

8. DIPLOMACY

Diplomacy is the art and practice of conducting negotiations between representatives of states. It usually refers to international diplomacy, the conduct of international relations through the intercession of professional diplomats with regard to issues of peace-making, trade, war, economics, culture, environment, and human rights. International treaties are usually negotiated by diplomats prior to endorsement by national politicians. In an informal or social sense, diplomacy is the employment of tact to gain strategic advantage or to find mutually acceptable solutions to a common challenge, one set of tools being the phrasing of statements in a non-confrontational, or polite manner.

TYPES OF DIPLOMACY

There are a variety of diplomatic categories and diplomatic strategies employed by organizations and governments to achieve their aims, each with its own advantages and sign aid or other types of monetary policy as a means

Kcuous displays of military strength as a means of disadvantages.

Appeasement

Appeasement is a policy of making concessions to an aggressor in order to avoid confrontation.

Soft power

Soft power, sometimes called hearts and minds diplomacy, is the "cultivation of relationships, respect, or even admiration, from others in order to gain influence, as opposed to more coercive approaches.

Monetary diplomac

Monetary diplomac is the use of foreign aid or other types of monetary policy as a means to achieve a diplomatic agenda.

Gunboat diplomacy

Gunboat diplomacy is exercising influence through communication with the general public in another nation, rather than attempting to influence the nation's government directly. This communication may take the form of propaganda, or more benign forms such as citizen diplomacy, individual interactions between average citizens of two or more nations.

Nuclear diplomacy

Nuclear diplomacy is the area of diplomacy related to preventing nuclear proliferation and nuclear war. One of the most well-known (and most controversial) philosophies of nuclear diplomacy is mutually assured destruction (MAD).

WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF DIPLOMACY?

Diplomacy in international relations is sometimes described as soft power, as opposed to the hard power of threatened, or actual war. It has been argued that diplomacy is only relevant, or useful if the country that is exercising it has the power to back up the soft power with the hard. This also means that its value depends upon the standing that any particular country has within the world, and alongside any country that it is having any political relationship with. Global power relationships have a tendency to be fluid and any alterations can impact upon the effectiveness of diplomacy.

Hard power can often be used as a tempter for countries hitherto reluctant, to open up communications and for diplomacy, the softer power, to step in and to make attractive the usual three objectives of foreign policy, values and culture. Diplomacy is also used as a way for nations to get other countries to bow to their way of thinking when it comes to tackling issues that affect everybody, such as climate change and the HIV epidemic.

Naturally, nobody wants economic sanctions or the threat of war, so diplomacy is vitally important. It is interesting to note that the more China becomes a military power, and, therefore, very capable of exercising its hard power, the more people are participating in cultural exchanges such as learning the language, and studying Chinese cultural expertise such as art, music and architecture. This awakening of cultural knowledge is an important diplomatic tool. Having the Olympics in Beijing was the perfect opportunity to bring nations together in an overt display of diplomacy, and was effective in bring China to the forefront of the world's consciousness. Diplomacy could be seen as being a form

of propaganda in as much as it helps to shape notions about particular nations or organisations.

OLD DIPLOMACY AND IT'S RELEVANCE

Old diplomacy in the olden days was based on bilateral agreement. It was based on secrecy and special relations between two states and sometimes more. After, the the collapsed of the the League of Nations, and the second second world war, there was the need for; the creation of another organisation that will bring all states together in order to avoid another war from escalating. The creation of the United Nations pave way for open discussion making it hard for secret diplomacy. Even though Secret diplomacy still exist in the twenty-first century, it still happens and negotiation are being held between heads of states or representatives and it is more multilateral discussions that open discussion among states, the are no secret discussion between different states. The establishment of New diplomacy is based on the foundation of old diplomacy and how to imprbvgnjt on order to prevent another¹ world war war from happening and to promote bussines agenda, as well as stopping human right violators.

To understand how diplomacy have been established, there are embassies and consular's in almost all over the world to strengthen the agreement among member states, as re presentation of home government abroad, example on the 7th of September 2012 "The Canadian government cited Iran's support for Syrian President Bashar Al-Assad and failure to comply with UN inspectors as the reason for the •move", in their foreign policies represented home country aboard and also to seek the welfare of their citizens in diaspora and failure to comply with the agreement and leads to sanctions.

