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The Responsibility to Protect

Thematic Bibliography no. 4/11

La responsabilité de protéger

Bibliographie thématique no. 4/11



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Books

Livres*

2011

341.2 /00444

Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect : Security and Human Rights - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xi, 212 p.; 24 cm.

(Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect)

ISBN: 9780415586276

Author(s):

1. Badescu, Cristina Gabriela

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 190-205. Includes index.

'This book explores attempts to develop a more acceptable account of the principles and mechanisms associated with humanitarian intervention, which has become known as the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P). Cases of genocide and mass violence have raised endless debates about the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention to save innocent lives. Since the humanitarian tragedies in Rwanda, Burundi, Bosnia, Kosovo and elsewhere, states have begun advocating a right to undertake interventions to stop mass violations of human rights from occurring. Their central concern rests with whether the UN's current regulations on the use of force meet the challenges of the post-Cold War world, and in particular the demands of addressing humanitarian emergencies. International actors tend to agree that killing civilians as a necessary part of state formation is no longer acceptable, nor is standing by idly in the face of massive violations of human rights. And yet, respect for the sovereign rights of states remains central among the ordering principles of the international community. How can populations affected by egregious human rights violations be protected ? How can the legal constraints on the use of force and respect for state sovereignty be reconciled with the international community's willingness and readiness to take action in such instances ? And more importantly, how can protection be offered when the Security Council, which is responsible for authorizing the use of force when threats to international peace and security occur, is paralyzed ? The author addresses these issues, arguing that R2P is the best framework available at present to move the humanitarian intervention debate forward.'

ID number: 80023603

* This list contains material received as of March 28th, 2011.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 28 mars 2011.

Year: 2011
Type: M

341.2 /00449

Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect : From Words to Deeds -
Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

246 p. ; 24 cm.

(Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect)

ISBN: 9780415567350

Author(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J., 1975-

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 236-239. Includes index.

'This book provides an in-depth introduction to, and analysis of, the issues relating to the implementation of the Responsibility to Protect principle in international relations.'

ID number: 80023642

Year: 2011

Type: M

341.2 /00445

The Responsibility to Protect and International Law - Leiden : Nijhoff.

224 p. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9789004188693

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. INTERNATIONAL LAW
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Added entry(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J., 1975- , ed.
2. Davies, Sara Ellen, ed.
3. Glanville, Luke, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a major new international principle, adopted unanimously in 2005 by Heads of State and Government. Whilst it is broadly acknowledged that the principle has an important and intimate relationship with international law, especially the law relating to sovereignty, peace and security, human rights and armed conflict, there has yet to be a volume dedicated to this question. This book fills the gap by bringing together leading scholars from North America, Europe and Australia to examine R2P's legal content. It focuses on questions relating to R2P's legal quality, its relationship with sovereignty, and the question of whether the norm establishes legal obligations. It also aims to introduce readers to different legal perspectives, including feminism, and pressing practical questions such as how the law might be used to prevent genocide and mass atrocities, and punish the perpetrators.'

ID number: 80023631

Year: 2011

Type: M

341.2 /00446

The Responsibility to Protect : Norms, Laws and the Use of Force in International Politics - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
viii, 232 p.; 24 cm.

(Global Politics and the Responsibility to Protect)

ISBN: 9780415781688

Author(s):

1. Thakur, Ramesh Chandra, 1948-

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Notes:

Includes index.

'The adoption of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) principle by world leaders assembled at the UN summit in 2005 is widely acknowledged to represent one of the great normative advances in international politics since 1945. The author has been involved in this shift from the dominant norm of non-intervention to R2P as an actor, public intellectual and academic and has been a key thinker in this process. The essays represent the author's writings on R2P, including reference to test cases as they arose, such as with Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar in 2008.'

ID number: 80023620

Year: 2011

Type: M

2010

341.2 /00450

The Netherlands and the Responsibility to Protect : The Responsibility to Protect People from Mass Atrocities - The Hague : Advisory Council on International Affairs.

72 p.; 30 cm.

