted on our findings and provide a channel for critical commentary on our work. A few highlights:

- Our initial assessment of total international public expenditures amounts to approximately \$200 billion a year, about two thirds of one percent of gross world product. Conclusion: the international public sector is being run on the cheap!
- The U.S. too often reverts to a "spoiler" role in the fulfillment of its multilateral commitments. Conclusion: the "national interest" needs to be rethought and more attention paid to the productive management of the international public sector.
- Pledges of aid are largely political theater, designed to show the flag and hasten conclusion of often-shaky peace agreements. Conclusion: a new international mechanism is needed to ensure the timely distribution of real dollars for essential peace-building activities.
- The humanitarian imperative has become a fundraising imperative, reinforcing a sense of "white man's burden" and displacing local capacity in the distribution of relief. Conclusion: the humanitarian system needs to vest response capacity in the hands of professionals in the regions where crises occur.
- The UN has an important but far from exclusive responsibility for peace operations that requires a deeper commitment from member states. Conclusion: regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society actors have a critical role to play in conflict prevention, peacekeeping, and peace-building, but capacity-building and a clear division of labor need to be responsibly developed over a prolonged period of time.

The articles that follow provide the details of these and other areas of CIC's work and carry the e-mail addresses of the staff responsible for them. We hope that you find them of sufficient interest to send us your comments and to encourage us to continue to publish yet one more newsletter.

— Shepard Forman

## The International Public Sector is...

*From foiling international crime to promoting sustainable development, countries face a host of transnational challenges that can be addressed only through international cooperation. Literally thousands of multilateral and nongovernmental organizations now provide a range of goods and services on which people around the world have come to depend. In an effort to clarify the dimensions of this de facto international public sector and stimulate a more informed debate on the cost of providing these essential goods and services, CIC is currently reviewing the organizations that comprise it and the level of public expenditures necessary to maintain it. Some initial findings:*

- More than 500 multilateral conventions and treaties deposited with the UN Secretary-General, covering virtually every aspect of human endeavor;
- More than 1,800 active intergovernmental bodies, at least 200 of them operating at the regional level; and more than 4,000 international NGOs;
- Some \$200 billion in combined annual expenditures in support of these organizations and the goods and services they provide;
- Tens of thousands of international civil servants and equal numbers of paid and volunteer international workers.

## Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy

When the United States Senate voted against ratifying the nuclear Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in October 1999, even as the Clinton administration was urging India and Pakistan to sign it, Washington signaled that it had one set of rules for itself and another for the rest of the world. That, at least, is how U.S. policy on the test ban treaty was interpreted in many foreign capitals, where America's deep ambivalence toward multilateral commitments often is seen as an abandonment of longstanding principles, if not outright hypocrisy.

In reality, Washington's hesitant and often inconsistent approach to multilateral engagement in recent years – on the CTBT as well as on a host of other pressing issues – does not mean that the U.S. has decided to go it alone in foreign affairs. Rather, it suggests that America's role in the post-Cold War world is still a work in progress, shaped by a complex mix of domestic and international factors. They include the often competing interests of the president and Congress, the public's wide but shallow support for the United Nations, the influence of interest groups, and the U.S.'s unique role as the sole superpower.

Yet how – or whether – this debate is resolved will affect the workings of the thousands of multilateral and nongovernmental organizations and the hundreds of treaties that provide goods and set global standards in areas ranging from refugee assistance to trade. And nowhere will U.S. action be more decisive than in the nonproliferation arena, where some experts fear that the Senate's rejection of the CTBT will undermine related efforts to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

"While some in the United States seek to exploit the nation's unprecedented and unparalleled strength to attain absolute U.S. invulnerability, the triumph of such efforts will drastically undermine national and global security," writes Ambassador Thomas Graham, President Clinton's special representative for nuclear weapons control, in the forthcoming CIC book, *Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy* (Lynne Rienner Publishers, fall 2001).

Using case studies, Graham and other authors in the volume argue that Washington's frequent efforts to limit its multilateral obligations – or even to opt out of commitments – have undercut the provision of important international goods and services. In addition to nuclear nonproliferation, areas covered in the book include peacekeeping, human rights, the International Criminal Court, trade, nonproliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and the environment. To provide context for the case studies, several other authors outline the domestic and international sources of U.S. multilateral policy and how unilateral action in specific areas may undermine broader efforts at international cooperation and even American legitimacy abroad.

