

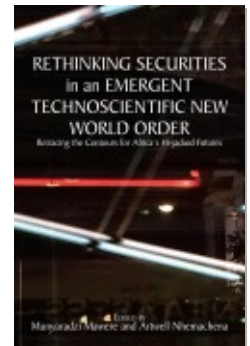


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Entangled in the “New World Order”: Africa’s (In-) Security Quandaries and Prospects

Aluko Opeyemi Idowu

Introduction

The world is in a power matrix where some countries especially from the Global North engage themselves to harness benefits, including core national interest achievements and personal egocentric motives. These domineering roles are championed by a single country (United State of America). Its global role is trimming and tilting the world to a One World Government regime. It is important to note that the global political and economy order during the cold war era (1988-1990) was the bipolar world order where the now defunct Soviet Union led by Russia was in dual control with the United States of America. In the late nineteenth century up to now (1999 to 2017) the ‘new world order’ gradually becomes structured to a more powerful Unipolar world order where a single country that is the United States of America champions the control of the politics and economy of the world in terms of economic diplomacy, military threat capability, political international relations, technology developments and social negotiations.

Other countries of the world including African States are caught in the unipolar world order wind of change negatively because of the plethora of problems the continent had been entangled with which has overwhelmed it. These problems are post-colonial spill over and neo-colonial entanglements are the causes of insecurity of the continent in the ‘new world order’. This chapter utilises the game theory to explain how most African countries had been down played in the global politics and as well clarifies the sequential and simultaneous games in the international relations. The methodology utilises World Bank data on African countries’ entanglements into debt crises due to the status of their political-economy owing to neo-

colonialism and existing colonial structures. Also, Africa Development Bank data on Africa's development are considered. Six African states (Botswana, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe) are randomly selected across the continent to analyse some of the most important problems Africa has entangled with in the 'new world order'. Therefore, what is the extent of development and policy focus do Africa countries need attain in order to break-off from the global politics entanglements and become a power broker in the current world politics? This chapter argues that a sustainable development intervention is needed to be able to effectively disentangle the continent from an insecure mode in the world politics instead of political propaganda.

The world is in a power matrix where various countries are entangled and mangled. The core national values and interests are the focal points in all kinds of relationships among the nations of the world. Each nation seeks to derive the maximum achievements or utmost satisfaction from all bargains so as to induce its desired growth and development. Seldom in such relationships among nations, the personal egocentric motives of each country come to the fore as countries try to out-play one another. The self-interested representatives of the countries may also want to derive some personal aggrandisement from the negotiation (Cox, 2016; Sunkel and Inotai, 2016; Nelson-Pallmeyer, 2017). Therefore in whatsoever international relations, there is an element of power interplay be it soft power or hard power interplay.

Prior to the outbreak of the World War One (WW1) in (1914-1918), African continent had been scrambled and partitioned upon by the European therefore rendering the continent unsafe, unsecure, economically miserable, politically unviable, socially devastated and grossly unfit to compete effectively and efficiently in the global politics. After the outbreak of the World War One (WW1) in (1914-1918), there emerged the unipolar world order system where most of the countries were controlled and pay allegiance to a single country (United State of America). The United States had both the hard power and the soft power to push, pull and compel any country in the world to bid its instructions. Any country that fails to comply is treated as a pariah nation among the comity of states. However, each

country was slowly but gradual learning diplomacy, allies' tactics, developing their technologies (Fukuyama, 2017; McFate, 2017). This internally slow but sustainable growth, developments and socio-political and economic readjustments gradually made some countries of the world to attain soft power and hard power technologies They acquired power over who/what?.

Therefore, the world order changed to the bipolar world order in the cold war era (1945 to mid-1970's) where the now defunct Soviet Union led by Russia was in dual control of what with the United State. The now defunct Soviet Union which was a combination of states in the Eastern Europe became the power contender with the United States of America. Both states arrogated power over the other states of the world to the extent that both literally divided the world into two big halves and a little fraction (Chafer and Jenkins, 2016). The other fraction is the group of non-aligned countries. The non-aligned countries sought to exercise their sovereignty without becoming satellites of the two big powers.

