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The Evolving Role of International Organizations in Maintaining Global Peace: Study Case of ICRC's Humanitarian Diplomacy

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Abstract

Humanitarian diplomacy is a strategic endeavour aimed at protecting people, particularly in regions affected by conflict-related violence. International organization such as ICRC becoming more relevant to conduct the operations towards the humanitarian diplomacy. The ICRC has been operating since 1863 and has set up its headquarters around the world to carry out humanitarian missions. This research uses Library Research from books and journals regarding humanitarian diplomacy as a basis for thinking in writing. A qualitative pattern is used to process the findings and data obtained from the results of a literature review of articles, books and journals related to the research topic. This research uses descriptive analysis so that the author will examine the data obtained in the form of news, reports, statements and books. The results of this study is that ICRC's humanitarian diplomacy bring the vigorous role in international relations. In the mid 20th ICRC begin it's journey to create the link and connection to partnership with other actors to maintain the humanitarian operations. The collaboration itself is a solid prove of how NGO should be able to obtain the goals of operation and also tackling the fianncial issue. Advocacy through the other actors that involve in the armed conflict zone also become the big impact on how the ICRC operation change throughtout the years.

Keywords:

Humanitarian Diplomacy, ICRC, International Organization

Introduction

International organizations represent a concept deeply rooted in the liberalism perspective. Liberalism, as a school of thought, posits that human nature is

fundamentally good and that people are capable of cooperation and mutual understanding. This perspective is optimistic about the possibility of achieving lasting peace. According to liberalism, perpetual peace can be realized through collaborative efforts among nations, fostering a spirit of unity and collective progress. By working together, countries can address global challenges, resolve conflicts, and build a harmonious international community (Hennida, 2015).

The role of international organizations can be divided into two approaches: the economic approach and the sociological approach. The economic approach focuses on viewing international organizations as solutions to existing problems, thereby being able to improve societal welfare through binding agreements based on member consensus. Meanwhile, the sociological approach focuses more on the norms and cultures of the members (Bannet dan Finnemore, 1999).

Liberalism views international organizations as cooperative entities that can create common goals and realize the interests of each member through collaboration and information sharing, thereby addressing existing problems. Therefore, it can be said that international organizations function as supporters of state interactions, are neutral, and implement community values that become international norms (Nielson dan Tierney, 2003).

Global peace is characterized by the lack of violent conflict and the presence of friendly relations between governments, which promote security, stability, and international cooperation. World peace has a significant influence on international stability and development because it fosters an environment that is conducive to social progress, economic expansion, and the defense of human rights (Hoeffler, 2014). In order to prevent conflicts from getting worse and to safeguard national security, the United Nations, a significant international organization, supports initiatives to settle disagreements, advance peace, and defend international law.

Global peace is directly related to the sustainable development goals outlined in Agenda 21, which include things like ending poverty, promoting gender equality, maintaining the environment, and treating everyone equally (Munter, 2012). Achieving global peace requires addressing the root causes of violence and instability, many of which are directly related to sustainable development goals. Social justice ensures that everyone has equal access to opportunities and rights, promoting justice and community cohesion; environmental sustainability ensures that natural resources are managed responsibly, averting conflicts centered around them; gender equality creates inclusive societies where everyone can thrive; and poverty elimination lowers economic gaps that can spark social unrest. Agenda 21 provides a comprehensive framework with the dual objectives of raising the standard of living for everyone and creating the conditions necessary for long-term peace and stability on a global scale through the integration of these numerous components.

NGOs have been crucial in drawing attention to conflicts, providing assistance, and participating in community-based peacebuilding projects (Richmond, 2018). Their activities have supplemented the efforts of foreign groups and governments in conflict-affected areas to foster long-term peace, reconciliation, and communication.

The history of international organizations in maintaining peace shows a steadfast effort to prevent conflicts, promote cooperation, and uphold the principles of security and peace on a global scale. These organizations, which include the United Nations, the League of Nations, and regional groups, have played a significant role in shaping the international peace architecture and tackling emerging security challenges.

In regions where there have been violent wars, the United Nations' (UN) peacekeeping missions are essential to settling disputes and maintaining the status quo. These operations address a variety of challenges, including protecting civilians, promoting peace processes, and rebuilding institutions in post-conflict nations. Extensive research and analysis have been conducted on the effectiveness of UN peacekeeping operations in conflict resolution, elucidating its importance and contributions to global peace endeavors.