In addition to Graham, the scholars, poli-

cymakers, and foreign policy experts contributing to the book include Edward C. Luck, director of the Center for the Study of International Organization at the New York University School of Law and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University, who considers the roots of U.S. ambivalence toward international organizations; Yale law professor Ruth Wedgwood, who examines unilateral U.S. military engagements; Andrew Moravcsik, a professor of government at Harvard, who analyzes the U.S. reluctance to sign international human rights treaties; and Princeton Lyman, a former assistant secretary of state, who asks whether the current U.S. foreign policy machinery needs to be retooled to meet new challenges stemming from globalization.

To provide the authors with feedback from the broader policy community prior to publication, CIC organized a two-day conference on "Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy" at New York University in November 2000. There, the authors discussed their research with some 60 representatives from government, the foreign diplomatic corps, foundations, nongovernmental organizations, and the media.

The *Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy* volume is a key component of CIC's project of the same name. Drawing on insights from the book, the project's next phase will draft a policy paper recommending options for improving the design and conduct of Washington's multilateral foreign policy. CIC, the Aspen Institute's Global Interdependence Initiative, and the National Program of the Council on Foreign Relations will jointly sponsor a series of forums in selected cities around the U.S. in the coming months to prompt broad-based discussion of the paper's recommendations.

Finally, in order to transcend the national insularity of the debate over U.S. foreign policy, CIC is publishing a second edited volume providing global perspectives on U.S. unilateralism and multilateralism. The authors are influential policymakers, practitioners, and foreign scholars who are well placed to comment and write on patterns of U.S. engagement in global affairs. They discussed their initial findings at a workshop in New York in May and will present their conclusions at a public conference in Washington, D.C. in the fall.

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## Strategic Recovery Facility

The international community has spent considerable political capital and over \$100 billion in reconstruction aid in the last decade for repeated crisis interventions. Yet we can show few successes for these enormous efforts, and we continue to lack reliable mechanisms for securing sustainable peace and recovery.

While there have been notable achievements in countries such as Mozambique, Namibia, El Salvador, and Guatemala, these are the exceptions among the

"America's role in the post-Cold War world is still a work in progress, shaped by a complex mix of domestic and international factors."

more than 36 crisis interventions in which the UN has been involved since 1990. These successful cases were characterized by already-secured, verifiable agreements and relatively strong local governmental structures through which international assistance could be supplied. The outcomes of most other interventions are far less reassuring. Somalia, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Bosnia, Kosovo, and East Timor starkly demonstrate the high costs and evident weakness of current peace-building arrangements, which fail to marshal adequate human and financial resources for timely and sustainable recovery in failed or weakened states.

Far too often pledges of aid fail to materialize or are (mis)directed toward donor-driven projects rather than locally-perceived needs. International aid tends to focus on emergency relief or highly visible infrastructure projects, neglecting those institution- and capacity-building elements that are necessary for sustainable peace and development. These essential elements of any peace-building process, including repatriation and resettlement; public security, human rights, and the rule of law; food security and agricultural rehabilitation; and health, education, and income generation must be clearly identified at the start of the recovery effort and insured of sufficient funding to avoid the debilitating gaps that now exist between relief and development and permit social discontent to fester.

While the timely disbursement of pledged aid for these activities is vitally necessary, it is in itself insufficient without an integrated system of planning, financing, and management of the rehabilitation process that includes local actors. International and local confidence in the operating institutions of governance, including civil society, is key to effective peace-building. Otherwise, once agency and donor attention is diverted to the next emergency, local structures that may have survived the conflict will fall apart, leaving a local vacuum conducive to a resumption of the crisis.

To mobilize the human and capital resources required to address the social, political, and economic needs of societies emerging from conflict, CIC has recommended the creation of a **Strategic Recovery Facility** that would bring together local and regional actors, international agencies, and donor governments to plan and implement a timely and effective field-based response. Conceived as a low-maintenance mechanism to facilitate collaboration toward common goals and strategies, the facility would draw its membership from core UN organizations, including the Bretton Woods institutions, regional groups, bilateral agencies, and non-governmental organizations. A small staff would maintain a watching brief on conflict situations and convene the appropriate stakeholders for joint needs assessments and program planning when opportunities in the quest for peace present themselves. A Board of Directors drawn from participating agencies but acting in their personal capacity will oversee and approve the facility's operations,

including the disbursement of funds that donors would make available for specific conflict recovery activities on a time-limited basis until longer-term development assistance and private direct investment can take hold.

Recognizing the need to develop innovative ways of working together to secure sustainable peace and development in conflict-ridden areas of the world, the British Department for International Development and the Government of Norway have endorsed the facility concept and are working with us to shape, build constituencies for, and launch this new public-private partnership. An African regional meeting is now being planned for Summer 2001, jointly with the University of the Witwatersrand, to determine how local and regional actors can best contribute through the Facility to peace-building efforts there.

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## Remodeling Humanitarian Assistance

At no time in recent history has the international system for providing humanitarian assistance faced such overwhelming demands or such intense criticism. The 1990s was the decade of Somalia, Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, Congo, and other "complex humanitarian emergencies" where innocent civilians bore the brunt of political collapse, and humanitarian goals drove the international response. It was also the decade when unprecedented numbers of humanitarian workers were killed in action, media coverage often dictated the scale of the relief efforts, and calls arose in some quarters for discontinuing the practice of foreign humanitarian aid altogether.

Over the past three years of its research into the organizational, financial, and political dimensions of humanitarian assistance, CIC has focused in on some fundamental, persistent problems of the international humanitarian relief system as it is currently structured. Three examples from the field illustrate these shortcomings:

- The influx of nearly a million Rwandan refugees into neighboring (then) Zaire in 1994 was a crisis of overwhelming proportions by any measure. But despite awareness of an impending refugee emergency, only three agencies had pre-positioned aid supplies in the region in preparation for the event. Had the UN and other agencies followed suit, it could have greatly reduced the devastating spread of cholera among the refugees.
- During the Kosovo emergency in 1999, the performance of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and other international agencies was severely hampered by a shortage of qualified expatriate personnel, while local and regional professionals were not effectively sought out and utilized.

"Far too often pledges of aid fail to materialize or are (mis)directed toward donor-driven projects rather than locally-perceived needs."

- In Bosnia, Hurricane Mitch-ravaged Central America, and other well-publicized emergencies, relief workers flooded the area, competing over turf and airtime, while in “forgotten emergencies” such as Angola and Sudan there are not enough agencies or resources to meet basic needs.

These stories are hardly unique. Despite the often heroic efforts of relief workers, the network of international aid agencies frequently fails to provide speedy and adequate assistance to populations in crisis. Moreover, even when sufficient supplies do arrive, relief agencies rarely try to improve aid distribution by tapping into the expertise of local professionals and organizations.

Potential solutions to these chronic problems – inefficient aid delivery, disparities in access to aid, and limited use of local personnel in decision-making roles – are at the heart of a policy paper on refashioning humanitarian assistance that CIC will release later this year. The latest publication in our *Paying for Essentials* policy series, the paper will reflect CIC’s three-year analysis of the logistical, financial, and political problems associated with humanitarian assistance. While all signs suggest that fixing these shortcomings will not be easy, we have identified several emerging trends and areas of international consensus that could eventually lead to aid being provided more effectively and efficiently.

Taken together, these new ideas point to greater responsibility-sharing in the provision of humanitarian aid. This envisions a shift from a system that is now designed, financed, and run largely by developed countries for the purpose of helping people in poorer nations, to one where specialists from the affected area would have a more central and pro-active role in relief efforts.

To begin developing concrete guidelines for responsibility-sharing, we held a series of conferences over the past three years where governmental and private humanitarian aid specialists helped us focus our policy-oriented research on three key areas. These are: building the professional skills of local and regional relief officials; reorienting the humanitarian aid system to emphasize preventive action over crisis response; and promoting an increased role for regional and sub-regional organizations in responding to emergencies in their backyards.

Shaped by insights from these conferences and other consultations with humanitarian assistance specialists, the *Paying for Essentials* paper will serve as the basis for a strategic planning meeting later this year between officials of African regional and sub-regional organizations and their international counterparts. The meeting will seek to design a blueprint for enhancing the capacity of African organizations to play a more decisive role in providing emergency relief to civilians. The aim is to help countries affected by humanitarian crises to play a larger role in relief efforts, while ensuring respect for international standards and principles of humanitarian assistance. The meeting will also serve as a springboard

for a long-range CIC project on the role of regional organizations in humanitarian assistance.

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## Regional Conflict Formations

Afghanistan’s long-running civil war not only has caused severe hardship for its own people but also has unsettled several neighboring countries. Millions of Afghan refugees have poured into Pakistan and Iran in the last two decades, adding to already severe social and economic stresses in these nations.

