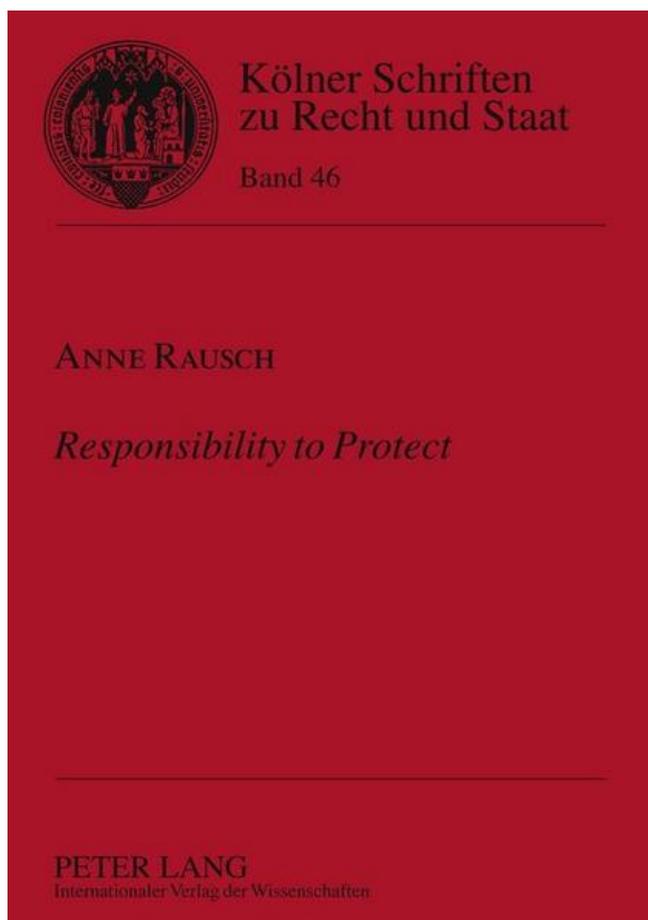


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### Beschreibung

**Dieses Buch wurde mit dem &#8216;Osborne Clarke Preis 2011 für Internationales Recht&#8217; ausgezeichnet.**

Zahlreiche internationale Kommissionen haben sich damit befasst, wie humanitären Notlagen völkerrechtlich begegnet werden kann. Die größte Aufmerksamkeit fand das durch die *International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty* begründete Konzept der *Responsibility to Protect*, das mittlerweile seinen festen Platz im Völkerrecht hat. Der juristische Gehalt blieb jedoch unklar. In dieser Arbeit wird insbesondere den Stimmen widersprochen, die in dem Konzept einen Schritt hin zu einem Recht zur humanitären Intervention wähen. Auch zahlreiche Grundfragen des Völkerrechts werden beleuchtet, wie etwa die Rechtswirkung von Generalversammlungsresolutionen, die Rechtspersönlichkeit der internationalen Gemeinschaft und die Anwendbarkeit von Gegenmaßnahmen bei Menschenrechtsverletzungen.



Abstract. In 2001, before 9/11, it seemed as though the world was moving inexorably towards a new humanitarian norm of military intervention in cases of massive human suffering and, in particular, genocide, ethnic cleansing and large-scale human rights violations. Several reports were published in 2000–01 that.

At the recent “Friends of Syria” meeting in Turkey, Rwanda's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Louise Mushikiwabo, declared that despite the distance between Damascus and Kigali, “Rwanda and Syria share the same experiences.” She denounced the killing of innocent people by the Syrian government and asserted that, “the.

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is intended to provide an effective framework for responding to crimes of genocide, ethnic cleansing, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. It is a response to the many conscious-shocking cases where atrocities - on the worst scale - have occurred even during the post 1945 period.

10 Jul 2015 . This Library Note provides background information on the 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) concept; surveys instances in which the concept has been either invoked or considered by the UN Security Council; and summarises challenges to the concept and the position of the UK Government on the doctrine.

3 Sep 2014 . Under R2P, there is a responsibility on outside actors to protect civilians at risk in humanitarian crises such as the Syrian conflict or the recent violence unleashed in Gaza by both Hamas and the Israeli armed forces. This responsibility may include ultimately the deployment of military personnel and the.

12 Oct 2011 . Critics of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) and interventionism in general have long accused international humanitarian action of being a form of imperialism cloaked in humanitarianism. The BRIC/IBSA countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa; hereafter referred to as BRICS) are beginning.

