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The ICRC's Approach to Multilateralism and Global Governance

Jiawen Li^{1,*}

¹ School of International and Public Affairs, Columbia University, New York, the United States & School of International Organizations, Beijing Foreign Studies University, Beijing, China

* Corresponding Author: S Jiawen Li. Email: lijiawen@bfsu.edu.cn

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Abstract: This paper explores the International Committee of the Red Cross's (ICRC) strategic engagement in multilateralism and global governance, particularly in the context of international humanitarian law (IHL). A neutral, impartial, and independent humanitarian organization, the ICRC plays a crucial role in shaping global governance by influencing international norms, collaborating with state and non-state actors, and responding to humanitarian crises. The paper analyzes the ICRC's approach through the lenses of liberalism, constructivism, and realism, assessing its effectiveness in promoting humanitarian principles, navigating geopolitical challenges, and maintaining its mandate of neutrality. By examining case studies such as the Syrian conflict and the global migration crisis, the paper highlights the ICRC's strengths in negotiating access, protecting civilians, and fostering compliance with IHL, while also addressing the limitations posed by resource constraints and the complexities of global politics. The study concludes that the ICRC's contributions to multilateralism are indispensable in fostering global peace, stability, and the protection of human dignity.

Keywords: ICRC; Multilateralism; Global Governance; International Humanitarian Law; Neutrality; Humanitarian Principles; Global Peace Building

1. Introduction

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is a central figure in the domain of international humanitarian law and global governance. Founded in 1863 by Henry Dunant and a group of Geneva citizens, the ICRC was created to address the urgent need for a neutral organization dedicated to providing aid and protection to those affected by armed conflicts. This initiative was instrumental in the development of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, a global network of national societies unified by common humanitarian principles.

The ICRC's early efforts, particularly its work during the Battle of Solferino, led to the adoption of the first Geneva Convention in 1864. This landmark treaty established international legal standards for the humane treatment of war victims and positioned the ICRC as a key actor in monitoring

compliance with these standards. As the Movement expanded globally, the Red Crescent emblem was introduced in 1876 to accommodate the cultural and religious context of the Ottoman Empire, reflecting the inclusive nature of the Movement.

Despite the broader development of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the ICRC has maintained a distinct role in the promotion and enforcement of IHL. The organization's commitment to neutrality, impartiality, and independence has allowed it to engage with a wide range of state and non-state actors, navigating the complex landscape of global governance. The ICRC's strategic involvement in multilateral forums, particularly through its partnerships with international organizations such as the United Nations, has been crucial in shaping global humanitarian norms and coordinating responses to crises.

This essay will focus on the ICRC's unique approach to multilateralism and its contributions to global governance, particularly within the context of international humanitarian law. By examining the ICRC's strategies and their impact on global peace and stability, this study aims to underscore the indispensable role the ICRC plays in fostering the protection of human dignity in times of conflict.

2. Literature Review

The role of the ICRC in global governance has been the subject of extensive scholarly analysis, with researchers examining its influence on international humanitarian law and its interactions within the broader landscape of international relations. Forsythe (2005), in his comprehensive study of the ICRC, emphasizes the organization's unique position as a neutral actor in a world dominated by state-centric power dynamics. He argues that the ICRC's ability to engage with both state and non-state actors has been pivotal in shaping the norms and legal frameworks that govern armed conflict.

Other scholars, such as Slim (1998) and Bugnion (2003), have focused on the ICRC's operational challenges, particularly in maintaining its neutrality while advocating for humanitarian principles. Their work highlights the delicate balance the ICRC must achieve in its engagements with global powers and regional actors, often navigating complex political landscapes to secure access to conflict zones and ensure the protection of civilians. Recent studies have expanded the focus to examine the ICRC's role in multilateral forums and its influence on the development of international humanitarian law. For example, Harroff-Tavel (2011) explores the ICRC's strategic partnerships with organizations like the United Nations, noting how these collaborations have enhanced the ICRC's capacity to respond to humanitarian crises and advocate for stronger protections under international law. Latest studies regarding the ICRC, however, generally center on details of its involvement with armed conflicts, as well as compliance and application to the current IHL framework, instead of research on the role of ICRC on the world stage as a non-state actor.