Afghan Islamic militancy has also spilled into surrounding states. To the east, Pakistan is home to madrasas – religious schools – that supply fighters to Afghanistan’s ruling Taliban movement. To the north, Uzbekistan is plagued by Islamic rebel raids launched from Afghan as well as Tajik territory.

These armed groups take advantage of porous borders in the region, which have also facilitated a flourishing illicit trade in drugs and weapons. Meanwhile, South Central Asia is also awash with soldiers who are defeated and unemployed, but not demobilized.

These flows of fighters, refugees, weapons, and contraband have created mutually reinforcing linkages among conflicts in several countries in the region. In the past decade, this pattern has also been found in several other parts of the world. Given this new pattern of conflict, traditional diplomatic methods of dividing a region’s flashpoints by country or topic and dealing with them separately have failed.

To bring a fresh perspective to one of the most complex humanitarian and political problems of the post-Cold War era, CIC has launched a two-year research project on regional conflict formations (RCFs). Motivating the project is a belief that resolving conflicts in individual countries increasingly requires new approaches that focus on region-wide economic and political challenges. To this end, the project will analyze RCFs and recommend policy options for their prevention and management. These findings will be publicized through an edited volume, a policy paper in CIC’s *Paying for Essentials* series, and an article in a major foreign policy journal.

“The UN is not a research-oriented organization and we need to have input from the outside,” said Andrew Mack, the former director of the UN Secretary General’s Strategic Planning Unit, now at Harvard University. “The RCF project is absolutely essential to providing the policy analysis that we do not have the resources to undertake.”

The project’s analysis and recommendations will be based on comparative, structured case studies of South Central Asia and another area where a regional conflict formation has developed, the Great Lakes region of Central Africa. To get insight from people in countries affected by conflict, CIC will seek out local researchers

“The aim is to help countries affected by humanitarian crises to play a larger role in relief efforts, while ensuring respect for international standards and principles of humanitarian assistance.”

who already are investigating these two RCFs. Their work on the project will analyze both how regional conflict formations develop and the challenges they pose to conflict management. These challenges – how to manage response to conflict more effectively at the regional level, while assuring adequate funding and staffing and adherence to international standards – are closely related to those at the heart of the CIC’s mission.

Complementing the research will be conferences in South Central Asia and in East Africa, where local experts will discuss policies to resolve conflicts in their regions. A third conference, in Europe, will bring together researchers from both regions, as well as policy makers and practitioners, with the aim of fleshing out policy recommendations that might be broadly applicable to RCFs around the world.

We are coordinating our activities with international groups working on conflict resolution, notably the International Peace Academy and the World Bank’s project on the Economics of Civil Wars, Crime, and Violence. The RCF project will also be coordinated with the Conflict Prevention and Peace Forum (CPPF), a new institution based in New York that is helping to establish communities of experts on conflict regions to advise the UN.

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## Brahimi Meetings

Kofi Annan, the United Nations Secretary-General, was widely praised when he set up an international panel in March 2000 to recommend reforms in the world body’s peacekeeping operations. Many governments and activists felt that the UN needed to apply the lessons it learned from its self-acknowledged failures to prevent genocide in Rwanda in 1994 and to protect the residents of the Bosnian town of Srebrenica in 1995.

Chaired by Lakhdar Brahimi, a former Algerian foreign minister, the ten-member panel released a blunt report last August that said the UN had “repeatedly failed” to make good on its founding mandate to protect civilians from the horrors of war. The report also warned that the UN would do no better in the future unless member states showed greater political will, provided more financial resources, and carried out fundamental reforms in the organization’s peacekeeping and peace-building architecture.

In an effort to elicit regional perspectives on what has become known as the Brahimi Report, the Center on International Cooperation and the International Peace Academy, together with regional partners, organized meetings of local experts in Johannesburg, Singapore, Buenos Aires, and London in February and March 2001.

Drawn from governments, inter-governmental and regional organizations, think tanks, universities, and other nongovernmental groups, participants gener-

ally applauded the Brahimi Report for highlighting shortcomings in the UN’s peacekeeping capacity and for suggesting major structural and managerial reforms.

A common theme, however, was that the report’s technical solutions would not resolve what are essentially political problems. Many argued that the primary obstacle to avoiding future failures like those in Rwanda and Srebrenica is that UN member states often are reluctant to authorize and support interventions in countries that are wracked by armed conflict.

