EDITORIAL

Welcome to the first Special Edition Issue of the Diplomat Magazine, the official magazine of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the auspices of the Uganda Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs (UIDIA). The purpose of the magazine is to provide information on the current foreign policy initiatives of the Ministry, analysis of key international and regional issues affecting Uganda and the region as a whole. In this Issue we revisit the ‘The Kutesa Consensus’, the formal decision of the 69th Session of the United General Assembly on reform of the United Nations Security Council. A landmark decision was the highlight of a very successful Presidency of Hon Sam Kutesa, as President of the United Nations General Assembly. The implementation of the Northern Corridor Integration Projects is a key cornerstone of Uganda’s foreign policy and is featured with its current status of implementation. At the regional level this Issue highlights the concept of The Responsibility to Protect within the Great Lakes Region and the Centrality of Domestic and other Linkages in International Relations and Foreign Policy.

A successful Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICADVI) was held from 27-28 August 2016 in Nairobi and the key decisions are reviewed and analyzed. The Ambassador of Japan Uganda, H.E. Kazuaki Kameda is interviewed and shares with the Diplomat the outcomes of the recently concluded TICAD VI Conference and his own expectations as the newly appointment Japanese Envoy to Uganda. In the past few months we had the visits of the the President of South Korea, the President of Turkey, the Prime Minister of Israel and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Peoples Republic of China, which are all featured in this Issue.

Uganda as a country is currently the home to some very interesting initiatives from young entrepreneurs and this Issue we feature some of these innovations and also explore the dynamic cultural and entertainment environment.

We appreciate your support and look forward to your valuable contributions.

Kenneth Mpyisi
Editor

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Forward from the Minister

Hon. Sam Kahamba Kutesa

It gives me pleasure to write this foreword for the first publication of “The Diplomat”, a Ministry of Foreign Affairs Magazine to be published quarterly.

As part of our ongoing efforts to reorient our foreign policy formulation and implementation, Our focus on public diplomacy has been given greater attention. With The Diplomat, we seek to share with the Ugandan public including all Ugandan foreign policy stakeholders, as well the international community, Our perspectives on topical issues affecting or related to our foreign policy work.

One of the central pillars of our foreign policy is the Spirit of Pan Africanism, nurtured for the last fifty three years of the OAU/AU’s existence. We strongly support Africa’s integration and development, in a secure and stable environment. Through regional and sub-regional organizations, such as the East African Community (EAC), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) Uganda is playing a central role towards regional stability and development. These efforts will continue, working closely with our neighbors and partners, to ensure transformation of our region.

While the implementation of African’s Agenda 2063 will be central to the work of our regional organization- the African Union, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are also equally important at the international level. The SDGs were adopted by world Leaders last September in New York with the Overarching aim of eradicating poverty, in the spirit of leaving no one behind. Uganda has embraced and mainstreamed them in our development planning. We highlight a few important issues in this Magazine.

Our readers will also find other useful information, including on our efforts to develop the capacity of our diplomatic cadre, through training and research. Our plans for the establishment of the Uganda Institute for Diplomacy and International Affairs (UIDIA) are finally being realized.

For God and my Country

Sam K. Kutesa
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Statement from the Permanent Secretary
Ambassador James M. Mugume

The work of very individual in the Ministry is linked to the delivery of these goals as evidenced by the different articles that are written by the different departments of the ministry. I congratulate UIDIA Team for their efforts to make the publication of the first issue a success. I encourage readers to provide feedback to this Magazine so that we can make improvements in the future publications as we strive to deliver the best services.

The ministry upholds the highest ethos of public service and through the Diplomat, the ministry aims at being an open and accountable Department of government, with a professional and capable workforce in a positive working environment, which delivers best practice in government, is responsible to national and global changes and challenges and delivers services to the Government and citizens of Uganda.

www.thediplomat.com
On November 25th 2016, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs witnessed the hand-over ceremony of the office of the Permanent Secretary and Head of the Diplomatic Service.

At an emotional ceremony that left few in the room dry-eyed, out-going Permanent Secretary and 43-year veteran and career Diplomat Ambassador James Mugume handed over the baton to the incoming Permanent Secretary, Hon. Kutesa.

Amb. Patrick Mugoya, himself a career Diplomat, served as a Diplomat in Uganda's Missions in Ottawa, Rome and Pretoria and Uganda's Permanent Mission to the UN in New York, as Deputy Permanent Representative during the tenure of Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda. He was Director for Regional Cooperation, an experience saw him head several Director for Regional Cooperation, an experience saw him head several Delegations during the negotiations of the EAC protocols before he was promoted to the rank of Permanent Secretary.

In his welcome remarks to the in-coming Permanent Secretary, Hon. Kutesa said "Amb Mugoya arrives at an exciting time when the Ministry is in the process of restructuring, to among other things, create: a new Directorate of Protocol and Public Diplomacy; create five new departments and open missions in Brasilia, Havana, Seoul, Lusaka, Goma and Dubai."

(MUK), MA (International Relations) from Carleton University, Canada and a Post-graduate Diploma in Public Administration and Finance from the Uganda management Institute, Kampala.
Uganda Institute for Diplomacy And International Affairs (UIDIA)

UIDIA is a recent intervention in the institutional setting to augment Uganda’s Foreign Service through Vocational Institutions, UIDIA stands for Uganda Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs.

It was formed after realizing that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is the only department of Government with a set of public officers functioning outside the borders. It was also after realizing that most countries in effecting foreign policies do have Foreign Service Institutes which not only train foreign service officers but also new actors involved in foreign policy formulation and execution, such as civil servants, the security forces, peacekeepers, the police, CSOs, media, the private sector including individuals interested in diplomacy. These Institutes also contribute immensely in foreign policy development, think tanking and research. Therefore, with the support of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a feasibility study was undertaken which recommended the establishment of UIDIA. UNDP also funded the activities that have led to the development of a legal framework in the form of UIDIA Bill which is currently before Parliament.

UIDIA is operating as of now. Dr. Omniara Sam, who is currently the Head of the Institution borrowed a term “operating from the garage”, which means that the institution have no home yet, but has commenced activities. So far one Ambassador’s Conference has been organized and there is a plan for the next one.

UIDIA also organized successfully, a think tanking seminar in collaboration with the Diplomatic Academy of Vienna which was sponsored by the Austrian Development Cooperation in April 2016.

However, the institution has a number of challenges ranging from lack of funding, inadequate staff and lack of a permanent home. The task here is to overcome those challenges, and one way that has been done is to use in-house think tanking and capacity building programs which reduces the costs to less than half. Though resource mobilization is not an easy task, especially if you have to take that to the capitals of regional and world leaders will be coming to deliberate on key emerging foreign policy issues. It is believed that where there is a will, there is always a way.

This Institute is seen as a Centre of Excellence where regional and world leaders will be coming to deliberate on important policy issues within the next five years. It is also seen as a Centre of conflict resolution and as a venue where other key players in the regional and international arena will converge to deliberate on key emerging foreign policy issues.

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that they have to document every transaction they engage in. This means that later on, we can duplicate the same transaction with reasonable expectation of similar results. The development of systems and the need for documentation can easily be taken for granted, but it will eventually make it easier to track the progress of the business. Thankfully, a lot of the administrative work like accounting, URA registration, KCCA registration can now take place online. We are particularly grateful for the support of the company secretary, Francis Kiwa, who assisted us with the initial business registration.

As a start-up we have had to take out business to people, since we cannot wait for them to come to us. We have also learnt that listening to clients is very important. We were able to take the comments from clients to improve the products offered by Rafikiz Juice and Rafikiz Body. We acknowledge that a satisfied client sells your product better than any billboard or TV advertisement.

In 10 or 20 years, we hope to have an extensive web of connections and clients. Initially, we intend to take advantage of the business atmosphere established by the existence of the East African Community. However, we would like Rafikiz Group to eventually grow into a multinational company with products and services across Africa and the rest of the world. In the state of the nation address and national budget speech of 2016, our president, His Excellency Y. K. Museveni highlighted the need for investment in local businesses in order to counter the high levels of importation of goods and services into Uganda. This should be a sign for young people to get into entrepreneurship. Starting a business is very difficult; starting one in Uganda is particularly harder considering the numerous hurdles such as funding, bureaucracy and low amounts of disposable income among the majority of the citizens. Our approach, however, is to take on each challenge as they come in the hopes that it materialises into a larger and more successful company.

One must also never underestimate the support from family and friends. We are grateful for the space and support we were given when we were in our experimental phase.

Rafikiz Group
Northern Corridor Integration Projects To Spur Economic Growth and Transformation

By NCIP National Coordination Office

When the Heads of State of Uganda, Kenya and Rwanda started the Northern Corridor Integration Projects initiative in June 2013, the primary focus was to address the bottlenecks faced along the corridor that had a big impact on the cost of doing business. The Northern Corridor is the transport route for the landlocked EAC countries of Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi through Kenya to the port of Mombasa. The initiative was also aimed at fast-tracking implementation of decisions such as free movement of goods, services and persons agreed upon under the East African Community Customs Union and Common Market Protocols. The Northern Corridor also serves South Sudan (a new member of the EAC), Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Northern Tanzania.

Subsequently, the membership of NCIP has expanded with the joining of South Sudan, DRC, and Ethiopia as Partner States, further deepening regional integration. With a total population of over 270 million people and a combined GDP of over US $220 billion, the region is both an attractive investment destination and a big market.

To-date, thirteen NCIP Summits have been held, with the most recent being hosted by Uganda from April 19–23, 2016. The Heads of State and Government continue to provide the political impetus necessary for the implementation of the projects in a faster and more efficient way. These projects are in the areas of infrastructure development, energy, information technology and overall socio-economic development.

Rafikiz Group Ltd. is a cluster of businesses offering a wide range of services. We have five business arms; Rafikiz Juice, Rafikiz Food, Rafikiz Tech, Rafikiz Body and Rafikiz Property. The management of the group consists of Ivan Gadiri, Clara Amaguru and Walker Lawoko.

We started our business in 2015 by acquiring an existing company named Juice Clinic, that traded in juices, smoothies and healthy snacks. After a period of rebranding and streamlining, this was converted into Rafikiz Juice, a juice bar serving healthy juices, smoothies and snacks in the Kampala city centre. We use an innovative technique called slow juicing that mimics the chewing motion of the mouth, producing juice almost as good as the fruit off the tree. The juice bar offers a range of juices from wheatgrass shots to carrot juice and several others.