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)--NETHERLANDS
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--NETHERLANDS

Added entry(s):

1. Advisory Council on International Affairs (NL)

Notes:

'The first, introductory chapter of this book describes the context in which agreement was reached on R2P in 2005 and briefly considers subsequent developments. Chapter II analyses various conceptual and normative questions relating to the concept, such as whether it consists of new or existing elements; whether it is a concept, a principle or a norm; how it relates to humanitarian intervention; how it relates to sovereignty; and how to determine its scope. Chapter III discusses practical aspects of R2P, such as strengthening the relevant UN instruments, promoting regional cooperation, non-military forms of pressure, forms of military action and the availability of civilian and military capacity. Chapter IV examines how the Netherlands can help to develop R2P and put it into practice. Finally, chapter V presents a summary and the main conclusions of the report, which also give the Advisory Council on International Affairs answers to the questions mentioned above.'

ID number: 80023648

Year: 2010

Type: M

341.2 /00439

Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect : Who Should Intervene ? - Oxford, UK : Oxford University Press.

viii, 284 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780199561049

Author(s):

1. Pattison, James

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 255-275. Includes index.

'This book considers who should undertake humanitarian intervention in response to an ongoing or impending humanitarian crisis, as found in Rwanda in early 1994, Kosovo in 1999, and Darfur more recently. The doctrine of the responsibility to protect asserts that when a state is failing to uphold its citizens' human rights, the international community has a responsibility to protect these citizens, including by undertaking humanitarian intervention. It is unclear, however, which particular agent should be tasked with this responsibility. Should we prefer intervention by the UN, NATO, a regional or subregional organization (such as the African Union), a state, a group of states, or someone else ? This book answers this question by, first, determining which qualities of interveners are morally significant and, second, assessing the relative importance of these qualities. For instance, is it important that an intervener has a humanitarian motive ? Should an intervener be welcomed by those it is trying to save ? How important is it that an intervener will be effective and what does this mean in practice ? The book then considers the more empirical question of whether (and to what extent) the current interveners actually possess these qualities, and therefore should intervene. For instance, how effective can we expect UN action to be in the future ? Is NATO likely to use humanitarian means ? Overall, it develops a particular normative conception of legitimacy for humanitarian intervention. It uses this conception of legitimacy to assess not only current interveners, but also the desirability of potential reforms to the agents and mechanisms of humanitarian intervention.'

ID number: 80023518

Year: 2010

Type: M

341.2 /00391

Responsibility to Protect : The Global Effort to End Mass Atrocities -
Cambridge, UK : Polity.

xiv, 249 p.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780745643472

Author(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J.

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. SOVEREIGNTY

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 223-235. Includes index.

'At the 2005 UN World Summit, world leaders endorsed the international principle of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P), acknowledging that they had a responsibility to protect their citizens from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity and pledging to act in cases where governments manifestly failed in their responsibility. This marked a significant turning point in attitudes towards the protection of people worldwide. This book charts the emergence of this principle, from its origins in a doctrine of sovereignty as responsibility, through debates about the legitimacy of humanitarian intervention and the findings of a prominent international commission and finally through the long and hard negotiations that preceded the 2005 commitment. It explores how world leaders came to acknowledge that sovereign rights entailed fundamental responsibilities and what that acknowledgment actually means. The book goes on to analyse in detail the ways in which the R2P can contribute to the global effort to end genocide and mass atrocities. The author argues that although 2005 marked an important watershed, much more work is needed to defend the R2P from those who would walk away from their commitments and - in the words of UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon - to translate the principle 'from words to deeds'.'

ID number: 80022378

Year: 2009

Type: M

341.2 /00434

Responsibility to Protect : The Global Moral Compact for the 21st Century
- New York : Palgrave MacMillan.

xiii, 271 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780230609020

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Added entry(s):

1. Cooper, Richard H., ed.
2. Voinov Kohler, Juliette, ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'In 2005, world leaders unanimously endorsed a revolutionary norm that has the potential to end genocide, crimes against humanity, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes in our time. Despite the general feeling of the American public that 'something needs to be done' to stop such atrocity crimes, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is very much absent from the political agenda in the United States. This book informs the public and leadership about R2P. It will also influence the

academic, community, and political debates by providing crucial insights on how to move R2P from rhetoric to action.'