The book *Responsibility to Protect: From Principle to Practice*, Edited by Julia Hoffmann and Andre Nollkaemper is published by Amsterdam University Press.

What is to be done in a crisis like the genocide in Rwanda, when the international community seeks to stop the killing? Can nations, acting through the UN Security Council, fulfill a "responsibility to protect" innocent civilians? Or is such a doctrine just a Trojan horse for great power abuse? When nations send their military.

Two UN ambassadors and one former Security Council president held a vigorous debate at IPI on the subject “Responsibility to Protect: An Emerging Principle”, and, while they agreed on RtoP's value as a principle, they differed markedly over how it is being applied in current crises, particularly in the ongoing conflict in.

11 Oct 2011 . The conflict made an instant catchphrase out of “responsibility to protect” — and its inevitable clunky acronym, R2P — a doctrine adopted by the United Nations in 2005 and invoked for the first time to justify the bombing. R2P was intended to be the first piece in a new international legal framework for.

The expression "responsibility to protect" was first presented in the report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), set up by the Canadian Government in December 2001. The Commission had been formed in response to Kofi Annan's question of when the international community must.

The Global Responsibility to Protect is the premier journal for the study and practice of the responsibility to protect (R2P).

18 Mar 2017 . Amid the Arab Spring uprisings against authoritarian governments in the region, intervention in Libya was justified under the concept of "responsibility to protect." The intervention ended in regime change, leaving many critical that the norm was abused for imperialist means, rather than humanitarian.

The international community in the last decade repeatedly made a mess of handling the many demands that were made for "humanitarian intervention": coercive action against a state to protect people within its borders from suffering grave harm. There were no agreed rules for handling cases such as Somalia, Bosnia,.

The Responsibility to Protect - known as R2P - refers to the obligation of states toward their populations and toward all populations at risk of genocide and other mass atrocity crimes. R2P stipulates three pillars of responsibility: Pillar One: Every state has the Responsibility to Protect its populations from four mass atrocity.

At the 2005 World Summit marking the 60th anniversary of the United Nations, heads of state and government endorsed in their Outcome Document the principle of the 'responsibility to protect' (also known as RtoP) as a new principle of international conduct. The three pillars of the responsibility to protect, as stipulated in.

In this article, Ciarán J. Burke argues that the 'Responsibility to Protect' initiative has failed. Burke presents a series of fundamental flaws, both with the doctrine advanced by the ICISS, and with the subsequent attempts to incorporate it into the international legal framework. Burke opines that equity, as a source of.

The Responsibility to Protect (R2P or RtoP) is a global political commitment which was endorsed by all member states of the United Nations at the 2005 World Summit to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

10 Apr 2012 . At her first speech to the UN general assembly, last November, Rouseff raised the concept of a "responsibility while protecting". Her government followed this up with a position paper, setting out what this might mean in practice. The Economist this week dismissed the document arguing that: "Even some.

a. State Sovereignty implies responsibility, and the primary responsibility for the protection of its people lies within the state itself b. Where a population is suffering serious harm, as a result of internal war, insurgency, repression or state failure, and the state in question is unwilling or unable to halt or avert it, the principle of.

The INTERNATIONAL COALITION FOR THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT (ICRtoP) brings together NGOs from all regions of the world to strengthen normative consensus for RtoP, further the understanding of the norm, push for strengthened capacities to prevent and halt genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and.

31 May 2013 . A Critical Analysis of the Status and Implementation of the Responsibility to Protect in International Law. Background. The 1990s saw levels of human cruelty and violence comparable to that seen during World War II. In Rwanda 800,000 were slaughtered in 100 days, 'a faster rate of killing than the.

Tim Dunne is professor of international relations in the School of Political Science and International Studies at the University of Queensland. He is also the executive dean of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences. With Ken Booth, he is the author of Terror in Our

Time (2012) and coeditor of *Liberal World Orders*.

*Global Responsibility to Protect* is the premier journal for the study and practice of the responsibility to protect (R2P). This journal seeks to publish the best and latest research on the R2P principle, its development as a new norm in global politics, its operationalization through the work of governments, international and.

General and a former senior Algerian diplomat. They co-chaired the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), whose report, *The Responsibility to Protect*, was published in December, 2001 and is now available on [www.iciss-ciise.gc.ca](http://www.iciss-ciise.gc.ca). [99]. This content downloaded from 66.249.79.154 on.