We followed that up with Rafikiz Food, a restaurant where we put a creative spin to local food and favourites like the, now, world-famous roles. We want to continue with our idea of providing healthy food alternatives at reasonable prices. In an effort to maintain the nutritional value of the menus we design, we make use of an in-house consultant, Tutu Badaru, a trained dietician (MSc. Clinical Nutrition, New York University) for recipe validation.

We branched out into Rafikiz Body, supplying a range of shea butter-based body products. This particular business is an example of how one idea can support an entire chain of beneficiaries. Coming from Arua and Gulu, we’ve grown up with butters (shea, sesame, peanut) in our lives. We decided to develop a direct connection with shea butter harvesters in Arua so we could ensure the quality of the body products. As a chemical engineer, Clara is responsible for the recipes produced in this business line. Our flagship product is a whipped shea butter that comes in multiple fragrances such as citronella, lavender, strawberry, green apple etc... It is further enriched with other natural oils like avocado and castor that add to the moisturising capability of the butter.

As computer engineers, Walker and Ivan have extensive knowledge and experience in design and implementation of a range of software technologies. Rafikiz Tech offers clients support in website development, setting up computer networks and graphic design. We are also currently working on 3D modeling software and hardware that we hope will have applications in architecture and the gaming world.

We recently got involved in property development after purchasing, designing and constructing rental units in Wakiso. This process opened our eyes to the challenges and bottlenecks involved in the property business. We have since gathered a group of architects, civil engineers, real estate agents, quantity surveyors and site managers who we trust can provide top quality services to our clients.

In order to ensure the longevity of our endeavours, we have set up systems that we hope will enable us to track all the activities of the business.

“Since we are involved in a wide range of services, we have to create and manage groups to help us achieve our goals. When considering the selection of partners and employees, honesty and trustworthiness are very important. In addition, as a start-up people have to be ready and willing to work hard. It is also useful to take advantage of the skills you already have and be able to learn new skills quickly. We have each had to take on unexpected roles as assistant chef, laboratory assistant, brand manager and accountant, who were not directly related to our initial school training. In order to ensure the longevity of our endeavours, we have set up systems that we hope will enable us to track all the activities of the business. Our employees are aware...”
They include:

i) Standard Gauge Railway;
ii) Information Communications Technology;
iii) Oil Refinery Development;
iv) Financing;
v) Power Generation, Transmission & Interconnectivity;
vi) Crude and refined Oil Pipelines Development;
vii) Human Resource Capacity Building;
viii) Commodities Exchange;
ix) Land;
x) Immigration, Trade, Tourism, Labour and Services;
xii) Single Customs Territory;
xii) Mutual Defense Cooperation, Mutual Peace and Security Cooperation;
xii) Airspace Management.

Significant progress continues to be made in the implementation of the projects as highlighted below:

- Issuing of a single visa for tourists to the East African Region covering Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda which has made the region more attractive as a tourist destination, and use of National IDs which has eased travel within the region.
- Harmonization of cross-border ICT connectivity, legal and regulatory frameworks which has culminated into the establishment of One Network Area (ONA) for telephone/voice communication, sms and data. Work is in progress to add data and mobile financial services; all these have contributed to reducing the costs of doing business.
- Establishment of a Single Customs Territory and One Stop Border Posts have enhanced elimination of most non-tariff barriers hence reducing the cost of doing business.
- The transit time for cargo from the Port of Mombasa to Kampala has reduced from 18 days to 4 days. Business volumes have increased as well as earnings both for Revenue Authorities and private sector operators.
- Engagements of the private sector to participate in the projects including through public-private partnerships.
- An Agreement on the Liberalization of Free Movement of Labour and Services within the Corridor was signed and the implementation mechanisms are being put in place.
- Establishment of Centres of Excellence through which selected universities and tertiary institutions will contribute towards developing the requisite human resource and capacity for the projects.

Indeed, the NCPs are already significantly contributing to deepening regional integration, increasing competitiveness, reducing the cost of doing business, enhancing economic growth and improving people’s livelihoods in a peaceful and secure environment.

The region’s prospects for fast-paced industrialization will be even brighter when the key flagship projects particularly the standard gauge railway, the crude and refined oil pipelines, power generation, transmission and interconnectivity, single customs territory as well as centres of excellence are fully implemented.

The Partner States are redoubling their efforts to make this vision a reality.

The construction of the standard gauge railway is ongoing and has reached over 70% completion on the Mombasa-Nairobi sector, which is expected to be completed by June 2017. Financing for the Nairobi - Naivasha - Malaba sector is being mobilized, and construction of Malaba-Kampala sector expected to begin later this year.

- Issuing of a single visa for tourists to the East African Region covering Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda which has made the region more attractive as a tourist destination, and use of National IDs which has eased travel within the region.
- Harmonization of cross-border ICT connectivity, legal and regulatory frameworks which has culminated into the establishment of One Network Area (ONA) for telephone/voice communication, sms and data. Work is in progress to add data and mobile financial services; all these have contributed to reducing the costs of doing business.
On 20th July 2016, the President of Turkey Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan visited Uganda. He was received and hosted by the President Museveni at State House Entebbe where he spent two days. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, together with his wife, Ms. Emine Gulbaran, was accompanied by the Deputy Prime Minister Veysi Kaynak, Foreign Minister Mevlut Cavusoglu and the Minister of Economy Nihat Zeybekci.

Upon being received by his host and the 1st Lady, President Erdogan was treated to a red carpet welcome and a 21-gun salute, among other ceremonies. Welcoming his guests, President Museveni directed the Ministry of Energy and Minerals to identify a suitable site on River Nile for the construction of a hydro power station adding that such a site should be allocated to a Turkish contractor. He urged President Erdogan to look into the abundant opportunities in the steel processing industry in Uganda and revealed that Uganda has supported Turkish Contractors who are building roads in the country. He assured the delegation of continued support from the NRM Government. He informed his guest that the Government allocated 18 square miles of land in Kaweweta to a Turkish investor with the aim of promoting industries. President Museveni also disclosed that a Turkish contractor would build an airport in Hoima in Bunyoro Sub-Region. He congratulated President Erdogan for transforming Turkey, which he said, had stagnated in development. He observed that in the past Turkey was known as the sick man of Europe. I thank you because your contribution has totally transformed Turkey.

In an effort to strengthen further the development and technical cooperation between both countries, an invitation was extended to the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), to establish an office in Uganda. TIKA, it was noted is the main body through which Turkey shares its knowledge, experience and development assistance, with its operations increasing from USD 230 million in 2004 to USD 3.5 billion in 2014.
Dilemma of R2P in the Great Lakes Region

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South Korean President Park Geun-hye is in Uganda as part of her Africa tour. President Park has pledged military support for Uganda and says her country is looking to African countries for international cooperation. Uganda says its relations with South Korea have been strengthened by President Park Guen-Hye’s visit. Uganda’s foreign minister says that President Yoweri Museveni’s government will also support South Korea’s bid against nuclear plans by North Korea. Uganda has previously procured military equipment and also received training from Pyongyang. “We are disengaging our co-operation operation we have been having with North Korea as a result of UN sanctions. Our policy is that we don’t support nuclear proliferation,” says Sam Kutesa, Uganda’s Foreign Minister. During Park’s visit, Uganda and South Korea have entered into new agreements including in the area of military support. The two presidents agreed to further deepen bilateral engagements in other sectors such infrastructure and energy. President Park’s Africa tour started in Ethiopia, where she became the first South Korean leader to address the African Union (AU). At the AU, she pointed out the need for African countries to support international efforts to stop North Korea’s nuclear programmes. Uganda is widely seen as a strong ally for the west especially in fighting extremism in its part of Africa.

Experts say this places President Yoweri Museveni as a strategic partner for South Korea, another Western ally.

**The Dilemma of R2P in the Great Lakes Region**


Knox, G.H. (1783-1812), in Horseman, R. *Expansion and American Indian Policy* (East Lansing: Michigan state university press) p. 54


Throughout history the most terrible form of tyranny has been forcing on one’s fellow-creatures what one believes to be good for them.

As jurist Allen (1965) succinctly put it, “...innominate mayo the most terrible form of tyranny has been forcing on one’s fellow-creatures what one believes to be good for them.” Writing about power politics Wight (1978) characterized diplomacy as the master-institution and moreover imaginatively by Cohen (1999) as the engine room of international relations. These labels indicate that diplomacy is still an essential institution for the conduct of mutually beneficial interstate relations which the US and EU Envoys in Africa are failing to wake up to. Behavioural and systemic failures are progressively increasing the potency of the US and EU statesmen and diplomats that do not follow the path prescribed by them.

Sensational diplomacy is counterproductive. The current low level of cordiality between Uganda and the US as well as the EU reflects their Envoys’ incapacity for seizing opportunities for building the kind of international and human relations necessary for bilateral diplomacy to thrive. Employing dramatic effect in quest to influence redirection of policy through sensational diplomacy which is emotional rather than cognitive and intellectual is counter-productive. According to Dewey (1920) such sensationalism is not part of any knowledge, good or bad, superior or inferior, imperfect or complete. They are provocations, incitements, and challenges to the sovereignty of African States. When through egocentric belief in their own righteousness or misuse the media ambassadors walk-out on a Head of State disregarading the feelings of his/her people they are acting in a dilatory manner and causing their countries to miss opportunities.

“Ambassadors have no battle ships at their disposal, or heavy artillery, or fortresses; their weapons are words and opportunities. In important transactions opportunities are stronger, sometimes if they are missed they cannot be recovered...Thus an ambassador who, in a Constitution such as ours, acts in a dilatory manner and causes us to miss our opportunities, is not missing opportunities only, but robbing us the control of events...”. Demosthenes.

Introduction
What rules of behaviour should govern state and diplomatic behaviour in the African international subsystem is clearly describable in what Demosthenes said about diplomacy which in the days of Ancient Greece was synonymous with Statecraft and Foreign Policy. They apply to diplomacy, international relations and politics in this age. Demosthenes’ ancient Treatise is a sort of indictment on US and EU policies of interference in the domestic politics of African countries. Thespian ‘meanings’ was that in their words, actions and diplomatic efforts statesmen and diplomats should arm at achieving pragmatic goals, rather than creating rhetorical effect which the conduct of diplomacy through the media facilitates. This can give rise to sensational diplomacy, an unintended consequence of ICT and Public Diplomacy. Public posturing and sensational diplomacy such as has been witnessed recently is used to disparage regimes or governments that do not follow the path prescribed by them.

Throughout history the most terrible form of tyranny has been forcing on one’s fellow-creatures what one believes to be good for them.

