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HUMANITARIAN DIPLOMACY AS A TOOL OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THE POSITION OF THE KAZAKHSTANI FOREIGN POLICY ELITE AND THE EXPERIENCE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

The article provides an analysis of the development of humanitarian diplomacy in terms of current and new challenges, such as pandemic, armed conflicts. The potential for conflict will always exist in relations between states. The role of diplomacy is to anticipate and resolve problems before they escalate into conflicts. When conflicts are inevitable, diplomats work to resolve differences peacefully to avoid violent clashes. The protection of human rights is a critical area of international conflict resolution, in which diplomats play a key role. Countries with more human rights violations are more prone to fast-spreading and violent conflict. Diplomats work to prevent human rights violations and promote respect for the political, civil, economic and social rights of people in countries around the world. In recent decades, human rights issues, once considered the internal affairs of individual states, have become the subject of humanitarian interventions, often led by the UN and the world's superpowers. As a result, military intervention can be accompanied by humanitarian intervention, which is sometimes perceived as a violation of the sovereignty of the affected countries. It is in these conflict situations that diplomacy and human rights are directly linked. Humanitarian diplomacy tries to resolve potential problems through negotiations, while at the same time finding ways to help those affected by the crisis. Humanitarian diplomacy emphasizes the importance of stable political relationships to help and support vulnerable people or groups whose rights and interests are threatened and whose voices are silenced in the midst of more serious socio-political conflicts. The concept of human rights is more important now than at any time since the Cold War, as global forces shift and regional divisions flare up in response to the political, economic and social upheaval caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Consideration of foreign experience in the humanitarian sphere can identify the role of humanitarian diplomacy in the implementation of the country's foreign policy. The article examines the models of the humanitarian policy of France as the main vector of the foreign policy of the country, Russia and the United States in the context of humanitarian assistance to Syria, which have conflicting interests in relation to the Middle Eastern country. It also examines the experience of Kazakhstan in the field of humanitarian diplomacy, as well as the position of the foreign policy elite and prospects in this area.

Key words: Humanitarian diplomacy, pandemic, Kazakhstan, foreign countries, international humanitarian law.

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Гуманитарлық дипломатия халықаралық қатынастар құралы ретінде: қазақстандық сыртқы саяси элитаның ұстанымы және шет елдердің тәжірибесі

Мақалада пандемия, қарулы қақтығыстар сияқты қазіргі және жаңа қиындықтар тұрғысынан гуманитарлық дипломатияның дамуына талдау жасалады. Қақтығыстың пайда болу әлеуеті әрқашан мемлекеттер арасындағы қатынастарда болады. Дипломатияның рөлі жанжалға айналмас бұрын проблемаларды алдын-ала болжау және шешу болып табылады. Қақтығыстар сөзсіз болған кезде, дипломаттар қақтығыстардың алдын алу үшін келіспеушіліктерді бейбіт жолмен шешу үшін жұмыс істейді. Адам құқықтарын қорғау халықаралық қақтығыстарды шешудің маңызды саласы болып табылады, онда дипломаттар маңызды рөл атқарады. Адам құқықтарының бұзылуы көп елдер тез таралатын және зорлық-зомбылық қақтығыстарына