11 Dec 2013 . Why hasn't the principle adopted by the United Nations in 2005 to prevent genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing—known as the Responsibility to Protect (RtoP)—helped to stop the war crimes in Syria? “The principle itself is not the problem,” said Jennifer Welsh, the UN.

23 Dec 2017 . If this is genocide, our only resolution now is to immediately accelerate the responsibility to protect. The UN Security Council, with the full support and obligations of member states, must investigate these apparent crimes against humanity, impose appropriate sanctions against military forces in Rakhine, and.

Gareth Evans is president of the International Crisis Group and was co-chair of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, a group which has laid out for the world community a new framework and new ground rules on when to intervene in humanitarian crises. Read its report *The Responsibility to*.

Giselle Lopez wrote "Responsibility to Protect at a Crossroads: The Crisis in Libya" as part of the 2014 Humanity in Action Diplomacy and Diversity Fellowship. The research essay was first published in *Transatlantic Perspectives on Diplomacy and Diversity* (Humanity in Action Press 2015). The complete book is available.

*The Responsibility to Protect*. Noam Chomsky. Text of lecture given at UN General Assembly, New York City, July 23, 2009. The discussions about R2P, or its cousin “humanitarian intervention,” are regularly disturbed by the rattling of a skeleton in the closet: history, to the present moment. Throughout history, there have.

Case Western Reserve. *Journal of International Law*. Volume 45. Fall 2012. Issues 1 & 2. Preventing Mass Atrocity Crimes: The Responsibility to Protect and the Syria Crisis. Paul R. Williams, J. Trevor Ulbrick. & Jonathan Worboys.

12 Jun 2013 . Global support for the "responsibility to protect" doctrine weakened after the UN-endorsed no-fly zone that helped topple Libya's regime, and debate continues over the threshold for mounting armed humanitarian interventions, explains this Background.

25 Feb 2014 . Though a relatively new term, having its origins in the 2001 report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS), the “Responsibility to Protect” (R2P) has come to dominate the debate on how the international community should respond to intrastate crises (see International.

24 May 2012 . The NATO intervention in Libya was the first test of “Responsibility to Protect” (R2P), a principle adopted by the United Nations in 2005, which holds that every state carries the primary responsibility to protect populations within its borders from genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and ethnic.

2001 of the final report, *The Responsibility to Protect*, along with a supplementary volume, *Research, Bibliography, Background with more detailed findings*.7. The Report argues that in order to build an international consensus for acts of 'humanitarian intervention', which may be legitimate in the eyes of Western powers but.

an international responsibility to protect civilians in situations where governments are

powerless or unwilling to do so. So far, however, these initiatives have afforded no protection to the people of Darfur. Between early 2003 and late 2004, the Sudanese government and government-backed Arab militias destroyed.

The Asia Pacific Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (APR2P) is dedicated to advancing the responsibility to protect principle through research and policy dialogue. At the largest ever gathering of heads of state and government at the 2005 World Summit, world leaders endorsed the responsibility to protect, a framework.

The Responsibility to Protect. Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty. Issued also in French under title : La responsabilité de protéger. Issued by the International Development Research Centre. Accompanied by CD-ROM. ISBN 0-88936-960-7. 1. Intervention (International law). 2.

Responsibility to Protect. On the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the IBAHRI released a commentary on the Responsibility to Protect. The commentary was sent to Ban Ki Moon, UN Secretary General, calling for urgent action by the UN to clarify human rights based intervention needed to.

...the principle of the "responsibility to protect" (often called R2P). Under this principle, states have a responsibility to protect their civilian populations against genocide and other mass human rights atrocities. If they fail to do so, according to the R2P principle, states forfeit their sovereign immunity, and the international...

Responsibility to Protect is both an ambitious and an ambiguous concept in international law. Ambiguity creates space for debate and the potential for legal development, but it may also generate misunderstanding, false expectations and uncertainty. Despite its ambiguity, R2P has quickly found a place within international.

21 Sep 2017 . He is author/editor of a number of books including, Protecting Human Rights in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (Routledge, 2017); Libya, The Responsibility to Protect, and the Future of Humanitarian Intervention (Palgrave Macmillan, 2013); The Responsibility to Protect: Rhetoric, Reality and the Future of Humanitarian.

28 Aug 2013 . (para. 268). The argument that international law today allows for unilateral right of humanitarian intervention is very weak. No such right exists in international law as it currently stands. The responsibility to protect doctrine does not change this position in any way. The 2005 World Summit Outcome document.