According to study by Kathman (2019), the UN's involvement in existing civil wars and its pursuit of conflict settlement are crucial elements of peacekeeping efficacy. UN peacekeeping personnel often intervene in ongoing conflicts to create an atmosphere that is conducive to peaceful resolutions and negotiated settlements. Joshi (2012) highlights the role that UN peacekeeping missions play in providing security and inspiring former adversaries to resolve their differences peacefully and democratically after conflicts.

The goal of the well-known humanitarian organization International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which was established in 1863, is to protect and assist those who have been harmed in armed conflicts and other traumatic situations. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a global organization that upholds the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, unity, and universality in order to fulfill the Geneva Conventions' mandate to function as the "guardian of International Humanitarian Law" (Quinn, 2015). The group has a long history of providing vital support in times of crisis and violence, and it has now broadened its focus to encompass contemporary challenges like urban violence (Garrido Sardà, 2023). The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is committed to delivering humanitarian aid and upholding the principles of impartiality and humanism despite limitations imposed by belligerent states and the possibility of all-out conflict.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) not only offers emergency aid but also promotes international humanitarian law and works to safeguard individuals in crisis situations. The library, a repository of information on humanitarian law and the history of the Red Cross Movement, was created by co-founder Gustave Moynier (Slim, 2019). The ICRC also handles matters concerning missing persons and their families in an effort to put an end to disappearances and support affected families. It accomplishes this by developing technological standards and collaborating with informed partners. The ICRC demonstrates its commitment to advancing humanitarian causes by including services for underprivileged individuals, especially those with non-communicable diseases, into its basic care packages. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) works to assist

people affected by catastrophes and wars by offering them comprehensive healthcare, mental health support, and rehabilitation services (Lowe, 2014).

The ICRC plays a vital role in promoting global peace by actively pushing for adherence to International Humanitarian Law . This involves advocating for the enforcement of International Humanitarian Law and asking all parties engaged in conflict zones to abide by humanitarian principles. The ICRC aims to mitigate the severe impact of armed conflicts on both civilians and soldiers using this method. The organization maintains regular and uninterrupted communication with governments, armed forces, and non-state groups to ensure compliance with the laws of warfare. This lobbying has a role in decreasing the number of civilian deaths, preventing violations, and maintaining a certain degree of compassion during times of conflict. Furthermore, the efforts of the ICRC contribute to the construction of a more secure and steady environment, which is essential for the effective execution of peacebuilding and conflict resolution. The ICRC's advocacy for adherence to International Humanitarian Law is crucial for building the fundamental basis for long-lasting peace and reconciliation in war-ravaged areas (Safdar, 2023).

To achieve a comprehensive understanding, this research seeks to answer the following central question “How has the role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) evolved in the context of global peacekeeping and humanitarian diplomacy, and how effective are its strategies and interventions in fostering lasting global peace?”

The research will conduct with the analytical comprehension with the perspective of international organizations social constructivism to analyze the points of evolvments and innovations regarding the ICRC. Author provide the data and explain how the data can be the pivotal point on research argumentation. Therefore, the aim and scope of the research will be on the terms of the operation (humanitarian diplomacy) of ICRC as NGO.

Methods

The research utilizes a qualitative approach with a descriptive-explanatory design, aiming to transform field data into meaningful sentences and words. Data will be analyzed and compared with real-world situations to facilitate problem-solving and provide valid, credible information, contributing to ongoing research. The study examines relationships between variables, testing them through formulated hypotheses (Sugiyono, 2013). Data collection employs library research, sourcing information from books, journals, articles, news, and government websites relevant to the topic. Key references include literature on public diplomacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and reports from organizations like the ICRC regarding their roles in Afghanistan from 2010-2021 (Creswell, 2014). Data analysis is integrated with the collection process, involving the examination, sorting, and grouping of data units. The author employs a descriptive-interpretative method to understand the data, relying on their interpretation and descriptive abilities (Sugiyono, 2015). Data sources include books, journals, news, and social media

responses about the ICRC's activities in Afghanistan. The analysis aims to link these activities to the ICRC's humanitarian diplomacy, providing a thematic explanation of its role and aligning with the research questions.