There hence remains a need for a deeper understanding of how the organization's strategic engagement in multilateralism influences global governance. This study seeks to address this gap by analyzing the ICRC's approach through various theoretical lenses, assessing its effectiveness in

promoting humanitarian principles and navigating the challenges posed by geopolitical tensions and operational constraints.

3. Analytical Framework

The ICRC operates within a complex international system where its actions are guided by various theoretical and practical considerations. This section explores the analytical framework used to examine the ICRC's approach to multilateralism and global governance. By employing the perspectives of liberalism, constructivism, and realism, the essay develops a deeper understanding of the ICRC's strategies and the challenges it faces. Additionally, the essay will establish criteria to evaluate the ICRC's effectiveness in influencing international humanitarian policy and practice.

3.1 Liberalism Perspective

In international relations theory, liberalism underscores the significance of international institutions and the collaboration between states and non-state actors to encourage peace and stability. Organizations like the ICRC are essential for facilitating dialogue, building trust, and fostering cooperation between diverse actors in the international system. The ICRC's collaboration with international organizations, for instance, the United Nations, the World Health Organization, along with regional bodies, exemplifies liberal principles of cooperation. Through these partnerships, the ICRC enhances its capacity to deliver humanitarian aid, influence policy decisions, and promote adherence to the IHL. For example, the ICRC collaborates closely with the UN to ensure the protection of civilians in areas of conflict, leveraging its expertise and networks to coordinate effective humanitarian responses.

Liberalism helps us understand the ICRC's strategic use of multilateral platforms to achieve its objectives. By engaging with various international actors, the ICRC can facilitate collective action and ensure that humanitarian principles are integrated into global governance frameworks. However, while these collaborations provide numerous benefits, they also present challenges. The ICRC must navigate complex bureaucracies, manage competing interests, and maintain its independence while working within multilateral systems.

3.2 Constructivism Perspective

Constructivism emphasizes the influence of ideas, norms, and identities in shaping the dynamics of international relations. It posits that the behavior of states and non-state actors is influenced by social constructs, including shared values and norms. The ICRC's efforts to promote IHL can be understood through this lens as it seeks to embed humanitarian principles within the international legal framework. The ICRC plays a crucial role in shaping global norms related to humanitarian action. Through advocacy, education, and dialogue, it influences states and non-state actors to adopt and adhere to IHL. The ICRC's work in promoting the Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols, for instance, has been instrumental in establishing the legal and ethical standards for the conduct of hostilities and the protection of victims of armed conflict.

Constructivism allows us to analyze how the ICRC contributes to the development of international norms and how it shapes the identities and behaviors of various actors in the international system. The ICRC's ability to influence norm-setting processes is evident in its engagement with international forums and its role in creating legal instruments such as the Ottawa Treaty banning anti-personnel landmines. However, embedding humanitarian norms in diverse cultural and political contexts poses significant challenges. The ICRC must navigate varying interpretations of international law, differing cultural values, and resistance from actors who may not fully embrace humanitarian principles. Despite these challenges, the ICRC's commitment to promoting humanitarian norms remains a cornerstone of its mission.

3.3 Realism Perspective

Realism focuses on the role of power and state interests in international relations. It posits that states act primarily in their self-interest and that international organizations must navigate a world of competing power dynamics. This perspective provides a framework to analyze the geopolitical challenges the ICRC faces and how it operates in a state-centric system. The ICRC must navigate complex geopolitical landscapes where state interests often conflict with humanitarian objectives. This includes managing relationships with state and non-state actors, addressing access and security challenges, and maintaining neutrality amidst political tensions. For instance, in conflict zones like Syria and Yemen, the ICRC operates in environments where geopolitical rivalries and state interests complicate its humanitarian efforts.

Realism helps us understand the strategic decisions the ICRC makes to achieve its humanitarian goals in a world driven by power and interests. The ICRC's ability to maintain neutrality and independence is crucial for gaining access to affected populations and delivering humanitarian aid. However, power politics can limit the ICRC's operational effectiveness and complicate its efforts to promote humanitarian principles.

4. Criteria for Analysis

To evaluate the ICRC's effectiveness in multilateral engagements, this paper applies the following criteria:

Impact on Policy and Norms: the ICRC's influence on shaping international humanitarian policies and norms is a key measure of its effectiveness. By engaging in advocacy and dialogue, the ICRC seeks to translate humanitarian principles into tangible changes in international law and practice. Its role in developing the Geneva Conventions and its advocacy for the protection of civilians are prime examples of its impact on policy and norms.

