GLOBALIZATION, COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND THE SITUATION IN AFRICA

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ABSTRACT
The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Wuhan, China, in December 2019 is closely linked to present global economic meltdown. Today, many African countries are still struggling to recover from the negative effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on their respective economy. Therefore, this study seeks to examine the influence of globalization on the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic and the situation in Africa.Moreover, secondary sources of data such as books, journals, and online resources was used for this study while content analysiswas used to analyse the data collected. However, this study is situated within the globalists perspective. The studyargues that globalisation contributed to the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa. This study argues that the Covid-19 virus spread from Wuhan in China, to other parts of the world within a very short time, due to movement of persons across international borders. The study also argues that many African countries' economies are currently experiencing extreme pressure, which has overstretched their economy. Lastly, the influence of globalisation on the spread of the Covid-19 cannot be overemphasised because it has significantly impacted on African states capacity to develop. As a result, African states should place more emphasis on the advantages of globalisation than on how it facilitates the spread oftheCovid-19Pandemic.

Introduction

The concept of "Globalisation" is one of the most discussed and contested concepts in the social science literature because its origin and impact has been an issue of controversy. For instance, there is no consensus in the literature on the historical origin of globalization. Some scholars have argued that, globalisation has existed since the first century BC, when human migration routes began to establish (Momoh, 2020).

Humans have been exchanging goods for a very long time, but the development of the Silk Road is often regarded as one of the earliest significant examples of globalisation in

terms of transferring items across boundaries. For the first time, Chinese goods were marketed in Europe through the Silk Road, a trading route between China and Europe. Early global commerce routes flourished through land and water until the 14th century, trading everything from silk to spices, but it was until the end of the 15th century, during the Age of Discovery, that trade really took off.

Moreover, the flow of knowledge and trade has occurred from the beginning of time in some form or another, from prehistoric trade routes through the establishment of international bodies. In this period, European explorers connected the East and West and found the Americas, which led to the availability of staple goods like tomatoes, potatoes, coffee, and chocolate in Europe. The world was introduced to international trade by these early examples, but the Industrial Revolution is considered by historians to mark the official start of globalisation as we understand it today.

Besides, the Industrial Revolution saw the developed countries of the World like Britain produce textile, iron, and manufactured products that were in demand all over the world because of the development of steamships and railroads that accelerated trade. Many nations aspired to create international organisations and eliminate long-standing trade obstacles in order to promote free trade after the World Wars. The obstacles allowing for the free movement of goods, services, and capital have been further decreased by economic policy and technology today (Scholte, 2000; Momoh, 2015).

Today, globalisation is the continual process of developing procedures, taking advantage of possibilities, and resolving problems associated with international economic activity. Examples include the expansion of capitalism, an uptick in market activity and exports, and the development of international economic regulations. Along with it, there is also the exchange of cultural values, customs, and concepts. The development of K-Pop (Korean pop music) is one example of this. Additionally, the exchange of data and information across digital platforms has accelerated and enhanced how we communicate with individuals around the world. The popular social media sites Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube are a few examples.

Moreover, the expansion of international financial systems and the exchange of currency throughout the world. Examples include the global stock market, which is dependent on the whole economy and where the performance of one market affects others. Also, the growth and influence of multinational institutions that take decisions about rules and regulations on a global scale. These organisations include the United Nations and World Health Organisation among others. Moreso, the rising trend towards viewing the Earth (and its maintenance) as a single entity for which we must all bear responsibility is also significant aspect of globalisation. One instance is the COP26 meeting, where nations from all around the world joined forces to combat climate change as a single global team.

Moreover, globalisation affects our lives in a wide range of ways, despite the prevalent misconception that it is only an economic or financial notion. As a result of geographical globalisation, we are able to travel freely across nations and exchange ideas and cultures all over the world. Moreover, the global arrangement of many nations and areas is always evolving. Examples include the exchange of visas between a few nations, which allows citizens to readily travel, work, and reside elsewhere. However, one of the negative impacts of globalization as it relates to geographical globalization is the spread of diseases.