In this twenty-first century,".United Nations has been the world platform for nation leaders to openly dicUss conflicts and the prevention of another world war from occurring. States often works together in order to prevent the use of Nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction's. "Nuclear weapons are new tools for diplomats to keep peace and balance of power in the world". The Existence of old diplomacy has paved way for the creation of new diplomacy and and to strengthens special relations among nations.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY

The sanctity of diplomats has long been observed. This sanctity has come to be known as diplomatic immunity. While there have been a number of cases where diplomats have been killed, this is normally viewed as a great breach of honour. Genghis Khan and the Mongols were well known for strongly insisting on the rights of diplomats, and they would often wreak horrific vengeance against any state that violated these rights.

Diplomatic rights were established in the mid-17th century in Europe and have spread throughout the world. These rights were formalized by the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which protects diplomats from being persecuted or prosecuted while on a diplomatic mission. If a diplomat does commit a serious crime while in a host country he may be declared as persona non grata (unwanted person). Such diplomats are then often tried for the crime in their homeland.

Diplomatic communications are also viewed as sacrosanct, and diplomats have long been allowed to carry documents across borders without being searched. The mechanism for this is the so-called "diplomatic bag" (or, in some countries, the "diplomatic pouch"). While radio and digital communication have become more standard for embassies, diplomatic pouches are still quite common and some countries, including the United States, declare entire shipping containers as diplomatic pouches to bring sensitive material (often building supplies) into a country

In times of hostility, diplomats are often withdrawn for reasons of personal safety, as well as in some cases when the host country is friendly but there is a perceived threat from internal dissidents. Ambassadors and other diplomats are sometimes recalled temporarily by their home countries as a way to express displeasure with the host country. In both cases, lower- level employees still remain to actually do the business of diplomacy.

Small state diplomacy

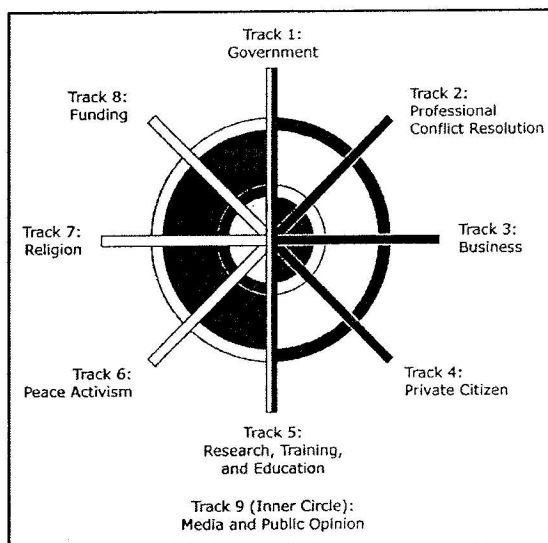
Small state diplomacy is receiving increasing attention in diplomatic studies and international relations. Small states are particularly affected by developments which are .determined beyond their borders such as climate change, water security and shifts in the global economy. Diplomacy is the main vehicle by which small states are able to ensure that their goals are addressed

in the global arena. These factors mean that small states have strong incentives to support international cooperation. But with limited resources at their disposal, "conducting effective diplomacy poses unique challenges for small states.

MULTI-TRACK DIPLOMACY

Multi-Track Diplomacy is a conceptual way to view the process of international peacemaking as a living system. It looks at the web of interconnected activities, individuals, institutions, and communities that operate together for a common goal: a world at peace. Multi-Track Diplomacy is an expansion of the Track One, Track Two" paradigm that has defined the conflict resolution field during the last decade.

Track One Diplomacy is official government diplomacy whereby communication and interaction is between governments. Track Two Diplomacy is the unofficial interaction and intervention of non-state actors. A term for operating on several tracks simultaneously, including official and unofficial conflict, resolution efforts, citizen and scientific exchanges, international business negotiations, international cultural and athletic activities, and other cooperative efforts. These efforts could be led by governments, professional organizations, businesses, churches, media, private citizens, training and educational institutes, activists, and funders.



INVENTION OF MULTI-TRACK DIPLOMACY

The multi-track system originated due to the inefficiency of pure government mediation. Moreover, increases in intrastate conflict (conflicts within a state) in the 1990s confirmed that "Track One Diplomacy" was not an effective method for securing international cooperation or resolving conflicts. Rather, there needed to be a more interpersonal approach in addition to government mediation. For that reason, former diplomat Joseph Montville invented "Track Two Diplomacy" in order to incorporate citizens with diversity and skills into the mediation process.