ID number: 80023451

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2009

Type: M

2008

341.2 /00380

The Responsibility to Protect : Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and For All - Washington : Brookings Institution Press.

xvi, 349 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780815725046

Author(s):

1. Evans, Gareth J., 1944-

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 254-258. Includes index.

'The primary responsibility for protecting its own people from mass atrocity crimes lies with the state itself. State sovereignty implies responsibility, not a license to kill. But when a state is unwilling or unable to halt or avert such crimes, the wider international community then has a collective responsibility to take whatever action is necessary. R2P emphasizes preventive action above all. That includes assistance for states struggling to contain potential crises and for effective rebuilding after a crisis or conflict to tackle its underlying causes. R2P's primary tools are persuasion and support, not military or other coercion. But sometimes it is right to fight : faced with another Rwanda, the world cannot just stand by. R2P was unanimously adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 2005 World Summit. But many misunderstandings persist about its scope and limits. And much remains to be done to solidify political support and to build institutional capacity. The author shows how big a break R2P represents from the past, and how, with its acceptance in principle and effective application in practice, the promise of 'Never again !' can at last become a reality.'

ID number: 80022123

Year: 2008

Type: M

2007

341.2 /00394

Humanitarian Intervention : Ideas in Action - Cambridge, UK : Polity.
xvii, 196 p.; 22 cm.
(War and Conflict in the Modern World)
ISBN: 9780745640211

Author(s):

1. Weiss, Thomas George

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 183-186. Includes index.

'A singular development of the post-Cold War era is the use of military force to protect human beings. From Rwanda to Kosovo, Sierra Leone to East Timor, soldiers have rescued civilians in some of the world's most notorious war zones. Drawing on two decades of research, the author provides a persuasive introduction to the theory and practice of humanitarian intervention in the modern world. He examines political, ethical, legal, strategic, economic, and operational dimensions and uses a wide range of cases to highlight key debates and controversies. He locates the normative evolution of what is increasingly known as 'the responsibility to protect' in the context of the global war on terror and the 2005 UN World Summit. The result is an engaging exploration of the current dilemmas and future challenges for international and humanitarian action in the twenty-first century.'

ID number: 80022449

Year: 2007

Type: M

2006

341.2 /00359

From Rights to Responsibilities : Rethinking Interventions for Humanitarian Purposes - Geneva : Graduate Institute of International Studies.

92 p.; 24 cm.

(PSIS Special Study ; 7)

ISBN: 282880075X

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. HUMAN SECURITY
3. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
4. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Added entry(s):

1. Jutersonke, Oliver, ed.
2. Krause, Keith, ed.
3. Graduate Institute of International Studies (CH)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 87-89.

'A one-day workshop sought to address the issue of how the notion of 'responsibility to protect' may further the agenda of human security. What does the move from rights to responsibilities mean, and what consequences does it have for policy and practice? The debate highlighted the importance of remembering that the responsibility to protect entails the complementary responsibilities to prevent, react and rebuild. Moreover, intervention should not be equated with the use of force. The focus should instead be on the entire spectrum of non-military means at the disposal of the international community in the face of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. In this regard, it was held that the UN

Security Council should guarantee transparency and increase accountability for future decisions relating to the responsibility to protect.'

ID number: 80021448

Year: 2006

Type: M

2005

341.2 /00345

Military-Civilian Interactions : Humanitarian Crises and the Responsibility to Protect - Lanham, MD : Rowman & Littlefield. xxxiiii, 274. : ill. ; 26 cm.

(New Millennium Books in International Studies)

ISBN: 0742530175

Author(s):

1. Weiss, Thomas George

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

2. CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

3. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

Includes index.

'The first edition of this work was a groundbreaking effort to draw comparative conclusions from the accumulated cases of military-civilian interaction in humanitarian/political emergencies. This edition breaks new ground and takes account of conceptual innovations at the end of the 1990s. It sharpens the comparative logic further through persuasive analyses of interventions in Kosovo, East Timor, Iraq, and Afghanistan. Most important, it provides an eminently realistic, if cautious, assessment of the lessons we can draw from the accumulated experience of the post-Cold War era.'

ID number: 80020840

Edition: 2nd ed.

Year: 2005

Type: M

2001

341.2 /00295

The Responsibility to Protect - Ottawa : International Development Research Centre.

xiii, 91 p. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 0889369607

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

3. SOVEREIGNTY

4. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Added entry(s):

1. International Development Research Centre (CA)

2. International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty

Notes:

Includes index.

'This report is about the so-called 'right of humanitarian intervention' : the question of when, if ever, it is appropriate for states to take coercive - and in particular military - action, against another state for the purpose of protecting people at risk in that other state. Many calls for intervention have been made over the last decade - some of them answered, some of them ignored. But there continues to be disagreement as to whether, if there is a right of intervention, how and when it should be exercised, and under whose authority. The central theme of this report is the idea

that sovereign states have a responsibility to protect their own citizens from avoidable catastrophe - from mass murder and rape, from starvation - but that when they are unwilling or unable to do so, that responsibility must be borne by the broader community of states. The nature and dimensions of that responsibility are argued out, as are all the questions that must be answered about who should exercise it, under whose authority, and when, where and how.'

URI: <http://www.iciss-ciise.gc.ca/pdfs/commission-report.pdf>

ID number: 80018323

Year: 2001

Type: M

Journal Articles

Articles de revues*

2010

Responsibility to Protect or Right to Punish ?.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 1, March 2010,
p. 53-67.)

Author(s):

1. Mamdani, Mahmood

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

This essay argues that the new global regime of R2P bifurcates the international system between sovereign states whose citizens have political rights, and de facto trusteeship territories whose populations are seen as wards in need of external protection. Under the direction of the UN Security Council, the International Criminal Court has become an integral part of the international R2P regime by allowing for the legal normalization of certain types of violence (such as Western counterinsurgency efforts), while arbitrarily criminalizing the violence of other states as 'genocide'. In place of this unequal global regime, the essay concludes by arguing for an internally-driven process of political reform and legal reconciliation, as pioneered in South Africa.

ID Number: JA026829

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of March 28th, 2011.— Cette liste est arrêtée au 28 mars 2011.

The Responsibility to Protect and the End of the Western Century.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 1, March 2010,
p. 69-82.)
Author(s):
1. McCormack, Tara
Subject(s):
1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
Notes:
It is argued here that the 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) has to be placed in the context of the failure to develop new international norms around questions of intervention in the 1990s. Far from embodying global consensus, R2P represents the failure of the West to impose new global norms. This lack of consensus was revealed most dramatically by the disagreements among Western states themselves before the 2003 Iraq invasion. It is argued that many of the principles of the War on Terror (such as the commitment to pre-emptive action) are substantively similar to those of R2P. The essay concludes by considering R2P in light of the decline of the West.
ID Number: JA026830
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

Responsibility to Peace : A Critique of R2P.
(JOURNAL OF INTERVENTION AND STATEBUILDING, vol. 4, no. 1, March 2010,
p. 39-52.)
Author(s):
1. O'Connell, Mary Ellen
Subject(s):
1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
Notes:
The NATO bombing of Yugoslavia in 1999 led to the doctrine of R2P, which envisages the use of force in defence of human rights. But as the Kosovo conflict demonstrates, nothing is more destructive of human rights than war. The protection and promotion of human rights should be done through lawful and non-lethal means. This essay argues that citizens and states have a responsibility to peace as much as to human rights because human rights can only flourish in a condition of peace. This essay seeks to restore peace to its proper place in the discussion of international politics and human rights.
ID Number: JA026828
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect and the Conflict in Darfur : The Big Let-down.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 3, June 2009, p. 287-309.)

Author(s):

1. Badescu, Cristina G.
2. Bergholm, Linnea

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-

Notes:

This article discusses the international response to the conflict in Darfur from 2003 onwards in order to explore some of the key challenges related to implementing the responsibility to protect (R2P). First, the authors show that the debates on R2P in connection to Darfur translated into little more substantive action than the pragmatic decision to deploy peace operations with mandates that included civilian protection, as suggested by the African Union (AU) Mission in Sudan (AMIS), and later by the hybrid UN-AU Mission in Darfur (UNAMID). Second, the authors argue that the international response to Darfur illustrates three major challenges to R2P implementation. These are : political limitations inherent in the R2P framework; moral dilemmas emerging from military action; and tactical challenges, as exemplified by the struggles faced by the AU and the UN in Darfur. The authors conclude that the international failure to offer meaningful protection in Darfur highlights the need for continued caution and critical analysis of the ways in which R2P is conceptualized and implemented.

ID Number: JA026000

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect the Survivors of Natural Disaster : Cyclone Nargis, A Case Study.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 3-34.)

Author(s):

1. Barber, Rebecca

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Using Cyclone Nargis as a case study, this article examines the meaning of 'responsibility to protect' in the aftermath of natural disaster. The status of humanitarian intervention and the 'responsibility to protect' in customary international law is discussed, followed by a consideration of whether the 'responsibility to protect' could have been invoked in the aftermath of Cyclone Nargis as a justification for military intervention. This article concludes that while the restrictions imposed by the government of Myanmar fell short of what would be required to justify military intervention, it is possible to envisage situations where, in the aftermath of natural disaster, a government's refusal to allow access to survivors might be so complete, and the humanitarian needs so immense, that the use of force may be warranted.

ID Number: JA026199

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect in the Asia-Pacific Region.
(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 6, December 2009, p. 547-574.)

Author(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J.
2. Davies, Sara E.

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

In 2005, governments around the world unanimously agreed to the principle of the responsibility to protect (R2P), which holds that all states have a responsibility to protect their populations from genocide and mass atrocities, that the international community should assist them to fulfill this duty, and that the international community should take timely and decisive measures to protect populations from such crimes when their host state fails to do so. Progressing R2P from words to deeds requires international consensus about the principle's meaning and scope. To achieve a global consensus on this, we need to better understand the position of governments around the world, including in the Asia-Pacific region, which has long been associated with an enduring commitment to a traditional concept of sovereignty. The present article contributes to such an endeavour through its three sections. The first part charts the nature of the international consensus on R2P and examines the UN secretary-general's approach. The second looks in detail at the positions of the Asia-Pacific region's governments on the R2P principle. The final part explores the way forward for progressing the R2P principle in the Asia-Pacific region.

ID Number: JA026555

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Influence of Operation Allied Force on the Development of the jus ad bellum.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 3, May 2009, p. 477-490.)

Author(s):

1. Haines, Steven

Subject(s):

1. OPERATION ALLIED FORCE, 1999
2. KOSOVO WAR, 1998-1999
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--KOSOVO (REPUBLIC)
4. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
5. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
6. USE OF FORCE (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

Some have argued that NATO's air campaign against Serbia in 1999 was manifestly unlawful, others that it was an entirely legitimate humanitarian intervention. A third position suggests that the intervention while unlawful, in the strictest sense, was nonetheless legitimate. Here, a customary law right to intervene was seen as emerging, permitting action to prevent a mass atrocity crime, even when UN Security Council authorization was absent. Did Operation Allied Force, then, add to the case for the emergence of this new customary norm? While the 1990s was a decade of humanitarian intervention, the decade since has been dominated by international action against terrorism and, of course, the effects of the highly controversial US and British led invasion of Iraq. In this context, there is scant evidence that a customary right or obligation to intervene for humanitarian reasons has crystallized since 1999. But if Kosovo achieved anything, it was to prompt greater attention to the merits of the argument

in favour of a 'responsibility to protect'. If NATO's 1999 action were repeated today in a similarly unauthorized manner it would still be unlawful, but it would perhaps be seen as a legitimate means to preventing a mass atrocity crime.

ID Number: JA025927

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Option to Protect.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 46-51.)

Author(s):

1. Herzinger, Richard

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Notes:

In Germany 'national interest' is no longer a taboo reason for involvement in military engagements abroad. This gives the debate around humanitarian interventions a new logic. Germany - and the United States too - would do well to think twice about the responsibilities and resources that their interventions abroad ultimately entail.

ID Number: JA025582

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Protéger la population : droit et devoir.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 65e année, no. 4, avril 2009, p. 173-182.)