Over the years, there have been a number of significant pandemics throughout human history, including those brought on by smallpox, cholera, plague, dengue, AIDS, influenza, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), West Nile virus, and tuberculosis. Influenza virus pandemics are occasional yet unpredictably occurring events that can have detrimental consequences affecting societies all over the world. Today, the term "pandemic" is often used to refer to diseases that spread over vast geographic regions, such as the outbreak of cholera of the 19th century, the influenza pandemic of 1918, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Trans-regional and worldwide pandemics were distinguished in a recent assessment of the history of influenza pandemics (Taubenberger et al 2009).

On the whole, since the outbreak of the Covid-19 virus in China in December 2019, geographical globalization that allows for free movement of persons across international

boundaries assisted the easily spread of the virus to other parts of the world. For instance, within the first one hundred days, effect of the covid-19 pandemic was already felt across the world (Amzat et al, 2020). Besides, Africa countries were not exceptedfrom the spread of the Covid-19 virus despite the aftermath of measures like restrictions on the movement of persons across national boundaries and other safety measures put in place the Centre for Disease Control (CDC) of various countries and the World Health Organisation (WHO). It is against this background; this study seeks to examine the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic and the situation in Africa.

Conceptual Issues: Globalisation and Covid-19 Pandemic

The term “globalization” is one of the ubiquitous concepts in social science literature. Theubiquityin the definition of the term has made it a contestable concept between and among academics and researchers. Scholte (2000) corroborated this assertion by stating that despite articles on the subject matter of globalisation, the investigations of globalisation tend to remain analytically fuzzy, empirically weak, historically and culturally inept, normatively superficial, and politically unsophisticated.

Similar to this, Sklair (1999) argues that researchers have confused the terms "globalisation" and "internationalisation" when using the term in the social science literature. Sklair (1999) argued that because a sizable number of researchers have failed to demonstrate an unambiguous distinction between the two notions, some scholars appear to use the terms "globalisation" and "internationalisation" interchangeably. In addition, Sklair (1999) argued that the hyphen in the phrase "inter-national" serves to separate (inadequate) understandings of the term "global."

Also, Albrow (1990:8) have argued that globalisation consists of "...all those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single world society." Here globalization is defined as the process that unite the various parts of the world into a single global entity. However, Wallerstein (1974) posits that globalisation represents the renaissance of a capitalist world economy united by the international division of labour." In the context of Wallerstein (1974) understanding of globalization is that it implies the expansion of the capitalist world economy order through the instrumentality of the international division of labour among the two dominant classes of the bourgeoises and proletariats.

According to Bairoch et al. (1996:3), globalisation is the "...process whereby the production processes and financial systems of countries are becoming increasingly interconnected by a number of transactions that are cross-border in order to create a global division of labour in which the creation of national wealth becomes increasingly dependent on financial institutions in other countries, and the pinnacle of financial integration when such dependence exceeds its geographical limit."Cox (1994), states that "the characteristics of the trend of globalisation include the internationalisation of production, the new international division of labour, new migrations coming from the global South to the global North, a new competitive environment that promotes these processes, and the internationalisation of the state...making states into agencies of the globalising world." (Cited in Scholte, 1999:15).

Giddens (1990:64) described globalisation as the strengthening of international social linkages connecting remote regions in a way that shapes local events and vice versa. Oman (1996:5) describes "globalisation" as the expansion, or more specifically the faster expansion, of commercial activity beyond national and continental political boundaries. It manifests itself in the expansion of trade and investment as well as the migration of people and frequently material and intangible products and services, including ownership rights. It can be and frequently is made easier by less restrictions placed on mobility by the government and/or by advancements in technology, particularly in the areas of communications and transportation. It is driven by the individual economic actors (firms, banks, and individuals) who often act in the pursuit of profit and are frequently compelled by the demands of the marketplace. Thus, the phenomena of globalisationis a microeconomic process, an act of economic promotion, and a centrifugal process.

The argument made by Dicken (1992:1) is that "...globalisation is 'qualitatively distinct'

from internationalisation... It exemplifies "a more sophisticated and intricate kind of internationalisation, which entails some degree of practical integration between globally dispersed economic activity. Similarly, Dicken (1992:87) reiterates his assertion that "the extent of integration and interdependence is between national economies."However, Kanter (1995), states that "the universe has transformed into an international shopping centre in which goods and information are accessible anywhere at the same time."

