



Critical reflection on the diplomatic ideas as an instrument for creating investment and job opportunities in Africa

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Diplomatic Theory

- “ Focus? What is diplomacy?
- “ Challenge – Change – Theory – Practice relationship regarding diplomacy in world politics;
- “ Is it Necessary ?;
- “ What is it?;
- “ What is the problem about it?;
- “ How is it contextualized by and linked to IR theory?;

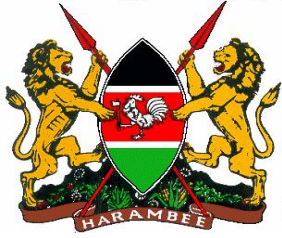


Understanding Diplomacy

No overwhelming consensus about what exactly diplomacy is nor a concrete, universally accepted definition of diplomacy;

For this presentation following 4 reflects this diversity and will serve as the reference point;

1. The management of international relations by negotiations;
2. The method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys;
3. The business or art of the diplomatist,
4. Skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.



Source of Diplomatic Ideas

Diplomatic Theory

- “ Diplomatic theory – contested, multiple, layered;
- “ Nature, Scope and domain;
- “ Use – academic (scholars), applied (Practitioners), critical (activists);
- “ Typology 1st , 2nd and 3rd order theorizing;
- “ Problem – Change Continuity context and theory - practice



.....Diplomatic theory

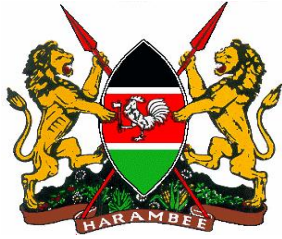
- “ How is it linked to the foreign policy and theory of Bargaining and Negotiation?;
- “ How does it differ from IR theory, Foreign Policy and theory of bargaining and Negotiation (*Jobs and investment opportunities*);



Diplomatic theory *Point of departure (1st, 2nd and 3rd order).*

Contributions of the (Pre 20th , 20th and 21st century);

- “ 1st -diplomatic practice - how to conduct diplomacy in practice or how to act or perform as a diplomatist;
- “ 2nd - theory that analyses and explains diplomacy as an instrument of statecraft and foreign policy;
- “ 3rd metatheory (theorizing about theory) aimed at knowing about the theories of diplomacy;



Outcome of the 3 orders of diplomatic theory;

” Diplomatic Ideas on issues - inevitability and purpose, the art of statecraft, the role of the resident ambassador and permanent mission, the justification of diplomatic immunities and privileges, the ideal diplomatist, Gender, ***diplomacy as negotiation, jobs and investment opportunities;***

” ***All the above issues calls for diplomatic thinking***

Berridge, G R, Keens-Soper, M & Otto, T. 2001.

Diplomatic theory from Machiavelli to Kissinger.

Houndsmills: Macmillan;



Jobs and Investment Opportunities as a result of African Diplomatic Thinking

” Critical reflection based on an original paper titled
“*African diplomatic thinking: A critical reflection on the diplomatic ideas of
H.E. Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki former President of the Republic of South Africa*”
for Masters in Degree in Diplomatic Studies, -
Discipline International Relations - Module
Diplomatic Theory.

University of Pretoria

Gichini, J. G.



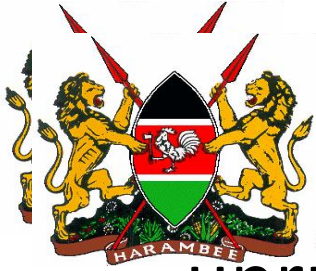
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- “ Racial relations, developmental gaps activism in African affairs;
- “ African nationalism and racial nativism;
- “ Pan Africanism - rejected slavery and colonialism;
- “ neo-colonist and anti-imperialist agendas on the continent;
- “ Negritude and pan-Africanism problematized prevailing representations of Africans and the black continent;