Given this reluctance, some participants in Johannesburg argued that African countries should develop their own regional or even continent-wide peacekeeping forces. Others questioned whether this was feasible given resource constraints and suggested it might be better to develop African capacity and response jointly with the UN. In any case, Johannesburg participants strongly supported giving peacekeepers robust mandates to confront rebel groups and others that try to destabilize peace efforts. This latter view was echoed in the London meeting.

As in Johannesburg, participants in the other regional meetings often differed on specific issues. This suggests that there is no single perspective on UN peace operations in each region. Nevertheless, several broad themes emerged.

In all four meetings, there was consensus that the UN should increase the involvement of regional and sub-regional organizations, nongovernmental groups, and local experts and leaders in both peacekeeping and peace-building missions. Participants also called on the UN to make peace-building activities, which aim to bring sustainable peace to societies emerging from conflict, a central component of peacekeeping operations. In addition, they urged more emphasis on conflict prevention, specifically that the UN do more to address the roots of conflict.

Given that “this discussion was too important to be confined to the halls of the United Nations in New York,” Sir Jeremy Greenstock, the United Kingdom’s ambassador to the UN, said afterward, the meetings were “extremely useful in developing debate on the future of United Nations peace operations.” The British government had asked CIC and IPA to convene the regional dialogues.

In addition to articulating broad areas of consensus, the regional meetings also produced several specific policy proposals. Participants in London and Johannesburg suggested that the UN establish stronger operational links with early warning units in regional organizations. In addition, Latin American participants recommended that UN peace-building funds come out of member states’ peacekeeping assessments rather than from voluntary contributions, which often are unreliable.

To bring the meetings’ results to the UN’s attention, CIC and IPA organized a follow-up meeting in New York on March 12, where representatives of the regional meetings discussed their conclusions with UN delegates and staff. Jose Ramos Horta, Interim Foreign Minister of East Timor, gave the keynote address at lunch.

The local institutions that helped organize

## Regional organizations

*Since the mid-1980s, governments have increasingly turned to regional organizations to promote trade as well as to provide a range of goods and services from interstate security to environmental protection. With the global organizations created in the wake of World War II facing chronic financial and political constraints, and individual governments often ill-equipped to provide these essential goods on their own, this emphasis on solving problems at the regional level is increasing. Yet most regional organizations have limited capacity to provide services such as humanitarian assistance, and their member states often lack the political will for sensitive tasks such as intervening in local armed conflicts or protecting human rights. This raises concerns over whether an increased reliance on regional bodies will result in unequal access to adequate aid and protection in different parts of the world.*

*To help policymakers and academics weigh these concerns, the Center on International Cooperation surveyed 59 important regional and sub-regional organizations and the goods and services they provide. Sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation, the survey provides an overview of the history, governance structure, aims and objectives, and primary focus of work for the principal regional and sub-regional organizations in each major geographic region. The survey, along with a brief review of the current literature on regionalism, can be found on the Center’s website at [www.cic.nyu.edu](http://www.cic.nyu.edu).*

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the regional meetings were: in Buenos Aires, the University of Belgrano, with the Managua-based Regional Coordinator for Economic and Social Research; in Johannesburg, the University of the Witwatersrand; in Singapore, the Singapore Institute for International Affairs; and, in London, the Center for Defense Studies, Kings College, with the International Institute of Strategic Studies. Britain's Department for International Development funded the meetings.

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## Project on International Courts and Tribunals

When 26 governments set up a court in The Hague in 1899 to mediate disputes between countries, it marked a watershed in international efforts to peacefully resolve interstate conflicts. The Permanent Court of Arbitration was the first body created to settle disagreements between nations through binding decisions based on international law. Even though the two World Wars showed that peaceful approaches might not prevent all violent conflict, the goal of using law to foster better relations among countries has gained momentum. There are now more than 20 international courts and tribunals that render binding decisions in cases involving governments and international organizations.

Yet the very growth in the number of international judicial bodies, and the increasing willingness of governments to use them, have raised questions about whether countries and people in all regions of the world have equal access to international justice. Faced with an increasing caseload, many of these courts and tribunals lack sufficient financial resources and expertise to fully carry out their duties. At the same time, little is known about how current structural, financial, and procedural arrangements – which vary from court to court – affect the quality of justice. For their part, lawyers often do not have the know-how, experience, or access to international case law needed to bring disputes before these bodies. Some observers are also concerned that outside individuals and nongovernmental organizations may not be represented adequately in some of these proceedings.