In the late nineteen century to date, the new world order changed to a more solidified unipolar world order where all other countries are solely under the prejudice of the United State of America. This is grossly evident in terms of economic diplomacy, military threat capability, political international relations, technology developments and social negotiations which had the United States far ahead of all other states in the world. America have a large influence as the major or sole power bloc on other nations whereby it bully other states, dictate the sizes of militaries for other states, preventing other states from developing competing nuclear weapons, imposing sanctions on other states, determines which action is terrorism or genocide, determines which regime will be pull down and which one will be enthroned around the world, unilaterally and illegally imposing sanctions as well as declaring wars on other sovereign countries. (Bourantonis and Wiener, 2016; Greenblatt, 2017). Thus, the new world order is made up of the United State of America as the major powerful nation, in terms of the economical capability, socially stability, political sovereignty and military capability. This fitness was achieved through intense and consistent technological development with a realistic political economy policy plan. A few other countries

are emerging across Europe, Asia, and Africa but are all under the firm grip and subversions of the United State of America's One World Government agenda.

Africa on the other hand is cut in this wind of change negatively because of the plethora of problems the continent had been entangled with which has seriously overwhelmed it due to the Euro-America trounced African sovereignty, is holding Africa in check preventing it to rise. When other countries are enhancing their development sustainably, Africa is battling with series of problems which prevents it from competing favourably with other countries. These problems are the Euro-American deliberate policies induced to weaken Africa, it include political instability, long military rule, weak or unrealistic policies, poor policy implementation, weak or selfish leadership, poor economy management, high rate of unemployment, ethno-religious crises among others. These problems are foundational causes of the insecurity in Africa continent in the new world order. Many countries in Africa are at the mercy of power interplay of the other powerful countries across continents. Therefore, in political economic negotiation, many African countries are marginalised using 'might is right', sequential games or simultaneous games principles in the game theory.

This chapter utilises the game theory to justify the sequential games or simultaneous games principles in the international relations. The methodology utilises World Bank data on Africa countries entanglements into debt crises due to the status of their political-economy owing to neo-colonialism and existing colonial structures. Also, Africa Development Bank data on Africa's development from six African states (Botswana, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe) are randomly selected across the continent to analyse some of the most important problems Africa has entangled with in the 'new world order'. Therefore, what extents of accelerated development do African countries need to break-off from the insecure global entanglements? This chapter opined that a sustainable development measure is needed to be able to effectively disentangle the continent from an insecure world politics.

Conceptualising new world order

The New World Order (NWO) is a notoriously vague conspiracy theory which claims that some powerful groups are either secretly running the world, or on the verge of gaining such control. A 'New World Order' is that of a secretive power elite with a globalist agenda conspiring to eventually rule the world through an authoritarian world government—which will replace sovereign nation-states—and an all-encompassing propaganda whose ideology hails the establishment of the New World Order as the culmination of history's progress (Gurudas, 1996). The term "new world order" has also been used to refer to any new period of history evidencing a dramatic change in world political thought and the balance of power. Before the early 1990s, 'New World Order' 'conspiracism' was limited to two American countercultures, primarily the militantly anti-government right and secondarily the fundamentalist Christianity concerned with the end-time emergence of the Antichrist (Rivera 2003).

The earliest standalone uses of the phrase 'New World Order' was by Frederick C. Hicks. The phrase had previously been used by N.M. Butler in his 1917 book *A World in Ferment*. To Hicks and Bailey, the term meant a benevolent social democracy that would soon emerge, whilst Butler used the term to describe the First World War as it was being waged. Ewoh, (1997) opined that the 'new world order' is both a political and economic configuration. Politically it is the death of the bipolar world that existed during the cold war and World War between the Eastern bloc and Western bloc to give rise to a unipolar world order guided by the United State of America. Economically, it connotes the emergence of trade blocs and institutions regulating them which monitors the world trade under the watch of the United State of America.

Different groups have opined that the term 'new world order' have different connotations. The conspiracy theorists opined that the 'new world order' conspiracy centres on the role of the United Nations. This theory claimed that the United Nations was merely a tool of the Communists, and that the end goal was the complete subjugation of the United States to the United Nations. This would

then set up a world government in which all of the freedoms that Americans hold dear would be abolished. However, in the most recent times, more liberal versions of the ‘new world order’ opined that instead of the United Nation taking sovereignty away from the United States, the United States of America through the platform of the United Nation plans to conquer the entire world.

It is difficult for anyone to determine which organization, institution and individual are parts of the ‘new world order’. However, International organizations such as the World Bank, IMF, European Union, the United Nations, and North Atlantic Trade Organization are often listed as core ‘new world order’ organizations. Presidents and prime ministers of nations are routinely included in the conspiracy. It is important to note that ‘new world order’ conspiracy theories opined that the Bible as well has prophesied about it. This comes from pages in the Books of Ezekiel, Daniel and Revelation, stating a New World Order will occur for seven years, and then Jesus will return and defeats the Antichrist. As well the Latin phrase “*novus ordo seclorum*” appearing on the reverse side of the Great Seal since 1782 and on the back of the U.S. one-dollar bill since 1935, translates to “New Order of the Ages”. This alludes to the beginning of an era where the United States of America is an independent nation-state and the “New World Order”.

Africa in the dynamic world order

Development in human society has many sides. At the level of the individual, it implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom, creativity, self-discipline, responsibility and material well-being. At the level of the state, it implies political, economic and social growth. Africa over the years has made substantial efforts to grow in this dynamic world. First, the continent has the general combined body of states (the Africa Union) that makes general policy for the growth and development in the continent. Second, the continent has various regional bodies that cater for the specific needs of each region such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), the Southern African Development Community (SADC) among others (Hettne, 2016). Third, each country has governments that take

up the various developmental policies from the various organizations they belong so as to integrate and domesticate them. Lastly each country in Africa belong to the world political-economic and cultural organization (the United Nations) and other various socio-political and economic organization such as the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Court of Justice among other international institutions (Breslin and Hook, 2016).

All of these efforts are to ensure that the African continent break even among the comity of nations. However, it is conspicuous that there are large development[and attendant looting] gaps between the Global North and the Global South. The Global North countries are the highly “industrialised” nations in Europe, America and part of Asia [that take unlimited liberty to plunder Africa] while the Global South countries include Africa, part of Asia, the Middle and Far East Asia countries among others. These development [and plunder] gaps are obvious in terms of economic and fiscal growth, military capabilities, high political influence, good health policy, general infrastructure development, high technological development and enhanced human and social capital development. Rodney (1973) noted that a society develops economically when its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the environment. This is dependent on the extent to which they understand the laws of nature (science), the extent to which they put that understanding into practice by devising tools (technology), and on the manner in which their work and society is organised. In the true sense of natural development, Euro-American states never have such clean basis of development because they plundered Africa, enslaved Africans, looted African resources and other forms of exploitations. They did not purely develop simply as a result of ‘understanding the laws of nature’ but by subverting the laws of God, good neighbouring and nature (Mawere and Nhemachena, 2017).

Some of these lacunae that cause entanglement to Africa in the global politics include the colonial exploitation. Colonial Africa fell within that part of the international capitalist economy from which plundering, looting and exploited Africans lost their livestock, land, minerals and human resources to feed the metropolitan sectors in

Europe. Proceeds of colonial plundering were repatriated to the so-called 'mother country'. There were expatriations of plundering, looting, human resources and exploited Africans lost their livestock, land, minerals produced by African labourers or slaves out of African resources. It meant the development of Europe is a part of the same dialectical process in which Africa was looted and plundered. The "development" of the capitalist economic world has involved the creation of the "modern" world economy institutions (Aluko, 2015). The Euro-American institutions invariably reshape Africa's economy by imposing a number of conditionality before they could give "loan" to most African states. These include; currency devaluation, privatization and commercialization of public owned establishments among others (Aluko, 2017). These structural adjustment programs make the receiving nations to be at the mercy of the "donor" nations.

Aluko (2017) as well noted that the African economy was essentially a socialist system whereby public welfare is the order of the day and mutual development of individuals was of the utmost priority. However at the onset of capitalist structure as far back as the colonialism era, exploitation of the work force by owners of the means of production became prominent. The "rich" [plunderers] are getting "richer" while the "poor" [plundered] are getting "poorer". The ownership by plunderers replaced ownership by the African original owners. The economy of mutual growth and development changed to plunderous personal aggrandisements and egocentric motives. After independence, Africa states produced new manifestations of capitalists who eventually sustained the colonial legacy of domination, subjugation..