The course we chose was to turn the debate on its head, and to recharacterise it not as an argument about the "right to intervene" but rather about the "responsibility to protect". Casting the issue in this way has four big advantages. It looks at the issues from the perspective of those seeking or needing support, rather than.

Hugh Beach. The Charter of the United Nations says that member nations are to refrain, in their international relations, from the "threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state".[1] It allows for only two exceptions. The first is self-defence, "if an armed attack occurs against a member,.

In 2005, world leaders made a unanimous commitment to the responsibility to protect (R2P) principle. This Handbook provides a comprehensive assessment of the theory, politics, and practice of R2P, which interrogates its place in world politics and key international institutions, its impact and relationship with the most.

7 Sep 2017 . Archbishop Bernardito Auza, the Vatican's ambassador to the world body, was speaking at an informal interactive dialogue on the Report of the Secretary-General on the Responsibility to Protect, which states there is "a gap between our stated commitment to the Responsibility to Protect and the daily reality.

Share? The Role of the Human Rights Council in Supporting the Practical Implementation of

the Responsibility to Protect. Side Event. Statement by the Delegation of the United States of America Human Rights Council 20<sup>th</sup> Session Geneva June 19, 2012. (as prepared for delivery). The United States thanks the panel for its.

4 Mar 2014 . At least part of Moscow's justification for its invasion of Ukraine is Russia's claim of a need to protect civilians at risk from political violence and human rights abuses. This rhetoric is associated with the intervention framework, which Canada played a major part in developing and promoting, known as.

What is the Responsibility to Protect? The Responsibility to Protect is a concept whose time has come. For too many millions of victims, it should have come much earlier. - Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations Around the globe, thousands o.

9 Dec 2014 . These are difficult days for defenders of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) doctrine, which holds that the international community must be prepared to act when countries “manifestly fail to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.” All member states.

The international community faces no more critical issue currently than how to protect people caught in new and large-scale humanitarian crises — humanitarian intervention has been controversial both when it has happened, as in Kosovo, and when it has failed to happen, as in Rwanda. While there is general agreement.

6 Feb 2012 . After the 1994 genocide in Rwanda, world leaders vowed that such mass atrocities could never be allowed to happen again. In 2005, the U.N. adopted the Responsibility to Protect, a set of principles to guide the response of the international community if a government fails to protect its population.

Global Responsibility to Protect is the premier journal for the study and practice of the responsibility to protect (R2P). This journal seeks to publish the best and latest research on the R2P principle, its development as a new norm in global politics, its operationalization through the work of governments, international and.

1 Apr 2013 . Proponents of the “responsibility to protect” doctrine, commonly referred to as R2P, claim that it came of age with NATO's successful military intervention to protect the civilian population in Libya. This commentary raises questions of whether NATO's intervention under UN Security Council Resolution 1973.

Every nation is responsible for protecting its own citizens from mass atrocities. Should a nation fail to protect its citizens from mass killings, either intentionally or through inability to act, it is the internationally community's responsibility to protect the citizens being affected. These principles, which were agreed upon by the.

6 Sep 2017 . There is a gap between our stated commitment to the responsibility to protect and the daily reality confronted by populations exposed to the risk of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. To close that gap, we must ensure that the responsibility to protect is implemented in.

1 Mar 2011 . Jonas Claes, program specialist in USIP's Center for Conflict Analysis and Prevention, talks about the "Responsibility to protect" principle and its application to the current situation in Libya.

RUSSIA'S APPROACH TO THE NOTION OF “RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT”. The 2005 World Summit Outcome Document stipulates that each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity, while the international community has a.

The UN concept of Responsibility to Protect (R2P) was adopted, by consensus, by all member states of the United Nations at the 2005 World Summit and included in the outcome document of the UN Summit during the 60th session of the UN General Assembly in September 2005.

From the very beginning, Slovenia has.

Responsibility to Protect – Two case studies with Alex Vines. PDF | Print |. Alex Vines, Director of Regional and Security Studies at Chatham House in the UK explain two different case studies of the use of R2P in Côte d'Ivoire and East Congo respectively. - Mr. Vines, how did R2P come about in the case of Côte d'Ivoire?

10 Jun 2010 . The term 'Responsibility to Protect' (R2P) has dominated debate on humanitarian intervention since the publication in 2001 of the report of the International Co.

The United Nations Emergency Peace Service (UNEPS) is a civil society-led idea to establish a permanent UN service to improve UN peace operations as well as to operationalise the emerging norm of the 'responsibility to protect' civilians from atrocity crimes. The UNEPS proposal has received limited support. The book.

