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Africa and the Challenges of Globalization: an Overview

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ABSTRACT
Globalization is a highly contested and perhaps most hotly debated concept in the world's socio-economic and political arena. It continues to engender anxiety, instigate debates and controversies, protests and demonstrations that are sometimes violent. The processes of globalization are posing new sets of complex challenges to the politically unstable, debt- ridden, technologically backward and dependent African countries. As a consequence, their individual capacity to function effectively and sustainably in the international market place is becoming increasingly compromised. The paper examined the concept of globalization, its history and challenges for the African Continent. While identifying globalization as one of the recent developments currently shaping the world, it focuses on its socio-cultural, economic and political challenges, its consequences and implications for Africa, particularly in the realm of benefits, requisite input into the policy-making process and the encapsulating assertiveness of the global village. The position of the paper is that, the challenges posed by globalization to Africa outweigh whatever benefits derivable from the process. The paper concludes that strategies on how these negative outcomes could be mitigated or ameliorated for the overall benefit of Africa should necessarily be formulated by African leaders themselves.

Keywords: Globalization; Polarization; Challenges; Africa; Overview.

1. INTRODUCTION

In contemporary Africa the processes of globalization are posing new sets of complex challenges to the politically unstable, debt overhang, technologically backward and dependent African nations. Since the late 1980s, the socio-economic and political conditions of the continent have been widely rated as the most deplorable in the world. This is visibly manifested in the weak growth of productive sector, poor export performance, mounting debts, deterioration in socio-economic conditions and increasing decay in institutional capacity (Anyanwu 1992)

Globalization is not a new feature in the world economy (Goldfrank, 2000).The era before the First World War was one in which strong globalization tendencies produced a very uneven pattern of global economic development, exposing the limits of global economic integration. For example, the integration of the African economy into the capitalist economy is part of the globalizing tendencies of capitalism (Ogbeifun 2007). Thus, colonialism provided a framework for the dependence of African economies on the economy of Western countries. African economies became producers of raw materials for industries in advanced capitalist-societies (Nayyar, 1997).

The process of globalization started in a small way in the 19th century. This was when capital moved from Europe to open up new areas in America and Australia mostly in the building of rail road systems and Agriculture that will be central to the expansion of capital (Rourke and Williamson 1999) The subsequent maturation of joint stock companies and developments in the areas of banking, industrial capital and technology, aided among other things the scramble for and partition of Africa and, its then attendant rapacious exploitation of these parts of the world (Ogbeifun 2007) The West no longer needs to compromise, as before, its ideology of globalized culture on account of Communism(Robinson 2004) The Washington consensus proclaimed victory over the Marxist- Leninists system of state communism in the international system. Under the Washington consensus market capitalism metamorphosed into globalization of the world economy (Ogbeifun 2007).

2. CONCEPTUAL CLARIFICATIONS

There is no agreement among scholars on the actual meaning of globalization. This is so because the process is a highly contested and perhaps the most hotly debated concept in the world's political, social and economic arena. It continues to engender anxiety, enormous debates, controversy, protest and demonstration that are sometimes violent. Consequently series of meanings have been associated with it. For the purpose of this paper we will attempt some definitions of the concept.

Globalization is "simply the triumph of a capitalist world economy tied together by a global division of labour" (Goldfrank, 2000, p. 152). This system is driven by the logic of capital accumulation. Michael Ikon (2005) observed that Globalization is a process that integrates national economies through trade and financial interaction with the international economy. This is made possible through the increasing linkages among countries and the direct investment, technological development and advancement in telecommunication, which has increased global welfare and transformed the world into a global village.The definition above lays emphasis on the fact that globalization has increased global welfare. The argument that globalization has increased global welfare may be viewed with skepticism when weighed against the backdrop of mass poverty across Africa. For, as Martin Khor (2000) observed:

> Scholars who attribute global prosperity to globalization fail to look at the disparities and unequal distribution of its gains on individual nations, globalization is an unequal distribution of gains and losses which has led to polarization between advanced countries that gain and the many developing ones that lose out or marginalized (p. 34).

Globalization, polarization and wealth creation are therefore linked through the same process, whereby investment, resources, growth and modern technologies are domiciled in developed countries while leaving the developing countries in great need and want of these values. This is because import liberalization tends to harm production in low income generating countries causing both economic and political problems ranging from poverty to instability (Martin Khor, 2000). The uneven and unequal nature of the present globalization process is manifested in the fast growing gap between the rich and poor people of the world, the developed and the developing countries (Awake 2000).