As jurist Allen (1965) succinctly put it, “...innominate mayo the most terrible form of tyranny has been forcing on one’s fellow-creatures what one believes to be good for them.” Writing about power politics Wight (1978) characterized diplomacy as the master-institution and moreover imaginatively by Cohen (1999) as the engine room of international relations. These labels indicate that diplomacy is still an essential institution for the conduct of mutually beneficial interstate relations which the US and EU Envoys in Africa are failing to wake up to. Behavioural and systemic failures are progressively increasing the potency of the US and EU statesmen and diplomats that do not follow the path prescribed by them.

Sensational diplomacy is counterproductive. The current low level of cordiality between Uganda and the US as well as the EU reflects their Envoys’ incapacity for seizing opportunities for building the kind of international and human relations necessary for bilateral diplomacy to thrive. Employing dramatic effect in quest to influence redirection of policy through sensational diplomacy which is emotional rather than cognitive and intellectual is counter-productive. According to Dewey (1920) such sensationalism is not part of any knowledge, good or bad, superior or inferior, imperfect or complete. They are provocations, incitements, and challenges to the sovereignty of African States. When through egocentric belief in their own righteousness or misuse the media ambassadors walk-out on a Head of State disregaraging the feelings of his/her people they are acting in a dilatory manner and causing their countries to miss opportunities.
Yoweri Museveni and other African leaders’ belief that existing multilateral institutions such as the ICC are fronts for promoting western interests is significantly in sync with what the majority in the AU also seem to believe. The real problem, as perceived by the west, seems to be that Russia has made the future of NATO uncertain and left the USA and its Allies (King 2008) put it, the real contest is over which powers are best able to spin their flaws and speak convincingly to an increasingly savvy world citizenry that is as skeptical about the United States’ messianic democratization as it is about Russia’s nationalistic posturing.

Why China matters to Africa and beyond

This writer was on a Uganda Ministry of Foreign Affairs UNDP-sponsored Best Practices Foreign Policy Review Delegation to China headed by Foreign Affairs Permanent Secretary James Mugumya in 2017. The Delegation participated in what academics might call Focus Group discussions, interviews and had the opportunity to attend high profile meetings with senior Chinese Government and Foreign Ministry officials. The idea of a country revising its Foreign Policy, reviewing it for the purpose of making it more effective and relevant to new trends as well as changes in international politics was highlighted by them clearly demonstrating how China has become a more responsible player on the global scene. In order to remain in control of international and regional events or, as it were, capture fleeting opportunities the US, EU and China have been busy trying to re-invent the diplomatic practices of the past. China’s challenge to Pax-Americana.  Shambaugh (2005) likewise alludes to a new paradigm on which China bases its re-invention of radical nationalism worldwide when in the name of fulfilling the mission of promoting democracy, good governance and observance of human rights interfere in the domestic politics of other States; oblivious of the fact that many developing countries, apart from having a vision of how their countries should be governed and by whom, share Russia’s and China’s view of a global order based on the objectives of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) as well as the BRICS Alliance to which Africa is getting attracted, rather than the skewed one determined by Pax-Americana.

Could this be what has miffed the West so much that they are abandoning the diplomat’s renowned characteristic sensitivity to correct form and noblesse oblige? There isn’t anything Russia and China have done in recent times that the USA has not done in the past. And it is claimed that when engaged on policies of muscular intervention, something which the USA habitually does and fails to do only by default, Kremlin leaders have unilaterally adopted a trans-imperialist agenda Russia’s leaders and now President Putin have consistently been engaged to enhance China’s place in the global system.

Dilemma of R2P in the Great Lakes Region

strong refers to the Security Council, its allies and developed states while the weak refers to the ‘international’ regime of development and, at the end, ‘hegemonic’ approach where the voice of the powerful sets precedents.

The second general principle that pits states against R2P is founded on Adam Smith’s account of policy making in England. The principal architects of policy – that is, merchants and manufactures ensured that their own interest are most peculiarly met, however grievous the consequences were on the people of England. In the 21st century such imperialism, according to former UK foreign advisor Robert Cooper applies in justifiable interventions within international norms.

The third principle is to use of force where all military interventions in global affairs have been justified in terms of responsibility to protect. These include ousting of regimes from power, and suppression of dissenting voices. Key cases between 1928 Kellog Briand Pact and United Nations 1945 included; the attack on Manchuria by Japan in 1931, the invasion of Ethiopia by Mussolini in 1935 and Hitler’s occupation of Czechoslovakia in 1938. All were followed by supercious rhetorics on the solemn responsibility to protect the suffering population with detailed justification. Post- 1945, Ike Vietnam invasion of Cambodia of 1977, Ethiopia invasion on Eritrea 1998 were also hugely criticized.

The memories of colonialism and its aftermath on state making and security has left most countries justifiably skeptical on western and regional intervention. Conquest was the norm for civilization and protection of the regime interest and not necessarily the populace overall. The principles of R2P include interventions on grievous situations is often unlikely or skewed to safeguard geostrategic/political interests.

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amounts to irresponsibility, and fragility and the cycle goes on and on.

The irresponsible states remain subject to internal threats and coercive intervention by the international community. They are a point of reference on sanctions, prosecutorial measures and military intervention. Ultimately, these do not comprehensively address the security threats and impending atrocities but breeds auxiliary discordance amongst the population. This is because preventive and protective measures of R2P tend to assume some form of uniformity which should not be the case if the doctrine is to function objectively and successfully. While it is preferable for the norm to be consistent and uniformly applied, the realities of African states cannot accord this opportunity because on one hand this uniformity will defeat the purpose of prevention and protection, and on the other hand it may end up distorting the notion of peace, justice and democracy whose meaning is distinct from one society to another. For these reasons R2P measures in Africa crisis is labeled as too much, too little and too late. The DRC Crisis of 2003-2011, Kenya post election violence of 2007/08, Somaliland collapse from 1992-2012, Sudan wars 2003-2011, and Cote d’Ivoire election crisis 2010-2012 are samples of security challenges that denote different meaning in their respective contexts. From these cases idealists observe a deficit of interventions while skeptics see too much intervention in reality. R2P interventions in these cases should be determined on their own merit.

History and politics of intervention

Discussions on the history and politics of intervention (specifically humanitarian intervention) have been controversial with considerable impact on African perspectives and actions undertaken. This has dominated the discussions along Global North and South pre- and post-R2P adoption in 2005. Humanitarian intervention refers to coercive action by one or more states involving the use of force in another state without the consent of the authorities to prevent widespread human suffering (force brigade, individual deployment-2003 wars in DRC, M23) In political terms the alleged right to intervene or ‘Duty to protect’, has been interpreted as a language of power and of resistance to some power or authority. Thus a right to protect becomes an anathema for a duty or responsibility where practically it is the powerful states that assume the right and responsibility over the weak states. As to whether this justifies such interventions as being legitimate was ruled by the ICJ on Corfu Channels Case which upheld that:

‘an alleged right to intervene is a manifestation of a policy that in the past has given rise to heinous abuses and such as defects maybe in the international organization cannot find a place in international law from the very fact that interventions for any purpose would be a reserve for the most powerful and may pervert if not undermine justice’

Although R2P clarifies the issue of legitimacy through the inclusion of regional organizations and multilateralism, the doctrine is ostensibly predicated on political will of the powerful and power relations within the international system. Since this system is made of unequal states, R2P is therefore viewed as an instrument of power invoked in congruence of interest as witnessed in Libya.

Additionally interventions in history have been undertaken for protection of the vulnerable populations. R2P, in moralizing and legitimizing intervention on grounds of protection, is arguably not new but dates as far as 1629 during the foundation of the United States. The Massachusetts Bay Colony was granted its Charter by King Charles 1 stating that the principal end of the plantation is to save the natives from paganism. The grand seal of the colony shows an American Indian calling ‘Come over and Help Us.’ This help is discharged via responsibility to protect by extermination and extermination of the natives for their own good.

In developing countries, discussions of R2P in the words of Chomsky are disturbed by the skeleton in the closet of history. Chomsky highlights that despite different meaning in their respective contexts. From these cases idealists observe a deficit of interventions while skeptics see too much intervention in reality. R2P interventions in these cases should be determined on their own merit.

Why Chinese diplomacy attracts African opportunities

Chinese diplomacy seems to be more effective than is often acknowledged. It has been quick and neat in exercising its soft power to advance its economic interests without peremptoriness. In 2006 it hosted the First Summit and third Ministerial Conference of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, inviting 50 delegations from Africa to Beijing to celebrate China’s growing relationship with the continent. Former US Secretary of the Treasury, Henry Paulson (2009) acknowledged China’s pledge to unconditionally double its aid to Africa, thus opening up to additional Chinese investment in Africa. It recognized more responsible and respectful development partner; persuading many African countries to shift their focus from the West to Russia and China. Chinese officials deny that they have any ambitions of dominating anybody but state that their Foreign Policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence, non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, relations based on open trade, liberalization and trust through consistency, advocacy for fairness in the multilateral systems by using universal standards that are not selective. Russian and Chinese Statesmen as well as diplomats have been steadfast in seizing opportunities in Africa without being dictatorial. It is therefore not difficult to see why Africa is getting more attracted to doing business with China which according to Demosthenes would be in control of events.

Conclusion

The good news, however, is that Africans are quite forgiving but do not forget easily. All the USA and EU have to do is to apologize for their past and recent trespasses against African leaders individually and Africa as a whole. Adopt a more discreet mode of communicating their concerns to their host and it will be business as usual. Pathetic! Is this not a form of weakness? Africans need to get rid of? By the same token, the real anomalies in African diplomatic styles, structures and response systems, methodologies and philosophies significant enough to undermine capacity for solving contemporary problems, countering the intended and unintended consequences of real-time diplomacy can only be pragmatically addressed from training towards effective management of ICTs in public diplomacy and their effect on development diplomacy.

President Museveni might after all be right; Africans might have to revisit the good old days when patriotism and Pan-Africanism shaped African attitudes.
The United Nations was born out of the turmoil of the two devastating World Wars. It was established in the hopes that a strong international organization could foster enough cooperation amongst nations in order to prevent future conflicts. Unfortunately it has not lived up to the populace expectation.

Demonstrating political will by the majority of the Member States to engage in the meaningful negotiations on the reform of the Security Council remained vital during the 69th session of the UN General Assembly. Negotiations centered on the five clusters (categories of membership, the question of veto, regional representation, working methods and, relationship between Security Council and General Assembly) and with regional groups and individual member States at the United Nations.