көбірек бейім. Дипломаттар адам құқықтарының бұзылуының алдын алу және әлемдегі елдердегі адамдардың саяси, азаматтық, экономикалық және әлеуметтік құқықтарын құрметтеуді алға жылжыту үшін жұмыс істейді. Соңғы онжылдықтарда бір кездері жекелеген мемлекеттердің ішкі істері деп саналған адам құқықтары мәселелері БҰҰ мен әлемдік державалар жиі басқаратын гуманитарлық араласулардың тақырыбына айналды. Нәтижесінде әскери араласу кейде зардап шеккен елдердің егемендігін бұзу ретінде қабылданатын гуманитарлық араласумен бірге жүруі мүмкін. Дәл осы қақтығыс жағдайларында дипломатия мен адам құқықтары тікелей байланысты. Гуманитарлық дипломатия ықтимал мәселелерді келіссөздер арқылы шешуге тырысады, сонымен бірге дағдарыстан зардап шеккендерге көмек көрсету тәсілдерін табады. Гуманитарлық дипломатия құқықтары мен мүдделеріне қауіп төніп тұрған және дауыстары неғұрлым ауыр әлеуметтік-саяси қақтығыстардың ортасында тұрған осал адамдарға немесе топтарға көмек көрсету және қолдау көрсету үшін тұрақты саяси қатынастардың маңыздылығын атап көрсетеді. Адам құқықтары туралы түсінік қазір қырғи қабақ соғыстан бері бұрынғыдан да маңызды, өйткені жаһандық күштер өзгеріп, аймақтық бөліністер covid-19 пандемиясынан туындаған саяси, экономикалық және әлеуметтік көтерілістерге жауап ретінде пайда болды. Гуманитарлық саладағы шетелдік тәжірибені қарау елдің сыртқы саяси бағытын іске асырудағы гуманитарлық дипломатияның рөлін сәйкестендіруі мүмкін. Мақалада Францияның гуманитарлық саясатының модельдері Таяу Шығыс еліне қатысты қарама-қайшылықты мүдделері бар Сирияға гуманитарлық көмек контекстіндегі елдің, Ресейдің және АҚШ-тың сыртқы саясатының негізгі бағыты ретінде қарастырылады. Сондай-ақ, Қазақстанның гуманитарлық дипломатия саласындағы тәжірибесі, сондай-ақ сыртқы саяси элитаның жағдайы және осы саладағы перспективалар қарастырылады.

Түйін сөздер: гуманитарлық дипломатия, пандемия, Қазақстан, Шет елдер, халықаралық гуманитарлық құқық.

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**Гуманитарная дипломатия как инструмент международных отношений:
позиция казахстанской внешнеполитической элиты
и опыт зарубежных стран**

В статье дается анализ развития гуманитарной дипломатии с точки зрения текущих и новых вызовов, таких как пандемия, вооруженные конфликты. Потенциал возникновения конфликта всегда будет существовать в отношениях между государствами. Роль дипломатии заключается в том, чтобы предвидеть и решать проблемы до того, как они перерастут в конфликты. Когда конфликты неизбежны, дипломаты работают над урегулированием разногласий мирным путем, чтобы избежать насильственных столкновений. Защита прав человека является важнейшей областью разрешения международных конфликтов, в которой дипломаты играют ключевую роль. Страны с большим количеством нарушений прав человека более склонны к быстро распространяющимся и насильственным конфликтам. Дипломаты работают над предотвращением нарушений прав человека и продвижением уважения к политическим, гражданским, экономическим и социальным правам людей в странах по всему миру. В последние десятилетия вопросы прав человека, когда-то считавшиеся внутренними делами отдельных государств, стали предметом гуманитарных вмешательств, часто возглавляемых ООН и мировыми сверхдержавами. В результате военное вмешательство может сопровождаться гуманитарным вмешательством, которое иногда воспринимается как нарушение суверенитета пострадавших стран. Именно в этих конфликтных ситуациях дипломатия и права человека напрямую связаны. Гуманитарная дипломатия пытается решить потенциальные проблемы путем переговоров, в то же время находя способы оказания помощи тем, кто пострадал от кризиса. Гуманитарная дипломатия подчеркивает важность стабильных политических отношений для оказания помощи и поддержки уязвимым людям или группам, чьи права и интересы находятся под угрозой и чьи голоса заглушаются в разгар более серьезных социально-политических конфликтов. Концепция прав человека сейчас важнее, чем когда-либо со времен холодной войны, поскольку глобальные силы меняются, а региональные разногласия вспыхивают в ответ на политические, экономические и социальные потрясения, вызванные пандемией COVID-19. Рассмотрение зарубежного опыта в гуманитарной сфере может идентифицировать роль гуманитарной дипломатии в реализации внешнеполитического курса страны. В статье исследуются модели гуманитарной политики Франции как основного вектора внешней политики страны, России и США в контексте гуманитарной помощи Сирии,

которые имеют конфликтующие интересы по отношению к Ближневосточной стране. А также рассматривается опыт Казахстана в области гуманитарной дипломатии, а также положение внешнеполитической элиты и перспективы в данной сфере.