The critical point, made byAppadurai (1990: 308) on globalisation, is that "both sides of the coin of global cultural process today are products of the infinitely varied mutual contest of sameness and difference on a stage characterised by radical disjunctures between different kinds of global flows and the uncertain landscapes created in and through these disjunctures."According to Featherstone (1995:6-7), "the process of globalisation concurrently implies two visions of culture. The first graphic depicts the expansion of a certain civilization to its outermost point, the globe. A dominant culture ultimately encompasses the entire planet after incorporating and integrating other civilizations. The second picture makes reference to the blending of civilizations. Things that were formerly kept separately are now brought together and juxtaposed.

According to Spich (1995:7), "Globalisation is a creation of the world's political economy that indicates and maintains basically that all economic activity, whether local, regional, or national, should be conducted within a perspective and mindset that is constantly international and globally in its scope." According to Walck et al. (1995:3), "globalisation is an input in the form of verbal and conceptual ideas, practises, and ideologies that certain individuals enforce on other people for economic and political gain." Rather than being an output of the "real" processes of markets and technologies.

According to Steingard et al. (1995), "globalisation is an ideological construct designed to satisfy capitalism's desire for emerging markets and labour supplies and propelled by the uncritical "sycophancy" of the global academic business community."Harris (1995) asserts that "Globalisation" is often refers to the blending of all human beings on the world and the condensing of both the time and space aspects of human contact. He added that, the severe level of economic servitude and social inequality that have characterised Latin America since the region came under European colonial rule in the sixteenth century have both been made worse by globalisation.

According to Hirst et al. (1996:6), "Globalisation" is a fiction that is appropriate for a society devoid of illusions, but it also robs us of hope. Since both Western democracy and the socialist systems of the former Soviet Union are believed to be dead, the world's markets are dominating and are not threatened by any credible countervailing political initiatives.

On the whole, from the forgoing review, one of the common issue central to the various conceptualization of globalization is that, three views can be deduced from the conceptualization of the concept of globalization. Scholars like Giddens (1990), Dicken (1992), Kanter (1995), Albrow (1990), Spich (1995), Bairoch et al. (1996), Oman (1996) areamong the scholars who are optimistic on the goals of globalisation, while Featherstone (1995), Walck et al. (1995), Harris (1995), Wallerstein (1974), Steingard et al. (1995), Hirst et al. (1996:6) are among the scholars who are pessimistic on the goals of globalization. Though, Appadurai (1990) sees it as two faces of the same coin based on what is at stake politically, economically and socially especially as it relates to the condition of the developing countries especially Africa.

However, the term "pandemic" is derived from the Greek words pan, which means "all," and demos, which means "the people," and is frequently used to describe an epidemic of an infectious illness that affects a whole nation or many continents simultaneously (Honigsbaum, 2009). However, several contemporary medical works have defined the word during the last twenty years. Even authoritative works on pandemics, such as the important 1992 report on emerging illnesses from the Institute of Medicine and thorough histories of medicine, do not include it in their indexes (Morens et al 2009).

Despite the fact that the term "pandemic" has not been defined by many medical written works, there are some key characteristics of a pandemic, such as broad geographic implication, disease movement, novelty, magnitude, high attack rates, rapidity, restricted population immunity, infectiousness, and contagiousness, which, when compared and

contrasted, help us better understand the concept. The pandemic-related issues have had extremely detrimental impacts on people's health, the economy, society, and security in both national and international societies. They have also significantly disrupted politics and society.

The simple and well-known definition of a pandemic as it is stated in the Dictionary of Epidemiology is "an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people" (Harris, 2000). However, the classical definition makes no mention of virology, population immunity, or the severity of the disease. By Given the broad definition of the term, pandemics can be considered to occur annually in both the temperate southern and northern hemispheres based on this dictionary definition. Seasonal epidemics spread beyond national lines and have a significant human impact. According to Morens et al. (2009), contemporary definitions include "extensive epidemic," spanning a very wide area and typically impacting a considerable part of the population, and "distributed or spreading extensively across a region, country, continent, or globally.