15 ago. 2014 . Nesta resolução, estipulou-se que os três pilares da responsibility do protect são: a) os Estados tem a responsabilidade primária de proteger a sua população do genocídio, dos crimes de guerra, da limpeza étnica e dos crimes contra a humanidade; b) a comunidade internacional tem a responsabilidade.

war era, that responsibility has been defined as 'the responsibility to protect' and broadened to include three crimes in particular: genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes.

Arranged in order of gravity, these crimes are said to justify a 'humanitarian intervention' and the jurisdiction of an International. Criminal Court.

20 Sep 2013 . Humanitarian aid for refugees fleeing those attacks is also a form of protection, but it is less controversial. Everyone agrees that it is necessary, though there hasn't been much political agitation to make it sufficient. The “responsibility to protect” has been formally voted on and accepted by the General.

12 Aug 2011 . The Responsibility to Protect (RtoP) played an important role in shaping the world's response to actual and threatened atrocities in Libya. Not least, the adoption of Resolution 1973 by the UN Security Council on May 17, 2011, approving a no-fly zone over Libya and calling for “all necessary measures” to.

Most notably, the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is a new and evolving concept in international relations that addresses the failure of states — whether unable or unwilling — to protect their populations from mass atrocities. R2P was clarified with the 2001 Report of the International Commission on Intervention and State.

Adopted as a norm at the United Nations World Summit in 2005 the Responsibility to Protect - known as R2P - refers to the obligation of states towards their populations, and towards all populations at risk of genocide and other large-scale atrocities. The R2P commitment is outlined in three pillars;

3 Mar 2017 . The Responsibility to Protect (R2P), William Burke-White (University of Pennsylvania) observed in the introductory panel of the Humanitarian Intervention and the Responsibility to Protect conference convened by MacMillan Center in February, is alive and well, even if the substantive content of the norm.

Amazon.com: The Responsibility to Protect: Ending Mass Atrocity Crimes Once and For All (0884122920893): Gareth Evans: Books.

11 Sep 2013 . Statement by Ambassador Wilson, of the UK Mission to the UN, at the UN General Assembly Interactive Dialogue on Responsibility to Protect.

19 Mar 2013 - 56 sec - Uploaded by B2BwhiteboardThe responsibility to protect (R2P) is a United Nations initiative established in 2005. It consists .

Who bears the responsibility to protect innocent victims of humanitarian atrocities like the Rwandan genocide? When may outsiders legitimately suspend another state's sovereignty and

use force to intervene in its internal affairs? 'Humanitarian intervention' was a persistent challenge throughout the 1990s, in Somalia.

Despite the commitment made by all heads of state attending the 2005 World Summit to uphold the principle of the responsibility to protect (R2P), atrocity crimes continue to be committed by states and non-state actors. This essay argues that assessments of R2P's effectiveness too often overlook the political nature.

21 Mar 2016 . Responsibility to Protect – R2P for short – was endorsed by the United Nations more than a decade ago.

Med Confl Surviv. 2003 Jan-Mar;19(1):35-8. The responsibility to protect: a new notion of state sovereignty. Ashford MW(1). Author information: (1)Saanich Centre PO, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada, V8X 5W1. mashford@uvic.ca. The recent policies of the United States Administration threaten the entire structure of.

24 Oct 2016 . By Tom Esslemont (LONDON (Thomson Reuters Foundation) - As civilians in the Syrian city of Aleppo are battered by air strikes, ground offensives and shelling, what has happened to the world's responsibility to protect populations under threat? The Geneva Conventions and the United Nations Security.

The term "Responsibility to Protect" is used to describe the responsibility of individual states, international organizations and the international community as a whole to protect populations that come under threat from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. The Responsibility to Protect was set.

The Responsibility to Protect doctrine is the enabling principle that first obligates individual states and then the international community to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. R2P, as it's commonly known, is a set of principles based on the idea that sovereignty is not.

Title, Implementing the responsibility to protect : report of the Secretary-General. Publisher, UN General Assembly. Publication Date, 12 January 2009. Topics, International protection. Citation / Document Symbol, A/63/677. Reference, Sixty-third session. Other Languages / Attachments, Arabic | Chinese | French | Russian |.

26 Jan 2012 . I hoped it would set a precedent -- that whenever pro-democracy protesters were threatened with massacre, the U.S., Europe, and its allies would take the responsibility to protect seriously, and consider military intervention as a legitimate option -- provided that those on the ground asked us to do so.