Ключевые слова: гуманитарная дипломатия, пандемия, Казахстан, зарубежные страны, международное гуманитарное право.

Introduction

The humanitarian component of modern international relations is a much broader and more complex phenomenon that does not fit into the semantic framework that is delineated by the term “international humanitarian cooperation”. If international humanitarian cooperation, by definition, cannot lead to an exacerbation of inter-state contradictions, then the politicization of humanitarian issues, observed today, on the contrary, often leads to an exacerbation of two / many relations subjects of the Ministry of Defense and destabilizes the system as a whole. This “effect” is produced from ill-conceived humanitarian interventions and military interventions that appeal to the concept of “responsibility to protect”, which have become a notorious phenomenon in international relations today (Aaltola, 2009).

The main purpose of this article is to study the significance of humanitarian diplomacy in the process of foreign policy implementation in Kazakhstan and foreign countries.

Due to the limited heuristic value of the term “international humanitarian cooperation” in the context of analyzing the complex nature of the humanitarian “dimension” of modern international organizations, this study uses the newer concept of “humanitarian diplomacy” for national science as the main one. The term “humanitarian diplomacy” has its roots in English-language literature and is used in a large number of works. But many of them tend to focus on specific aspects of humanitarian diplomacy: for example, the difficulties in providing humanitarian access in areas of armed conflict or other emergency conditions and the importance of the negotiation process to overcome them. In these works, humanitarian diplomacy is defined as the activity of protecting, assisting and finding solutions for vulnerable groups of the world population, such as refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons (Gromoglasova, 2018).

Understood in this line, humanitarian diplomacy is based on the principles of independence, neutrality, non-partisanship and includes actors of different kinds in the negotiation process: States, intergovernmental organizations, civil society

organizations, business actors and even non-armed actors. And in publications devoted to the humanitarian diplomacy of individual states, their foreign policy initiatives are often analyzed quite uncritically, which, according to official foreign policy rhetoric, are carried out in the interest of “humanity that suffers”. But there are also several works in which the problem of subordinating the humanitarian diplomacy of States to their foreign policy interests is raised.

This study offers a slightly different perspective on humanitarian diplomacy. It is analyzed from the point of view of its effectiveness in responding to the challenges associated with the risks of total destruction of human identity and human status in the crisis spaces of modern world politics. The work starts from the fact that the question “Is this a human being? posed by P. Levi, does not lose its relevance. In the current context, it can be understood not only as an ethical problem, but also as a management problem, moreover, on an international scale.

Materials and methodology of the study

The research is mainly based on secondary data. In this work, we used the structural and functional analysis, method of observation, content analysis and of course conceptual framework of foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and foreign countries, analyzing the positions of foreign policy elite, charters of international humanitarian law. Practical significance of this article can be applicable in researching deeply the humanitarian sphere.

Literature review

Basics of international humanitarian law. Most Western experts, speaking of humanitarian diplomacy, first of all refer to the basic principles of international humanitarian law. During armed conflict, IDPs are treated as civilians and are entitled to the same protection from the consequences of hostilities and the same humanitarian assistance as the rest of the civilian population.

Compliance with the basic norms of IHL prevents most cases of displacement, since they occur mainly as a consequence of violations of said

norms, such as the obligation, in all circumstances, to distinguish between civilians and combatants, between civilian and military targets; the prohibition of making civilians and civilian objects the object of attack; the prohibition of indiscriminate attacks; the obligation to take precautionary measures in the attack to preserve the civilian population; the prohibition of acts of violence and threats of violence aimed at sowing fear among the civilian population; prohibition of the use of starvation as a method of warfare; prohibition of destroying objects essential for the survival of the civilian population; the prohibition of reprisals against the civilian population and civilian objects; basic guarantees such as the prohibition of ill-treatment and the prohibition of collective punishment (Barnett, 2011).