Despite stiff opposition from a small fraction of member States and P-5, the UN General Assembly, under the leadership of H.E. Sam Kutesa, President of the 69th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted, by consensus, the first ever formal decision to press ahead with the important task of reforming the Security Council.

Officially titled “Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters” this landmark decision (69/50) was adopted on 14th September, 2015 and termed as “Kutesa Consensus” as he opted for his legacy and a place in history as the President of the 69th session when he decided to stay the course.

The issue of the reform of the Security Council is as old the United Nations itself. The UN Charter calls for review and reform. Since the Intergovernmental negotiations (IGN) started in 2009, member states have been discussing the stage for negotiations. UNSC reform is now firmly back in the spotlight.

The Security Council, as presently comprised, is neither geographically representative nor effective. Perhaps the biggest blow to the Council’s legitimacy comes not from its ineffectiveness but insufficiency to respond to world’s challenges and indeed tragic consequences of unparallelled proportions.

The United Nations of today comprising of 193 Member States is vastly different from what it was at its founding seventy years ago, with only 51 Member States. What remains fundamentally unchanged, however, is that it is an important organization, which we should reform to meet the challenges of our time in order to improve the lives of humanity around the World. This to move forward, regions, and in particular Africa should have a unity of purpose and speak with one voice on this justified cause.

Central to the reform of the Security Council is the selection and appointment of the next Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Council had been only privy to the selection of the Secretary-General but during the 69th session, a resolution was adopted to open up the criteria and selection process including submission of the candidates by the President of the General Assembly, joint debate of the candidates to ensure openness, transparency and accountability. This is on course at the United Nations Headquarters.

The Kutesa Consensus

Today, regimes in GLR are still struggling to reconcile the duty of state-making alongside human and political rights. Competing pull and push factors associated with the two enlargements of UN membership has put into question the amount of internal conflicts that pave way for either indiscriminate repression or state failure. Relatively, the former dashes with international norms and may amount to a systematic segregation of population through political, social and economic strategies. In the short term, this breeds stability with a higher probability of outbreak which tends to undo all the gains made and eventually may lead to state collapse. From this streams systematic threats of political, social and economic nature with potential to explode to genocidal level owing to greater density of population as employed by regimes. For Mambilat, whether these actions are termed as genocide, war crime, counter insurgency or war against terror they inflict suffering and pain to humanity but the political and economic strategies that applies on Africa and other developing countries based on power determines what amounts to a threat or mass atrocity and what action can be taken.

On the contrary, a systematic repression over a long period of time can consolidate legitimacy foster development and prosperity of a nation. This, however, is unacceptable in the 21st century and so depending on the limits of a society, each continues to struggle to get the right strategy of consolidating its legitimacy. Thus, the measures of prevention and protection prescribed by R2P while seeking to address these challenges remain elusive because such reconstruction has not been defined to address these underlying divisions and incoherence in states.

The Centre for the study of international relations at the University of Warwick, under the Liberal Peace Thesis which, according to Chandler, is a point of liberal internationalism, on these interventions, explains that a multidimensional and equally extensive measures that can be political, social and economic space for intervention, giving the UN the mantle to respond. At the time of R2P inception in 2001, it recorded more than 91 policy tools for responding to African security threats and building peace. Whether these interventions have been applied in context, and proved effective is another issue altogether. Interventions by the international community in liaison with other organizations have had mixed traces of success and failure. These interventions have been seen as choking the state-making process making it incapable of building legitimacy and coherence which is at the core of any functioning society. The so-called ‘project of building state capacity’ and moral justification in the language of human rights results to a lack of adequate understanding of the African state and international community to be subject to criticism on what precisely to intervene in, the extent of the intervention and consequences of it. In the long run there is no question that the state will continue to exist and to continue to contain its issues. Such processes rather than creating responsible governments,
Dilemma of R2P in the Great Lakes Region

The Diplomat

Obligations inherent in the concept of sovereignty

Sovereignty defined

R2P prescribes sovereignty as responsibility. This from the onset creates a problem of misconception that is further engendered by the term ‘absolute sovereignty’ which rhetorically in the GLR is often interpreted as undermining sovereignty.

This is especially evidenced when non military measures such as economic sanctions, judicial approach through the ICC and or military interventions are under consideration. These rhetorics however are often contradictory depending on the anticipated end result; ie, in pursuit of opponents/insurgent groups, such measures are resorted to ‘in perceived aid to a weak regime’

the same is rejected and considered where the source of problem is alleged to be with the regime of the day. In clarifying this contestation-and within the context of human protection absoluteness of sovereignty should be understood in a broader legal perspective. Based on institutional frameworks of the state and the people within that state; Hans Morgenthau’s ‘Politics Among Nations’ illustrates the notion as multifaceted prescribing sovereign rights and obligations limited internally to its subjects and externally to other sovereign authorities. In modern philosophy dimensions of sovereignty disapprove the general assumption since.

Sovereignty in the context of global interdependence is where a state is able to control its internal political, economic, and cultural positions, in dealing with other sovereigns and maintaining supreme control over its resources and actions. So if a state is deeply interdependent to be incapable of this control it is therefore not interdependently sovereign but does not wither its sovereignty status in Montevideo Convention.

Secondly, domestic sovereignty includes a popular will of a people, authority structures within a state and their ability to effectively regulate behavior. A polity with domestic sovereignty cannot assume that it has the right to breach the legal order or suppress the people because sovereignty relies not only on the people but on a legitimate authority which is fortified by the law of the land and nations. The other dimension rests on treaty law and upheld in the UN Charter. It absolutism is however constrained by international law peremptory principle of jus cogens. Whilst the loss or breach of one aspect has a domino effect on the others. It does not adulterate the overall concept of sovereignty. These dimensions of sovereignty comprise the entry point for states and the international community to penetrate and strengthen capacities for civilian protection in internal borders. So while R2P does not undermine sovereignty. Sovereign will as an antithesis of subjective will means that a given right of a state comes with obligations and responsibilities that R2P seeks to protect.

- Security predicament in Africa

The security predicament in Africa specifically the GLR is understood from a historical and comparative analysis of the state, security, and interactions therein. It includes how the concept of security as applied in Africa, differs from its traditional use in the international relations literature, the factors inherent in these states that can help explain this difference; how the interaction of GLR states with the international system affect the security of the former; and the relationship between the security and development concerns of GLR states and most third world states.

The overarching aspect is how these interactions affect levels of legitimacy and social coherence in what Deng terms as a problem of divided nations and cultures whose end result is identity crisis and conflicts.

The problem therefore is multi layered, at domestic, regional and international level. With interactions going through a series whose timeline is traceable from the historical formation of the African state and flows through arbitral boundary demarcation, colonial legacy of divide and rule; the cold war politics of containment and post cold war conflicts hence the crisis of legitimacy and lack of social coherence. While traditionally security threats were perceived as emanating from external quarters, post independence and cold war conflicts in GLR emerged from internal sources- either, the state, opposition and civilians; triggered by internal vulnerabilities characterized by ethnicity, marginalization, identity politics which upon transmutation results to violence and crimes against humanity and acts of genocidal magnitude. Coupled with corruption, bad governance and divisive politics, the GLR characterizes antagonistic relations between the eldits, regimes and sections of the populations. Making it a ‘quasi state’, meaning it depends upon international norms to preserve its’ sovereign status and not the popular will of its subjects. This ‘caricature’ state lacks legitimacy and coherence that comes with sovereignty and citizenship envisaged in the Westphalia system. When the material component- that is the popular will is fragmented, it automatically creates a fragile composition which conceptually does not affect sovereignty but in practice undermines its very essence. States within the Great

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About my career in diplomatic service (Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary)

Ambassador Kazuaki Kameda joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan in 1978. So now he has been in the Foreign Service for 38 years. He says he has experienced a variety of departments at Headquarters and was dispatched to 7 overseas missions, including the secretariat of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna, to which he was seconded. His first post before coming to Uganda was the Director of Operations of Foreign Services Training Institute, which is mandated to train Japanese diplomatic service staff. There are programs for newly recruited officials, for attaches from other Ministries and government agencies to be dispatched to overseas missions, and mid-career training programs. Ambassador’s work there was that of a secretary-general. He mentioned that he was in Uganda as the Deputy Ambassador from January 2006 to November 2008. So Uganda is not new to him. He says he is probably not new to some of Ugandans. He came back to Kampala after eight years of absence. He feels very lucky as he is once again in this beautiful country and with nice people of Uganda.
Q: What is Japan expecting at the forthcoming TICAD?

A: Before replying to this question, the Ambassador briefly explains what TICAD is. TICAD stands for the Tokyo International Conference for African Development. TICAD is the pioneer international forum focusing on the African Development. The first TICAD Head of State level meeting was held in Tokyo in 1993, twenty-three years ago, shortly after the Cold War ended. It was Japan that noticed that developed countries’ interest in African development began to weaken around this period, and it was Japan that argued for the importance of Africa. TICAD was born as the proof of Japan taking action for this end. Nowadays, there are various fora through which many countries engage themselves with Africa, but TICAD launched by Japan was the forefront of such fora for African development.

The uniqueness of TICAD is composed of the following two features: one is openness of the forum, then its follow-up mechanism. The openness comes from the very fact that Japan co-hosts TICAD with the United Nations, the World Bank and the African Union Commission and invites all African leaders, relevant international agencies, development partner countries, private companies and civil society representatives.

TICAD is the very inclusive forum. The distinctive follow-up mechanism means that implementation and results of the promises made by Japan at TICAD conferences are transparently reported to ministerial meetings, which examine the report thoroughly. This through-fall-up mechanism embeds a reputation as ‘Japan keeps its promises’. Major projects Japan is implementing in Uganda, for example, the construction of a new Nile Bridge and the Kampala flyover and the projects for the promotion of rice developments are very good examples of our firm promises, all of which were guided by the outcomes of the previous TICAD conferences.

Each TICAD conference has been tackling new challenges on African development issues. The last TICAD conference, TICAD V in Yokohama in 2013, detected three core issues: (1) Robust and Sustainable Economy, (2) Inclusive and Resilient Economy, and (3) Peace and stability. Japan's development assistance to Africa has been guided by these core themes.

Q: (How do you see a future Japan-Africa, Japan-Uganda relations?)

A: About the Japan-Africa future relations, Ambassador Kazuaki Kameda says, as Asia, particularly south East Asia, has now taken off in terms of Economic Development; it is the African continent that reserves the huge potential to grow, where Japan finds its strategic interests in its Economic growth. In order to fully exploit Africa’s potentiality, a number of issues are required to be solved, above all, political stability, improvement of economic and social infrastructure and skilled labor force. For solving these problems, you cannot ignore the youth education and health issues.