Coronaviruses are a part of the Nidovirales order's family of viruses called the Coronaviridae. The term "coronavirus" refers to the spikes that resemble crowns that are found on the virus's outer surface. Coronaviruses are extremely small (65–125 nm in diameter) and their nucleic materials are single-stranded RNAs that range in size from 26 to 32 kbs. The coronavirus family is divided into four subgroups: alpha (a), beta (b), gamma (c), and (d) delta (Shereen et al 2020).

Besides, acute lung injury (ALI), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), pulmonary failure, and death are all brought on by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus (SARS-CoV), H5N1 influenza A, H1N1 2009, and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV). The world previously believed that these viruses only affected animals until the 2002 SARS outbreak in Guangdong, China, which was caused by the SARS-CoV. Another illness is caused by a pathogenic coronavirus called the Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV), which emerged as an endemic just ten years later in Middle Eastern countries (Shereen et al 2020).

Literature Review

Since the Covid-19 pandemic first appeared in 2019, there is increasing research on the Covid-19 pandemic. Amzat et al. (2020), for instance, examined the early socio-medical reaction to COVID-19 in Nigeria in the first 100 days following the index case in Lagos, South West-Nigeria. The study demonstrates that the covid-19 pandemic expanded quickly in the first 100 days after the first index case in Nigeria. After the covid-19 epidemic had been present in the nation for 100 days, they asserted that the government had implemented both medical and social measures to stop its spread. From the above review, there is knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

Ouhsine et al. (2020) investigated how lockdown affected waste production and behaviour related to consumption of commodities in two Moroccan villages. They also looked at Moroccans' attitudes on the covid-19 pandemic pandemic-protective equipment. The results of the study showed that the lockdown enforced by the Moroccan government had an impact on the kinds of items purchased during the lockdown period, with the demand for disinfectants rising while it fell for meat and other processed meals. Their research therefore demonstrates that, compared to the remainder of cleaning solutions, the number of organic fractions in household waste significantly decreased. However, this study identifies knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

Gupta et al. (2020) investigated how the covid-19 epidemic affected the ecosystem. They contended that the COVID-19 pandemic is a blessing in disguise because lockdown measures, which prevented a large number of industries from operating in a way that would have otherwise produced harmful substances into the environment, have reduced the release of toxic gases like nitrogen dioxide, aerosols, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide, and other harmful particulates into the atmosphere, leading to an improvement in the quality of oxygen in the atmosphere.From the investigation, this study identifies knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

Ajide et al (2020) in their study examined the political economy and multidimensional factors

of COVID-19 in Nigeria from the 27th of February, 2020 to the 26th of May, 2020. The study shows that human-to-human transmission of the coronavirus is lower when compared to other ethnic groups estimated at zero. Abu-Qdais et al (2020) carried out statistical analysis to ascertain the rates and composition of the medical waste generated during the treatment of coronavirus pandemic in King Abdullah University Hospital in Jordan.From the above review, there is knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

Suthar et al (2020) examined the spread of the coronavirus from Wuhan, China. They assert that the first incident case was recorded on 12 December 2019. They added that the origin of the Coronavirus was traced to animals before human beings.

However, Ololo et al (2020) assert that the covid-19 pandemic has resulted in the loss of lives and has had negative consequences on the economy of nations. They further argued that the covid-19 pandemic has brought untold hardship on the global economy and worst the level of agricultural production as well as responsible for the decline in the price of oil at the international market. From the above analysis, there is knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

Mahule et al (2020) posit that the Coronavirus can be transmitted through droplet from an infected patient and assert that health care workers especially dentists should ensure they take every precautionary measure in ensuring that they are not infected with the coronavirus disease. Similarly, Akurathi (2020) in his study provide informed discourse into the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic and how to avert anxiety associated with the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic. Akurathi argued that there is a need for the global populace to adopt a positive thinking ability in a bid to boost their immune system. From the above reviews, there is knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