Effectiveness in Crisis Response: the ICRC's ability to respond to humanitarian crises in collaboration with other international actors is critical for its mission. This criterion evaluates the ICRC's operational efficiency, adaptability, and impact in complex emergencies. The ICRC's efforts in

responding to natural disasters, armed conflicts, and migration crises demonstrate its effectiveness in delivering humanitarian aid and services.

Balance of Neutrality and Advocacy: maintaining neutrality while advocating for humanitarian principles and compliance with IHL is a delicate balance that the ICRC must achieve. This criterion analyzes how the ICRC navigates the tension between impartiality and advocacy, exploring the challenges and trade-offs involved.

5. The ICRC's Strategic Approach

The ICRC employs a strategic approach to multilateralism by actively engaging with international organizations, participating in global forums, and promoting humanitarian norms. This section critically analyzes these strategies, emphasizing their effectiveness, challenges, and contributions to global governance and the IHL.

5.1 Multilateral Engagements

The ICRC collaborates with major international organizations like the UN, and regional bodies like the African Union and the European Union to enhance its humanitarian efforts. These collaborations are pivotal for coordinating responses to emergencies, leveraging resources, and promoting adherence to IHL.

The ICRC's partnership with the UN is particularly instrumental in addressing complex humanitarian crises. By working with UN agencies such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ICRC coordinates efforts to protect civilians, deliver aid, and ensure access to conflict zones. For instance, the ICRC's collaboration with UNHCR in Syria has been vital for addressing the needs of displaced populations and advocating for humanitarian access. This strategic partnership underscores the importance of multilateral engagement in achieving humanitarian objectives.

While these partnerships enhance the ICRC's operational reach and resource mobilization by leveraging the UN's global networks and diplomatic channels, they also present challenges. The ICRC must navigate the bureaucratic complexities of UN systems and manage potential conflicts between its humanitarian mandate and the political agendas of UN member states. Political considerations can delay the deployment of aid and complicate negotiations for humanitarian access, as seen in the Syrian conflict. Despite these challenges, the ICRC's strategic engagement with the UN remains a critical component of its efforts to promote humanitarian norms and protect civilians.

The ICRC's partnership with the WHO is crucial for addressing health emergencies in conflict zones. This collaboration enables the ICRC to provide medical assistance, support healthcare infrastructure, and address public health challenges. The ICRC-WHO partnership allows for coordinated responses to health crises such as the Ebola outbreak, where the ICRC provided critical medical support and community outreach. This collaboration also facilitates the integration of health interventions with broader humanitarian efforts, ensuring a comprehensive response to crises. Despite

these benefits, challenges remain, such as coordination between the ICRC and WHO being hindered by differing priorities and resource constraints. Moreover, the ICRC must maintain its neutrality while collaborating with health authorities that may have conflicting political affiliations or interests.

The ICRC also engages with regional organizations to address specific humanitarian challenges and promote compliance with IHL. Partnerships with bodies like the AU and EU enable the ICRC to tailor its responses to regional contexts and enhance its impact. Regional collaborations provide the ICRC with valuable local insights and networks, enabling more effective humanitarian interventions. For example, the ICRC's partnership with the AU has been essential for addressing humanitarian issues in African conflict zones, such as in South Sudan and the Central African Republic. However, these partnerships can also be constrained by regional politics and resource limitations. The ICRC must navigate regional power dynamics and ensure that its humanitarian objectives are not compromised by local political agendas. Additionally, the ICRC's global mandate may conflict with regional priorities, requiring careful negotiation and coordination.

5.2 Role in International Forums

The ICRC actively participates in international forums and conferences, where it advocates for the protection of civilians, respect for IHL, and the strengthening of humanitarian norms. Its engagement in these forums allows the ICRC to influence policy decisions, contribute to the development of international legal standards, and promote dialogue among diverse stakeholders.

The ICRC regularly attends international conferences such as the World Humanitarian Summit and the International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. These forums provide a platform for the ICRC to present its humanitarian agenda, share best practices, and engage with governments, international organizations, and civil society. The ICRC's participation in international conferences is a critical component of its advocacy strategy. By engaging with a broad range of actors, the ICRC can raise awareness of humanitarian issues, advocate for stronger protections under IHL, and influence policy outcomes. For example, at the World Humanitarian Summit, the ICRC played a key role in advocating for the protection of medical facilities in conflict zones, leading to global commitments to safeguard healthcare.