Results

The evolution of international organizations might be seen by the substantial contributions made by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in 2023. The ICRC's diverse and flexible activities highlight its ability to adjust to the intricate and changing nature of contemporary conflicts. This adaptability is critical in maintaining the relevance and effectiveness of such organizations amidst evolving global challenges.

ICRC conduct organizational relationship with other actors to contribute more in humanitarian operations worldwide including United Nations. UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organizations (FAO), the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, the UN Institute for Disarmament Research , the UN Mine Action Service, WFP, UN Office on Drugs and Crime, UN Mine Action Service, OCHA, and WHO (ICRC, Annual Report, 2018).

The organization's connections encompass coordination, humanitarian meetings, and humanitarian events organised by humanitarian organisations. The ICRC maintains organisational links with some UN bodies in order to exert influence and intervene in decisions pertaining to humanitarian issues (Clements, 2020). Moreover, these connections promote the transfer of crucial information and resources, guaranteeing that the humanitarian response is prompt and efficient. By establishing these strategic partnerships, the ICRC is able to actively promote compliance with international humanitarian law and guarantee the observance of humanitarian principles in regions affected by armed conflict and natural disasters. These relationships also strengthen the organization's ability to deploy quick response teams, coordinate relief activities, and give extensive assistance to impacted communities. This, in turn, strengthens the global humanitarian network's capability to handle challenging catastrophes.

Table 1.
ICRC 2023 Contribution

No.	Sectors	Percentage
1.	Governments and the European Commission	82%
2.	Private and public sources	15%
3.	International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	2%
4.	Supranational organizations and international institutions	1%

Source : <https://www.icrc.org/en/report/icrc-annual-report-2023>

In 2023, the ICRC initiated discreet discussions with warring factions to emphasize the vital significance of adhering to International Humanitarian Law with the objective of mitigating human suffering. This strategy emphasizes the organization's strategic transition towards proactive involvement and lobbying to defend humanitarian standards in modern combat.

In addition, the ICRC's dedication to addressing the humanitarian consequences of wars is seen in the recording of 40,000 new tracing requests from individuals seeking information about their missing family members — the greatest yearly number in the past twenty years. The substantial rise, along with the large number of unresolved cases from prior years, highlights the organization's growing responsibility in offering crucial assistance to families facing intense uncertainty and pain.

The ICRC showcased its developing role in humanitarian supervision by conducting visits to 885 detention or internment facilities, accommodating a total of 837,000 detainees, in order to guarantee their humane treatment. This endeavor demonstrates the organization's ongoing and thorough dedication to maintaining human rights in correctional institutions.

In addition, the ICRC provided assistance to more than 730 institutions, particularly in treating patients requiring combat surgery. The number of war surgery patients treated in 2023 was four times more than the combined total of 2021 and 2022. The significant surge in numbers clearly demonstrates the grave toll on human lives caused by ongoing hostilities and emphasizes the crucial role played by the ICRC in delivering medical assistance in areas affected by war.

The contributions made by the ICRC in 2023 showcase the organization's developing strategy and increasing range of activities, consequently illustrating the wider transformation of international organizations in response to the shifting dynamics of global conflicts and humanitarian need.

ICRC also has accumulated extensive experience in conflict zones and non-governed settings, allowing it to develop specialized skills and expertise. These capabilities enable the ICRC to make significant contributions to the implementation and monitoring of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in urban areas affected by armed violence. With its deep understanding and proficiency, the ICRC is uniquely positioned to address the complexities and challenges posed by such environments. The organization's extensive experience in conflict and non-governed settings has equipped it with the necessary tools to support and enforce IHL effectively in these troubled urban regions.

Discussion

Humanitarian diplomacy, as practiced by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), is a strategic approach aimed at engaging various stakeholders, including state and non-state actors, to advance its humanitarian mission in conflict zones and promote compliance with International Humanitarian Law. This form of diplomacy involves discreet dialogues with policymakers, belligerents, and other relevant parties to advocate for the protection of victims of armed conflicts and to uphold the principles of IHL (Garrido Sardà, 2023).

