

unique diplomatic resources to encourage efforts to reform the perception and practice of UN sanctions, even in a political climate that appears resistant to such innovations.

The study begins with a discussion of different sanctions strategies, and the conditions under which they are likely to be most effective for a variety of purposes. Since multilateralism is a key component of an effective sanctions strategy, we examine how changes in several variables affect the likely degree of multilateral support for sanctions strategies, as well as showing how these variables impact directly on the operational logic of sanctions. The variables examined are:

- Forum: are UN-imposed sanctions more effective than actions taken by other bodies?
- Objectives: are sanctions more effective in achieving some goals (e.g. deterrence) than others?
- Issue area: are sanctions more effective in resolving disputes related to certain issues than others?
- Characteristics of the target: what makes a target more or less vulnerable to sanctions?
- Characteristics of the senders: what attributes enable senders to exercise the greatest influence?

- Type of sanction: what types of sanctions tend to be most effective, and why?
- Timing and integration with other measures: should sanctions be imposed incrementally, or all at once? When should they be lifted? Under what conditions should they be reinforced - or replaced - by other diplomatic or military measures?

This section emphasizes the importance for policymakers of understanding precisely *who* their sanctions are intended to influence, and *how* this influence will work to bring about policy change.

The next section of the study examines the humanitarian implications of sanctions, and considers strategies aimed at mitigating their negative effects. It stresses the idea that collateral damage - damage to target civilians and to the interests of third states - is important not only because of its ethical implications, but also because of its tendency to erode multilateral support for sanctions. This investigation reveals that efforts to mitigate the humanitarian impact of sanctions are likely to increase the effectiveness of these measures, rather than weaken them.

This section then examines the role played by humanitarian aid organizations in the context of sanctions. It concludes by suggesting ways in which states, NGOs, UN officials, and others can work to better predict and address the needs of civilians living under sanctions. These suggestions are then considered in the light of political obstacles to sanctions reform, and judgements are made regarding the likelihood of their successful implementation.

The final part of the study reviews the administration and enforcement of UN sanctions, and makes suggestions for reform in several areas: strategic planning of sanctions policy, national-level capacity to implement sanctions, monitoring and enforcement procedures, and coordination and communication among senders and other relevant actors. Again, these suggestions are informed by a desire to give primacy to reforms that are politically feasible.