Accordingly, Japan and international community members have a direct stake for mutual interest in African Development. At the same time Japan and international community members have a reason to extend their knowledge, expertise and financial resources to African countries to facilitate the latter’s economic and social problems to be solved.

African countries, in turn, have to use those support wisely for their development in building economic, social and human infrastructure. From this angle, I see my mission here to strengthen Japan-Uganda relations.

What would you as an Ambassador like to achieve in Uganda?

A: The ambassador reiterated the need to strengthen overall bilateral relations with Uganda, especially economic and investments. In the economic domain, we have already established business relations in Uganda. It is very advantageous for Uganda that this country enjoys political stability. What is lacking in Uganda is economic, social and human infrastructure which supports efficient business interaction. So, in parallel with encouraging Japanese companies to begin and expand businesses in Uganda, I would like to contribute to the improvement of business environment of Uganda by employing Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), for conducting its Official Development Assistance projects.

Dilemma of R2P in the Great Lakes Region

By Ms. Ruth Bolline Aluoch

Introduction

This paper examines the underlying complexities that constitute the diplomatic arena for the responsibility to protect (R2P) Africa most specifically the Great Lakes Region. I argue that clarifying the meaning and intention of the doctrine in any given context is predicated on understanding the district and complex environment in which the doctrine is invoked. These complexities and their differentiation on a case by case basis constitute the doctrine as progressive, with political, legal and moral significance making it fit for its purpose. On the other hand the variation of prevention and protection actions to the denunciation of it as being selective, complicit, inconsistent and even imperialistic.

Proponents of R2P confront a major gap between the ideals propounded by the doctrine and realities that have continued to more often than not negate those ideals making them utopic. A comprehensive contextualization should be the basis of determining the prospect, relevance and success of R2P in the great lakes where the need to protect humanity is at crossroad with the complex environment in which the doctrine applies. The analysis focuses on the dilemma hinged on a multi-layered security environment creating a predicament for great lakes region, the history and politics of intervention which shapes perspectives and actions and finally effects of global and regional power imbalances.

History and Synopsis of War and Genocide in the Great Lakes Region

The Great Lakes Region consists of countries in East and Central Africa (Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Uganda), forming a complex network of political and economic interactions with implications on peace, security and governance. At least every generation brings new demands on the security situation. War, Genocide, and even refugees are the daily occurrences in the Great Lakes Region.

The concept of responsibility denotes;

The primary responsibility for protection of a population against serious suffering resulting from internal wars, crises, lack of state legitimacy, arms proliferation, regime types, natural resources inter group difference and governance issues. In this region, the question of genocide and prevention is very provocative. i.e. What is genocide? Who are the genociders/potential, who are the victims, how does it differ from other wars and counter insurgencies? What is the role played by governments? And what preventive options are there if any?

Conceptualising Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
The 21st century doctrine “Responsibility to Protect” (R2P) is an antithesis of idealism and reality, reflecting the theory and practice of international politics. It seeks to pursue universal peace by preventing and protecting vulnerable groups from mass atrocities including genocides, crimes against humanity, war crimes and ethnic cleansing. Its interpretation at normative, institutional and implementation continues to bigger debates across the divide.

R2P proponents, like Gareth Evans, term it as an emerging norm for collective security in intra state conflicts. Ann Oxford describes it as a pre-existing and tacit norm resulting from the executive role of the UN, the victims of mass atrocities, embodes R2P as progressive and with suasive value in international politics, law and morality establishing the duty of care to the sovereign state but the international community. For global, regional and sub-regional organizations and national governments, R2P marks different things. To the powerful and developed European and Western states, it is a responsibility and duty that arises from their economic and military privilege. For the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, R2P denotes community security where internal mechanisms are resorted to prevent and manage crisis situations as opposed to external involvement. In Africa, the doctrine reinforces existing conflict prevention and mitigation mechanisms created in the 1990s by Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and later adopted by the African Union under Article 4 of its Constitutive Act which makes it responsive on prevention of mass atrocities within the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA).

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The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD VI) was held from 27-28 August 2016 in Nairobi and adopted the Nairobi Declaration as the two-day meeting. The Conference adopted the Nairobi Declaration.

The declaration underscores that Japan and African nations will cooperate to promote economic structural reform, improve health systems, including measures to control infectious diseases, and achieve social stability — major issues for Africa that were discussed at the conference.

Regarding economic measures, the declaration called for further diversification to reduce dependence on natural resources. It also emphasized the importance of “quality infrastructure,” which ensures economic efficiency in terms of such factors as life-cycle cost, safety, and sustainability.

With respect to health systems, the declaration underscores the importance for each country to establish resilient and sustainable systems, using international assistance.

The declaration also called for enhanced international cooperation in strengthening Africa’s counterterrorism capabilities.

Key points of the Nairobi Declaration include the following:

- Diversification of economies in a sustainable manner.
- Promotion of investment in quality infrastructure that leads to job creation and the transfer of expertise and know-how.
- Strengthen capability to respond to communicable and other diseases.
- Promotion of social stability and reinforce counterterrorism capabilities in Africa.
- Stress the importance of maintaining a rules-based maritime order in accordance with the principles of international law.
- Reaffirming the determination to reform U.N. bodies, including the Security Council.
The Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) is a summit-level meeting on the theme of African development. It was established in 1993 by Japan in response to the end of the Cold War, with the aim of strengthening the global dialogue between developed countries and Africa. The TICAD process has evolved over time, and the Tokyo Conference on African Development (TICAD V) in 2019 marked the first comprehensive development plan created by Africans.

Japan's development cooperation approach underpins TICAD

The partnership between Japan and Africa is based on mutual respect and shared values. Japan's development cooperation approach is characterized by its focus on building capacity, fostering sustainable development, and promoting private-sector development. This approach is guided by the principle of "human security," which focuses on individuals and promotes country/region development initiatives that contribute to improving the well-being of people. Japan's approach to development is centered on the idea of emphasizing individuals with ideas such as "people-centric thinking" and "not leaving anyone behind." Efforts to strengthen the capabilities of individual Africans encourage participation in dynamic community building and provide robust support for carbon-neutral growth in Africa. Under this approach, Japan pursues initiatives that aim for an Africa in which individuals shine, Japan, which has led the discussion about the promotion of human security, is implementing this concept in Africa.

TICAD benefits for Africa

Advanced technologies of Japanese companies: Advanced technologies and products from Japanese companies contribute to stability and development in Africa. For example, as an infection prevention measure, Japan has supplied temperature-monitoring units at airports in Japan to airports in 10 African countries through a partnership with a Japanese company. The use of these cameras helps quarantine inspections, prevents the spread of infections and contributes to stable and safe immigration control at airports with heavy traffic. These measures have reflected in the reduction of multiple people without physical contact. By improving safety and peace of mind, Japanese technology strengthens the base for further economic development in Africa and facilitates the movement of people. Japan also assists in the realization of “quality growth” in Africa by establishing “quality infrastructure” using advanced Japanese technologies while sufficiently focusing in the development stage and other circumstances in counterpart countries.

Japanese supports in Uganda

Japan contributes to the economic growth of Uganda and its neighboring countries by supporting its infrastructure development and economic needs in rural areas. Japan also supports poverty reduction in Uganda, executing the rapid implementation. The Government of Uganda emphasizes infrastructure development as one of the main factors for socio-economic transformation, particularly through its National Development Plan II (NDP II). Since over 95% of various roads in Uganda are in rural areas, building a reliable road network is essential for its sustainable economic growth. On the other hand, only 15% of national and 4% of rural roads are paved while the vehicle registration rate is increasing by 11% per year. Japan supports the rehabilitation of roads in Uganda but also provides high-quality maintenance services. Through our TICAD process, we have emphasized the importance of the development of infrastructure quality, and Japan has been providing support to this critically important demand in order to enhance economic development and build confidence in the people of Uganda. The most important commitment of Japan in this field is the development of the Northern Corridor, which connects Kampala and Entebbe, passing through the construction of the Nile Bridge and the Kampala–Jinja Road Upgrading Project. On September 11, 2019, the Exchange of Notes was signed between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Uganda for the Kampala Rifle Project Construction and Road Upgrading Project. On the same date, JICA signed a loan agreement with the Government of Uganda to provide a Japanese ODA loan of up to a total of 18,910 billion yen for the Project.

In recent years, the increase in traffic volume due to the rapid rise in population and economic growth has resulted in serious traffic congestion at major junctions on roads, impacting economic growth in Uganda. This project will build flyovers at major junctions, such as Old Kampala and Kitende, which are particularly congested, and provide a high-quality road network. In addition, the construction of a new bridge on Makerere Road is expected to improve road traffic and contribute to reliable and peaceful road traffic. On the Under Construction of a New Bridge Across River Nile at Jirga Project, a new bridge along with access roads will be built across the Nile River in Jirga District about 60 kilometers southeast of Kampala. On November 11, 2019, the Transfer of Notes was signed between the Government of Japan and the Government of the Republic of Uganda for the Construction of a New Bridge Across River Nile at Jirga Project. On the same date, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) signed a Japanese ODA loan agreement with the Government of the Republic of Uganda in Kampala for up to 3,138 billion yen for the Construction.

On 4 July 1976, a successful counter-terrorist hostage-rescue mission was carried out by commandos of the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) at Entebbe Airport. This was based on Uganda’s support for Palestine’s independence which created tension with Israel and broke into open hostility with the infamous Entebbe Raid. Former President Idi Amin had personally greeted the plane at the airport, and provided the hijackers with logistical and political support. Israel commandos launched an operation that ended the stand-off and managed to rescue all three hostages.

During the attack, Israel lost one of its commanders, Jonathan Netanyahu, brother of the present Prime Minister of Israel, Benjamin Netanyahu. After 40 years the Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu visited Uganda to end decades of hostility and convince African countries to stop voting against Israel at the United Nations.

Israel is coming back to Africa, and Africa is returning to Israel”. Prime Minister Netanyahu said in remarks welcoming President Kenyatta to Jerusalem in February 2016. A dramatic expression of this deepening alliance was seen in July 2016 when Prime Minister Netanyahu was scheduled to travel to Kenya and Uganda. Israel–Uganda relations have warmed as both countries have worked to resuscitate political and diplomatic ties. Israel has been involved in development projects in the communities in Uganda. There has also been a trickle of Israeli business tours in Uganda, with the intention of exploring investment opportunities. During the visit of Israeli Ambassador to East Africa Gil Haskel, the Ugandan Former Minister of State for Industry Mr. James Muhendo (RIP) encouraged Israeli businessmen to invest in industry, agricultural processing, and tourism.