Now in its fourth year, the Project on International Courts and Tribunals (PICT) is continuing to find and promote innovative solutions to legal, institutional, and financial matters arising from the growth in the number of international judicial institutions. Established by CIC and the Foundation for International Environmental Law and Development (FIELD) at the University of London, PICT provides policy recommendations for international judicial bodies and trains lawyers in developing and post-Communist countries to bring cases before international courts and tribunals. It is the only internationally-based effort whose work focuses on all existing international judicial institutions.

Underlying PICT's activities is a belief that

the international justice system needs to be structured in a more coherent manner. This should include harmonizing procedures, creating sustainable financing, and finding ways to make international courts and tribunals more equitable and accessible. PICT has also emphasized the need to ensure that judges are independent of governments and the parties to disputes, and that lawyers bringing cases before international courts and tribunals are held to high professional standards.

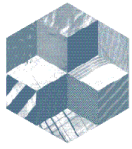
PICT has been particularly active in promoting policy solutions to management and financial questions relating to the International Criminal Court, which was established at a landmark conference in Rome in 1998. During recent negotiations in New York on the ICC's structure, several delegates, UN Secretariat staff, and representatives of nongovernmental organizations praised PICT position papers on the court's financing and proposed victims' and witnesses' unit, and on a trust fund that will compensate victims of international crimes and their families.

To help provide lawyers in developing countries with information about international judicial bodies and access to this new area of case law, PICT has organized regional training courses on these topics for students and government officials. Courses have been held in London; Pretoria, South Africa, for southern Africa; and Teheran, for the Middle East and Central Asia.

PICT staff members also teach regular university courses and seminars throughout the academic year. Information on these courses, as well as on decisions of all international courts and tribunals, current news articles relating to the work of international judicial bodies, and other documents, can be found on PICT's website, <http://www.pict-pcti.org>. The website also includes a search engine as well as a research matrix that is the first comprehensive, systematic, and holistic mapping of the international judicial system. For each of 18 international justice bodies, the matrix provides information on 29 legal, institutional, and financial issues.

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“The very growth in the number of international judicial bodies, and the increasing willingness of governments to use them, have raised questions about whether countries and people in all regions of the world have equal access to international justice”



## Books

Center on International Cooperation —  
Studies in Multilateralism  
published by Lynne Rienner Publishers.

### **Good Intentions: Pledges of Aid for Post-Conflict Recovery**

edited by Shepard Forman and Stewart Patrick  
(Boulder, Colorado, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2000),  
ISBN 1-55587-854-7 (Hardcover) \$55;  
ISBN 1-55587-854-7 (Paperback) \$22, 432 pages.

### **Promoting Reproductive Health: Investing in Health for Development**

edited by Shepard Forman and Romita Ghosh  
(Boulder, Colorado, Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1999),  
ISBN 1-55587-877-6, (hardcover \$49.95), 320 pages.

Forthcoming:

### **Multilateralism and U.S. Foreign Policy**

edited by Stewart Patrick and Shepard Forman  
(Boulder, Colorado, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Fall 2001).

### **International Perspectives on U.S. Unilateralism and Multilateralism**

edited by David Malone and Yuen Foong Khong  
(Boulder, Colorado, Lynne Rienner Publishers,  
Winter 2002).

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## **Paying for Essentials** Policy Paper Series

Our periodic policy paper series, *Paying for Essentials*, contains recommendations for improvements in the management and financing of multilateral commitments. These policy papers serve as the basis for international consultations intended to build a constituency in support of innovative ideas for multilateral cooperation.

### **The Reproductive Health Approach to Population and Development**

by Shepard Forman and Romita Ghosh

### **Recovering From Conflict: Strategy For An International Response**

by Shepard Forman, Stewart Patrick, and Dirk Salomons

Forthcoming:

### **The Economy of International Justice**

by Cesare Romano

### **The Cost of International Criminal Justice**

by Thordis Ingadottir

### **Remodeling Humanitarian Assistance**

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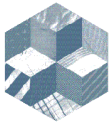
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## Working Papers

*CIC staff believe that work-in-progress should be readily available to all parties wishing to participate in public policy deliberations. Working documents, including background papers, meeting notes, and interim recommendations for each of CIC's projects are available on our website at: [www.cic.nyu.edu](http://www.cic.nyu.edu)*



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