The role of the organization on maintaining their action towards the humanitarian diplomacy meet it's effectivity because NGOs are more flexible than state actors. NGOs play a significant role in foreign diplomacy since they collect, assess, and share information, establish benchmarks, advocate, and engage in lobbying activities to promote human rights and humanitarian ideals (Pease, 2016). These organizations frequently function independently from governmental control, enabling them to offer impartial viewpoints and draw attention to matters that may otherwise be disregarded.

The primary objective of moderated humanitarian diplomacy carried out by the ICRC is to enhance the representation of individuals impacted by armed conflict and promote dialogue to foster humanitarian collaboration with international or local entities. Additionally, it serves as a neutral intermediary between conflicting parties and aids in the preparation for the implementation of humanitarian law (Harrof Tavel, 2005). To be concern, the role of the organization must be conducted neutrality, so there are no political stances ICRC tends to.

Humanitarian diplomacy seeks to promote humanitarian issues by indirectly influencing warring parties through lobbying. The diplomatic strategy seeks to create lines of communication between opposing parties, with the objective of minimizing the detrimental impact of violence on civilian populations and guaranteeing the delivery of essential humanitarian aid. The process involves using the influence and authority of international organizations, states, and non-state actors to advance the adherence to international humanitarian law and the protection of human rights (Kuncoro H.R, et al, 2018). Humanitarian diplomacy involves the facilitation of consensus and support for humanitarian endeavors, while

also encouraging cooperation among several stakeholders to address complex circumstances and disasters. Humanitarian diplomacy plays a crucial role in advancing peace, stability, and the preservation of humanitarian principles in war-torn areas. This is accomplished by fostering communication, fostering comprehension, and fostering collaboration among various parties.

Table 2.
ICRC 2023 Assistance

Civillians	
Economic Security	
Food consumption	2,628,628
Food production	6,247,125
Income support	3,221,942
Living conditions	1,726,598
Capacity-building	26,464
Water and Habitat	
Water and habitat activities	36,086,869
Health	
Health centres supported	679 structures
People Deprived Of Their Freedom	
Economic Security	
Food consumption	81,142
Living conditions	173,867
Water and Habitat	
Water and habitat activities	194,424
Wounded And Sick	
Medical Care	
Hospitals supported	734 structures
Physical Rehabilitation	
Projects supported	289 projects
Water and Habitat	
Water and habitat activities	195 structures

Source : <https://www.icrc.org/en/report/icrc-annual-report-2023>

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has exhibited exceptional commitment to humanitarian endeavors, as proven by its broad undertakings documented in the 2023 Annual Report. The ICRC's activities encompass a wide array of support programs designed to meet the needs of civilians, individuals deprived of their liberty, and the injured and ill. In the context of economic security,

the ICRC has supplied food assistance to a total of 2.6 million persons, promoted food production for 6.2 million people, and given financial aid to over 3.2 million individuals. In addition, their endeavors have enhanced the quality of life for more than 1.7 million persons and included 26,464 people in activities aimed at developing their skills and abilities. The organization's dedication to water and habitat initiatives has benefitted more than 36 million individuals, guaranteeing their access to vital services. In addition, the ICRC has provided support to 679 health facilities, emphasizing its substantial contribution to strengthening public health infrastructure.

The ICRC's efforts encompass those who are incarcerated, offering significant assistance in terms of financial stability and quality of life. More precisely, the group has provided assistance to 81,142 people in terms of food intake and has enhanced the living conditions of 173,867 people. In addition, the water and habitat initiatives carried out by the ICRC have positively impacted a total of 194,424 individuals residing in detention centers. The ICRC has provided assistance to 734 hospitals, guaranteeing medical treatment for a significant number of injured and sick patients. Within the field of physical rehabilitation, the organization has initiated 289 initiatives to assist in the recuperation and restoration of individuals who have been injured. Additionally, they have provided assistance for 195 buildings that improve water and habitat services for this susceptible population. The ICRC's comprehensive approach to humanitarian aid encompasses a broad range of needs across diverse people and circumstances.