Deepak Nayyar (1997), writing on "Globalization: The Past in our Future" asserted that the major reason why developing countries are not able to benefit from globalization is due largely to several weaknesses. These include; lack of domestic economic capacity and social infrastructure following colonial experience, low export prices and significant unbalance terms of trade as well as debt crises and the burden of debt servicing (5).

However, the argument that developing countries have not done well in the world economy because of their colonial history, has been refuted by some scholars who argue that though the notion is interesting and resonates within larger section of the African community, it can be dismissed fairly quickly because several countries in Asia and Latin America had similar colonial experiences as those in Africa but have been able to make substantial progress in terms of accelerating growth, reducing poverty and narrowing income gap (Osakwe and Osakwe 2005) Thus the problem faced by developing countries in the globalized economy may be due largely to endemic corruption and weak institutions than her colonial experience. Nevertheless the three aspects of economic globalization which include trade, finance and investment rub off badly on African economies. Liberalization has been more pronounced in Africa especially in the area of trade. The reduction of tariff has given comparative advantage to developing countries in the areas of agriculture, textile and some selected manufactured products (Rourke and Williamson 1999).

Our analyses has revealed that scholars attribute different meanings to globalization. They are also divided as to its benefits and challenges. Optimists see globalization as a glass, three quarters full of opportunities and pessimist see it as a Calabash full of problems. The middle point strategist on the other hand, see globalization as a changed process full of opportunities and challenges that must be skillfully harnessed and managed for human development (Ajayi 2003). The Apostles of globalization believe that globalization will bring about economic growth, rising standard of living and a narrowing of income gap between the rich and poor. They believe that globalization is the answer to the myriad of social, cultural, political and economic problems that have inflicted excruciating pains on poor nations. The anti-globalization forces on the other hand see globalization as a curse rather than a blessing to African nations (Lawal, 2005 211). They argue that its benefits only accrue to the powerful or developed economies of the West. Critics believe that globalization will further exacerbate the problems that already exist in our imperfect world (Awake 2000). Analyses show that globalization is a process that cannot be easily defined. It is like a double edged sword with both favorable and unfavorable outcomes to African nations in particular and third world countries in general.

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Agreed that there is no specific meaning of the term globalization, we will agree no less that the literature on the concept has proliferated, as have specific studies of the impacts of globalization on particular countries and regions, and on gender and ethnicity, not to mention much pop treatment of the subject. Given the contending battlegrounds of the concept we cannot, given the constraint of space, take up the different theoretical discourses on globalization. We will therefore anchor our study on a theoretical model that reflects Africa's shared historical experience on the process of globalization. The theory that readily comes to mind is the "World- System" theory propounded by Immanuel Wallerstein, a neo Marxist Scholar in the 1970s. The theory views globalization not as a recent phenomenon but as virtually synonymous with the birth and spread of world capitalism (Robinson 2004). The theory believes that Capitalism propels globalization.

World-systems theory shares with several other approaches to globalization a critique of capitalism as an expansionary system that has come to encompass the entire world over the past 500 years ((Rourk and Williamson 10). Wallerstein (2000) argues that the appropriate unit of analysis for macro social enquiry in the modern world is neither class nor state/society, or country, but the lager historical system, in which these categories are located. Just like we cannot understand an individual's behaiviour without reference to his/her surroundings, experiences and culture, a nation's economic system cannot be understood without reference to the world economic system in which it is a part (Obaseki, 2000).

A key structure of the World System theory or global capitalism is a powerful hierarchy between the *core and periphery*, in which the powerful and wealthy countries dominate and exploit the weak and peripheral societies. Technology is a central factor in the positioning of a country at the *core* or *periphery*. Advanced or developed countries in Europe are the *core* and the less developed mostly in Africa are the *periphery.* Peripheral countries are structurally constrained to experience a kind of development that inclines them to subordinate status (Chase and Grimes 1995). The differential strength of the multiple states within the system is crucial to maintain the system as a whole. It means that strong states reinforce and increase the differential flow of surplus to *core* zones (Skocpol 1974). This is what Wallerstein (2000) called *unequal exchange,* the systematic transfer of surplus from the semi proletarian sectors in the *periphery* to the high technology, industrialized *core* countries (Goldfrank, 2000 150) This leads to a process of capital accumulation at a global scale, and necessarily involves the appropriation and transformation of peripheral surplus (Martinez, N.D).