The ICRC's engagement in international legal processes is instrumental in shaping the development and implementation of IHL. Through its participation in treaty negotiations, expert consultations, and legal debates, the ICRC contributes to the refinement and strengthening of international legal standards. The ICRC's influence on international legal standards is evident in its contributions to the development of treaties such as the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions, which have enhanced legal protections for victims of armed conflict. The organization's expertise in IHL enables it to provide valuable insights and recommendations during legal negotiations, ensuring that humanitarian concerns are adequately addressed. Despite its successes, the ICRC faces significant challenges in influencing legal standards. The organization must contend with resistance from states that may be reluctant to adopt new legal obligations or strengthen existing ones. Additionally, the ICRC

must ensure that its advocacy for legal standards aligns with its broader humanitarian objectives and does not compromise its neutrality or independence.

5.3 Promoting Humanitarian Norms

Promoting humanitarian norms is central to the ICRC's mission. The organization works tirelessly to ensure that states and non-state actors adhere to IHL and humanitarian principles, even in challenging conflict environments. The ICRC's efforts to embed these norms within the international system are critical for protecting civilians and upholding the dignity of those affected by armed conflict.

The ICRC engages in advocacy to promote compliance with IHL, emphasizing the importance of protecting civilians, safeguarding medical facilities, and ensuring the humane treatment of detainees. Through its dissemination of legal materials, training programs, and confidential dialogue with parties to conflict, the ICRC seeks to enhance respect for humanitarian norms. The ICRC's advocacy for IHL is a cornerstone of its humanitarian mission. By promoting legal standards and principles, the ICRC aims to influence the behavior of conflict parties and enhance the protection of civilians. The organization's confidential dialogues with armed groups have led to commitments to adhere to IHL and improve the treatment of detainees. However, the ICRC faces significant challenges in this endeavor. The organization must contend with the reluctance of some actors to comply with IHL, particularly in situations where strategic interests conflict with humanitarian obligations. Additionally, the ICRC's commitment to confidentiality and discretion in its advocacy efforts can limit its ability to publicly hold violators accountable, raising questions about the effectiveness of its approach.

The ICRC invests in education and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen adherence to humanitarian norms. By providing training for military personnel, government officials, and civil society actors, the ICRC seeks to instill a culture of respect for IHL and humanitarian principles. Education and capacity building are integral to the ICRC's strategy for promoting humanitarian norms. These initiatives enable the organization to foster a deeper understanding of IHL and encourage compliance among diverse stakeholders. For instance, the ICRC's training programs for military personnel have been instrumental in enhancing respect for IHL within armed forces. However, the effectiveness of these efforts depends on the ICRC's ability to tailor its programs to the specific needs and contexts of its audiences. The organization must also overcome challenges related to resource constraints, political resistance, and the need to maintain neutrality while engaging in educational activities.

The ICRC's advocacy and educational efforts aim to influence the behavior of conflict parties and enhance the protection of civilians. By engaging with armed forces, non-state actors, and other stakeholders, the ICRC seeks to promote respect for humanitarian norms and mitigate the impact of armed conflict. The ICRC's impact on the behavior of conflict parties is a key measure of its success in promoting humanitarian norms. While the organization has achieved notable successes in securing commitments to IHL and improving the treatment of civilians, challenges remain. The ICRC must navigate complex power dynamics, address cultural and political barriers, and manage the risks

associated with engaging with conflict parties. The organization's commitment to neutrality and impartiality is both a strength and a limitation, enabling access to conflict parties while constraining its ability to publicly denounce violations. The ICRC must carefully balance its humanitarian objectives with the need to maintain trust and access among conflict parties.

6. Challenges and Constraints

The ICRC operates within a complex global environment characterized by geopolitical challenges, the need to balance neutrality with advocacy, and resource limitations. These factors significantly impact its ability to fulfill its humanitarian mission and engage in global governance. This section critically analyzes the challenges the ICRC faces and evaluates the strategies it employs to overcome them.