Author(s):

1. Hieber, Matthias

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

Le Traité de Westphalie (1648) a défini les relations entre États dans le respect mutuel de leur souveraineté. Depuis une dizaine d'années, on impose au souverain l'obligation de protéger sa population; concept qui reste encore assez vague et juridiquement imprécis. Si cette 'responsabilité de protéger' n'est pas assurée par le souverain, ce sera le droit et le devoir de la communauté internationale de s'en charger; précisément l'ONU, qui est le garant légitime de la paix et de la sécurité internationale. Cependant, pour des raisons diverses, l'ONU n'est pas toujours apte à assurer cette responsabilité. Qui doit alors agir à sa place pour éviter la perte massive de vies humaines ? L'UE n'est-elle pas bien placée pour le faire ?

ID Number: JA025890

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

Beyond the 'Salvation' Paradigm : Responsibility to Protect (Others) vs the Power of Protecting Oneself.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 40, no. 6, December 2009, p. 575-595.)

Author(s):

1. Megret, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

The emergence of the idea of a 'responsibility to protect' has dominated debates about what should be done to stop atrocities. The author argues that, despite notable progress, R2P remains embedded in a vision of 'international' rescue as primarily coming from outside, and as such ends up neglecting the very real and often much more decisive role that 'people' -- individuals, civil society, resistance movements -- have had in protecting themselves. The author argues for a rehabilitation of the role of resistance to atrocities, a better understanding of how the international intervention paradigm may affect it, and a new understanding of the proper role of the international community -- one of helping people to help themselves in the face of massive violence.

ID Number: JA026556

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Operationalizing the 'Responsibility to Protect' and Conflict Prevention : Dilemmas of Civilian Protection in Armed Conflict.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 209-241.)

Author(s):

1. Nasu, Hitoshi

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

2. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

Notes:

The responsibility to protect is a nascent, highly contentious concept. Although a restrictive understanding of the concept was agreed upon by world leaders in 2005, the perspective of conflict prevention reveals the conceptual gap in terms of its scope, stage, and strength, failing to bridge the gulf between rhetorical support for prevention and tangible commitment to international action. It is argued that this commitment gap can be bridged by exploring the basis and boundaries of the legal responsibility that encompasses the transcending nature of the responsibility to prevent and react at the operational level. The reach of legal responsibility to protect can be defined by drawing on the existing rules of international law relating to the protection of civilians. While such an extension of the legal responsibility to protect can be appreciated as furthering the agenda of conflict prevention, the marriage of the two concepts appears to be destined to failure, causing normative, operational and ethical dilemmas. It will be suggested that a Human Protection Council be established as an alternative 'right authority' in order to resolve or mitigate those dilemmas by separating the responsibility to protect civilians from the Security Council's primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

ID Number: JA026559

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect and the Problem of Military Intervention.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 4, July 2008, p. 615-639.)

Author(s):

1. Bellamy, Alex J.

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) has come a long way in a relatively short space of time. From inauspicious beginnings, the principle was endorsed by the General Assembly in 2005 and unanimously reaffirmed by the Security Council in 2006 (Resolution 1674). However, the principle remains hotly contested primarily because of its association with humanitarian intervention and the pervasive belief that its principal aim is to create a pathway for the legitimization of unilateral military intervention. This article sets forth the argument that a deepening consensus on R2P is dependent on its dissociation from the politics of humanitarian intervention and suggests that one way of doing this is by abandoning the search for criteria for decision-making about the use of force, one of the centre pieces of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty 2001 report that coined the phrase R2P. Criteria were never likely to win international support, the article maintains, and were less likely to improve decision-making on how best to respond to major humanitarian crises. Nevertheless, R2P can make an important contribution to thinking about the problem of military intervention by mitigating potential 'moral hazards', overcoming the tendency of international actors to focus exclusively on military methods and giving impetus to efforts to operationalize protection in the field.

ID Number: JA025081

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect Doctrine and Humanitarian Intervention :
Too Many Ambiguities for a Working Doctrine.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 2, 2008, p. 191-213.)