The point to note in the analyses of the World System theory is that the *core* countries of Europe and North America dominate and exploit the *peripheral* countries in Africa for labour and raw materials while the *peripheral* countries depend on the *core* countries for capital creating a cyclical structure of global inequality (Goldfrank, 2000 159) For this study the World System theory offers an insight into the nature and dynamics of the socio-economic challenges facing African countries in the age of globalization which started about 500 years ago and correspond to the rise of capitalist world economy in Europe and its spread to Africa. African countries were and still are forcibly subordinated to Europe through imperialism, colonialism and at the moment, globalization.

4. ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

Fundamentally, globalization can be described as a process of closer integration of countries or peoples of the world and the breaking down of artificial barriers to the flow of goods, services, capital, knowledge and people across national borders. The process creates a global market through the integration of economic decision making, consumption, investment and savings across the world (Akiri 2007). However Africa is unable to attract enough Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), although the rate of return on investment in Africa is shown to be higher than other developing countries. Efforts to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) by African leaders yielded no significant results, leading Ajayi (2003), to assert that the low performance of Africa in attracting (FDI) can be directly attributed among others reasons to the negative perception of the continents political and economic activities and poor infrastructure in addition to the absence of adequate legal framework for the enforcement of contracts (13).This problem has hampered economic development of Africa, since investment is a necessary vehicle for economic development.

Probably one of the greatest concerns about economic globalization is the way it has widened the gap between the rich and the poor or what can best be described as the " haves and the have-nots". The distribution of global wealth has never been fair, but economic globalization has widened the gap between the rich and poor. Indeed, this is one of the indicators of underdevelopment (Lawal, 2005 217). Furthermore, while some nation's wealth has undoubtedly increased, and become concentrated in the hands of a few privileged entrepreneurs and contractors in few other countries, Africa has continued to decline deeper and deeper into poverty (Awake 2000). This scenario has affected the standard of living of African people and increased the level of poverty in Africa. In Nigeria for instance, the level of poverty was estimated to have increased significantly between 1979 and 1983. The proportion of Nigerians below the poverty line rose from about 30 percent in 1979 to about 40 percent in 1999 and worsened thereafter (Lawal, 2005 217) Recently, the National Bureau of Statistic (NBS), in her report on poverty and inequality from September 2018 to October 2019 observed that 40 percent of people in Nigeria live below poverty line representing 82.9 million of the national population (NBS, 2019). This situation is worse in most other African countries. Lawal (2005) also reported that within African nations, inequality seems to have worsened and that in countries where data are more reliable, the trend is clearly towards more disproportion.

Globalization which has encouraged trade liberalization and the consequent competition for increased imports of inputs and manufactured items has put pressure on scarce foreign exchange. This trend has resulted in increased cost of raw materials and spare parts for manufactured goods. Increased costs of importations have also lead to higher service charges and poorer services. This harms growth and development of African economy, especially on the productive sectors of the economy such as agriculture, petroleum and manufacturing (Aminu and Salihu, 2013).

Also, Africa faces the challenge of dumping as a result of trade liberalization. Globalization has promoted dumping of substandard goods in most parts of Africa. Dumping is counter economic development; it makes the prices of local products higher than foreign ones. Africa has been turned into a dumping ground where people increasingly consume abundance of products that have little connection to their struggle for existence (Ajayi 2003). Dumping is so bad especially for*"Tokumbo"* vehicles (Lawal, 2005) *"Tokumbo"* is the local name for fairly used vehicles imported from Europe to Africa, precisely Nigeria. Consequently, the Federal Government of Nigeria has placed a ban on vehicles that are over five years of use from being imported into the country (Akindele 2000).

Globalization has increased international mobility of labour and raised the problem of brain drain in Africa. Over the years, but vigorously in recent times, skilled Africans have continued to migrate to Europe and the United States for better opportunities. Awosola and Esugbohungbe in Lawal (2005) regretted that human resources are all in heading towards developed countries. The most affected area of brain drain is the area of medicine. Though not a recent phenomenon, brain drain has constituted one of the major means by which African countries become depopulated.