6.1 Geopolitical Challenges

The ICRC operates in a dynamic geopolitical landscape where global power dynamics and state sovereignty can significantly affect its operations. Geopolitical tensions, such as conflicts between major powers or regional instability, often create obstacles to the ICRC's work. For example, in conflict zones like Syria and Yemen, geopolitical rivalries among major powers have complicated humanitarian access and the delivery of aid. These conflicts often involve multiple actors with divergent interests, making it challenging for the ICRC to navigate the complex web of alliances and enmities.

To mitigate these challenges, the ICRC employs several strategies. It emphasizes its status as a neutral and impartial humanitarian actor, which allows it to engage with all parties involved in a conflict. This approach enables the ICRC to negotiate access to affected populations and ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Additionally, the ICRC leverages its extensive network of local partners and stakeholders to gain insights into the political and cultural dynamics of conflict regions, allowing for more effective engagement with state and non-state actors. These efforts are crucial in maintaining the ICRC's ability to operate in volatile geopolitical contexts.

6.2 Balancing Neutrality and Advocacy

Neutrality is one of the core principles guiding the ICRC's work, allowing it to gain the trust of conflict parties and access vulnerable populations. However, this principle can also limit the ICRC's ability to advocate for stronger humanitarian protections and accountability for violations of the IHL. The tension between maintaining neutrality and advocating for humanitarian principles presents a significant challenge for the ICRC.

In practice, the ICRC navigates this balance by engaging in discreet diplomacy and confidential dialogue with parties to a conflict. This approach allows the ICRC to raise concerns about humanitarian violations and advocate for compliance with IHL without publicly compromising its impartiality. For instance, in the context of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the ICRC has maintained its neutrality while advocating for the protection of civilians and the humane treatment of detainees through behind-the-scenes negotiations and dialogues with relevant authorities.

While the ICRC's commitment to neutrality is generally a strength, there are instances where its neutrality has been challenged. For example, in conflicts where one party perceives the ICRC as biased or aligned with opposing forces, the organization may face difficulties in accessing certain areas or populations. Nevertheless, the ICRC has demonstrated the ability to maintain its neutrality while effectively advocating for humanitarian norms, highlighting its adeptness in managing this delicate balance.

6.3 Resource Limitations

Resource limitations are a significant constraint on the ICRC's ability to carry out its mission. Financial constraints can impact its capacity to respond effectively to humanitarian crises and engage in multilateral governance. The ICRC relies heavily on donor support to fund its operations, which can lead to challenges in maintaining financial stability and flexibility in responding to emerging crises.

To address these challenges, the ICRC employs several strategies. It builds partnerships with other organizations to pool resources and expertise, enhancing its capacity to deliver aid and implement programs. For example, the ICRC collaborates with the World Health Organization (WHO) and other health-focused organizations to address medical emergencies in conflict zones, leveraging the strengths and resources of each partner to maximize impact. Additionally, the ICRC prioritizes key initiatives and allocates resources strategically to areas where they are most needed, ensuring that its efforts align with its humanitarian objectives. Despite these efforts, resource constraints remain a persistent challenge for the ICRC. The organization must continually adapt to changing circumstances and seek innovative solutions to overcome financial limitations while maintaining its commitment to humanitarian principles.

7. Case Studies

As the analysis thus far has demonstrated, the ICRC's engagement in multilateralism and global governance is multifaceted, drawing on theoretical frameworks like liberalism, constructivism, and realism to navigate the complex interplay of humanitarian principles and geopolitical challenges. The organization's strategic approach to collaboration with international and regional bodies underscores its critical role in shaping international humanitarian law and influencing global norms. However, the practical application of these strategies reveals the persistent challenges and constraints the ICRC faces, particularly in balancing its humanitarian objectives with the necessity of maintaining neutrality. To further illustrate the ICRC's effectiveness and limitations in real-world scenarios, the following section will delve into specific case studies that highlight the organization's approach in diverse and challenging environments. These case studies not only provide a deeper understanding of the ICRC's operational strategies but also underscore the complexities of enforcing international humanitarian law in conflict zones and addressing global crises.

7.1 The Syrian Conflict

The Syrian conflict, which erupted in 2011, has evolved into a complex and multifaceted humanitarian crisis, posing severe challenges for the implementation and enforcement of IHL. The situation in Syria, classified as a non-international armed conflict, is regulated by Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocol II. These legal instruments are designed to protect persons not taking part in hostilities, including civilians, the wounded, and those who have laid down their arms. Article 3 establishes minimum standards of humane treatment and prohibits violence to life and person, taking of hostages, and outrages upon personal dignity.