Yadav et al (2020) in their study of the outbreak prediction of covid-19 in most susceptible countries. They examined the spread of the covid-19 from Wuhan, China to other countries around the world especially European countries that were most affected. Omaka-Amari et al (2020) investigated the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in Nigeria within the first two months. The study shows that the numbers of infected Nigerians with the Covid-19 increased between February and March. Besides, Omaka-Amari et al (2020) also examined the various preventive mechanisms put in place to curb the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic in the country such as the use of hand sanitisers, hand washing, lockdown, wearing of face masks and social distancing. Moreover, they argued that selective lockdown of some states, poor attitude of some Nigerians to covid-19 protocol, social media interference, stigmatization against Covd-19 infected patients, fallacy about covid-19, overstretched health facilities and distrust for the Nigerian Centre for Diseases Control (NCDC). From the above examination of the research conducted by Yadav et al (2020) and Omaka-Amari et al (2020), there is knowledge gap on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa.

From the forgoing review of literature, there are individual studies on globalization and covid-19 in the literature. But there is absence of study on the influence of globalisationon the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic in Africa. Hence, this study seeks to make contributions to this research endeavour.

Theoretical Perspective

There are three dominant perspectives to the debate on globalization in the literature. The first perspective holds the view that globalization has enormous opportunities and benefits in terms of economic, political, social, cultural and geographical to human society. Scholars like Giddens (1990), Dicken (1992), Kanter (1995), Albrow (1990), Spich (1995), Bairoch et al. (1996), Oman (1996) holds this view are often referred to as “globalists”.

The second perspectives major arguments centered on the challenges inherent in globalization and challenges it has created for the underdeveloped countries of the world.Scholars like Featherstone (1995), Walck et al. (1995), Harris (1995),Wallerstein (1974), Steingard et al. (1995),Hirst et al. (1996:6) are pessimistic on the goals of globalization.Those who are a member of the anti-globalization movement think that rich countries and corporations may abuse their citizens, the environment, and their employees because of

globalisation. Protests against anything from child work to capitalism and third-country debt are held by anti-globalization activists who contend that the nature of globalisation makes the globe less responsible for its deeds.

Besides, the Proponents of the second perspective are often called the “anti-globalisation” or “anti-globalists”. While the third perspective hold a mix-feelings on the cost-benefits analysis of the impact of globalization on human society. For instance, Appadurai (1990) sees globalisation as two faces of the same coin.

Nevertheless, this study is situated within the perspective of the globalists arguments of globalization which states that the individual state economy has been integrated into the global capitalist system. This has been achieved through the use of Information Communication Technology (ies)(ICT) and the universalization of United States Dollar as a global current for most international transactions. This perspective is important to this study because with the aid of geographical globalization, there is easy movement of persons across national frontiers that has facilitated the spread of the Covid-19 virus from China to other parts of the world particular Africa that has placed the continent under current socio-economic situation today. However, one of the limitations of this perspectives is despite the fact that with the advancement in ICT particularly in the transportation sector that has facilitated the easy movement of persons across national frontiers. There are visa restrictions on the free movement of persons across national boundaries. Nevertheless, this perspective remains relevant to this study, because it is suitable for our understanding of the influence of globalization on the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic that has put the African continent under present socio-economic and political situation.

Globalization, Covid-19 Pandemic and the situation of Africa

Since the 1500s, there have been three influenza pandemics every century, or one every 10 to 50 years. The 20th century saw the "Spanish flu" in 1918–1919, the "Asian flu" in 1957–1958, and the "Hong Kong flu" in 1968–1969, all of which were influenza pandemics. The influenza pandemic of 1918–1919, which caused the deaths of more than 20 million people globally and is recognised as the worst epidemic ever recorded in human history (WHO, 2011). During the H1N1 epidemic in 2009, 178 nations were affected (Rewar et al., 2015). Every pandemic has a detrimental effect on both human life and economic development.

Over the years, the spread of parasites, virus plague, bacteria and diseases to various ecospheres irrespective or brought down once developed countries. In contemporary era of globalization, drug resistant strains of tuberculosis (TB), which affects more than nine million people globally each yearknows no borders. It can spread within a sneeze or a cough on an international flight. Today, because communicable diseases cause one-third of deaths globally. Global health is a concern and a threat to human security (Kegley et al 2011).

