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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Acknowledgements; List of Abbreviations; 1. The Problem of Who Should Intervene; 1.1 The Importance of the Topic; 1.2 Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect; 1.3 A Duty or only a Right?; 1.4 Just Cause; 1.5 Definitions; 1.6 The Road Ahead; 2. Humanitarian Intervention and International Law; 2.1 The Legal Picture: International Law on Humanitarian Intervention; 2.2 The Moral Significance of an Intervener's Legal Status; 3. Effectiveness and the Moderate Instrumentalist Approach; 3.1 The Moderate Instrumentalist Approach Introduced 3.2 Details of the Moderate Instrumentalist Approach3.3 Alternative Approaches; 4. An Intervener's Conduct: Humanitarian Intervention and Jus in Bello; 4.1 The Principles; 4.2 Consequentialism and Doing and Allowing; 4.3 The Absolutist Challenge; 4.4 Avoiding the Absolutist Challenge; 5. Representativeness and Humanitarian Intervention; 5.1

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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## 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 regio

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