Israeli companies are also active in Uganda’s infrastructural development and the services industry. Bilateral cooperation currently encompasses agriculture, post harvest technologies, animal husbandry, water sectors, and other industries. He was the first sitting Israeli Prime Minister to visit Africa in over two decades. Before his arrival Mr. Netanyahu said it would be a “very emotional” moment, when he lands at Entebbe International Airport in Uganda, exactly 40 years to the day his brother, Lt Col Jonathan Netanyahu, was killed during an operation to rescue Israeli hostages held by militants linked to the Palestinian cause.
FANG FANG GROUP

Fang Fang Group has been developing over more than a decade to have become an owner of Real Estates Co., Hotel, Restaurant, Coffee export co., Beauty Salon etc. and it has emerged from a small restaurant operation into a multi-national corporation.

Fang Fang group of companies deals with international community inline of business outsourcing and Investment. Business outsourcing gets involvement lines to encourage more investors to invest in Uganda.

Fang Fang has been in touch with the Ministry Of Foreign Affairs and it gives discounts to Diplomats who visit it. It does not only give discounts to diplomats from the Ministry Of Foreign Affairs but also to all government institutions. Fang Fang also deals with the domestic line whereby the employees do voluntary environmental cleaning especially around schools.

Facing severe competition, Fang Fang group relies on its wise policy and persistent endeavor to have positioned itself as a leading company in the region.

Over the year’s development, Fang Fang Group is now considered as an example in the field of business and has been rated as first class in the catering industry, between 1991-2004.

Fang Fang Chinese Restaurant ranked among the leading restaurants in the region. In 2001 the Fang Fang Chinese Restaurant was rated as a top enterprise in the East African region. It was also appraised as a top class company by the Ugandan government in 2002, in 2003 Fang Fang Chinese Restaurant won the international gold star award for quality along with its twin subsidiary Fang Fang Hotel.

The Managing Director is Ms. Fang Min. She was awarded the top woman entrepreneur of 2003 in Uganda.

On 26th May 2004, she visited China with His Excellency Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, the President of the Republic of Uganda and was interviewed by the leaders of ECPR and the country and she successfully fulfilled her weeklong visit.

The General Manager, Mr. Dr. Yu Bin has great experience in the hospitality industry and him with the staff have made Fang Fang Group a leading service provider. Although the company has so far been successful and achieved much, it is never satisfied and it is striving for even greater success.

The Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development has provided to seven Uganda Missions abroad US$ 4 (Bin in FY 2016/17) to pilot the implementation of Commercial and Economic Diplomacy project. The Missions are; Berlin, Abu Dhabi, New Delhi London, Beijing/Guangzhou, Pretoria and Nairobi.

The additional resources to Missions financial support abroad under Commercial and Economic Diplomacy is recognition that Uganda Missions abroad are well positioned to promote Uganda exports to key markets, attract FDI, mobilise resources for development, increase tourism revenue and promote technology transfer for innovation and development among others. The pilot project will create a model which focuses on measurable targets/ performance indicators for each piloting mission and be able to link results to new resources appropriated to the mission under this project. The rest of the 35 Uganda Missions will be brought on board in the MTEF 2016/17–19/20.

Commercial diplomacy was identified as one of the eight strategic objectives in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Strategic Investment Plan II (2015/16–2019/20) contributing to achieving NDP II objectives of transforming Uganda into a middle income society by 2020. Commercial and economic diplomacy looks at the harmonization of Government objectives to business objectives. It is about increasing revenues from Trade, Tourism, Investment promotion, Technology transfer, negotiating conducive policies and opportunities involving both government and business and resource mobilisation for development. In line with the Ministry strategic plan, this translates to promoting Uganda’s national interest abroad. In delivery of the Project outcomes and outputs for this Pilot, MOFA and the Pilot Mission abroad will work closely with the following categories of stakeholders namely;

(A). Ministries
i. Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
ii. Ministry of Finance Planning & Economic Development
iii. State House, Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
iv. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
v. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development

(B). Agencies,
 i. Uganda Investment Authority
ii. Uganda Wildlife Authority
iii. Uganda Chamber of Mines and Petroleum
iv. Uganda Export Promotion Board
v. Uganda Tourism Board

vi. Uganda Coffee Development Authority (UCDA)
vii. National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO)
viii. Uganda Development Cooperation (UDC)
ix. Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
x. Uganda Tea Authority
xi. National Planning Authority (NPA)

(C). Private Sector
i. Uganda Manufacturers Association
ii. Private Sector Foundation

(D). International partners/Agencies
i. UNDP
ii. WTO/ITC Geneva.

• Collect vital information on a wide range of areas that impact on Uganda’s trade relations, tourism, technology, FDI needs (market intelligence) and provide a feedback to stakeholders.
• Increase foreign public awareness about opportunities in Uganda.

The Pilot Project will result in revenue improvements to government, create employment opportunities, stimulate socio-economic growth and help in the implementation of Vision 2040 whose goal is to transform Uganda from a peasantry to a middle income country with an industrialized and modernized economy. Owing to the advantage of geographic location and International Relations, Missions play a key role by interfacing with Governments, Chambers of Commerce, Research Institutions and potential Consumers of Uganda goods and services on behalf of Key Partners.

Uganda Missions abroad are well placed to promote the national image for Uganda as a destination for Tourism and Investment. It is a known statistic by World Tourism or Trade Organization (WTO) that for every ten tourists that visit a country, a Permanent Job is created. Also every tourist who visits a country leaves a minimum of US$ 1,000. If Uganda was to attract two million (2M) Tourists in the FY 2016/17, a minimum of US$ 2,000,000,000 (US$2billion) would be brought to Uganda. It is therefore important that this project be supported by all stakeholders as an obvious vehicle for social economic development.

The author is a Director, Uganda Institute of Diplomacy and International Affairs, Dr Sam Omara
The Chinese Foreign Minister recalled the FOCAC Summit in Johannesburg stating that it provided a fresh impetus for the development of industrial parks in Uganda. Hon Kutesa said that these planned parks were a crucial element for stimulating production and exports.

The two Ministers also took the opportunity to discuss Regional issues, particularly the security situation in South Sudan, Burundi and the DRC. H.E. Yi stated that the stability of East Africa is a priority area for China. With regard to International Development both Ministers agreed that at the outset of implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, they would re-affirm the shared view that implementation of these key global agendas would be guided by the principle of ‘common but differentiated responsibility’ given the special responsibility of special countries to provide the bulk of the means of implementation i.e. financial resources, capacity building and technology transfer.
The examined life is not worth living is a famous dictum uttered by Socrates at his trial for impotency and corrupting the youth, for which he was subsequently sentenced to death. Fear of the same fate not withstanding, there is a need for assessment and improvement in these achievements on the cultural front. As we move forward towards a better understanding of us as a people, and thus seeking a better expression of that common identity, there is a need for authenticity. Currently I contend that there is way too much borrowing from cultural influences in the Western media (especially social media) as well as from other well rooted African cultures like those from Nigerian, Malian and South African tribes. Recently I was amused when attending a prominent Ugandan cultural function where the organizers insisted that I wear a kanzu (tunic) as a symbol of my cultural affiliation forgetting that this particular garment is of Arabian origin.

I have always contended that culture is dynamic. It is always cultivated or grown by subsequent generations through additive or assimilative means. Where as borrowing of norms and cultural practices from other societies is not taboo, per say, the danger lies in an excessive abandonment of one’s traditions in favour of the imported or exotic ones. In fact, it has been put forward in some academic circles that this is the reason why Africa as a continent seems to have remained behind in terms of economic and political terms. These scholarly voices even strengthen their argument by sight like China and India that have made astronomical economic progress due to their adamant retention of their cultural identities. Therefore, for Uganda to develop a unique cultural identity, and here I mean a truly Ugandan cultural identity, we ought to discard the strong tribal attachments for a more fused, synthesized and precipitated way of expressing who we are based on current globalized realities.

Therefore, for Uganda to develop a unique cultural identity, and here I mean a truly Ugandan cultural identity, we ought to discard the strong tribal attachments for a more fused, synthesized and precipitated way of expressing who we are based on current globalized realities. The best example is Kampala’s melting pot effect on language. In Kampala, you will find that a typical youth neither speaks the Queen’s English nor the Kabaka’s Luganda but has evolved a new lingua franca that expresses his or her Hip-hop, Luga-flow (the need to speak Luganda as a show of belonging to the city) and mother tongue needs. This new linguistic expression has been referred to in a derogatory manner as Luyaye (the language of the city urchin). In my view Luyaye is the future of a detribalized Ugandan society just as Lingala is in Congo or better still Kiswahili commonly used in many parts of East and Central Africa.

Having said that, I am fully aware that from the point of view of an outsider, it is easy to spot out a typical Kampala, the characteristics are subtle but visible. The current festive activities in Kampala City give this common expression of culture structure and prominence. There is a need to consciously express and record these distinctive features of our cultural expression as well as acknowledge and own them proudly. Otherwise, there is no culture without a proud people practicing it, as mahatma Gandhi said, “a nation’s culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people.”

The fundamentals of any argument about the importance of domestic politics lie with the degree of freedom countries have in how they interpret their situation in the world. The system has many dimensions, with multiple, often conflicting incentives, confusing signals and complex information. Disagreement within countries over policy leads to the politics of choice among alternatives. Countries evaluate each other’s domestic political situation, but actors derive their preferences from a pattern of domestic influences and the internal politics of other countries. In institutions, interests and ideas within countries are constantly influencing the same factors in other countries.

The impact of interest group political and institutional ideas

The most prominent work of exploring domestic vis-a-vis international interaction has arisen from analysis of the international political economy. Foreign economic policy depends on which side of the Iron Curtain a country was or whether a State was Non-aligned, Neutral or not are long gone. Trade and economic ties now determine the cordiality of relations directly on other Governments foreign policy decisions. Therefore, it can be construed as the deliberate use of mechanisms that enable the involvement of all stakeholders in the foreign affairs of a State. Foreign Policy needs the support and understanding of every stakeholder in the country. Lee (1968) expresses the notion that the world is in an age of Public Diplomacy, an era, so to speak, in which people-to-people dialogues are becoming more important than communication between Sovereign Governments. He argued that democratic Governments are culture resides in the hearts and in the soul of its people.