According to Gostin et al. (2016), there have been at least six significant outbreaks of pandemic in recent years, such as the Ebola virus disease pandemic, severe acute respiratory syndrome, H5N1 influenza, and H1N1 influenza. The A/2009/H1N1 influenza virus was the cause of the first pandemic of the twenty-first century. Over 18,000 people have died as a result of its global impact (Rewar et al., 2015). According to estimates from the World Bank Ebola claimed the lives of more than 11 000 individuals and cost the global economy more than $2 billion USD (Maurice, 2016). The Zika virus is still present today and poses a hazard to the health of people in 34 countries (Troncoso, 2016).

The SARS-CoV-2 pandemic also known as the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), is one of pandemic that haveput human life in danger contemporary times. According to the South Morning China Post, the first instance of the new coronavirus strain was recorded in Wuhan, Hubei province, China, on November 17, 2019 (cited in Amzat et al, 2020). Since then, the number of illnesses and fatalities has increased exponentially on a global scale. With symptoms including cough, fever, and, in more severe instances, causes respiratory sickness. When an infected individual coughs or sneezes in public, or when someone touches something and then contacts their eyes, nose, or mouth, the disease is mostly spread by contact.

Today, the spread of the covid-19 pandemicspread faster around the world due to the movement of persons across national frontiers (geographical globalization) aided by the advancement in modern means of transportation. However, the spread of the

covid-19 pandemic has reduced remarkably across the world, however, the impact of the covid-19 pandemic on the global economy remains huge especially in Africa where most economies have not recovered fully of the impact of the pandemic on their economy. In addition, there is rising food prices in many African countries today. There is also expanding current account deficits, and declining foreign reserveswhich are still incredibly vulnerable to capital flow reversalsthat are driving up external vulnerabilities in many African countries. Besides, the exchange rate in significant numbers of African countries hasn't changed since foreign cash has been consistently sold in different windows.

Nevertheless, African economy recovering is slow, because of sluggish investment and decreasing real wages of the labour in many countries in Africa. Moreover, the situation in Africa today is such that despite the total decline in the spread of the covid-19 pandemic inflation has increased in many African countries like Zimbabwe 172.2 percent, Sudan 71.6 percent, Ghana 45.5 percent, Sierra Leone 37.4 percent, Ethiopia 31.4 percent, South Sudan 27.8 percent, Malawi 24.7 percent, Egypt 21.6 percent and Nigeria 20.4 percent just to mention a few (Statista, 2023).

Today, significant numbers of African countries' economies are currently experiencing extreme pressure, which has overstretched their financial, educational, and health systems, to name a few. Moreover, the Covid-19 pandemic is stillhaving negative consequences on African nations at varying rates because to their diverse strengths and weaknesses. For instance, just a third of Africans have access to appropriate hand washing, and the continent has fewer than one doctor for every 1,000 residents. However, country like Nigeria, have gained a plethora of pertinent lessons from addressing prior HIV/AIDS and Ebola outbreaks including community engagement, risk communication, and adopting local and cutting-edge ways to create African approaches to restrict disease spread. While the acute health effects of the Covid-19 epidemic have significantly impacted the African continent, the indirect effects outside of health have already taken a tremendous toll. Food shortages, a lack of medical equipment, loss of income and livelihood, challenges implementing sanitary, an impending debt crisis, as well as associated political and security dangers, are a few of these (United Nations, 2020).

The short- and long-term social and economic effects of the Covid-19 epidemic have been detrimental for Africa. In most African nations, the decline in GDP has caused economies to stagnate and exacerbated longstanding structural imbalances. The majority of people in many African nations depend primarily on the unregulated informal sector of the economy, which offers no protection against unforeseen interruptions. Many formal firms, particularly small ones, are simultaneously running out of reserves to survive. Many African nations are eventually on the verge of a severe financial crisis and recession.