These efforts demonstrate the ICRC's use of humanitarian diplomacy, which entails interacting with different parties to promote and guarantee the safety and aid of individuals impacted by war and violence. The ICRC's capacity to raise resources, cooperate with governments and other organizations, and exert influence on policy highlights its changing importance in the global humanitarian arena. This progression represents the organization's expansion and its growing ability to tackle intricate humanitarian concerns. The ICRC's ongoing expansion demonstrates the transformation of non-governmental organizations into influential institutions that may significantly contribute to global humanitarian endeavors.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has collaborated with several stakeholders to improve its humanitarian operations and advocate for the implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in areas affected by armed conflict. Within the framework of regional cooperation, the ICRC has formed alliances with regional support institutions and intermediate players to streamline knowledge governance procedures and better respond to humanitarian needs (Hjelte, 2022). In the sector of multilateral diplomacy, we can see examples from the dialogues conducted by the ICRC with several regional organizations such as ASEAN, Arab League, OAS, CoE, African Union, as well as maintaining relations with the UN body, namely the UN Human Rights Council (ICRC C. O., 2011).

ICRC also spread their influence to the state actors around the globe. This particular action is to aim the stability in funding mechanism also to strengthen their role in combating the humanitarian crises. The headquarter of ICRC also should

aware that almost in every state exist the local red cross or moon crescent organization. This become beneficial for the headquarter to make sure that the humanitarian action can reach around the globe even in the corner of the earth.

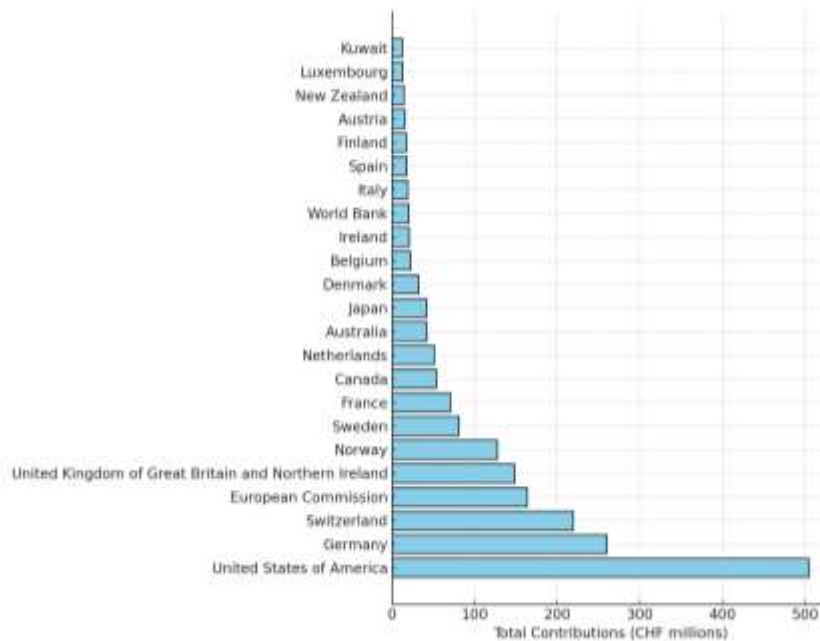
International networks have a crucial role in promoting and facilitating neutral, impartial, and fully independent humanitarian activities. In addition to enhancing the promotion of humanitarian law, the organization recognizes the significance of promoting its reputation to the global community. In this regard, the ICRC also prioritizes the promotion of the organization and its operational infrastructure to ensure that every humanitarian operation receives acceptance from various relevant parties (Bradley, 2018). This related promotion is used by the ICRC to position the organization when it will carry out bilateral and multilateral diplomatic development.

Financial or budgeting is important for ICRC, there is no humanitarian action can be done without great management in budgeting. So, ICRC always maintain the relationship with the donors (Pease, 2016). The money will be used to promote the international humanitarian law, field operations, and also to implement the humanitarian diplomacy.

In 2015, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) received a total of 1.502 billion CHF in contributions. Their operating expenses for the same year amounted to 1.489 billion CHF, with 9.1% of this being allocated to administrative costs at the head office. This financial input signifies a 55% increase since 2005 and a 108% increase since 1995, highlighting substantial organizational growth. During 2015, the ICRC employed an average of 11,430 full-time employees and 2,107 mobile staff working in various field locations. Out of the total workforce, 969 individuals (6.7%) were based at the head office. By 2016, the organization's budget had risen to approximately 1.7 billion CHF, with 90% of the funding sourced from government donors and the remaining 10% from private sectors, including companies, individuals, and high-net-worth individuals. The ICRC aims to secure 40% of the required funds in advance to support all its operations. (ICRC, n.d.) However, their budget is not fixed and requires annual renegotiation with countries that are signatories to the Geneva Conventions. The ICRC's budgeting process takes into account various factors such as access, delivery capacity, security, and humanitarian needs.