The globalization of money market is another destabilizing factor in the African economy, since Africa capital market is not in any way integrated into the international capital market. Worst still is the fact that no currency is convertible in Africa. The level of participation of African countries in such a market is still as low as 9 percent against 20 percent in the early 1970s (Lawal, 2005).

Economic globalization has been fueled by market forces that are much more interested in profits than the protection of the planet. The operations of some oil companies in Africa, for example, ignore the plight of the poor and their environment. These companies destabilize communities and create political and social unrest. Despite the huge amount of profit realized from oil exploration and exploitation especially by Shell Petroleum, whose operation in Nigeria account for over 14 percent of its total global operations, Shell Petroleum has negatively affected the social and economic life of the people of the Niger Delta area (Akiri 2007). In 1995 for instance the World Bank noted that the impact of oil exploration in the Niger Delta as a result of globalization has decreased agricultural productivity and fishing in the area, leading to the prevalence of poverty above the National Average (World Bank 4)The reason for this is that oil exploration has negative impact on the environment and the Multinational Companies have not done enough to improve the economic life of the people. Although the Multinational personnel who manage the top echelons of transnational businesses have little or no loyalty to the country whose passport they happen to hold, the fault is not entirely their own (Faux in Lawal, 2005 220).

Africa has lost its market share in the global trade due to globalization. Ajayi (2003) in Lawal (2005) adequately captures this scenario when he averred:

> Trade share in commodities like groundnut, cocoa and coffee has declined from 40 percent to 5 percent, while cocoa fell from 59 percent to 40 percent of which Nigeria used to be one of the major exporters of these commodities. There are numerous factors responsible for this decline in export. One of it is high transportation cost, which affected the location of manufacturing activity and the freight rates for Africa export that are sometimes 20 percent higher than those faced by the region competitors. Even for some export in which Africa has potential comparative advantage transportation costs ranges between 15 percent and 20 percent (p. 221).

Western European countries have pushed poor Third World countries to eliminate trade barriers while keeping their own thus preventing the least developed countries of Africa in particular from exporting their agricultural products. This has deprived them of much needed Foreign Exchange Income (Lawal, 2005). More so the advanced industrialised countries or the economically developed countries (EDCs) further decline to open up their market to the goods from least developing countries (LDCs). For instance keeping their quotas in multitude of goods from textile to sugar while insisting that the LCDs, including Nigeria, open their market to the goods of wealthier countries. No meaningful development can take place under this kind of economic arrangement. Thus Africa found itself facing developmental challenges at the wake of economic globalization (Ajayi 2003)

5. CULTURAL CHALLENGES

Culture is described as the total way of life of a people (Asuni, 2007). As explained by Uchendu (1998) the social legacy the individual acquires from his group, that part of the environment that is the creation of man is what is referred to as culture. Cultural globalization has completely eroded the rich cultural heritage of Africans. Globalization tends to transmit the cultural patterns of economically developed countries (EDCs) to the rest of the world. This is made possible by the communication dimension of globalization. National cultures and African values are now rapidly being replaced by the cultural values of the more technologically and economically advanced countries, particularly the United States and countries of the European Union (Ajayi, 2003) Thus, Western values, politics, and business culture are being powerfully transmitted across Africa while their concepts of democracy, human right, market economy and life styles are being disseminate around the world as models to be imitated by Africans (Awosolu et al., 2002).

The interchange of ideas is an important aspect of globalization and nothing symbolizes this phenomenon more than the internet. Nevertheless, the internet is not only used to spread beneficial information, culture and commerce, some websites promote pornography, racism and gambling. A few give specific information on how to make bombs (Awake 2000). There is no doubt that many cult groups learn their dangerous trade from what they see in these channels. Such experiences undermine Africa's cherished values and contribute to violence in Africa. It would not be out of place for one to conclude that Nigerian youth have been culturally colonized (Abdulraheem in Lawal, (2005). This is because the youths are now imitating the consumption patterns of the Europeans, their languages, dress, and dance with no regards for the local culture. Africans are now romancing with foreign imported goods at the expense of "made in Africa" goods. This attitude worsen trade terms by creating unfavorable balance of payment which in turn adversely affects levels of development (Lawal, 2005).