Entanglements with premeditated problems created by Europeans colonial creations become more prominent when many African countries gain puppet independence and yet depend heavily on just one or two raw materials for export and economy survival. The exportation of such agricultural and mineral resources to Europe, Asia or America is as well dependent on the importers' conditionality. Africa remains at the mercy of the importing nations that in many cases determine what quantity they want and the price they can afford. If African states reject the conditionalities, the economy may run into recession (Nhemachena, 2016). Therefore,

African valuable raw materials are exported to other continents and the same materials are transformed into finished goods which are later exported back to Africa. At this point, the finished goods are very important to the survival of the African economy for food sufficiency. Sadly, the by-products of Africans raw materials which are harmful and injurious to both humans and the environment are repackaged and exported back to Africa in the form of e-waste, substandard electronics, dump ground for old model cars, substandard drugs among others. This ‘tie down syndrome’ makes many Africa states to be dependent on the plunderous “developed” states of the world and yet unable to favourably compete with them in terms of technology strength, trade prowess, military capability, human capacity development, political negotiation power and infrastructural developments.

This in turn led many of African states into a heavy dependency on foreign aid, foreign direct investments and economic bailouts. The timeless sovereignty of the African states is under threat as the “donor” groups will have a say on what to use the money for, how to spend it, where and when to spend it, as well as who should spend the money and the expected outcome of the fund. The governments of the receiving countries will therefore be much more careful not to offend the “donors” but to align with them in almost all policies and dance to their prejudice so as to be able to get more of such funds (Lindberg and Sverrisson, 2016). Therefore, some African political leaders becomes puppet leaders and ‘yes sayers’ in the international politics coupled with their unpatriotic and low political will to grow their home economy, stop corruption and embezzlement of public funds.

Due to unsustainability and instability of Africa’s financial status, many countries become unprecedentedly externally “and human resources indebted”. The services of the “debts” as well sap off huge financial resources which could have contributed to Africa’s domestic growth and development. The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) defined total external “debt” as “debt” owed to non-residents. Total external “debt” is the sum of public, publicly guaranteed and private non-guaranteed long-term “debt”, short-term “debt” and the use of IMF “credit”. Short-term

“debt” includes all “debt” with an original maturity of one year or less and interest in arrears on long-term “debt” (World Bank, 2015). Although UNCTAD (2015) notes, the distinction between domestic and external “debt” is becoming blurred as there has been a shift in “debt” instruments since the early 1990s away from loans in foreign currency held by non-residents towards bonds that may be denominated in a foreign currency but held by residents. Africa is entangled in these “debt crises”.

In 2011–2013, the annual average external “debt” stock of Africa amounted to \$443 billion (22.0 per cent of GNI) compared with \$303 billion (24.2 per cent of GNI) in 2006–2009 (UNCTAD 2016). On average, Africa’s external “debt” stock grew rapidly, by 10.2 per cent per year in 2011–2013, compared with 7.8 per cent per year in 2006–2009. The annual average growth rate of Africa’s external “debt” stock exceeded 10 per cent in eight heavily “indebted” poor countries and 13 non-heavily “indebted” poor countries. Due to the trend of push and pull factors, such as the recent sharp decline in commodity prices and resulting lower revenues (pull), and the global financial crisis, the external “debt” stock grew most rapidly in Mozambique (by, on average, 30 per cent per year), Cameroon (26 per cent per year) and Gabon, Nigeria, Rwanda and Seychelles (24 per cent per year each) (World Bank 2015; UNCTAD 2016).

Definitely, these entanglements in the plunderous global political economy will never make Africa or other continents such as Asia to be able to grow out of the woods and effectively compete. Africa’s scorecards and jokers in the game of international politics are usually pre-empted by the other plunderous players in Europe, America, and Asia that squeeze the continent.

