

A spectrum of influence

		Examples of instruments
↑ Most coercive	Force change	Military intervention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unilateral military intervention • Non-consensual deployment of peacekeeping forces
	Pressure for change through punishments and threats against non-cooperation	Formal sanctions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic sanctions: eg comprehensive trade embargoes, selective trade embargoes (especially on the commodities essential to war economies such as diamonds or timber) • Arms embargoes (on arms supply, training, military cooperation etc) • Targeted financial or diplomatic sanctions such as asset freezes, travel and visa bans • Proscription (ie outlawing and blacklisting) of individuals and organizations Other forms of pressure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-centralized diplomatic and political sanctions, such as suspending diplomatic relationships (eg recalling / expelling diplomats or representatives), withdrawing recognition • Cutting off valued support and resources, suspension of trade preferences or development aid • Sports or cultural boycotts • Referral to international criminal courts on war crimes investigations¹ • Condemnatory statements or 'internationalizing' issues (eg by putting situations on intergovernmental agendas)
↓ Least coercive	Encourage change through rewards for cooperation and progress	Economic and institutional benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction or development aid • Debt relief • Favourable trade-related or financial measures (tariff reductions, direct purchases, most-favoured-nation status, extending subsidies to exports or imports, providing export or import licenses, guaranteeing investments, encouraging capital imports or exports, etc) • Support for institutional, political and judicial reforms (eg training of public officials, decentralization of power, political party-building) • Election reform, support and monitoring (often part of a package of political guarantees) • Human rights promotion, monitoring and institution-building • Security sector reform Engagement, legitimization and recognition benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diplomatic recognition, official visits or receiving representatives (including normalizing relations / ending isolation) • Access to international organizations (membership, association, favourable status)
	Encourage change through resources and guarantees to support engagement	Resources for enabling dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Material or technical assistance for confidence-building and for dialogue and negotiation processes (eg hosting conferences and dialogue processes) • Material or technical assistance to help settle key issues (eg support for land reform, reforms of armed forces) Assurances and guarantees <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security guarantees (eg monitoring and peacekeeping) • Assistance with demilitarization and security sector reform (eg demobilization and reintegration of armed forces, professionalization of armed and other security forces, compensation schemes) • Political guarantees (commitments to support implementation of substantive agreements)
	Enable change through facilitation	Facilitation of dialogue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideas to settle key conflict issues or reframe the means of concessions • Capacity building for parties to engage in negotiations • Mediation / facilitation / problem-solving workshops

1. Not a sanction *per se* as indictment or effective monitoring is often the goal rather than a means of pressure, but increasingly these are included as part of a package of punitive measures.