6. POLITICAL CHALLENGES

The globalization of policy- making Process has changed the context in which most states function in Africa. Traditional domestic issues are increasingly being influenced by international actors and international events that are beyond the ability of national government to control. This has greatly affected national policies in most African countries and has invariably to undermine their sovereignty. The most important and unique feature of the current globalization Process and policy- making mechanism is the fact that until recently, national policies were under the jurisdiction of states and people within the country, but these are now under the influence of international agencies and economic financial players. This have led to the erosion of national sovereignty and narrowed government ability to make choices from options in economic, social and technological policies (Rourke and Williamson 1999).

However, Rourke and Williamson (1999) have argued that most developing countries have had their independence making capacity eroded by other entities which is detrimental to them. Arguing further they stressed that more worrisome is the recent process by which global institutions have become major players in the making of a wide range of policies which were initially under the jurisdiction of the nation state. Currently, governments now implement policies that are inline with the decisions and rules of some of these institutions (5). These key institutions include the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Trade Organization (WTO). These, institutions according to Banjo in Ogbiefun, are the "wicked machines of the imperialist" which have their pedigrees in the ideological framework of the West and its monopolistic view of what the world should look like" (9).This is particularly so because the rules of these agencies are fundamentally unfair to workers and poor people around the world. The private corporation and other financial interest whose interest are devilish are able to dominate "the rules of the game" in the international economy with adverse results on the health and welfare of hundreds of millions of people. These institutions wield tremendous authority in majority of African countries who depend on their loans. Countries that require debt rescheduling in particular have to adopt Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP) which has serious adverse effect on African social economic and political policies (Akiri 2007). This was the case in Nigeria during President Ibrahim Babangida regime in 1986.

Another instance of the negative influence of these institutions is the removal of subsidy on petroleum products by the Federal Government of Nigeria. This was done in response to the IMF which insisted that developing countries must eliminate subsidies on industrial goods. As part of the IMF-World Bank requirement for accessing a loan with these institutions was a reduction in government expenditure, the removal subsidy on petroleum products (gas, petrol, kerosene, diesel oil, and fuel oil) etc. This occurred in 1986, 1988, 1989, 1990, and 2012. The consequence fuelled inflationary spiral in the country. This action in turn affected the performance of the Nigeria economy (Aminu and Salihu, 2013). Besides, removal subsidies on fertilizers in1989 and 1990 resulted in higher farm production costs, lower output and higher prices of foodstuffs. Such a policy was counter-productive for an administration that was said to be committed to increased agricultural production as well as committed to reducing inflationary growth. This policy grossly affected the poor than the rich in Nigeria and has further widened the gap between the rich and the poor (Lawal, 2005).

Nevertheless globalization has promoted greater respect for Human Rights and contributed to the development of an African press. This has opened African countries tofar greater scrutiny than in the past, making it somewhat more difficult for African governments to get away with blatant and excessive abuses of democratic governance and transparency. However, this positive development is negated by the fact that the principles of democratic governance and transparency tend to be applied selectively and subjectively (Lawal, 2005).

7. SOCIAL CHALLENGES

The integration of Africa into the global economy has led to the globalization of crimes such as terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, Narcotic trade, Espionage, Armed militias and still counting. The inspired relaxation of boundary enforcement rules appears to have made African countries lose much of their powers on transnational crime including arms importation (Awosolu and Esugbohungbe, 2002). The elimination of many customs control and the increasing movement of people make it much easier for drug cartels to transport illegal drugs in and out of Africa. Interestingly, during the 1990s cocaine production was said to have doubled and opium production tripled. International mafia groups have also developed a lucrative business in prostitution. It is estimated that very year, they slip some 500,000 women and girls from Africa to Western Europe for this purpose, the majority against their will (Ajayi, 2003). Crime syndicates, like Multinational Corporations have consolidated their powers in recent years. Many have a global operation and between them, they acquire millions of dollars every year (Akiri 2007).

In the area of security the challenges facing African nations are daunting. There have been massive supplies and importation of small arms and light weapons as a result of the relaxation of boundary enforcement rules occasioned by globalization. African nations have lost much of their powers on transnational crimes such as arms importation, terrorism, banditry and kidnapping. For instance, over the years, Boko Haram insurgency has been operating extensively around Nigeria's border with Niger and Cameroon in the North East. The group have, according to a report, killed over 20 thousand people and displaced more than 2 million since its emergence in 2008 (Global Terrorism index 8).