Still, Dr. Louise Diamond, co-founder of IMTD, recognized that lumping all track-two activities under one label did not capture the complexity or breadth of unofficial diplomacy. Therefore, she coined the phrase "multi-track diplomacy," in order to incorporate all aspects of mediation from the ground-level work of private citizens to the top-level meetings of state heads. Multi-Track Diplomacy utilizes all levels of society in order to determine the needs and facilitate communication between all levels of society.

Ambassador John McDonald added further "tracks" by expanding Track Two Diplomacy into four separate tracks: conflict resolution professionals, business, private citizens, and the media.

In 1991, Dr. Diamond and Ambassador McDonald expanded the number of tracks to nine. They added four new tracks: religion, activism, research, training, and education, and philanthropy. Tracks two through nine help prepare an environment that will welcome positive change carried out by track-one or government. At the same time, they can make sure that government decisions are carried out and implemented properly. This cross-fertilization of the official and non-government sectors of the society allows change to happen.

MULTI-TRACK DESIGN

Dr. Diamond and Ambassador McDonald reorganized the relationship between the various tracks. Instead of putting track one at the top of the hierarchy, with all the "unofficial" tracks following the direction of track one, Diamond and McDonald redesigned the diagram and placed the tracks in an interconnected circle. No one track is more important than the other,

and no one track is independent from the others. Each track has its own resources, values, and approaches, but since they are all linked, they can operate more powerfully when they are coordinated.

Each track operates together as a system. Thus, IMTD's systems-based approach to conflict resolution.

IMTD utilizes its systems-based approach by recognizing that the transformation of deep-rooted conflicts cannot be left solely to governmental entities, but must be expanded to include non-governmental actors, civil society and other informal channels. By expanding the approach to peacemaking and peacebuilding outside of Track One, IMTD works to ensure a holistic, comprehensive approach to conflict transformation with a greater likelihood of long-term, sustainable place.

NINE TRACKS IN THE MULTI-TRACK SYSTEM

Track 1 - Government, or Peacemaking through Diplomacy. This is the world of official diplomacy, policymaking, and peacebuilding as expressed through formal aspects of the governmental process. Official discussions typically involving high-level political and military leaders and focusing on cease-fires, peace talks, and treaties and other agreements.

Track 2 - Nongovernment/Professional, or Peacemaking through Conflict Resolution. This is the realm of professional nongovernmental action attempting to analyze, prevent, resolve, and manage international conflicts by non-state actors. Unofficial dialogue and problem-solving activities aimed at building relationships and encouraging new thinking that can inform the official process. Track 2 activities typically involve influential academic, religious, and NGO leaders and other civil society actors who can interact more freely than high-ranking officials. Some analysts use the term track 1.5 to denote a situation in which official and non-official actors work together to resolve conflicts.

Track 3 - Business, or Peacemaking through Commerce. This is the field of business and its actual and potential effects on peacebuilding through the provision of economic opportunities, international friendship and understanding, informal channels of communication, and support for other peacemaking activities. : People-to-people diplomacy undertaken by

individuals and private groups to encourage interaction and understanding between hostile communities and involving awareness raising and empowerment within these communities. Normally focused at the grassroots level, this type of diplomacy often involves organizing meetings and conferences, generating media exposure, and political and legal advocacy for marginalized people and communities.

Track 4 - Private Citizen, or Peacemaking through Personal Involvement. This includes the various ways that individual citizens become involved in peace and development activities through citizen diplomacy, exchange programs, private voluntary organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and special-interest groups.

Track 5 - Research, Training, and Education, or peacemaking through Learning. This track includes three related worlds: research, as it is connected to university programs, think tanks, and special-interest research centers; training programs that seek to provide training in practitioner skills such as negotiation, mediation, conflict resolution, and third-party facilitation; and education, including kindergarten through PhD programs that cover various aspects of global or cross-cultural studies, peace and world order studies, and conflict analysis, management, and resolution.

Track 6 - Activism, or Peacemaking through Advocacy. This track covers the field of peace and environmental activism on such issues as disarmament, human rights, social and economic justice, and advocacy of special-interest groups regarding specific governmental policies.

Track 7 - Religion, or Peacemaking through Faith in action. This examines the beliefs and peace-oriented actions of spiritual and religious communities and such morality-based movements as pacifism, sanctuary, and nonviolence.