Research

But ignoring them or uncertainty about how to deal with them does not mean that they do not have a critical role to play in influencing the foreign policy decisions of state including prominent ones like the USA, Russia, China, Japan, Britain, France, Germany or India , among others. These paradigms have led to a new category known as public diplomacy designed to make diplomacy easy. With the advent of the concept and actual practice of public diplomacy new literature on contemporary international relations examines the role of interest groups, domestic institutions, ideas, nongovernmental organizations, civil society traditions, and the second image reversed”, a phrase used by Peter Gourevitch to describe the impact of international pressures on domestic politics (Gourevitch, 1978). Small State diplomacy is characterized by the role it plays in the foreign policy of some of the main factors and conditions which affect diplomacy everywhere and especially physical, geographical and economic constraints as well as other vulnerabilities. These developments which are relatively new are relevant to them too. Uganda’s foreign policy-makers acknowledge the increasing importance of domestic factors in influencing foreign policy and specifically proclaim in a recent document outlining the country’s foreign policy that it will focus on an effective Public Diplomacy, strategic and communication plan; cascading the national communication strategy to the ministry of foreign affairs, missions abroad and engaging the various foreign policy stakeholders, including Civil Society, Media, Private Sector, academia and the international community through publications, seminars, regular press briefings and use of social media (Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2013: 13)

Public Diplomacy

The term Public Diplomacy (PD) was first defined by Edmund Gullion of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University in 1968. He described it as a new type of diplomacy in which both governments and private individuals and groups influence directly or indirectly those attitudes and opinions which bear directly on other Governments foreign policy decisions. Therefore, it can be construed as the deliberate use of mechanisms that enable the involvement of all stakeholders in the foreign affairs of a State. Foreign Policy needs the support and understanding of every stakeholder in the country. Lee (1968) expresses the notion that the world is in an age of Public Diplomacy, an era, so to speak, in which people-to-people dialogues are becoming more important than communication between Sovereign Governments. He argued that democratic Governments are
Globalization and domestic politics: the convergence–divergence theories revisited

Apart from diplomatic relations among more than two actors with particular emphasis on the multilateral diplomacy characteristic of the UN system globalization has made international relations important to scholars of comparative politics, and issues about the internal linkages relevant to foreign policy. That trade influences countries is not a new idea. According to Lennon and Kozoloski (2008) Chinese analysts and policymakers believe that economic globalization creates the open economic system necessary for China’s growth. But Wallerstein (1974) and Anderson (1974) states that Trade Diplomacy in recognition of the role of trade in international relations dates back to the emergence of Holland in the sixteenth century. The implications of the ‘convergence–divergence’ arguments for the linkage between domestic and international relations are instructive. Friedman (1999) wonders whether globalization constrain all countries to become alike, or at least significantly more similar, in their economic policies, institutions, political economy, culture and social structure. Globalization acts as a system, regulating and constraining the units in it; it operates like the system created by realists, a force that shapes the actions of its members. Berger and Dor (1996) also wonder whether there is a substantial amount of slack allowed by the international economic system, so that countries can integrate into the world economy but nevertheless differing in policies, institutions and practices. Lennon and Kozoloski (2008) argue that conflict arises in the international economic system, criticizing international military intervention, and denouncing US unilateralism, Chinese foreign policy in recent years could be described as leaning towards dynamic system maintenance.

With regard to convergence theories governments that have abandoned programs under the pressure of world markets abound. According to Gourevitch (1998), Mitterrand’s socialist government of the early 1980s had to deal with the requirement by the European Monetary Union to reduce deficits and debts, World Bank and IMF demands on Mexico, East Asia, Russia, Ecuador and other countries in the recent years are other examples in which countries have had to revise their programmes under external pressure. How do these pressures work? In a crisis situation such as a failing currency, hyperinflation or political instability (Haggard and Kaufman, 1995) equity investors move against a currency, withdraw assets, or fail to invest in a country whose economic policy they dislike.

Gourevitch (2001) cites Simmons’s (1994) exposition showing that as indicators of policy, in the interwar years, market watchers viewed with circumspection governments, parties and trade unions with leftist tendencies, or connections. In recent years, analysis has informed understanding of the role of regulatory patterns that structural economists, Shinn (2001) argues that investors demand a premium for buying shares in the closed corporate governance model of Germany and Japan over shares in the United States with open models such as Uganda that overprotect external shareholders and investors (Gourevitch, 2001; Roe, 1994). The implications for the globalization debate are quite monumental. According to one view if fundamentally divergent systems can operate effectively, then there is more than one way to be efficient. Economic competition will thus not produce convergence, but rather rivalry, an approach (Gourevitch, 2001). The division of labor will intensify, rewarding the specific features of national production systems. The convergence logic requires the assumption that whatever the political resistance to doing so, there really is only one right way of doing things and the market has the capacity to reward those countries which do that. Divergence brings to the fore the importance of domestic politics. External pressures do not translate themselves into policy automatically. Some political actors within a country must decide that accepting the dictates of the pressure is better than resistance. Evans (1979) analyzed compradors, the domestic allies of foreign capital but allies or not, policies do require considerable domestic support, which implies interest group power, institutional aggregation and ideology.
Technology at hand

IT SOFTWARE AND SECURITY SOLUTIONS

IT HARDWARE AND EQUIPMENT

MANAGED IT SERVICES

CUSTOM SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

When was company established?
IT Office Uganda Limited was established in 2008.

What are the key values and principles of your company?

Integrity: We strongly endeavor to be an organization where professional integrity and fair play flourish.

Pursuit of Excellence: We strive to exceed the expectations of our clients.

Teamwork: We reward initiative and innovation, and lay greater emphasis on team performance.

Partnership: We value strategic business partnerships with customers and business partners, and invest in their long-term development.

Ownership: We promote an environment of personal accountability that delivers consistent results against commitments.

Our Key Clients

- Pride Microfinance Ltd.
- World Consults
- Uganda National Roads Authority
- Muni University
- Jubilee Life Insurance Company of Uganda Limited
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- Microfinance Support Centre Ltd
- Uganda Communications Commission

What are your future plans and aspirations for your company?

- To become a leading IT Solutions and Services provider through Innovation and Creativity.
- Expand operations within the East African Community and beyond.

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Art work by Xenson, Nyiri Mundu Menye 1
Another audience in the domestic domain is the sundry publics that, theoretically, have the capacity to remove leaders from power through attaining desired objectives. Public accountability in a democracy limits the scope of possible behaviors that happens in a perceived or real autocracy where the leaders have fewer constraints. Citizens are, however, often unwilling to evaluate the future in connection to the cost they think leaders will avoid paying. In a democracy it is harder to shift policy quickly, hence they are more credible in the commitments they make (Schultz, 1999). Democracies may take longer to make decisions, but these have more stability because they have a broader engagement and participation of society in the approval process (Martin, 2000).

The difficulty of Croucher’s audience costs is that democracies are less effective in conducting and formulating foreign policy (Lifschitz, 1975). It can be argued that ‘audience costs’ may widen the bargaining space of a government in negotiating for the cooperation and support of the various domestic stakeholders. If democracy opens up political processes by allowing citizens to express their opinions, leaders are able to focus on the costs in order to make concessions (Cowley, 1995; Schultz, 1999). Oftentimes agreement is more difficult to reach in a democratic system because of the inherent need for negotiation, compromise and discussion before a consensus is achieved and it is more sustainable and credible once concluded (Martin, 1994) argues, for example, that opinions of the public in the European Union give greater credibility to agreements than would be the case if they were secretly executed by the Government and opinion leaders along the backstairs of the public domain.

However it is also important to note that in traditional diplomatic secrecy is an effective tool for untangling sensitive issues but the new paradigm towards public diplomacy is not open debate as being the most effective in producing better results that produce a sustainable foreign policy because, peremptory leaders are not fully able to limit the boundary of discussion and sensitive issues. The international system is not open to the power to influence events and decisions invarably shape the considerations that ultimately enter a foreign policy decision. Sen (1981) argues that since the eighteenth century, famines have occurred not because they were insufficient food but because the poor lacked the voice or power to articulate and make their needs felt, thus to have food made available to them. He argues that hunger is a condition found in many countries because they are disenchanted; the leaders pay lip service to women emancipation and catch phrases like ‘affirmative action’. According to Lake (1992) mass publics may be more aware of the deadly threat than are the leaders; they are not less beligerent or xenophobic, but more apprehensive of politically risky projects.

The Information Revolution makes the control of people’s minds and moves by governments more difficult but popular demands and pressures set much of the agenda of the foreign policy and domestic policies (Koffmann, 2000). Chinese officials have come to accept that governments must listen to the views of the various stakeholders in foreign policy but implement policy in accordance with the national interest not of the stakeholders. Related to this, the Chinese authorities are struggling to control the impact of social media via the Internet in order to both control the mass publics in China let alone in a democracy elsewhere understand the issues at stake all the time or even some of the time anyway?

Information Theory gives new answers to this old question. Foreign policy is not the only issue that requires information and analysis; health, environment, science policy, safety standards for products all involve complexity beyond the reach of most people, and, for the wide range of issue areas, the EAC governments, it is important to introduce legally binding mechanisms for stakeholder engagement at the regional level. In this construct an inclusive approach (ICUTS Geneva Resource Centre, 2010). From a methodological point of view, it is hard to define and test the movement from the first to the second stage is an empirical issue. Is the EU more than the average international institution, but not a nation, what is it? Perhaps we need new categories. The study of the EU’s institutional design concepts from formal modeling on the decision rules of the Union, the debates about reform and expansion (Isbelis and Money, 1997), the role of the European Court of Justice, its ability to strengthen the Union through its rulings and the internalization of these rulings in each country (Alter, 1998); the negotiation of Union-wide standards and regulations governing commerce, finance, health and other technical issues (Compa and Schmidt, 2000); the EU is the most advanced contemporary example of sustainable integration. Can the same happen in Africa? Or does the region lack some crucial element?

How Balkanization or State decomposition factors impact international politics

While new states like South Sudan emerge, older ones, such as Libya and Syria have, though not irretrievably, fallen apart thereby changing the constituent elements of the international system. When former Libyan leader Muammar Al-Gaddafi had some misunderstanding with former Egyptian President General Anwar Al-Sadat, the latter was a leader without a country and war was reserved to a country’s foreign policy. A proactive role of the former Egyptian President General Anwar Al-Sadat and his political party the Muslim Brotherhood. In Tivework by Beineke, Egypt is a country without a leader was a leader without a country, and foreign wars are often arise from the assertion of cultural distinctions, extremist religious perceptions and posturing, language, and ethnicity. The carve-up of territories has left people living peacefully for many decades in Iraq, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and now Syria suddenly begin killing each other? A revealing literature has emerged on this topic.