In addition, IHL contains an explicit prohibition of movement unless dictated by public concern or compelling security considerations. IHL also establishes that, in the event of displacement, civilians must have satisfactory conditions in terms of housing, hygiene, medical care, security and nutrition, and members of the same family must not be separated. It establishes that displaced persons have the right to return in conditions of safety and dignity, as well as respect for their property. Finally, IHL establishes that the parties to a conflict must allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid (for civilians in need), distributed impartially and without adverse distinction, provided that they are granted the right to control.

Results

Humanitarian strategy as an integral part of French foreign policy. With the increasing number of crises, their duration and their more complex nature, the need for humanitarian assistance is constantly increasing around the world. In order to secure the means to respond to crises, France wishes to establish a new stage in its commitment to humanitarian action by adopting a new humanitarian strategy for the next four years and tripling its annual financial contributions until 2022.

Humanitarian action aims to preserve the life and dignity of people in countries affected by crises of all kinds by responding to their basic needs: access to water and sanitation, food and medical care, and construction of shelters. Furthermore, humanitarian action is a pillar of our foreign policy, through which we express our solidarity with populations affected by crisis and contribute to

strengthening international stability. In five years, the number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has more than doubled (Harroff-Travel, 2006). At the same time, there is an increasing trend in the duration of crises, in connection with which the United Nations urges that from now on they provide funding for humanitarian activities in a particular country or region for an average of eight years.

There is currently an increase in the number of violations of the fundamental norms of international humanitarian law. Civilians and their property are targeted, and markets and schools as such are targeted. Intentional attacks target humanitarian workers and the number of such attacks continues to rise. Solidarity is the basis of France's foreign policy. As part of its humanitarian strategy for 2018-2022. France, through 15 concrete solutions, expresses its willingness to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian action. France is stepping up its efforts to promote international solidarity and stability through a significant increase in funding (until 2022, the amount of contributions is expected to triple compared to 2017 to reach the target of € 500 million by anus).

These obligations include the following measures (De Lauri, 2018):

1. The creation of a strong coalition of states to improve the protection of humanitarian and medical personnel in conflict situations;
2. Promote the protection of children in situations of armed conflict;
3. Continue participating in the Women, Peace and Security program by supporting activities that provide concrete assistance to women and girls and promote their reintegration and empowerment, in particular by supporting income-generating activities;
4. Continuation of participation in the intergovernmental process, initiated after the 32nd International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, with the aim of reaching an agreement on a possible forum of States to improve compliance international humanitarian law by creating a platform for dialogue;
5. Continuation of activities aimed at attracting the largest number of supporters who support the objective of regulating the veto in case of mass atrocities, including among the permanent members of the UN Security Council;
6. Continue to mobilize efforts to combat impunity, especially with regard to violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) in conflict situations, particularly in the Middle East;

7. Work with relevant partners and stakeholders to promote the full implementation of IHL in cyberspace;

8. Develop a constructive and demanding dialogue on humanitarian issues, based on regular consultations with our main partners, whether they are parties to the conflict or new actors in humanitarian action, in order to promote compliance with IHL and establish possible cooperation;

9. Continue activities aimed at promoting IHL in our armed forces and abroad. France will continue to apply its operational methods for the protection of civilians in areas of hostilities beyond its borders;

10. Securing a place among the three largest European donors and the five largest in the world of humanitarian aid by increasing the total volume of our contributions to 500 million euros;

11. Development of a new methodology and a simplified mechanism, more accessible and applicable to all relevant services to monitor the use of funds for humanitarian purposes;

12. Approval from 2018 of a pilot project to harmonize and simplify the control requirements proposed in the Big Deal agreement to all structures that provide funding for bilateral humanitarian activities;

13. Develop, from the emergency response stage, in those places where the current situation and the nature of the crisis justify it, a long-term strategy to overcome difficulties in the context of recovery from the crisis and recovery, created by the State together with all actors of the humanitarian response and development;

14. Apply the OECD gender marker to all our bilateral humanitarian projects and continue to promote their integration into specialized agencies, funds and programs of the UN and the EU;

15. Establishment of a capacity-building mechanism for local actors, allowing each NGO project financed by the Humanitarian Emergency Fund to have a certain amount of funds to strengthen the capacity of its local partners, as well as increase funding for local actors. France will create a scoreboard to assess the degree of localization of its humanitarian activities.