Also in 2023 The United States of America is the greatest contributor, donating a significant amount of CHF 504.1 million. The contribution is split into CHF 28.3 million assigned to headquarters and CHF 475.8 million dedicated to field activities. Furthermore, apart from the monetary donations, the United States also offers CHF 0.07 million worth of services, highlighting its diverse assistance towards the ICRC's worldwide endeavors. Here is the chart for the ICRC financial donors in 2023 :

Figure 1.
ICRC 2023 Donations



Source : ICRC Annual Report 2023

The ICRC obtains funding from diverse sources, including governments (States party to the Geneva Convention), National Societies of the Red Cross and Red Crescent, supranational organizations, and both public and private sectors. It's important to note that all contributions are voluntary. Despite this, the ICRC does not delay its response to urgent needs while waiting for funds. Instead, it relies on the timely and generous donations from its supporters to ensure the necessary resources are available as quickly as possible (Mubin, 2023).

The ICRC operates on a funding model that does not rely on compulsory contributions, meaning that all financial support is voluntary. As a result, the organization's humanitarian efforts are tailored to meet actual needs rather than being dependent on the level of funding pledged or received. (ICRC, n.d.) Nevertheless, the ICRC's ability to carry out its programs is heavily reliant on the generosity of its donors, who provide the necessary financial resources. These donors play a crucial role in enabling the ICRC to fulfil its mission of providing humanitarian aid worldwide. Importantly, the assistance given is purely humanitarian, devoid of any political motives or the interests of any particular group, ensuring that the focus remains solely on alleviating human suffering and addressing urgent needs.

Contributions from both the private and public sectors to the ICRC have been substantial, totaling 504.1 million Swiss Francs. This impressive figure highlights the significant support from the United States of America, the largest donor, which

contributed 504.1 million Swiss Francs. For the ICRC and similar humanitarian organizations, having a robust financial management system to oversee income and expenditure distribution is essential. The ICRC's established network system allows for more efficient income generation, thereby enhancing the reach and effectiveness of its humanitarian operations. Proper fund distribution mechanisms are equally important, as they help maintain donor trust. This trust is crucial for sustaining and increasing investments in the humanitarian sector annually.

Moreover, a well-organized budgeting and financial management system enables the ICRC to optimize its humanitarian diplomacy operations. Efficient financial planning ensures that the organization can deploy resources where they are most needed, thereby maximizing the impact of its efforts. With adequate funding, the ICRC can achieve its mission more effectively, addressing urgent humanitarian needs and responding to crises worldwide with greater efficiency and impact. By fostering donor confidence through transparency and accountability, the ICRC ensures ongoing support for its critical work, reinforcing its capacity to deliver humanitarian aid and uphold its mission of alleviating suffering.

As an international organization, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) constantly adapts in its function and influence, especially in its diplomatic strategies inside areas of conflict. A fundamental element in the ICRC's development is its approach to diplomatic activities, which plays a vital role in its operations in conflict-affected regions. The ICRC's strategy extends beyond simple engagement with other humanitarian entities; it also include proactive and strategic communication with local governments and people.

The ICRC acknowledges the significance of actively involving different groups in war zones to guarantee efficient and unbiased humanitarian aid. The ICRC may enhance its understanding of conflict dynamics and the needs of the impacted people by engaging in communication with international and non-governmental organizations, as well as local authorities and communities (ICRC, Annual Report, 2017). The ICRC utilizes a comprehensive communication approach to ensure a thorough comprehension of the local context, which is crucial for the efficient and unbiased delivery of help.

Furthermore, the ICRC's diplomatic endeavors are focused on promoting a balanced atmosphere of impartiality in the middle of the war. This indicates that the organization is committed to upholding impartiality and equilibrium in its activities, guaranteeing that assistance is distributed fairly and without any bias. The ICRC's unwavering dedication to impartiality and neutrality is crucial in establishing the confidence of all parties engaged in a conflict, therefore bolstering the organization's capacity to function securely and efficiently.