Track 8 - Funding, or Peacemaking through Providing Resources. This refers to the funding community—those foundations and individual philanthropists that provide the financial support for many of the activities undertaken by the other tracks.

Track 9 - Communications and the Media, or Peacemaking through Information. This is the realm of the voice of the people: how public opinion gets shaped

and expressed by the media- print, film, video, radio, electronic systems, the arts.

The multi-track diagram visually represents the ideas, beliefs and commitments of the organization. The eight points of the diagram stand for each track of diplomacy with the inner circle that represents public opinion and communication (ninth track) and ties all the tracks together, the way the power of communication helps integrate society. The diagram became a recognized and respected logo in the world of conflict resolution specialists and conflict management.

TRACK ONE DIPLOMACY

The term 'Diplomacy' refers to the interaction between nation-states. Traditionally, diplomacy was carried out by government officials, diplomats who negotiated treaties, trade policies, and other international agreements. The process of negotiations ranges from very formal to informal, but it tends to be fairly adversarial and competitive, relying on distributive or positional bargaining strategies that assume a win-lose situation. The goal is to maintain power over weaker nations and a balance of power with nations of equal status. Although conflict resolution theorists have developed a multi-faceted understanding of power, diplomacy still focuses on the "power over" approach, believing that power is a zero sum commodity—the more you have, the less I have. This encourages positional bargaining, rather than a more integrative or cooperative approach.

Although several efforts have been made to alter the adversarial nature of traditional diplomacy, none has been very successful. The first was the League of Nations which called for open diplomacy and collective security. Although the plan was developed by the U.S. President Woodrow Wilson, the United States failed to support the idea, and the League quickly failed. The United Nations was a second attempt at collective security and international cooperation. The UN has certainly been much more successful than the League of Nations, but it still has not been able to overcome power rivalries (especially during the Cold War, but, to some extent, even now) and lacks the money to enable it to completely carry out its mandate. For this reason, and given the general ineffectiveness of traditional diplomacy, more and more attention is being given to

what has come to be known as "track two" or "citizen" diplomacy- international negotiations carried out by private citizens, rather than official diplomats. Most advocates of track two approaches argue that they are not a replacement for track one, but rather a supplement to them. Often track two approaches can precede official negotiations, laying the groundwork and establishing a certain level of trust between people; sometimes they occur simultaneously

TRACK II DIPLOMACY

Track II diplomacy is a specific kind of informal diplomacy, in which non-officials (academic scholars, retired civil and military officials, public figures, and social activists) engage in dialogue, with the aim of conflict resolution, or confidence-building. This sort of diplomacy is especially useful after events which can be interpreted in a number of different ways, both parties recognize this fact, and neither side wants to escalate or involve third parties for fear of the situation spiraling out of control. The informal nature of Track II diplomacy allows serious and potentially dangerous issues to be discussed in an open, non-official forum.

In 1981, Joseph Montville, then a U.S. State Department employee, coined the phrases Track One and Track Two diplomacy in "Foreign Policy According to Freud," which appeared in *Foreign Policy* (Montville & Davidson, 1981). Track One diplomacy was what diplomats did—formal negotiations between nations conducted by professional diplomats. Track Two diplomacy referred to conflict resolution efforts by professional non-governmental conflict resolution practitioners and theorists. Track Two has as its object the reduction or resolution of conflict, within a country or between countries, by lowering the anger or tension or fear that exists, through improved communication and a better understanding of each other's point of view.

The efforts of these conflict resolution professionals, generally operating through non-governmental organizations (NGO) and universities, arose from the realization by diplomats and others that formal official-government-to-government interactions were not necessarily the most effective methods for securing international cooperation or resolving differences.

Track two diplomacy is unofficial, non-structured interaction. It is always open minded, often altruistic, and strategically optimistic, based on best case analysis. Its underlying assumption is that actual or potential conflict can be resolved or eased by appealing to common human capabilities to respond to good will and reasonableness. Scientific and cultural exchanges are examples of track two diplomacy.

There are two basic processes in track two diplomacy. The first consists of facilitated workshops that bring members of conflicting groups together to

develop personal relationships, understand the conflict from the perspective of others, and develop joint strategies for solving the conflict. The second process involves working to shift public opinion: "Here the task is a psychological one which consists of reducing the sense of victimhood of the parties and rehumanizing the image of the adversary.

Methods for conducting these activities are still evolving as is the thinking around which individuals representing various roles and functions in society and government should be included.