Additionally, France expresses special thanks to all humanitarian and health workers working in the world's most dangerous areas to alleviate the suffering of the victims of armed conflict and natural disasters and help millions of people in emergencies. France applauds the courage and dedication of humanitarian workers working in a more challenging environment in the face of increasing armed conflict and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

France reiterates its strongest condemnation of recent attacks on humanitarian and health workers, including the deadly attack that claimed the lives of six of our compatriots and two accompanying persons on 9 August in Niger, and the murder of Benoit Maria, director of a non-governmental organization in Guatemala, on August 11, 2020. Humanitarian action is based on respect for humanitarian principles: humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality. No humanitarian worker should pay with her life for choosing to dedicate her life to helping others.

France therefore intends to ensure compliance with the requirement to protect medical and humanitarian personnel. It will continue to work tirelessly to effectively implement the principles of international humanitarian law to ensure safe and unimpeded humanitarian access and to enable humanitarian workers to carry out their functions in a safe environment. In this regard, the French authorities intend to explore ways to improve the protection of humanitarian personnel and to involve the international community, in particular within the United Nations, for this purpose. Guided by this approach, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Jean-Yves Le Drian, launched a political statement on October 31, 2017 on the protection of humanitarian and medical personnel and, together with his German counterpart in September 2019, launched the Call to Humanitarian Action "Within the Alliance for Multilateralism".

In order to guarantee the practical implementation of this Call, in February of this year, the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs, Jean-Yves Le Drian, presented a training initiative in the field of international humanitarian law for state and non-state actors, as well as a national training plan in the field of international humanitarian law. The Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs will continue and expand its dialogue on this critical issue with humanitarian organizations at the upcoming National Conference on Humanitarian Affairs.

Russia and the United States military or humanitarian intervention: the case of Syria. In July 2020, the UN Security Council resolution on cross-border humanitarian assistance to Syria expired, and this happened during the ongoing coronavirus pandemic. All of this could intensify the confrontation between Russia and the West over the Syrian issue. A month and a half before the end of the resolution, communication between Russia and the West became difficult, as the Western community remained dissatisfied with the compromise version of the resolution

adopted in January 2020, according to which the number of positions of control was cut in half. Difficult negotiations on the issue of humanitarian assistance not only provoke political conflicts between supporters of opposing views, but can also exacerbate social problems within Syria.

The new option, initiated by Russia, an ally of Syria, which operated for six months, involved the closure of two of the four existing checkpoints and a border crossing. For six months, only two checkpoints on the border with Turkey operated: «Bab-es-Salam» and «Bab-al-Hawa». Russia explained its position by the fact that since 2014 the situation in Syria has changed and the current SAR authorities were able to take control of most of the territories, in connection with which the UN and its partners no longer have a need Urgent delivery of humanitarian aid through the most direct channels, undermining sovereignty and violating Syria's territorial integrity, according to a comment from the Russian Foreign Ministry (Hoffman & Weiss, 2018).

Two days before the expiration of the adopted resolution, Moscow and Beijing vetoed a UN Security Council draft resolution on the extension of aid to Syria proposed by Germany and Belgium, Interfax reports, citing a source at the headquarters of the UN. It is reported that 13 countries voted "in favor" of the project, China and Russia were «against» (Magone, Neuman & Weissman, 2011).

According to the comment of the Russian Foreign Ministry, the completed WHO operation for the delivery of medicines in the framework of humanitarian aid perfectly showed that the supply of areas on the eastern bank of the Euphrates River is possible from inside Syria and no return of checkpoints closed in January is not required (Kuznetsov & Kozinets, 2016).