In general, the ICRC's developing diplomatic strategy highlights its commitment to effectively and sensitively addressing humanitarian needs in areas affected by violence (Chin, 2022). The ICRC upholds its role of delivering humanitarian aid and safety in tough settings by keeping open lines of contact with both international and local entities. This means ICRC are giving their advocacy into the target operations that they have.

Humanitarian Advocacy refers to the efforts made by humanitarian actors to engage in public and global forms of advocacy, specifically targeting and solving certain problems or areas of concern. The primary objective is to actively involve a diverse array of persons and entities, compelling them to embrace or advocate for specific standards or legislation (Bradley, 2018). In the humanitarian sector, the idea of humanitarian advocacy can vary significantly. Humanitarian advocacy encompasses several acts, including participating in confidential interactions with armed members, carefully sharing information with specific third parties, and making open statements and criticism.

Given the scope of this organization, the ICRC finds it easier to conduct its advocacy efforts in nations that need extensive intervention. In 2023 ICRC already deploy 130 staff for the preparation to mobilize in case of emergency. This agenda aims to provide assistance to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in addressing the escalated military conflicts in Sudan, Armenia and Azerbaijan, and Israel and the occupied territories, as well as the humanitarian impact of the earthquakes in Turkey and Syria, and the floods in Libya. During the initial six months of 2023, the ICRC has been energetically organizing resources and orchestrating efforts to tackle these problems. This include the mobilization of emergency response teams, the provision of medical aid, the distribution of vital supplies, and the active promotion of lobbying efforts to guarantee the accessibility of impacted communities. In addition, the ICRC has been collaborating closely with local partners and authorities to improve the efficiency of its operations and to bolster the resilience of communities affected by these catastrophes.

In 2023 the advocacy of ICRC led to dialogues on various humanitarian issues with the PSC, ACHPR and other AU organs through bilateral dialogue as well as participating in various meetings, panel discussions and other events. They also discuss humanitarian issues with think tanks and other actors – especially those working with the AU – who can raise attention to humanitarian issues and IHL compliance in their discussions with AU bodies (ICRC, Annual Report, 2023). Issues discussed include food security, health security, children affected by armed conflict, sexual violence especially against women and girls, the fate of IDPs and migrants including refugees, missing persons, the needs of mine accident victims and their families, as well as the combined impact from conflict and the climate crisis to communities.

The way of the organization did to overcome the problem not only in conventional way, they also provide something forward to overcome the problem. ICRC as a NGO have been evolving not only helps straightforward with the health, human rights, and the victim of the conflict. They also involve in numerous activity including diplomacy, discussion, and influencing the other actors to implement the IHL. The ICRC's comprehensive strategy includes building partnerships with local organizations, fostering community resilience through capacity-building programs, and advocating for policy changes at national and international levels. By doing so, the ICRC not only addresses immediate humanitarian needs but also works towards sustainable solutions that mitigate future crises. Their proactive stance and

multifaceted approach ensure that they remain at the forefront of humanitarian response, adapting to new challenges and continuously improving their operations to better serve those in need.

Conclusion

The evolution of international organizations is a significant component of the discourse on international relations due to the function of these organizations (which are referred to as the ICRC) has evolved into working globally while staying dedicated to their humanitarian goals. This progression emphasizes the crucial role that international organizations may fulfill in tackling global concerns. The ICRC's steadfast dedication to humanitarian assistance and its capacity to adjust and broaden its activities exemplify its significance in the global sphere. The ICRC's ongoing growth and innovation serve as a compelling demonstration of how committed endeavors may have a significant impact on enhancing lives and maintaining humanitarian ideals globally.

Humanitarian diplomacy aligns with the ICRC's humanitarian operations, emphasizing the crucial role of close engagement and coordination with social activists and relevant organizations. Collaboration enhances the efficiency of humanitarian operations, allowing the ICRC to reach a larger number of persons in need and enhance the quality of aid offered. By forming strategic alliances and maintaining continuous communication with different stakeholders, the ICRC can effectively solve challenges and maximize the use of available resources. This diplomatic effort not only enhances operations on the field but also fosters confidence and credibility within the global community, therefore bolstering the ICRC's capacity to execute its mandate with more efficiency and effectiveness.

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