On the aviation and tourism sector in Africa, 6.2 million people rely on the severely disrupted African aviation industry and tourism due to the covid-19 pandemic, which has a major impact on GDP, particularly in Small Island Developing States (SIDS). According to UNCTAD, SIDS are particularly vulnerable to a collapse in the tourism sector because it accounts for around 30% of their GDP. This percentage is more than 50% for the Seychelles. Tourist receipts in Africa decreased by 25%, causing the SIDS' GDP to decline by $7.4 billion, or 7.3%. Besides, Air Mauritius has been placed under charitable management, South African Airways is on the verge of bankruptcy, Ethiopian Airlines has lost an estimated US$550 million andRwandAir has reduced pay for high earners and lowest paid staff by 8 and 65 percent, respectively (United Nations, 2020).

Lastly, the influence of globalisation on the spread of the Covid-19 is one of the factors responsible for the worsening economic situation in Africa aftermath of the covid-19 pandemic because it has significantly impacted on African states capacity. As a result, African states should place more emphasis on how to reduce the impact of future pandemic on their economy and come up with policies and programmes that will help develop the continent.

Conclusion

The influence of geographical globalization remains one of the drivers of the covid-19 pandemic around the world due to the movement of persons across national frontiers. For instance, some infectious diseases live HIV/AIDS, H1N1, H5N1, and SARS epidemics and pandemics served as examples of how quickly infectious disease outbreaks may traverse

borders and endanger economic and regional stability. Beyond the crippling and occasionally deadly effects on people who are immediately impacted, pandemics have a number of detrimental social, economic, and political effects. Though, the COVID-19 pandemic struck while many African states were experiencing favourable prospects particularly on the pace to continue economic growth and development with indicators for the decrease of poverty and advancement in health showing significant progress. For instance, young Africans were early users of new platforms like mobile money technology and innovation were being adopted more broadly throughout the continent.Additionally, there were advancements in economic integration such that by 2040, the African Continental Free commerce Area (AfCFTA), which went into effect in May 2019, was expected to increase intra-African trade by up to 25%.Furthermore, the returns on foreign direct investment (FDI) in Africa were among the greatest globally.In 2020, several inclusive elections were scheduled to be held, which is becoming the standard for the majority of African nations. However, significant numbers of African states had significant difficulties at the same period, much as other parts of the world. The 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 goals had not yet been fully attained. Progress was further hampered by bad governance, corruption, environmental degradation, human rights abuses, a lack of economic diversification, and humanitarian crisis among other things. The protracted absence of investment in the health systems in most African states and decades of economic retardation, which have fostered resentments and inequalities, enhance Africa's susceptibility to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. Therefore, if African states does not put in place the right measures to reduce the impact of future pandemic on its economy, it might quickly turn into a humanitarian, social, political, development, and crisis with severely destabilising implications. It is against this background that this study makes the following suggestions.

Recommendations

First, investment in medical research, especially through the Africa Centre for Disease Control is crucial to making sure that Africa gets equitable access to vaccinations and medications that will provide solution to future pandemic and other diseases on the continent. For instance, country like Nigeria, have gained some experiences from addressing pandemic like HIV/AIDS and Ebola outbreaks through community engagement, risk communication, and adopting local and cutting-edge ways to create African approaches to restrict disease spread.

Second, African states should also invest in the agricultural sector to address the growing food shortages and rising food prices in many African countries today. Therefore, the various Ministries of Agriculture must come up with a new strategy that will help in addressing the growing challenges of food insecurity on the continent.

Moreover, African leadership needs to provide opportunities for easy access to loan and other credit facilities to their citizens especially those living in poverty. This is because majority of people in many African nations depend primarily on the unregulated informal sector of the economy, which offers no protection against unforeseen interruptions. Many formal firms, particularly small ones, are simultaneously running out of reserves to survive. This will also help to address the challenges of loss of income and livelihood especially among people living in poverty.

There is alsothe need for African leaders to engage in prudent spending and curb the rising tide of corruption so as to reduce current account deficits, and declining foreign reserveswhich are still incredibly vulnerable to capital flow reversals that are driving up external vulnerabilities in many African countries.

Lastly, the exchange rate in significant numbers of African countries has not changed since foreign cash has been consistently sold in different windows. Therefore, is the need for African leaders to formulate and implement strong economic policies that are backed by political will in addressing this challenge of dwindlingexchange rate.

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