In addition, on July 8, Russia proposed its draft UN Security Council resolution, which contained a proposal to extend the mechanism until January 10, 2021, reducing the number of checkpoints to one. Terrorist-controlled territory in Idlib province has decreased by 30%, allowing the minimum number of checkpoints to be maintained, Interfax quotes the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the UN V. Nebenzya. However, this project was not approved by vote, as the West is confident that Syria needs humanitarian aid: more than 11.1 million Syrians need it, so the presence of several border checkpoints remains a temporary means and to meet the humanitarian needs of the country population that emerges from the draft resolution of the UN Security Council.

In the international community, amid the COVID-19 pandemic, fears began to appear related to the possible strengthening of terrorist groups in territories outside the control of the official Syrian authorities. The consensus in the field of experts has not yet been reached, however, many analysts tend to consider the impact of COVID-19 negligible. The pandemic only exacerbated the already difficult socio-political situation. Furthermore, because the situation in Syria has changed a lot since 2011, there is no reason to speak of an increase in the actions of terrorist groups, as the power vacuum is negligible. However, a prolonged recession caused by a pandemic and a shortage of jobs can aggravate the socio-economic status of society.

The US sanctions have had a greater impact on the civilian population, as the Assad regime's control over the Syrian economy and its institutions is extremely strong and it is almost impossible to influence it without affecting the civilian population, quotes the founder of Al -Jazeera Ibrahim Olaby. of the Syrian Legal Development Program. After all, the new sanctions package includes not only specific individuals and companies, but also entire sectors, which could completely isolate the Syrian economy from the global market, depriving Syrians of their livelihood (Régnier, 2011).

In addition, the strengthening of sanctions has given warlords and terrorists the opportunity to increase their influence through international ties and the ability to circumvent sanctions. This situation could aggravate the political conflict in Syria. Amid political disagreements over the situation in the Middle East, Chinese Ambassador to the UN Zhang Jun called the US and EU sanctions against Syria as the cause of the humanitarian crisis in the country and called for their lifting, it reported. Al Jazeera. Moscow stands in solidarity with Beijing on this issue as a whole. At the same time, the position of the Western community remains unchanged and contradicts the Russian and Chinese. For example, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo accuses Russia and China of often resorting to the veto of the UN Security Council to support the regime of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad, ignoring the true needs of the people (Pease, 2016).

Apparently, in this situation, both the West, represented by the United States and the European Union, as well as Russia and China are using the problem of humanitarian aid in Syria to achieve their own political goals. However, on July 12, the UN Security Council adopted the fifth draft compromise resolution, according to which there was only one «Bab al-Hawa» checkpoint with an extension of

supplies for one year. At the same time, sanctions against Syria were maintained.

Thus, the growing confrontation between Russia and the West on the Syrian issue reflects the position of each side with respect to the regime of President Assad (Kremenjuk & Rogov, 2011), but does little to solve the humanitarian crisis in the country. The main political message from the West is the desire to reduce Russia's involvement in the Syrian issue in order to weaken the Assad regime, while Russia continues to support the current president.

Implementation of Kazakhstani humanitarian diplomacy: foreign policy elite's stance. For the young and independent Republic of Kazakhstan, which has become a full-fledged subject of international relations, it is extremely important to carry out a foreign policy that captures the challenges of the surrounding international system in time and responds appropriately to them, placing the national interests of our country at the forefront. This led to the scope of this study. In light of the question posed, the main objective of the study within the framework of this article is to analyze the general structure and elements of the concept of foreign policy and diplomacy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In this regard, among the priority tasks is the study of the status, results and achievements in the implementation of Kazakhstan's foreign policy functions during the years of independence, as well as the identification on this basis of promising directions for future development (Idrisov, 2014).

Consequently, at present, given the special geopolitical position, Kazakhstan's foreign policy is developing in line with multilateral diplomacy, which allows the Republic of Kazakhstan to successfully maneuver and defend its interests in the face of stronger powers, such as China, the United States and Russia (Tokayev, 2009).