Author(s):

1. Focarelli, Carlo

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Notes:

The question about possible remedies, including military intervention, to avoid or to put an end to massive violations of human rights committed by a state towards its own citizens or in situations where state authorities critically lack effectiveness has been extensively debated since the issuance in 2001 of the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS) on the responsibility to protect. After a succinct and critical review of the ICISS's report and the subsequent international instruments dealing with the responsibility to protect, this contribution focuses on the positions adopted by states, especially over the last three years at the General Assembly and at the Security Council of the United Nations on

humanitarian intervention as a 'corollary' of the responsibility to protect doctrine. It appears that humanitarian intervention aimed at implementing the responsibility to protect is not only feared as imperialistic by several weak states, but it also significantly fails to find an unconditioned support even amongst the most powerful states. Given its extreme and multifaceted ambiguity, the innovative content of the purported 'emerging norm' on the responsibility to protect, as well as its prospect to emerge in the future, remain rather unclear.

ID Number: JA025541

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect : The Role of Human Rights Law.

(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 13, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 123-152.)

Author(s):

1. MacClearn, Emma

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

2. HUMAN RIGHTS

Notes:

This article explores the potential of the responsibility to protect, having gained the support of the member states of the United Nations (UN) at the 2005 World Summit, as a framework for the UN to address genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. It is argued that in order for the UN to harness this potential of the responsibility to protect a number of obstacles and challenges - normative, institutional and operational - must be overcome and that international human rights law has a central, if not pivotal, role in this regard thereby strengthening the responsibility to protect as a framework for the UN to address genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

ID Number: JA025363

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Whose Responsibility to Protect ? The Duties of Humanitarian Intervention.

(JOURNAL OF MILITARY ETHICS, vol. 7, no. 4, 2008, p. 262-283.)

Author(s):

1. Pattison, James

Subject(s):

1. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION

Notes:

The International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty's report, The Responsibility to Protect, argues that when a state is unable or unwilling to uphold its citizens' basic human rights, such as in cases of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and crimes against humanity, the international community has a responsibility to protect these citizens by undertaking humanitarian intervention. An essential issue, however, remains unresolved : which particular agent in the international community has the duty to intervene ? In this article, the author critically examines four ways of assigning this duty. Although the author highlights the benefits of institutionalising the responsibility to protect, he argues that we should adopt, in the short term at least, a

consequentialist solution : humanitarian intervention should be the responsibility of the intervener that will be the most effective.

ID Number: JA025421

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

2007

Darfur and the Failure of the Responsibility to Protect.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 6, November 2007, p. 1039-1054.)

Author(s):

1. Waal, Alex de

Subject(s):

1. SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--SUDAN
3. PEACEKEEPING FORCES--SUDAN
4. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

When official representatives of more than 170 countries adopted the principle of the 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) at the September 2005 World Summit, Darfur was quickly identified as the test case for this new doctrine. The general verdict is that the international community has failed the test due to lack of political will. This article argues that the failure is real but that it is more fundamentally located within the doctrine of R2P itself. Fulfilling the aspiration of R2P demands an international protection capability that does not exist now and cannot be realistically expected. The critical weakness in R2P is that the 'responsibility to react' has been framed as coercive protection, which attempts to be a middle way between classic peacekeeping and outright military intervention that can be undertaken without the consent of the host government. Thus far, theoretical and practical attempts to create this intermediate space for coercive protection have failed to resolve basic strategic and operational issues. In addition, the very act of raising the prospect of external military intervention for human protection purposes changes and distorts the political process and can in fact make a resolution more difficult. Following an introductory section that provides background to the war in Darfur and international engagement, this article examines the debates over the R2P that swirled around the Darfur crisis and operational concepts developed for the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS) and its hybrid successor, the UN-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), especially during the Abuja peace negotiations. Three operational concepts are examined : ceasefire, disarmament and civilian protection. Unfortunately, the international policy priority of bringing UN troops to Darfur had an adverse impact on the Darfur peace talks without grappling with the central question of what international forces would do to resolve the crisis. Advocacy for the R2P set an unrealistic ideal which became the enemy of achievable goals.