One of the key challenges in the Syrian conflict is the involvement of multiple actors with differing objectives and alliances, which complicates the enforcement of these IHL provisions. The Syrian government, various non-state armed groups, and international coalitions all operate with varying degrees of adherence to IHL, leading to widespread violations, including attacks on civilians, use of indiscriminate weapons, and targeted destruction of civilian infrastructure, such as hospitals and schools. These actions violate the principles of distinction, proportionality, and precaution, which are cornerstones of IHL.

The ICRC's role in Syria has been pivotal in advocating for the protection of civilians and ensuring that all parties to the conflict respect IHL. The organization's primary objectives include providing emergency medical assistance, facilitating access to clean water, supporting healthcare infrastructure, and ensuring the protection of civilians. These goals are consistent with IHL mandates that require the protection and care of civilians during armed conflict, as stipulated in the Fourth Geneva Convention. The ICRC has also focused on the protection of medical personnel and facilities, a critical issue in Syria where hospitals have frequently been targeted in violation of IHL. Article 18 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Additional Protocol I emphasize the protection of civilian hospitals from attack, underscoring the legality and necessity of the ICRC's advocacy efforts.

Despite these legal frameworks, the reality on the ground in Syria has been one of frequent and severe breaches of IHL. For example, the deliberate targeting of healthcare facilities, a clear violation of both customary IHL and the Geneva Conventions, has been a persistent issue. Between 2016 and 2020, over 500 attacks on healthcare facilities were reported in Syria, leading to significant loss of life and disruption of essential medical services. The ICRC has responded by intensifying its advocacy for the protection of these facilities, emphasizing that such attacks not only violate the principles of distinction and proportionality but also undermine the broader humanitarian effort.

One of the ICRC's significant achievements in Syria has been its ability to negotiate humanitarian access to besieged areas, such as Eastern Ghouta and Aleppo. These negotiations are conducted under the principles of neutrality and impartiality, which are essential for maintaining access to all parties in the conflict. Article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions, along with customary IHL, provides the legal basis for these negotiations, emphasizing the obligation of all parties to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief. The ICRC's success in negotiating safe passage

agreements, despite the complex and volatile environment, highlights its strategic use of IHL to achieve humanitarian objectives. However, this adherence to neutrality and impartiality has sometimes drawn criticism, particularly when the ICRC refrains from publicly condemning clear violations of IHL. This cautious approach, though necessary to maintain operational access, can be perceived as a lack of advocacy against war crimes, underscoring the delicate balance the ICRC must maintain between advocacy and neutrality.

7.2 Migration Crisis and Missing Migrants

The global migration crisis, exacerbated by conflicts, economic instability, and environmental degradation, presents unique challenges for the application of IHL, particularly regarding the protection of migrants and refugees. While IHL primarily governs situations of armed conflict, its principles are also relevant in addressing the humanitarian needs of migrants fleeing violence and persecution. The principle of non-refoulement, enshrined in Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and customary IHL, prohibits the return of individuals to countries where they may face persecution. This principle is crucial in the context of the migration crisis, where many individuals fleeing conflict zones risk being returned to areas where their lives and freedoms are in grave danger.

The ICRC has been actively involved in addressing the migration crisis, focusing particularly on the issue of missing migrants and the needs of their families. The organization's work is grounded in the principles of IHL, which mandate the protection of family life and the right of families to know the fate of their relatives. Article 26 of the Fourth Geneva Convention and Article 32 of Additional Protocol I emphasize the obligation of parties to a conflict to facilitate the reunion of families and provide information on missing persons. The ICRC's Restoring Family Links program, which seeks to reconnect families separated by migration, operates within this legal framework, helping thousands of families each year to locate missing relatives across borders.

In addition to its direct humanitarian interventions, the ICRC has been a strong advocate for the protection of migrants under international law. This includes lobbying against the detention of migrants, particularly when such detention violates the standards set out in IHL and international human rights law. The ICRC's position is that migrant detention should be used only as a measure of last resort, and conditions of detention must meet international standards, as outlined in the Fourth Geneva Convention and customary IHL. For example, in its engagement with European governments, the ICRC has emphasized that detention conditions must respect the dignity of detainees and that the detention of vulnerable groups, such as children and asylum seekers, should be avoided whenever possible.

However, the ICRC's commitment to neutrality and impartiality in this context has also posed significant challenges. While these principles allow the organization to engage with a wide range of actors, they can also limit its ability to publicly criticize policies that contravene IHL and international human rights law. The ICRC's cautious approach to advocacy is often necessary to maintain dialogue with state and non-state actors, but it can also lead to perceptions of passivity in the face of egregious violations of migrants' rights. This tension between advocacy and neutrality reflects the broader

challenge faced by the ICRC in balancing its humanitarian mandate with the complex political realities of the migration crisis.

7.3 Comparative Insights

The case studies of the Syrian conflict and the migration crisis underscore the critical role of IHL in guiding the ICRC's operations and advocacy. In both contexts, the ICRC demonstrates its ability to navigate complex environments, engage with diverse stakeholders, and uphold its humanitarian principles. However, these examples also highlight the challenges of enforcing IHL in settings where state and non-state actors may not fully respect these legal norms.

Several lessons can be drawn from these case studies regarding the ICRC's strengths and limitations. The organization's commitment to neutrality and impartiality, deeply rooted in IHL, remains central to its operations, enabling it to access conflict zones and engage with all parties. However, this commitment can also present challenges when the ICRC must navigate the tension between maintaining access and advocating for stronger enforcement of IHL. Moreover, the ICRC's ability to adapt its strategies and build partnerships is crucial for overcoming resource limitations and enhancing its impact on complex global issues.

Overall, the ICRC's experiences in Syria and the migration crisis underscore the importance of strategic engagement, adaptability, and a steadfast commitment to humanitarian principles and IHL in addressing the challenges of global governance.

8. Future Prospects

The ICRC must continuously adapt to emerging global challenges to maintain its effectiveness and relevance in humanitarian operations and global governance. This section examines potential challenges based on existing analyses and provides recommendations for strengthening the ICRC's role and influence in addressing these issues. As the global landscape evolves, the ICRC faces a range of emerging challenges that require strategic adaptation based on existing analyses and trends in the humanitarian field. Three key areas stand out: climate change, cyber threats, and new geopolitical shifts.

8.1 Climate Change

Climate change is increasingly recognized as a significant factor affecting humanitarian needs, as natural disasters, food insecurity, and water scarcity exacerbate existing vulnerabilities. Reports from the ICRC and other humanitarian organizations highlight the growing necessity for preparedness in response to climate-related events such as floods, droughts, and extreme weather patterns. These events not only lead to large-scale displacement but also intensify conflicts over scarce natural resources, further complicating the humanitarian challenges faced by vulnerable populations.

The intersection of climate change and armed conflict poses profound risks to the protection of civilians, as these factors often worsen existing hardships and create new forms of vulnerability. According to the IHL, while the primary focus is on the conduct of parties during armed conflict, its principles can extend to protect those displaced by climate-related events, especially when these events

occur in conflict zones. The Fourth Geneva Convention emphasizes the need to safeguard populations from the adverse effects of conflict, including those exacerbated by environmental factors. Moreover, Article 54 of Additional Protocol I forbids the destruction of essential resources for civilian survival, including food supplies, agricultural lands, and water facilities. This is especially pertinent in the context of climate change, where the depletion of natural resources due to conflict can lead to serious humanitarian crises.

Existing analyses underscore the importance of integrating climate considerations into humanitarian planning. The ICRC is encouraged to enhance its capacity for disaster risk reduction and sustainable practices to build resilience among affected populations. The ICRC's approach involves not only responding to immediate humanitarian needs but also advocating for the protection of natural resources and the environment, as stipulated by IHL. For instance, Article 55 of Additional Protocol I prohibits warfare methods or tactics that are designed to, or are likely to, cause extensive, lasting, and severe harm to the natural environment. This legal framework supports the ICRC's efforts to ensure that humanitarian assistance is adapted to address the compounded effects of climate change and conflict.

8.2 Cyber Threats

The increasing reliance on digital technologies in humanitarian operations brings cybersecurity challenges to the forefront. Cyber threats pose significant risks to data integrity, confidentiality, and the safe coordination of aid efforts. Analyses indicate that humanitarian organizations, including the ICRC, must prioritize cybersecurity to protect sensitive information and ensure the continuity of operations. As humanitarian organizations increasingly handle sensitive data related to vulnerable populations, the need for robust cybersecurity measures becomes critical in preventing unauthorized access and ensuring that humanitarian missions are not compromised.

The ICRC's approach to cybersecurity should be informed by existing cybersecurity frameworks and best practices. This includes strengthening cybersecurity measures, such as implementing advanced encryption techniques, securing communication channels, and regularly updating software to address vulnerabilities. Conducting regular risk assessments is also essential to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities in the digital infrastructure, allowing the organization to take proactive measures to mitigate risks. Furthermore, training personnel to manage digital threats is essential for fostering a security-aware culture within the organization, ensuring that employees are prepared to identify and address potential cyber threats.

Collaborating with technology experts and organizations specializing in cybersecurity can further enhance the ICRC's ability to mitigate risks and safeguard its digital infrastructure. Collaborating with cybersecurity firms and engaging in global cybersecurity initiatives can give the ICRC access to advanced technologies and the latest threat intelligence, helping it stay ahead of evolving cyber threats. By adopting these strategies, the ICRC can enhance the protection of its digital assets, safeguard sensitive information, and ensure the secure and efficient delivery of humanitarian aids.

8.3 New Geopolitical Shifts

The global geopolitical landscape is undergoing significant transformations, with shifts in power dynamics and the emergence of new actors on the world stage. These changes can impact the ICRC's ability to operate effectively in conflict zones and engage with diverse stakeholders. Current analyses suggest that the ICRC must remain vigilant in monitoring geopolitical trends and adapting its strategies accordingly. Building on its reputation for neutrality and impartiality, the ICRC can navigate these shifts by maintaining open channels of communication with emerging powers and engaging in dialogue with non-traditional actors. Strengthening partnerships with regional organizations can also enhance the ICRC's ability to address localized challenges and leverage regional expertise.

9. Conclusion

This paper has explored the pivotal role of the ICRC in multilateralism and global governance, particularly within the context of international humanitarian law (IHL). Through a comprehensive analysis, this essay examined the ICRC's strategic approach to engaging with international organizations, promoting humanitarian norms, and navigating complex geopolitical landscapes. The ICRC's partnerships with entities such as the United Nations, the World Health Organization, and regional bodies have proven essential in coordinating humanitarian responses, leveraging resources, and advocating for adherence to IHL. Despite these successes, the organization faces significant challenges, including geopolitical tensions, the need to maintain neutrality while advocating for humanitarian principles, and resource constraints.

The case studies of the Syrian conflict and the global migration crisis provided critical insights into the ICRC's ability to navigate complex environments, engage with diverse stakeholders, and uphold its humanitarian mission. These examples highlight the ICRC's strengths in negotiating access to conflict zones, protecting civilians, and promoting humanitarian norms, while also illustrating the limitations posed by geopolitical dynamics and the organization's commitment to neutrality.

The ICRC's work significantly impacts international relations and global peacebuilding initiatives. As a neutral and impartial entity, the ICRC uniquely bridges gaps between state and non-state actors, encouraging dialogue and cooperation in conflict zones. Its role in developing and enforcing international legal standards, including the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols, highlights its influence in shaping global norms and promoting accountability for violations of IHL.

As the global landscape continues to evolve, the ICRC's potential to shape the future of global governance and uphold humanitarian values remains significant. By building on its existing strengths, forming strategic alliances, and innovating its engagement strategies, the ICRC can continue to address complex global issues and promote a culture of respect for humanitarian principles. The organization's steadfast commitment to neutrality, impartiality, and independence will be crucial in navigating the challenges ahead and ensuring the protection and dignity of those affected by armed conflict and violence.

In conclusion, the ICRC's role in multilateralism and global governance is indispensable for fostering peace, stability, and humanitarian progress in an increasingly interconnected world. As it adapts to new challenges and opportunities, the ICRC has the potential to lead the way in shaping a more just and compassionate global order where humanitarian values are at the forefront of international relations.

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Availability of Data and Materials

The data for this study are derived from publicly available literature and news reports, which have been listed in the references.

Conflicts of Interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest to report regarding the present study.

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