Among other things, as already noted, the priorities of our diplomacy are deepening and expanding friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the closest neighbors of the Central Asian states. At the same time, the country's leadership intends to actively expand cooperation with other Asian countries and states of the Islamic world. This is due to the fact that for many centuries Islam has been the religion of the Kazakhs and many other peoples inhabiting our country. In addition, the issue of the development of Islam is closely related to the need for the development of Kazakh culture (Sultanov, 2014).

As we know, the adopted concept of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030, humanitarian diplomacy is a key and priority

task for our country. The implementation of this task is currently successful. Let's look at a number of examples and the position of the foreign policy elite of Kazakhstan.

In the first half of 2020, Kazakhstan provided humanitarian aid worth \$ 2.5 million, most of it in visa. Tajikistan received tons of flour worth 1 million 572 thousand dollars. At the end of the year, the Kazakh Ministry of Health promises to send a batch of portable ventilators to equip ambulances to the same country, but while its national manufacturer in the Akmola region is only increasing its capacity, Kazakhstan is helping its neighbors with food.

In May 2021, Tokayev, in a telephone conversation with Kyrgyz President Zhaparov, during which he discussed the situation that had developed in the region at that time as a result of the armed conflict on the Kyrgyz-Tajik border, said that Kazakhstan was ready to provide humanitarian assistance if necessary. Kazakhstan sent 10,000 tons of flour to Kyrgyzstan in the form of humanitarian aid. The decision to provide assistance was made by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Guided by the principles of traditional friendship, alliance and strategic partnership with the Kyrgyz Republic, President Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev decided to provide humanitarian assistance to the sister people of Kyrgyzstan on behalf of the people of Kazakhstan. 10 thousand tons of flour will be sent to the neighboring country.

The government of Kazakhstan provided humanitarian assistance to India in accordance with the instructions of President Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev, guided by the principles of strategic partnership between the two states. Humanitarian aid with a total weight of about 40 tonnes includes medical masks, respirators, protective suits and portable ventilators from Kazakhstan's healthcare companies. His transfer ceremony at the airport was attended by the Ambassador of Kazakhstan to India, Nurlan Zhalgasbayev, from the Indian side, by the director of the Department of Eurasian Cooperation of the Indian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Bandar Wilsonbabu. On May 4, 2021, the President of Kazakhstan, K. Tokayev, sent a message to the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi, in which he expressed deep solidarity with the Indian people regarding the devastating consequences of COVID-19 in this country.

Not only the pandemic shook the whole world, as we know in August 2021, the Taliban seized power in Afghanistan against the backdrop of the withdrawal of American troops. The crisis in the country is still not averted, the main task for many

countries, including the role of Kazakhstan in providing humanitarian support to the country.

Foreign Minister Mukhtar Tleuberdi said that humanitarian aid in the form of five thousand tons of flour was delivered from Kazakhstan to Afghanistan. The Minister of Foreign Affairs also noted that the Afghan side also asked for humanitarian aid in the form of the delivery of the Kazakhstani vaccine "QazVac". He stated that the question of the number of QazVac vaccines to be sent to Afghanistan is currently under consideration. The final decision will be made by the government of Kazakhstan.

Earlier, the President of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Zhomart Tokayev, reported that Kazakhstan is working on the issue of supplying 5,000 tons of wheat flour as humanitarian aid to the Afghan people. Tokayev noted that such assistance will be constantly provided to this country.

The first president of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev, at a meeting of the political forum in the capital on November 17, 2021, said that Kazakhstan is ready to increase the volume of humanitarian food aid to Afghanistan. Speaking about the need to consolidate international efforts to stabilize the situation in Afghanistan, Kazakhstan has great potential to act as an "important center" in this process. Elbasy noted that the UN supported Nur-Sultan's initiative to create an international logistics hub in Almaty to deliver humanitarian aid to Afghanistan. He also noted the visit of a Kazakh delegation to Kabul last month, which delivered five thousand tons of Kazakh flour for the Afghan people. In this context, the urgency of the idea of establishing in Almaty a United Nations international center for the rehabilitation of Afghanistan is growing. Kazakhstan is ready, through the UN mechanisms, to increase the mechanisms for the supply of food to the Afghan people; the international development agency KazAID, created in Kazakhstan, should be active here.