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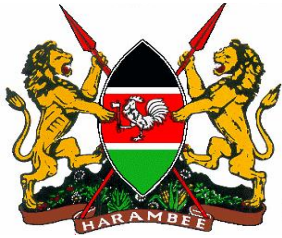
- ” Restructuring of the global market order
liberalisation of trade, and transfer of
resources from the North to the south;
- ” develop continental sovereign institutions
participate in global processes with the aim of
promoting African interests;
- ” denounced corrupt self-interested elites used
power to perpetuate the reproduction of
Africa “at the periphery of the world economy,
poor, undeveloped and incapable of
development;



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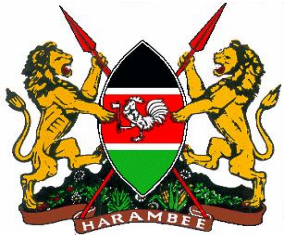
uprising against tyrannical leaders “...who seek to corrupt societies and steal the wealth that belongs to the people”;

- “ South Africa was rebranded as an African state- South and South relationship underpinned;
- “ positioned Africa as the geo-political sphere in which South Africa’s growth and development would occur;



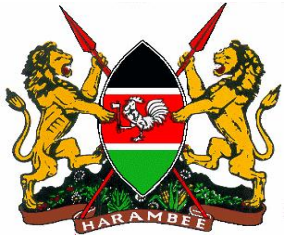
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- “ promotion of quiet diplomacy viable solution - constructive engagement – commercial interests within the region;
- “ investments by private sector in the region with the aim of securing commercial interests and bringing out the economic stability of the continent and Africa’s regeneration;
- “ Multilateral approach – for - solution to international problems – SADC, EAC, ECOWAS, ECCAS and UN;
- “ Foundation continental institutions, reclamation of African identity, assertion of African interests in the global agenda;



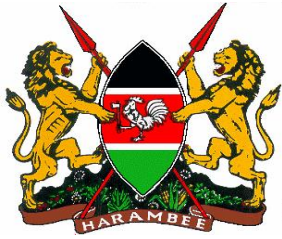
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- “ The establishment of the economic and development plan for Africa;
- “ New Partnership for Africa’s Development, NEPAD;
- “ Placement of African issues on the global stage through participation in Global Platforms such as G8 through which the Agenda on Africa reshape at the global level;
- “ conceptualised and established the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) - review the performance of African leaders;



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- “ raising funds from the north to the south for African agenda initiatives - African Renaissance Fund changed to South African Development Partnership Agency for bilateral and trilateral cooperation;
- “ Establishment and hosting of the Pan African Parliament and hosting the NEPAD secretariat;
- “



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- “ An international standing resulted to SA invited by the G8 to join the group of five developing countries, which meet with leaders of the G8 during its annual summit;
- “ South Africa chaired numerous international platforms including the AU, Non Aligned Movement, Southern African Development Cooperation, UNCTAD, and the United Nations Security Council;

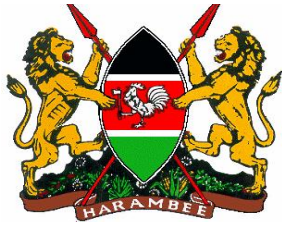


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“ peace making and mediation roles in Burundi, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Comoros, Zimbabwe, Lesotho and Democratic Republic of Congo;

Challenges

- “ Constraints in implementation;
- “ limited institutional capacity and capability;
- “ Ambiguities over the nature of South African identity;
- “ Scepticism from African leaders over South Africa’s hegemonic and leadership aspirations on the continent;



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Summary of the Reflection

- “ African Renaissance;
- “ Central intellectual and practical instrument for statecraft and foreign policy;
- “ African renewal, regional and continental interests;
- “ African identity reassertion;
- “ African agenda within Western power and Eurocentric conceptualisations of diplomacy;
- “ Multilateral approach - international problems;
- “ Developmental diplomacy;
- “ Transformation - unequal global structures of power and dominance;

Thank You

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