The writer, a former career diplomat who heads of the Think-Tank UCFR [Uganda Council for Foreign Relations], is a member of the Think-Tank UCFR [Uganda Council for Foreign Relations].

The Diplomat | Special Edition

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This draws the observer and student of foreign policy as well as international relations away from looking at the various factors that lead to the absorption or opposition of these international norms and power. The theoretical and research issues raised by constructivist foreign policy. How for analyzing the range of issues arising over values in international relations: human rights which now include gay rights, democracy, requires norms and concerns on areas like abortion, the environment, the death penalty and cultural autonomy such as the quest for Federalism in the Burmese and other regions of Uganda. Are such values universal, local or regional? This poses problems to the analysis and understanding of the linkage between domestic politics and foreign policy. How not to be known whether the ideas are ‘alien imports’ or ‘imposed’? Debates on norms in international relations point to domestic politics and foreign policy. How do norms appear to be- norms are opposed or supported by sundry publics, which by the same token links the discussion to all the debates on how to explain the domestic outcomes of foreign policy.

**Domestic politics and non-state processes:**

**The internationalization of NGOs**

But returning to the theme of NGOs, recent work on them builds on advancing arguments about new types of transnational groups, the role of norms and new forms of civil society. NGOs act across national borders to push for various goals: the environment, human rights, equality for women, working conditions for children (Keck and Sikkink, 1998). They are the school place NGOs in the framework of transnational forces as comprising a kind of ‘civil society’ at the international level (Bull, 1977). These ideas reflect the rise of civil society by comparatists interested in democratization (Diaz, 1993; Putnam et al., 1993). In terms of domestic politics, this leads to the centralization of formal and informal processes of the states in shaping policy outcomes, toward the study of social institutions. Consumer boycotts are an interesting example of consumers in the western world forcing countries to comply with child labor or environmental rules without formal government legislation by refusing to buy products that have not met NGO standards (Kaufman, 2000). Alternatively, NGOs, along with other aspects of civil society and transnational forces, can be located in domestic political processes. Variance in the impact of transnational forces turn on differences in domestic structures and Keck and Sikkink (1998) identify this in the case of natural gas. Hence, when protesters in Uganda are blocked by the Police from effectively putting pressure on their government they link up with sympathetic NGOs abroad that are able to pressure their governments to put pressure on the government. The power of NGOs turns on their ability to persuade citizens in the democratic country to sanction their government unless they follow their suggestions.

NGOs can be categorized as interest groups, operating like political parties that have not been captured by NGOs. (Kaufman, 2000). Alternatively, NGOs along with other aspects of civil society and transnational forces, can be located in domestic political processes. Variance in the impact of transnational forces turns on differences in domestic structures and Keck and Sikkink (1998) identify this in the case of natural gas. Hence, when protesters in Uganda are blocked by the Police from effectively putting pressure on their government they link up with sympathetic NGOs abroad that are able to pressure their governments to put pressure on the government. The power of NGOs turns on their ability to persuade citizens in the democratic country to sanction their government unless they follow their suggestions.

**The military and trade lodges**

Gourevitch (2001) refers to the ‘Cold War’ argument that military policies are about American dominance in the world, and that trade policies are about competition between the political pressures to make the world a more peaceful and prosperous place for all. This view is challenged by international relations theory that has generally ignored the impact of the EU and the disintegration of the USSR. The impact of the EU lies in the way its institutional influence the bargaining process with national governments. The EC has now shifted toward concerns with institutional design and effective governance, in which democratization is part. This debate has changed in recent times, with a widespread interest in transparency and good governance.

The rapid growth of East Asia and Japan in the post-war years and now China, have undermined quite significantly the dependency notion of world systems theorizing about growth: the idea that countries were confined to a particular location in the global division of labor from which they could not move. Is it Communist ideology with Chinese characters or inevitable metamorphosis into capitalism? As the People’s Republic of China experience clearly different processes of development, each with its own sets of economic choices, China chose to abandon the policy of propagating its version of communism and substituted it with a policy that focused on trade and economic relations. Suhr (2000) argues that China’s development policy is rooted in the fact that the Chinese economy remains the main bright spot in Asia and is a major source of international economic dynamism. And Fegerdiam (2008) explores China’s challenge to Pax Americana. Shambaugh (2000) too alludes to the new paradigm. With the end of the neoliberal-liberal perspective that characterized the Cold War, China like Uganda since 1996, has radically embarked on a new path in foreign policy which is benchmarked not by International relations theory has generally ignored the impact of the EU and the disintegration of the USSR. The impact of the EU lies in the way its institutional influence the bargaining process with national governments. The EC has now shifted toward concerns with institutional design and effective governance, in which democratization is part. This debate has changed in recent times, with a widespread interest in transparency and good governance.

The military and trade lodges: Gourevitch (2001) refers to the ‘Cold War’ argument that military policies are about American dominance in the world, and that trade policies are about competition between the political pressures to make the world a more peaceful and prosperous place for all. This view is challenged by international relations theory that has generally ignored the impact of the EU and the disintegration of the USSR. The impact of the EU lies in the way its institutional influence the bargaining process with national governments. The EC has now shifted toward concerns with institutional design and effective governance, in which democratization is part. This debate has changed in recent times, with a widespread interest in transparency and good governance.
Current wisdom is that China’s WTO participation reiterates its new attitude toward leadership in a globalized world. China’s Strategies seem to reflect the emerging Chinese interest in exploring how economic globalization can change the parameters of great power politics, in their words, from a traditional ‘zero-sum game’ to a ‘win-win’ relationship in which there are no absolute winners or losers. The days when China during the Cultural Revolution under Chairman Mao Tse-Tung and at a time China and the Soviet Union for leadership of the Communist world called Soviet Russia ‘revisionist’ are over. According to the Editor of Global Times, an English language daily published in Beijing, Monday, June 11, 2012 China’s and Russia’s geopolitical positions are moving closer as ‘both are independentglobal strategic powers facing western-dominated rules being imposed on the world. As long as the broad geopolitical strategic environment remains, the two countries will have more strategic cooperation than disagreements’, the Editor concludes. Chinese officials allude to the necessity of Public Relations as a foreign policy driver and the wisdom of working with the media to promote the national interest. But they are emphatic that while listening to the divergent views of all the stakeholders such as the Academia, Media, NGOs, IGOs and Opposition Political Parties it is good practice that national interests must prevail not those of the stakeholders and the media ought to be controlled or guided when it becomes irresponsible. Given the Chinese penchant for central organization and control, the views expressed in the Editorial must have been blessed, so to speak, by Chinese Government official approval and indicates the current level of relations between China and Russia.

The Editorial in Global Times (June 15th, 2012) states that the West’s political pressures over China has offended China’s core interests and that proper counter-measures are necessary. Since its reform, China has accepted some political concepts from the West, but Chinese officials maintain that it is not the same as unconditionally following orders from the West, the editorial continues. The editorial also stated that China has to resist the West’s attempt to interfere in its internal political affairs as a requirement for China’s political sovereignty. As policy-makers seek advice from institutionalists on the design of good governance institutions, they discover conflicting advice (Macintyre, 2001). One branch of the institutionalist schools contends that democracy, with its multiple veto-gates, inhibits decisive action, so that authoritarian governments have an advantage. The other approach portrays the veto-gates as builders of consensus and commitment, so that democratic governments have the willingness and capacity to be consistent (Shugart and Haggard, 2001). International pressures, domestic political-processes and institutions bore well in this regard. Haggard and Kaufman explore the ways in which democracy influences the adjustment countries make to internal economic pressures in developing countries (Haggard and Kaufman, 1995). Further progress on the role of institutions requires more research work integrating institutional analysis with ideas about interests and ideas for countries where democratic institutions exist but have not been respected. There is a challenge in not only classifying but also in characterizing authoritarian regimes. Authoritarian regimes are no longer modeled as unitary states, expressing the will of a dominant leader. China is now ruled by an oligarchy that changes periodically not a single individual. The past is no longer allowed to bear down so heavily on the present and structures can attain high office has also gone down. As it were, the past has apparently freed the future. Experts on the former USSR and Nazi Germany introduced ideas of competing forces within these regimes. It has nevertheless been rather difficult to use all of the tools of institutionalist analysis because of the need to find a clear utility function for leaders and a stable account of their constituencies and incentives. In western style democracies, leaders can be assumed to seek re-election every after a specified period. Leaders, the functional equivalent of the electorate and transparent voting systems ought to be found in order to define the leaders’ objective utility function. Roeder (1993) has contrived the concept of a ‘selectorate’ to solve this political accountability equation and apply it to the former Soviet Union and China, respectively.

Authoritarian leaders did not have to win public elections but they needed to maintain the support of key élites and figures in society to remain in power; hence the need for propaganda and an elaborate system of crony capitalism (Bueno de Mesquita, et al., 1999a, and 1999b). Providing satisfying descriptions of authoritarian regimes from an institutionalist’s point of view is still difficult. Leaders appear to wield some discretion, despite the constraints of a ‘selectorate’. They can manipulate institutions and their ‘selectorate’ with greater ease than in a conventional democracy, which leaves the game in flux. This is a promising field for further research; linking together insights from institutionalism, advances in the modeling of interests in the open globalized economy, and the evolution of ideas and concepts about appropriate models of institutions and development models for the developing world (Gourevitch, 1978).

How Domestic Politics shaped by cultural obsession or neo-constructivism

How do norms impact on domestic politics? Norms shape preferences. As with any other variable involving preferences such as economic interest, the study of norms requires analysis of why one or another normative orientation predominates. Ideas, understandings, discourses lean towards political sociology, groups advocate or oppose institutions which favor or hinder them, and prior cultural commitments that encourage or oppose their adoption. Political sociology can be non-ideational or it can itself be cultureless in its causal mechanisms. Integrative work on norms explores these dimensions. Keck and Sikkink (1998) show how when NGOs put pressure on governments to assist individuals and groups in other countries seeking to defend human rights they need to mobilize voters, make allies, influence elections and work through political institutions. Wessels (1992, and 1999) contends that totalitarian states peremptorily construct their peoples’ understandings of world affairs; how they are socialized into accepting rules implies that a peremptory way of thinking which downplays the arena of domestic politics.