Thus, the main advantage is that Kazakhstani humanitarian assistance for Afghanistan will be permanently, however, another challenge is not only for Kazakhstan but for world community, how to recognize the new authority of Afghanistan.

Discussions

There are obvious tensions, and even tensions, between the protection of war victims in the midst of battle and judicial oversight, between consent to action and coercive measures, between humanitarian action and condemnation of violations, and between a dispassionate humanitarian approach

and a political approach. . Improving the situation of victims of armed conflicts means applying an appropriate combination of various means, taking advantage of their comparative advantages. This must be done first and foremost at the local level, and steps are needed at the global level to support such initiatives:

1. International humanitarian law and its mechanisms remain a modest international law response to armed conflict. Today, international law enforcement action remains the exception in the absence of a centralized enforcement system. It is the belligerents who must be willing and able to comply with the rule of law, and control mechanisms are simply based on their consent and good faith. Humanitarian law is best suited to control on the ground and its aim is to provide direct protection and assistance to victims of armed conflict. The objective is to include all the people affected by the armed conflict, which differs from the limited judicial approach, which takes into account only the victims of violations of law. We can see this challenge from the case of Russian and American contradictions in Syria in terms of humanitarian assistance.

2. However, to be successful, international humanitarian law needs political pressure. If the interests of the victims so require, the assistance of the States party to the Geneva Conventions should be requested, in view of their obligation to respect international humanitarian law in accordance with article 1 common to the four Geneva Conventions. Humanitarian law calls on states to take political action, both individually and collectively through the United Nations, to compel belligerents to comply with the dictates of the law. French model successfully suggests this action in the context of international law in humanitarian sphere.

3. The Human Rights Council analyzes situations of armed conflict, and the Security Council, in particular, seeks to improve the protection of civilians on the ground by granting protection mandates to peacekeeping missions or by trying to create an enabling political environment for humanitarian access. In rare circumstances, military means alone may be the only way to stop the killings. In general, impartiality in the decisions of these inherently political bodies cannot always be guaranteed, and the "responsibility to protect" remains a deliberately vague concept.

4. Kazakhstan foreign policy elite also basically provides peacekeeping mission as possible as, the humanitarian assistance is one of the relevant tools in solving crisis situations.

Conclusion

To sum up, the research of such a type as humanitarian diplomacy shows how important such a concept as “joining efforts” is in the context of current realities. Despite new challenges like a pandemic, humanitarian diplomacy remains more relevant than ever. Studying the model of humanitarian diplomacy in France, we can conclude that the concept has been developed in sufficient detail, including 15 main points and, as a rule, is separately structured from the general concept of the country’s foreign policy. The financial side of humanitarian aid to France is very high, occupies the 3rd place in the EU, showing the best performance during a pandemic, supporting the Medina personnel and during periods of prolonged armed conflicts in various regions.

As for the humanitarian diplomacy of Russia and the United States on the example of the crisis in Syria, it is paradoxical that these countries increased to a greater extent military support and superiority, but also there was humanitarian assistance, in this context, Russia helped not only with medicines, but also made a contribution into the country’s

infrastructure for an early crisis. The United States, despite the fact that it provided humanitarian assistance to Syria, like many countries, showed other actions in relation to the rehabilitation of Syria, the introduction of sanctions, which hindered the recovery of the economy and the work of enterprises in Syria. The conclusion is obvious.

In turn, Kazakhstan is active in the implementation of humanitarian diplomacy in accordance with the concept of foreign policy, which notes humanitarian diplomacy as a priority task in the coming years. The Kazakhstani foreign policy elite manifests itself as the main humanitarian moderators, over the last period the ambassadors of Kazakhstan have been continuously working with the new government of Afghanistan, the first results of humanitarian aid in the form of basic necessities, food have already been presented, in the future, the supply of Kazakhstan-made vaccines can show the development of healthcare in Kazakhstan all over the world.

It is necessary to note that the experience of foreign countries, contributes to the improvement of the model of humanitarian diplomacy in Kazakhstan, as it is done in France, the USA and Russia.

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