<http://www.unhcr.org/510938469.pdf#zoom=95>. Related news and stories. News. Diver recalls horror of refugee boat sinking off Egypt · News. Burning trash to keep warm in Syria town cut off by war · Stories. As war rages at home, Syrians seek refuge in Egypt · News. Refugees in Egypt risk all on deadly sea crossing to.

The "responsibility to protect" (R2P) doctrine outlines the conditions in which the international community is obligated to intervene in another country, militarily if necessary, to prevent genocide, ethnic cleansing, and other atrocities. Despite its noble goals, the United States should treat the R2P doctrine with extreme caution.

19 May 2011 . Responsibility to protect gained ground after ghastly mass killings in the late 20th century, including massacres by the Khmers Rouges in Cambodia in the 1970s; the use of chemical weapons in Iraq in 1988; and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia. In 1999 NATO unleashed an air war, without a UN blessing, to stop.

1 Nov 2002 . The issue must be reframed not as an argument about the "right to intervene" but about the "responsibility to protect." And it has to be accepted that although this responsibility is owed by all sovereign states to their own citizens in the first instance, it must be picked up by the international community if that.

ABOUT THE RESPONSIBILITY TO PROTECT. 1. Why do we need the responsibility to protect? The responsibility to protect is a principle which seeks to ensure that the international community never again fails to act in the face of genocide and other gross forms of human rights abuse. "R2P," as it is commonly abbreviated,

A brief introduction to genocide prevention and the responsibility to protect. The major massacres that marred the end of the 20th century (in Cambodia, Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia, for example) clearly demonstrated both the inability of some nations to meet their most basic responsibilities and the collective failure of.

Paragraphs on the Responsibility to Protect. . Each individual State has the responsibility to protect its populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. This responsibility entails the prevention of such crimes, including their incitement, through appropriate and necessary means.

At the GP10 conference, several speakers invoked the 'responsibility to protect' and recommended closely linking it to the Guiding Principles and with the fate and situation of the millions of IDPs. What might making this connection bring, conceptually and concretely, to the protection of IDPs? The Responsibility to Protect.

At the 2005 UN World Summit, world leaders endorsed the international principle of Responsibility to Protect (R2P), acknowledging that they had a responsibility to protect their citizens from genocide and mass atrocities and pledging to act in cases where governments manifestly failed in their responsibility. This marked a.

7 Mar 2016 . In the fifteen years since the publication of the report 'The Responsibility to Protect' by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, there has been a burgeoning literature on all aspects of R2P. This review article focuses on five issues. First, it revisits the shift from 'humanitarian.

An Introduction to the Responsibility to Protect Recognizing the failure to adequately respond to the most heinous crimes known to humankind, world leaders made a historic commitment to protect populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity at the United Nations (UN) 2005 World.

An important advancement in the subject of humanitarian intervention is the idea of Responsibility to Protect, or R2P. This principle is outlined in a December 2001 report by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). After the failure of the international community to successfully intervene in.

It is my pleasure to introduce The Mantle's inaugural virtual roundtable. The issue at hand, the United Nations' doctrine of the Responsibility to Protect (R2P) is fascinating in so many respects. A recent development in international relations, R2P touches on many practical, philosophical, and moral quandaries revolving.

24 Jul 2013 . Rebel forces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have executed and raped scores of women and children in the last few months. In Syria, as a result of the civil war, the UN says an average of 6,000 people per day are fleeing their homes, the worst refugee crisis in 20 years. South Sudan's army has.

14 Dec 2016 . The world has watched in real time as the hell of the Syrian civil war has caught families in its grip and refused to let go.

Today, it is debated as the "responsibility to protect" (R2P), a formulation invented in 2001 by a panel of experts brought together by the government of Canada as part of the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty (ICISS). Established in the aftermath of NATO intervention in Kosovo and the heated.

21 Dec 2017 . The U.S.-led intervention in Libya ended six years ago with the killing of Moammar Gaddafi and the triumph of Western-backed rebel militias. Supporters of the war at

the time hailed Libya as a “model” intervention, and its defenders claimed it had vindicated the doctrine of the “responsibility to protect” in.

The Responsibility to Protect and the Decline of Sovereignty: Free Speech Protection Under International Law. *Vanderbilt Journal of Transnational Law*, Vol. 43, No. 2, 2010. 58 Pages  
Posted: 1 Jun 2010.