Theoretical framework

Game Theory

Game theory is the branch of decision theory concerned with interdependent decisions. The problems of interest involve multiple participants, each of whom has individual objectives related to a common system or shared resources. Because game theory arose from the analysis of competitive scenarios, the problems are called

games and the participants are called players. But these techniques apply to more than just sport, and are not even limited to competitive situations (Manshaei, Zhu, Alpcan, Baçşar and Hubaux, 2013). In short, game theory deals with any problem in which each player's strategy depends on what the other players do. Situations involving interdependent decisions arise frequently, in all walks of life. A few examples in which game theory could come in handy include: Friends choosing where to go and have dinner, parents trying to get children to behave, commuters deciding how to go to work, businesses competing in a market and diplomats negotiating a treaty among others. All of these situations call for strategic thinking and making use of available information to devise the best plan to achieve one's objectives.

Moreover, all players are intelligent in the sense that they understand the structure of the economy. A game is as well referred to any social situation that involves two or more participants (Colman, 2013). Specifically a game always has three components; first, when specifying a game we need to be explicit about who the participants are. These are called players. Depending on the application, a player may be a seller in a market, a consumer, a general at war, or even diplomat representing a country at the United Nations General Assembly. Second, we also need to be explicit about what every player can conceivably do. Myerson (2013) and Ichiishi (2014) opined that their capability and extent of threat they can foment against other players. The third component in a game is the payoff function for each agent that specifies how each player evaluates every strategy profile. The tradeoffs or payoff includes what an actor losses to gain another thing. That is to figure out what each agent wants to do and what they should expect others to do. At this stage each players or actors need to know the utility for every choice of the agent as well as every choice of everyone else. However the actors that are dependent on the other or that had been made to be dependent due to uneven playing ground is entangled.

In world politics of all eras, be it the unipolar, bipolar or the current 'new world order', game theory operates as either sequential games or simultaneous games. In a sequential game, actors react based on the information they have at hand over the other party in

question. In this case, mapping out of all the possibilities is done by looking ahead to the very last decision, and assume that if it comes to that point, the deciding player will choose his/her optimal outcome. Actors at this point usually back up to the second-to-last decision, and assume the next player would choose his/her best outcome, treating the following decision as fixed and as well continue to reasoning back in this way until all decisions have been fixed. Stronger nations in most cases would have predetermined what gift will be used to entice or entrap the weaker nations so as to derive a maximum benediction from such relationship. This is a typical case in Africa whereby stronger nations outplay the continent's bargaining and profiteering deals thereby generating political, economic, cultural and epistemic unevenness.

The simultaneous game on the other hand involves the quick decision making because there is not necessarily any last move. Actors cannot look ahead and reason back, since neither decision is made first (Myerson, 2013; Dresher, Shapley and Tucker, 2016; Cornelissen, Cheru and Shaw, 2016). They just have to consider all possible combinations. This is most easily represented with a 'table game' listing the players' possible moves and outcomes. In the new world order, both sequential games and simultaneous games strategies are employed. Stronger countries use sequential games model to relate with the less powerful states (Africa and other developing nations). They pre-empt their last outcome and present their joker to win the best of the negotiations. However, relationships that connect strong states utilize the simultaneous games which put each actor in dilemma of what the other might do if a certain decision is taken. This is because the last joker of the first actor is equal or almost equal to the others on the negotiation table. Therefore there is no last move but consequential simultaneous actions.

Methodology, data presentation and discussion of findings

The methodology utilises World Bank data on Africa "debt" crises and Africa Development Bank data on Africa's development. Six African states (Botswana, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe) are randomly selected across the continent to analyse

some of the most important problems Africa has entangled with in the ‘new world order’. Six African states (Botswana, Ghana, Côte d’Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria and Zimbabwe) are randomly selected across the continent to find out why the continent is entangled in the global wave of change, growth and development otherwise known as the ‘new world order’. Descriptive statistics is used in the analysis and interpretation of the data and subsequently the findings.