ID Number: JA024229

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Impact of the Responsibility to Protect on Peacekeeping.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT & SECURITY LAW, vol. 11, no. 3, Winter 2006, p. 429-464.)

Author(s):

1. Breau, Susan C.

Subject(s):

1. UNITED NATIONS--PEACEKEEPING FORCES
2. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
3. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
4. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

This article examines the impact of the doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect on peacekeeping in the United Nations. One of the key debates in peacekeeping is whether there is a duty to use force to protect civilians from genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes. The practice of UN peacekeeping is evolving in many instances, with the notable exception of Darfur, into robust peacemaking actions with a positive responsibility to protect civilians within the field of operations. This article reviews the development of the concept of the responsibility to protect and then applies the various parts of the doctrine to actual situations of threats to international peace and security.

ID Number: JA023419

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Action Not Words.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 10, October 2006, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Shafi, Imran

Subject(s):

1. SUDAN--HISTORY--DARFUR CONFLICT, 2003-
2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION--SUDAN
4. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Notes:

The Darfur conflict is a shocking indictment of the international community's failure to protect the vulnerable. A year ago world leaders in New York accepted the responsibility to protect. Now, two million people, a third of the Darfur population, are in internal refugee camps, with over two-hundred thousand more having fled over the border to Chad. More than half the people rely on humanitarian aid that is becoming increasingly dangerous to deliver.

ID Number: JA022949

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

2005

Canada's Human Security Agenda : Walking the Talk ?.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 60, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 1067-1092.)

Author(s):

1. Riddell-Dixon, Elizabeth

Subject(s):

1. HUMAN SECURITY--CANADA
2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT
3. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
4. INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Notes:

Human security is a central pillar of Canadian foreign policy; hence it is important to determine the government's efficacy in this area. This paper assesses the extent to which Canada is exercising effective leadership in support of two key human security objectives : promoting the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), 'The responsibility to protect', and supporting the International Criminal Court (ICC). The Canadian government's record of leadership is assessed in terms of its own objectives.

ID Number: JA022225

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

The Sunset of Humanitarian Intervention ? The Responsibility to Protect in a Unipolar Era.

(SECURITY DIALOGUE, vol. 35, no. 2, June 2004, p. 135-153.)

Author(s):

1. Weiss, Thomas G.

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

In spite of the current preoccupations, in the United States and in the United Nations, with the wars on terrorism and the occupation in Iraq, humanitarian intervention remains an important policy option. Future debates and action are framed by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, whose report entitled 'The Responsibility to Protect' and an accompanying research volume were published in December 2001. Future humanitarian crises will arise in conjunction with the need for military force to protect human beings, and so four shortcomings of the report are evident. First, the report is not as forward-looking as the commissioners thought or as many opponents feared. Second, the concerns of the most vehement critics, especially developing countries, are misplaced because the problem is too little humanitarian intervention, not too much. Third, the purported danger that the concept of the responsibility to protect might become a Trojan Horse to be used by the great powers to intervene is fundamentally incorrect; rather, intervention by the USA in its pre-emptive or preventive war mode is the pressing concern. Fourth, the notion of reforming the UN Security Council is an illusion; the real challenge is to identify those humanitarian crises where Washington's tactical multilateralism kicks in.

ID Number: JA020712

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 81, no. 6, November - December 2002, p. 99-110.)

Author(s):

1. Evans, Gareth
2. Sahnoun, Mohamed

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

Notes:

Throughout the humanitarian crises of the 1990s, the international community failed to come up with rules on how and when to intervene, and under whose authority. Despite the new focus on terrorism, these debates will not go away. The issue must be reframed as an argument not about the 'right to intervene' but about the 'responsibility to protect' that all sovereign states owe to their citizens.

ID Number: JA018615

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

The Responsibility to Protect : Assessing the Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty.

(INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL, vol. 57, no. 4, Autumn 2002, p. 489-512.)

Author(s):

1. Welsh, Jennifer
2. Thielking, Carolin
3. MacFarlane, S. Neil

Subject(s):

1. HUMANITARIAN INTERVENTION
2. INTERVENTION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
3. SOVEREIGNTY
4. RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT

ID Number: JA018688

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

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