binding: when governments ratify human rights agreements, they accept a formal duty to implement the commitments they have thereby made. The work of the Olivier de Schutter, the UN’s outgoing special rapporteur on the right to food, demonstrates what can be achieved. On a more human level, I have many times seen how understanding that they have rights can be a life-changing ‘lightbulb moment’ in people’s lives. IIED and Natural Justice have recently produced a discussion paper setting out who has human rights obligations in a conservation context – further info is available here: http://www.iied.org/human-rights-standards-for-conservation-part-i. September 5, 2014 at 11:08 am. Reply. Parties that did not accept nor ratify the amendment are not subject to the jurisdiction of the ICC (ibid). According to the official website of the ICC, the amendment will not enter into force before 2017; neither will it unless at least 30 state parties ratify the amendment (Coalition for the International Criminal Court). Second, states have a duty to intervene in other states where human rights are violated, providing assistance to heads of states to build around this principle (ibid). Third, they commit to helping the populations suffering from their government’s violations in a peaceful way (ibid). Lastly, the responsibility to protect implies the right of the Security Council to use all means necessary to end
human rights violations in a state, as a means of last resort (ibid). Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination. International Human Rights Law. International human rights law lays down the obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental free