



Humanitarian Diplomacy and Its Origins in Non-State Actors' Diplomacy

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Abstract:

The term humanitarian diplomacy has been gaining prominence in recent decades and is used by both state actors and non-state actors to describe their humanitarian activities. It was claimed to have emerged in the 1990s when the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 1998 Rome Statute were adopted at the United Nations (UN) dominated by state actors. This study aims to examine the origins and initiators of humanitarian diplomacy. It proves that even though the term has become popular in recent decades, despite not having a universally recognized definition, humanitarian diplomacy is not a new form of diplomacy. Through research on literature, including recorded history from practitioners and scholars, this study argues that the origins of humanitarian diplomacy can be traced back to the efforts of non-state actors in the 19th century that led to the first Geneva Convention in 1864. The protagonist was Henry Dunant, a young Swiss businessperson turned humanitarian, whose advocacy led to the first Geneva Convention, which marked the beginnings of international humanitarian law that also codified humanitarian principles in international law for the first time. The conduct of humanitarian diplomacy initiated by Dunant has become the basis for ensuing humanitarian diplomacy to adopt subsequent treaties with the aim of reducing suffering in armed conflicts. It includes heavy involvement of non-state actors, strong public communication strategy that is driven by the impulses of achieving humanitarian objectives. There is a lack of study on the origins of humanitarian diplomacy as the existing literature is largely produced by practitioners who focus on their distinct ways of conducting humanitarian diplomacy. This research is expected to fill this gap in the literature.

Keywords: humanitarian diplomacy, non-state actor, Henry Dunant, international humanitarian law.

人道主义外交及其在非国家行为者外交中的起源

摘要:

近几十年来, 人道外交一词日益受到重视, 国家行为者和非国家行为者都使用它来描述他们的人道活动。

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据称它出现于 1990 年代, 当时由国家行为者主导的联合国(联合国)通过了 1997 年《禁雷条约》和 1998 年《罗马规约》。本研究旨在考察人道主义外交的起源和发起者。事实证明, 尽管近几十年来这个词开始流行, 尽管没有一个普遍认可的定义, 但人道主义外交并不是一种新的外交形式。通过对文献的研究, 包括从业者和学者的历史记载, 本研究认为人道外交的起源可以追溯到 19 世纪非国家行为者的努力, 这些努力导致了 1864 年的第一个日内瓦公约。主角 亨利·杜南 (亨利·杜南) 是一位年轻的瑞士商人, 后来转变为人道主义者, 他的倡导导致了第一个日内瓦公约的诞生, 该公约标志着国际人道法的开端, 该法也首次将人道原则编入国际法。杜南发起的人道外交行为已成为后来人道外交通过条约以减少武装冲突中苦难的基础。它包括非国家行为者的大量参与, 以及由实现人道主义目标的冲动驱动的强有力的公共传播策略。缺乏对 人道主义外交起源的研究, 因为现有文献主要是由专注于开展人道主义外交的独特方式的从业者创作的。这项研究有望填补文献中的这一空白。

关键词: 人道主义外交, 非国家行为者, 亨利·杜南, 国际人道主义法。

1. Introduction

In international relations, actors can be broadly divided into two categories, which are states and non-state actors. State actors conduct diplomacy to achieve national interests while establishing peaceful relationships with other international actors, but they are not the only actors in diplomatic activities. Regnier (2011) asserted that a type of diplomacy with new international diplomatic activities involving non-state actors has developed in this globalized 21st century, in parallel with traditional diplomacy, particularly relating to cross-border issues involving humanitarian concerns including conflict, disaster, health and environment.

Compared to state actors that aim to achieve national interest through diplomacy, Johari (1997) argued that non-state actors may be involved in diplomatic activities to influence political leaders to tackle certain global issues for the well-being of the people. Josselin and Wallace (2001) highlighted the characteristics of non-state actors as entities emerged from civil society, substantially independent of state actors and active in the international system to influence political decisions. In this study, non-state actors refer to individuals, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

A type of diplomacy driven by humanitarian impulse was said to have emerged in the 1990s, citing the processes in the United Nations (UN) system that gave birth to the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 1998 Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (ICC). It was claimed to be new diplomacy as it differs from conventional diplomacy from its leading actors in its way of working (Cooper et al., 2002; Davenport, 2002). Conventional diplomacy, that is dominated by state actors, is the conduct of very official relations between state actors driven by respective national interests. While this so-called new diplomacy, later labeled as humanitarian diplomacy, gives much space to non-state actors that bring in the bottom-up approach and intensive public communication strategy as manifested by their collaboration with a group of like-minded state actors for the campaigns to ban landmines and to establish the ICC (Cooper et al., 2002). The

approach uses an aggressive campaign with elements of educating, appealing, lobbying, negotiating, pressuring, and even shaming to win support from state actors but also the general public so they can pressure their governments to support the cause (Davenport, 2002).

De Lauri (2018) stated that it was in the early 2000s that humanitarian diplomacy became noticeable as a concept. More and more agencies, humanitarian organizations in particular but also state actors, have regularly used the term (Regnier, 2011) to describe their humanitarian actions beyond relief efforts (Davutoglu, 2013), especially those that relate to advocating and persuading those in influential positions to make a difference for humanity. But the term has yet to arrive at a globally accepted definition (Barakat, 2019). In fact, as many as 89 definitions of humanitarian diplomacy were found (Regnier, 2011) because agencies and scholars have provided their own definitions in the absence of a universal one.

But was humanitarian diplomacy new diplomacy started in the 1990s? Not quite. This study shows that the practice of humanitarian diplomacy can be traced to Henry Dunant, a young Swiss businessperson turned humanitarian, whose tireless efforts led to the 1864 Geneva Convention, the founding treaty of international humanitarian law (IHL) that reduces suffering in armed conflict. The adoption of subsequent humanitarian treaties, including the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and 1998 Rome Statute, has strengthened the unique characteristics of humanitarian diplomacy started by Dunant. These include a heavy involvement of non-state actors, strong public communication strategies, and driven by humanitarian impulse to achieve a humanitarian goal.

A limited body of literature on humanitarian diplomacy and the lack of a universal definition have made it difficult to review literature in a uniform manner since the use of the term may vary from one study to another. Most existing literature on humanitarian diplomacy has been authored by practitioners, with increased interest from academicians in the recent decade.

The humanitarian perspective or humanitarianism is

the framework that guides this study on humanitarian diplomacy toward reducing human suffering. Humanitarianism in modern history began with Henry Dunant who was the earliest protagonist in humanitarian diplomacy as he advocated the 1864 Geneva Convention (Belloni, 2007; Veuthey, 2012).

2. Evolving Concept

An earliest use of the term humanitarian diplomacy can be found in a paper entitled *Humanitarian Diplomacy of the United States* presented by Oscar S. Straus, a vice president of the American Society of International Law, at its Annual Meeting in 1912. The term was used to refer to the intervention of one state into another state that practices cruel or oppressive power (Straus et al. 1912). A book edited by Tom J. Farer (1980) entitled *Toward a Humanitarian Diplomacy: A Primer for Policy* also used the term to refer to foreign policy formulated based on human rights through the promotion of economy and politics in another country. The term 'humanitarian diplomacy' in these two examples made reference to situations of promoting human rights in another state, including the possibility of military intervention. This is starkly different from the emerging concept of humanitarian diplomacy.

With established policy and substantial literature on humanitarian diplomacy, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has proved that it is a pioneer contributing to the concept of humanitarian diplomacy (O'Hagan, 2016). In 1995, the ICRC's head in Yugoslavia, Jean-Francois Berger, authored a book that detailed the wide-ranging ICRC's humanitarian actions, including diplomatic efforts and operational activities to protect victims, underlying the principles of impartiality and neutrality (Berger, 1995). Harroff-Tavel (2006) defined the humanitarian diplomacy of the ICRC, which has a unique mandate from the Geneva Conventions, as a plan of action engaging and influencing different actors, including state and non-state actors, to facilitate its humanitarian actions for victims of armed conflicts and to strengthen respect for IHL.

Significantly, the ICRC is at the origin of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, which is the largest humanitarian network globally comprising of the ICRC, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and 192 national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies. The IFRC (2009) defined humanitarian diplomacy as a strategy influencing those who are in the position to save lives and reduce human suffering in conflict or crisis, striving to achieve a humanitarian objective in compliance with humanitarian principles. With no universally recognized definition for humanitarian diplomacy, the definitions from the ICRC and IFRC are the most broadly disseminated definitions (Cook & Gong, 2021).

A book on the humanitarian diplomacy of different

organizations was published in 2007 with compiled contributions from 14 senior humanitarian practitioners who analyzed humanitarian diplomacy in different crises worldwide between the 1970s and the 2000s. Its editor Minear (2007) has distinguished two main types of humanitarian diplomacy based on the activities carried out. The first category named the 'capital D' Diplomacy refers to the official diplomatic activities that mostly involve the work of a diplomat but also high-ranking officials of humanitarian organizations, including formal meetings or discussions to negotiate agreements, to lobbying for support and urging the compliance of IHL. The second category, 'small D' diplomacy, are the daily activities on the ground that has a humanitarian impact when humanitarian workers communicate or negotiate with various actors, from government officials to civil society and armed groups, including negotiating access at checkpoints (Minear, 2007). The book's co-editor Smith (2007) pointed out that humanitarian diplomacy is a disputable concept due to the vast difference between humanitarian and diplomacy, which are often viewed as two unrelated fields and can be of opposing sides.

Since then, several publications on humanitarian diplomacy have emerged and most of them are from practitioners. While some of the literature examined the humanitarian diplomacy involving official diplomatic activities, or the "Capital D" humanitarian diplomacy as categorized by Minear (2007), most of them studied the "small D" humanitarian diplomacy. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (2011), however, has illustrated both types of humanitarian diplomacy in its magazine on "The Power of Humanitarian Diplomacy." The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement proved how powerful humanitarian diplomacy could be, covering various activities, from speaking up for the vulnerable in the diplomatic arena, public campaigning for social issues, food crisis and responses during armed conflicts and disasters.

Jan Egeland (2013) underscored the significance of humanitarian diplomacy that is still in action during conflicts and crises even when traditional diplomacy has failed. Formerly the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator and the UN Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs, Egeland provided first-hand information on the conduct of humanitarian diplomacy in the midst of chaotic and rapidly changing situations in times of natural disaster and war when he handled the massive humanitarian operations for the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and the 2006 Lebanon war. Not only was a huge amount of work in communication, negotiation and advocacy required to coordinate the operations, but he also had to address political and security challenges to ensure relief was delivered as swiftly and as effectively as possible.

As humanitarian diplomacy grew in prominence as a practice in humanitarian affairs but also in the diplomatic world, several states have included

humanitarian diplomacy in their foreign policies. Humanitarianism is a key motivation for humanitarian diplomacy, but state actors may also use it as a tool to enhance soft power (Donelli, 2017) and public image (Gong, 2021). The then Foreign Minister of Türkiye Ahmet Davutoglu (2013) stated that humanitarian diplomacy was a key element of the country's foreign policy as it aimed to become a "compassionate state." The Foreign Service Journal of the American Foreign Service Association devoted its April 2016 issue to the theme of humanitarian diplomacy. Among others, the journal showcases the US's humanitarian diplomacy on the ground, including the efforts to communicate with different state and non-state actors to ensure the delivery of aid to Syrian refugees in Turkey in 2014 (Johnson, 2016). O'Hagan (2016) asserted that Australia is actively engaged in humanitarian diplomacy to promote humanitarianism as a tool to defend and advance its national interests.

Barakat (2019) highlighted the religious element in the humanitarian diplomacy of Qatar that not only providing relief in areas affected by armed conflict but also engaging in intervention, which it viewed as a duty. Influence from civilizations and cultures has also contributed to the conduct of humanitarian diplomacy that is closely linked with humanitarianism (De Lauri, 2018). The Chinese perspective of humanitarianism including Confucianism that stresses on kindness and empathy, has contributed to the humanitarian diplomacy of China (Gong, 2021). Not only has China increased its contributions to humanitarian action for victims of armed conflicts in the recent two decades, but Chinese groups also joined in the overseas relief efforts for those affected by natural disasters. In the early phase of COVID-19 in 2020, medical teams and supplies were sent to Southeast Asia countries as a part of China's humanitarian diplomacy (Gong, 2021). The role of non-state actors was highlighted by Peng (2021) in the study on the contributions of Chinese NGOs and foundations in providing aid and rebuilding work following the 2015 earthquake in Nepal.

3. Non-State Initiatives

The conduct of modern humanitarian diplomacy existed way before the emergence of the term. The origin of this type of diplomacy with a bottom-up approach of a coalition of like-minded state and non-state actors for a humanitarian goal can be traced back to Henry Dunant (1828-1910) (Veuthey, 2012).

3.1. Moved to Act by Humanitarian Impulses

On June 24, 1859, Dunant was on a business trip when he passed by Solferino in northern Italy. A fiercely fought battle of more than 15 hours between French and Austrian armies, known as the Battle of Solferino, had just ended, killing more than 6,000 soldiers and injuring 30,000 more (McFarland, 2017). Dunant (1862/2010) was moved by a strong impulse to

act when he witnessed tens of thousands of dying and wounded soldiers all over the town with little help. He decided to stay and help in whatever way possible because of the "moral sense of the importance of human life, the humane desire to lighten a little the torments of all these poor wretches, or restore their shattered courage" (Dunant, 1862/2010). Dunant secured relief aids, convinced and mobilized local people from nearby villages to assist as volunteer helpers, providing aid and comfort to the wounded soldiers among scarce resources. He and the villagers tried as much as they could save and provide aid to the soldiers no matter which side they were from.

After returning to his home in Geneva, Switzerland, Dunant strongly felt that he needed to do more. In 1862, he self-published a memoir entitled *A Memory of Solferino*, with the hope that it could lead to debate or action concerning help for wounded soldiers in wartime (Dunant, 1862/2010). Dunant's writing vividly captured the heart-wrenching suffering of the dying and wounded soldiers that he had witnessed, highlighting human faces and real stories of young men who had left their loved ones to fight in the battle but ended up lying helplessly in pools of blood (Dunant, 1862/2010). Not only filled with compassion but also anger (Boissier, 1974) because the wounded soldiers were left without help, Dunant resolved that something had to be done urgently.

Dunant (1862/2010) was clear that human suffering should be alleviated if war was unavoidable and made two poignant yet concrete appeals. He first called for creating relief societies in each country that would have volunteers trained in peacetime so they would be prepared to aid wounded soldiers in the wartime (Dunant, 1862/2010). Secondly, Dunant called for a treaty focusing on the victims of war (Thurer 2007), the wounded soldiers who were often forsaken, suggesting that such a treaty should be reached in peacetime to form the basis of assistance and protection for wounded soldiers in the wartime (Dunant, 1862/2010).

In his efforts to influence prominent individuals and political leaders and get support for his ideas, Dunant paid for the printing of 1,600 copies of *A Memory of Solferino* and sent copies to kings, senior military officials and high-ranking government officials (McFarland, 2017). The book was a huge success. The detailed and powerful account of human suffering touched the hearts of many people. One of them was Gustave Moynier, the head of the Geneva Public Welfare Society, who contacted Dunant about putting his idea into action (Boissier, 1974). Dunant, Moynier and three others formed a five-person committee called the *Permanent International Committee for the Relief of Wounded Soldiers* on February 17, 1863 (Bugnion, 2012). Later renamed the ICRC (McFarland, 2017), the Committee planned to initiate an international conference in October 1863 to find solutions on how to improve military medical services (Bugnion, 2012).

Other committee members readily agreed with Dunant on the proposal that all countries should form relief societies, in peacetime, with trained volunteers and ready resources (Boissier, 1974). But they were hesitant with the revolutionary idea of what Dunant called “neutrality” (Boissier, 1974), never-heard-of proposed legal status for medical personnel, which would allow them to conduct their duties without being attacked on the battlefield. Dunant even offered a simple solution for easy identification, a single special emblem for medical personnel and facilities that all military would agree to acknowledge and respect (Boissier, 1974).

Determined to turn his ideas into reality, Dunant traveled around Europe at his own initiative and expense, meeting and convincing prominent persons to get support for his ideas and inviting them to attend an international conference (Boissier, 1974). Dunant’s efforts bore fruit when the conference concluded with agreement that countries should establish relief societies that were prepared to aid the wounded in armies in the wartime (McFarland, 2017), leading to the subsequent formation of national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies worldwide. This was to realize the first appeal Dunant made in his book. Later, the committee received support from the government of Switzerland to host a diplomatic conference in August 1864 to bring about a second appeal calling for an international treaty requiring care for all wounded. To ensure the success of the diplomatic conference, Dunant spared no effort and even spent as much as 50,000 Swiss francs to promote it (McFarland, 2017). Compared with other diplomatic conferences, in which representatives are tasked by their governments to negotiate or conciliate due to their different interests, this diplomatic conference proved to be a pioneering one. As reported by an attendee, there was no disagreement among the representatives to accord neutrality to medical services and individuals who help wounded combatants on the account of humanity (Bugnion, 2012). With consensus, the first-ever humanitarian treaty was formed on August 22, 1864, marking the birth of the IHL. Officially known as *The Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded in Armies in the Field*, or simply as the first Geneva Convention, the treaty also recognized a special emblem – the red cross – as a mark of neutrality for medical services and volunteers who assist (Bugnion, 2012).

3.2. Guided by Humanitarian Principles

Dunant’s selfless and extraordinary efforts in the aftermath of the Battle of Solferino and many years following have brought significant changes to the world. Not only his efforts led to the birth of IHL, ICRC and the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, but also to modern humanitarianism and humanitarian principles (Hilhorst, 2018). The manner in which Dunant put his full commitment toward helping wounded soldiers at Solferino and how he devoted his life to continuing

doing so for all victims of war has set the benchmark for the principle of humanity. At Solferino, the no-discrimination treatment for all wounded soldiers and that Dunant and volunteer villagers were disinterested in which side the soldiers were from were manifestation of the principles of impartiality and neutrality.

Dunant’s commitments have brought to birth the humanitarianism in modern history known as classical humanitarianism (Hilhorst, 2018; Mills, 2005). Today, the principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence that formed the seven fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement founded by Dunant have been adopted by the humanitarian sector in general and the UN General Assembly as the guiding principles of their humanitarian actions (Bernard, 2015). In other words, they are the working principles that have been guiding all significant humanitarian actions, in armed conflicts or disasters, since the time of Dunant. These principles also formed the pillars of humanitarian diplomacy, as asserted by Ambassador Lakhdar Brahimi (2007).

Dunant’s strong impulse to help victims of war did not just stop after publishing *A Memory of Solferino* but grew even stronger that he practically devoted his whole life subsequently to helping war victims, and his wealth and time to the extent that his business went bankrupt (Boissier, 1974). Even in dire personal difficulty, Dunant remained committed to relief work and advocacy for improvement in protection for war victims (McFarland, 2017), a manifestation of his lifelong humanitarian diplomacy since the Battle of Solferino. Dunant’s immense contributions to the humanitarian world won him the first ever Nobel Peace Prize in 1901 and his birthday on May 8 has been marked as the World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day (McFarland, 2017).

3.3. Codifying the Principle of Humanity in International Law

The humanitarian diplomacy of Dunant in advocating for an international treaty protecting wounded soldiers resulted in exceptional achievements. Not only it had successfully led to the unprecedented acknowledgment of humanitarian principles in international law (Belloni, 2007), it also marked a historic shift in international law that for the first time opened up to be influenced by non-state actors (Thurer, 2007). The adoption of the 1864 Geneva Convention signified the success of the humanitarian diplomacy initiated by Dunant and subsequently supported by prominent individuals and political leaders. This set the foundation for future humanitarian diplomacy collaborated between non-state actors and like-minded state actors aiming to achieve humanitarian treaties to reduce human suffering during wartime. The practice of humanitarian diplomacy has since progressed with the development of IHL.

The principle of humanity, first codified in the first

Geneva Convention, is further strengthened in the Martens Clause, taken from the preamble of the Hague Convention No. II of 1899 and the Hague Convention No. IV of 1907. The Clause has set down the respect for customary law based on the principle of humanity, declaring that protection from "the laws of humanity, and the requirements of the public conscience" remain when there are no written rules applicable in a certain situation in war to protect people (Melzer, 2016). Subsequently, three other Geneva Conventions were adopted. Commonly known as the four Geneva Conventions of 1949 following their revisions and adoption in 1949, the first Geneva Convention on Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field; the second Geneva Convention on Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked of Armed Forces at Sea; the third Geneva Convention on Prisoners of War; and the fourth Geneva Convention on Civilians are the most widely ratified treaties in the world (Melzer, 2016). They form the core of the IHL applicable in armed conflicts by placing the perspective of war victims at the center (Thurer, 2007).

It is also essential to highlight the principles of IHL on proportionality and distinction that have been put in place for humanitarian reason. In the Saint Petersburg Declaration of 1868, governments agreed to ban bullets, which explode upon touching a human body (Melzer, 2016). It was the first consensus among states to ban a specific type of weapon, and a victory in the history of humanity as it lays down the principle of proportionality to reduce damage and suffering caused by war and setting prohibitions on the methods of warfare that inflict "superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering" to protect combatants (Melzer, 2016). Under the principle of distinction, belligerents must always distinguish between civilians and combatants to protect civilians (Melzer, 2016).

Altogether, humanitarian treaties that are added to the fold of IHL, including the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty and the 1998 Rome Statute, manifest the underlying principle of IHL to respect lives and human dignity as advocated by Dunant. Incorporated with the principle of humanity, IHL has established a broad baseline of norms for protecting individuals affected by armed conflict and limiting the methods of warfare. The notion that innocent civilians must be spared in war is so normative to human reasoning that it can be considered common sense. Norms established through IHL and global humanitarian actions have formed an essential order in international relations, influencing state and non-state actors in their decision making and interactions with others (Mills, 2005).

4. Conclusion

Humanitarian diplomacy is not new diplomacy that appeared in the 1990s, rather it was born together with the origins of IHL and humanitarian principles in the 19th century. Undoubtedly, in the past two decades, academic literature on diplomacy has examined the

involvement of non-state actors. However, research on the origins of non-state actors' role in diplomacy is still far from complete. This study highlights the characteristics of this type of unique humanitarian diplomacy that is motivated by humanitarian impulses guided by humanitarian principles with the aim of achieving a humanitarian goal. In other words, contributions of non-state actors need to be highlighted as they are conducting humanitarian diplomacy and are part of the civil society that acts on global issues for the interest of the people. studies.

In line with this, Dunant set the foundation for how humanitarian diplomacy should be conducted. The way how Dunant went all out to aid wounded soldiers in Solferino and his subsequent advocacy pushing for an international treaty protecting wounded soldiers are exactly the practice of humanitarian diplomacy identified by practitioners and scholars today.

In both his humanitarian diplomacy efforts on the ground at Solferino and the ensuing high-level humanitarian diplomacy persuading kings and leaders to establish a treaty protecting the war-wounded, Dunant held firm to the respect for lives and human dignity. It was all about putting the war victims at the center by establishing humanitarian principles, namely humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence as the key pillars of humanitarian diplomacy.

Undoubtedly, Dunant's aid and advocacy for the war-wounded using bottom-up approach and collaborating with like-minded individuals and governments formed central elements in the expanded and refined practice of modern humanitarian diplomacy. The adoption of each humanitarian treaty is proof that the humanitarian perspective could triumph against the national interest when non-state and state actors join hands to reduce human sufferings. This has enabled IHL to become a set of extensive rules as the defense of minimum humanity among inhumanity in armed conflicts, underlying the sentiment of being humane.

5. Limitations and Further Study

The scope of this research is limited to study the efforts of non-state actors in initiating humanitarian diplomacy to identify the origin of modern practice of humanitarian diplomacy. For further study, it would be useful to examine the difference in the humanitarian diplomacy conducted by state actors and that of non-state actors. This may also lead to a better understanding of the perceived disputable concept of humanitarian diplomacy as humanitarian and diplomacy are generally viewed as of opposing sides.

Authors' Contributions

The first author drafted the manuscript with guidance and technical help from the corresponding author and a third author. All the authors have reviewed and approved the manuscript.

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