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Internal Representativeness; 5.2 Local External Representativeness; 5.3 Global External Representativeness; 6. An Intervener's Humanitarian Credentials: Motives, Intentions, and Outcomes
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8.3 Creation of a (Small) Cosmopolitan UN Force 8.4 A Larger Cosmopolitan UN Force and Cosmopolitan Democratic Institutions; 8.5 Improved Regional Organizations; 9. Conclusion: Realizing Legitimate Humanitarian Intervention; 9.1 The Duty to Reform; 9.2 Will and Interest; 9.3 Utilizing the Responsibility to Protect; Bibliography; Index; A; B; C; D; E; F; G; H; I; J; K; L; M; N; O; P; Q; R; S; T; U; V; W; Z

Sommario/riassunto

This book considers who should undertake humanitarian intervention in response to an ongoing or impending humanitarian crisis, such 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 organization, or a coalition of states? The book argues that the answer depends on the particular circumstances of the crisis and the particular agent's capacity to respond effectively. The book also considers the ethical and legal implications of different types of intervention, including military, diplomatic, and humanitarian. It concludes with a call for reform of international law and institutions to better support humanitarian intervention.