Similarly, disease as well as people, can travel around the African continent and beyond, some of them deadly. The dramatic increase in world movement of people, goods and ideas is the driving force behind the globalization of disease. Most countries in Africa have rapidly become more vulnerable to the eruption and most critically to the spread of both new and old infectious diseases. Noting epitomises this new national vulnerability more dramatically than THE COVID 19 pandemic, a deadly virus that broke out from Wuhan province in China and have spread all over the world. COVID 19 has killed over one million people across the globe. Nigerian experience with Ebola virus in 2014 when an infected Liberian Patrick Sawyer arrived Lagos, is very disheartening and worrisome. The man died in a hospital five days later, this set off a chain of transmission that infected a total of 19 people of whom 7 lost their lives (World Health Organisation 2). For instance, the Ebola outbreak sparked panic across Nigeria. It resulted in the popular salt-water bath by some Nigerians across the country allegedly for protection against the deadly Ebola virus (WHO 2014).

Another basic challenge is the environment. Economic globalization is fueled by market forces that have much more interested in profit than protection of the environment. For example, apart from the industrial waste that finds their way into the continent's fresh water areas, there are today an avalanche of new strains of bio-non-degradable solid waste (empty cans, bottles, polythene etc.) to contend with (Akiri 2007). From the foregoing it is clear that globalization poses enormous challenges to Africa. These range from economic, political, security, cultural, social, etc.

8. CONCLUSION

Available evidence shows that globalization poses new sets of complex challenges to the politically unstable, debt ridden, technologically backward and dependent African nations. Though it has brought economic advantages to some in terms of increased prosperity and improved solidarity with other nations, this however, favours the rich and the powerful politicians and contractors over the poor and needy. Western European nations and their Bretton Woods instrument have exploited the advantages of globalization more efficiently than the African nations. To a large extent globalization has magnified the problems that already existed in the continent. Rather than offer a solution to the continent's problems, it has become part of the problem. Social divisions have become greater and frustration has mounted resulting in insecurity across the continent. Thus the process has failed to achieve sustainable development in Africa. To the African continent one can safely say that the challenges created by globalization overshadow whatever benefits Africans may derives from the process.

9. RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Concerning threats to indigenous cultures by cultural globalization, what Africa needs is to intensify efforts in redeeming whatever is redeemable from its rich cultural heritage. One critical area is the intensification of effort towards the indigenization of its Educational system. The revival of African cultures which has been virtually overwhelmed by Euro-America culture through centuries of slavery, colonialism and imperialism are most urgent before they will be completely wiped out by the forces of globalization.

(2) Governments of the various states in Africa should provide enabling environment for an efficient operation of a full market economy, reliable legal system, honest, credible, transparent administration and accountability in order to woo foreign investors. As stated by Ajayi (2003), while Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is important and would bring new technology and managerial know how, corruption can severely hamper the ability of a country to attract foreign investment (9). It is therefore imperative that government of the individual States in Africa should vigorously fight against corruption.

(3) For effective functioning of the National economy, markets need to be regulated by political institutions. Government regulation is necessary to enforce contract, ensure transparency and protect citizens from brutalities from the unrestrained markets, central banking and discretionary fiscal policy are essential to maintain macroeconomic growth and stability

(4) Infrastructure, especially the development and ready access to telecommunication services and stable electric power supply, are vital for any economy. Telecommunication services should be made viable, accountable and accessible to the people. The rural areas pose special challenges in this respect and should be given appropriate and adequate attention.

(5) The problem of violence should be properly addressed. The major approach is to deal with poverty as a visible root cause of this problem in real terms in the form of creating, enabling environment for undertaking economic activity. The other remains the provision of subsidies for those activities and items that could improve the welfare of the people. This will go a long way to reduce the tension and pressure on people and, of course, reduce the spate of violence.

(6) There is also the need to stem the tide of brain drain in Africa. This can be achieved the through provision of enabling environment that is obtainable elsewhere and also linking up with "globalization" professionals in Diasporas and invite them to the continent.

Finally, there is need for human capacity development. This is essential for the economy of Africa. To survive in the context of globalisation, it is necessary that African countries invest heavily in human capital especially, education and health.

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