

Mapping Report

Trainings and Courses on International Criminal Justice and Transitional Justice

During a short term consultancy (10 working days in December 2015) for the International Nuremberg Principles Academy (hereafter Academy) I conducted a survey on the trainings and courses offered on international criminal justice and transitional justice. To this end, I prepared two documents which complement each other and are to be read in conjunction:

- 1) Survey List (Excel document as attached) and
- 2) Report (Word document as below).

1. Approach and methodology

Based on desktop research I produced a list of existing courses and trainings on international criminal law and related areas. For data collection purposes the main online searches via recognised search engines and databases were conducted between 7 and 22 December 2015, and updated in January 2016. Combinations of keywords relevant to the consultancy were used, including inter alia ‘international criminal law’, ‘international humanitarian law’, ‘human rights’, ‘transitional justice’, ‘summer school’, ‘short course’, ‘moot court’ and a targeted search on identified websites of relevant universities and organisations.

A comprehensive search (e.g. Google, Metager) was undertaken and, for the purpose of the present survey, courses and trainings available to the public (and not just e.g. students from one university) were privileged during the data collection phase. One-time course offerings, degree courses and seminars were excluded from data collection. The data was not limited to Europe and North America, although courses and trainings offered in Europe and North America outnumber other courses and trainings surveyed. Equally, the data was not limited to English language course offerings, yet courses and trainings offered in English outnumber other courses and trainings surveyed.

In order to systematise the data collection and structure the data presentation collected data was disaggregated in terms of ‘Subject Matter’, ‘Designation’ and ‘Target Group’ (see Excel file). In addition, I considered important to include information on ‘Organisation/Institution’, ‘Name’ and ‘Webpage’ to ease referencing and access to further information about courses and trainings.

2. Survey summary

Overall, a total of 110 courses and trainings were included in the final survey. The survey document includes five worksheets including courses and trainings shown via subject matter using the following acronyms (see Excel file attached):

ICL: International Criminal Law (15 courses/trainings)

IHL: International Humanitarian Law (17 courses/trainings)

HR: Human Rights (50 courses/trainings)

TJ: Transitional Justice (21 courses/trainings)

IL comb: International Law Combined (i.e. general International Law, including a combination or selection of the above) (7 courses/trainings)

Table 1 below provides an overview of courses and trainings surveyed. For further details regarding target group, organisations and institutions and names of programmes surveyed please see list of courses and trainings in international criminal law, international humanitarian law, human rights and transitional justice (as attached via Excel sheet containing detailed information and data disaggregated as described above in five work sheets).

Table 1: Overview of courses and trainings surveyed by subject matter and course designation

	ICL	IHL	HR	TJ	IL comb
Moot Court	4	7	9	0	0
Short Course	6	7	18	13	4
Summer School	5	3	21	7	3
Other Training	0	0	2	1	0
Total	15	17	50	21	7

Based on the survey, in the following, I provide some general and specific recommendations for the future work of the Academy in the field of training in the above areas.

3. Recommendations

Given the focus and raining is essential for strengthening the knowledge and expertise of actors involved in international criminal law, related areas and rule of law work. Overall, it is recommended that the Academy continues to develop its training programme and to offer target group specific courses and trainings, in addition to its Human Rights Education programme.

In the following 18 specific recommendations are presented thematically.

Subject matter

1. Develop a targeted training programme with a focus on international criminal law/ justice. Given the historical significance and continued relevance of the Nuremberg legacy the Academy is extremely well placed to offer courses and trainings in international criminal law and create its own institutional niche in this area. While combined programmes with a focus, or a rotating focus, on related areas such as international humanitarian law, human rights and transitional justice, might also be envisaged. The survey shows that an extensive landscape of training and course offerings exists for related areas.

2. Combine theory and practice to provide fora for academics and practitioners to address head on complexity of theoretical, legal and practical developments and dilemma.

Course designation

3. Create an annual course in form of a spring, summer or winter school. Given the current landscape of courses it might be worthwhile to consider a winter school as a unique concept and counter weight to the numerous summer schools, or to have a distinct focus of the Academy summer school to compete and thrive in the summer school landscape. A winter school would also provide an additional benefit for participants if combined with a cultural program taking advantage of e.g. seasonal events as the Christmas market in Nuremberg.

4. Consider a specific name or identifiable designation for an offered course or regular training programme in light of the importance of branding and immediate recognition (see e.g. Antonio Cassese Summer School, Jean-Pictet International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition, Henry Dunant Memorial Moot Court Competition, Clara Barton International Humanitarian Law Competition), for instance using references such as ‘Nuremberg Academy’ ‘Hans-Peter Kaul’ or ‘Room 600’ in names for courses or training series, e.g. ‘Nuremberg Academy Winter School’.

Target groups

5. Target practitioners and professionals, in particular specific groups to complement already existing courses and training and offer specialised and custom-built trainings, e.g. judges, prosecutors, defence counsel (of international criminal tribunals and human rights courts), which are not the main target audience of existing courses as the survey has shown.

6. Target students (e.g. through continuation of Nuremberg Moot Court) and academics and educators to enhance the multiplier effect.

7. Target high school students (in Nuremberg and possibly including its partner cities / twin towns) to provide education and training to the local youth population already in secondary education.

Regional focus

8. Conduct courses and trainings with a regional focus on Africa, Latin America and Middle East or East Asia in terms of thematic orientation and target audience to complement existing courses which predominantly seem to focus on Europe and North America.

9. Create partnerships with organisations in the regions selected to offer courses and trainings in the field or on the ground rather than only centrally in Nuremberg.

Outreach/ Public relations/ Website

10. Publish an overview of courses and trainings offered worldwide (based on conducted survey) on the Academy website.

11. Update regularly above mentioned compilation (see 9.) The webpage would then be a central place for audiences worldwide to learn about courses that are available to students, professionals and practitioners. Such a compilation of existing courses would be a very helpful tool for students, professionals and practitioners given the fast pace of developments in the field of international criminal law and related fields.

12. Develop and enrich the content on the Academy's dedicated website. The webpage <http://www.nurembergacademy.org/programs/training-and-consulting/> would benefit from inclusion of e.g.

- announcements of upcoming training and course offerings
- a brief history of already conducted training to showcase the spectrum and scope of the Academy's work
- a contact form or contact details to facilitate communication and direct enquiries regarding custom-built training and consulting.

13. Reach out to universities, especially law schools, and organisations and international law blogs in order to establish an extensive network of contacts and to communicate and publicize Academy training opportunities so that the network will cross-post advertisements, calls for applications and training information on their respective websites and newsletters.

Format

14. Develop a balance between regular events (such as annual competitions or courses) which are recognisable and reliable components of the Academy's work and and custom-built trainings and courses on an ad hoc basis (e.g. in continuation of the Academy's work for instance with ECCC judges).

15. Create a rich programme with a prolific interplay of different event formats (e.g. seminar week, thematic symposia, informal sessions, cultural programme in Nuremberg). Use a variety of teaching methods to include a blend of traditional seminar-type lectures as well as contributions by guest speakers and international experts.

16. Decide for which programme to manage call for applications and candidate selection centrally by the Academy or to decentralise the process and call upon by Academy contact points in respective universities or organisations who directly undertake screening and selection of applicants. With regard to format, consider formats such as the European Forum Alpbach which takes place annually in Alpbach, Austria, or the Allianz Summer Academy which takes place biannually in Berlin.

17. Issue certificates of attendance for substantive courses and training programmes for participants who attended the full programme.

18. Consider to further professionalise the coordination between programmes, the course design and organization, the constructive alignment between course objectives, delivery and target groups which best seems to be achieved by a professional academic with expertise in the subject area. The designated person would be able to

provide thematic input and guidance (e.g. lecturing, coordinating and developing teaching and learning materials) before, during and after the training programmes.

Given the current course landscape there seems considerable room for the Academy to develop current course offerings and distinguish itself as a leading actor in the promotion of international criminal law and related areas as well as the Nuremberg legacy. As the current training landscape is characterised by established and very distinguished courses as well as many programmes that sprung up in recent years, hence, in the light of the quest for establishing a recognisable programme of excellence, combining theory and practice, it is recommended to first develop a concept and dedicate a systematic effort and resources in order to ensure smooth implementation and sustainable training programmes and continuous development of the Academy.

It would be a pleasure to discuss any of the aspects of the survey and report and provide continuous service to the Academy.

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