World Bank Data on Africa Development and Debt Rates

Selected African Countries	% of Total External Short Term Debt		% of Total External Long Term Debt	
	2006-2009	2011-2013	2006-2009	2011-2013
	Botswana	8.7	17.0	88.8
Ghana	24.8	22.7	68.1	68.1
Côte d’Ivoire	7.2	2.8	83.9	66.5
Kenya	11.4	15.0	88.3	74.3
Nigeria	0.0	0.0	30.7	35.8
Zimbabwe	29.8	29.8	64.9	48.4

Table I

Source: World Bank 2016

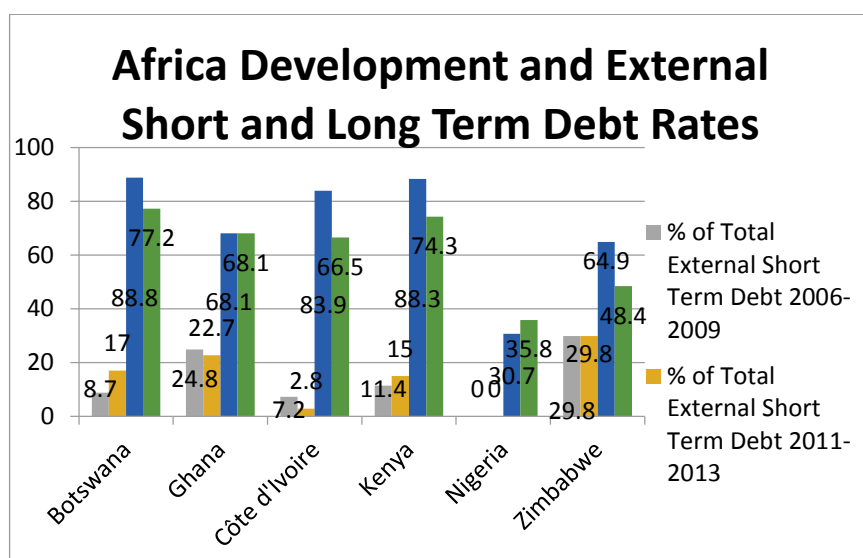


Figure I

Source: World Bank 2016

The table I and figure I above show the World Bank data on Africa development in terms of credit worthiness or “debt” rates. The total percentages of external short term “debt” from 2006 to 2013 are provided. This revealed that between 2006 and 2013, Botswana’s total external short term “debt” increased by 8.3% that is, from 8.7% to 17% while the percentage of the total external long term “debt” decreased by 11.6%. This implies that the country access to international credit facilities is reduced. The credit worthiness status has reduced and the required huge amount of money for the political economy development which usually comes from long term loans has reduced. This will further lead to slower economy growth in which the country will not be able to compete effectively in the ‘new world order’. This slow economic growth is also corroborated by the Africa Development Bank 2016 data in table II and figure II below that the country percentage of real Gross Domestic Product is below five percent (2.9%) while the inflation rate is above five percent (6.3%).

The “debt” profile from World Bank data on Ghana -another African country indicates that the total external short term “debt” decreased by 2.1% that is, from 24.8% to 22.7% while the percentage of the total external long term “debt” remains constant at a high level of 68.1%. This implies that the country is “indebted” to international credit facilities providers. The amount of money for the political economy development which usually comes from long term loans is constant. This will lead to a steady or gradual economy growth in which the country will not be able to effectively compete and remove the country from the developmental “debt” required to cope with the ‘new world order’. This slow economic growth is also corroborated by the Africa Development Bank 2016 data in table II and figure II below that the country percentage of real Gross Domestic Product is below five percent (3.2%) while the inflation rate is far above five percent (18.1%).

The “debt” profile from World Bank data on Côte d’Ivoire-another African country indicates that the total external short term “debt” decreased by 4.4% that is, from 7.2% to 2.8% while the percentage of the total external long term “debt” also decreased from 83.9% to 66.5%. This implies that the

country is still greatly “indebted” to international credit facilities providers. The amount of money for the political economy development which usually comes from long term loans is decreasing. This will lead to a slow but gradual economic growth in which it is not sufficient to instantaneously remove the country from the developmental debts and entanglements of ‘new world order’. This slow economic growth is also corroborated by the Africa Development Bank 2016 data in table II and figure II below, the country percentage of real Gross Domestic Product is below ten percent (7.5%) while the inflation rate is just below five percent (2.8%).

Africa Development Bank Data on Africa’s Development 2016

Country	Real GDP %	Inflation %
Botswana	2.9	6.3
Ghana	3.2	18.1
Côte d’Ivoire	7.5	2.8
Kenya	6.0	6.3
Nigeria	-1.5	16.1
Zambia	0.5	20.7

Table II

Source: World Bank 2016

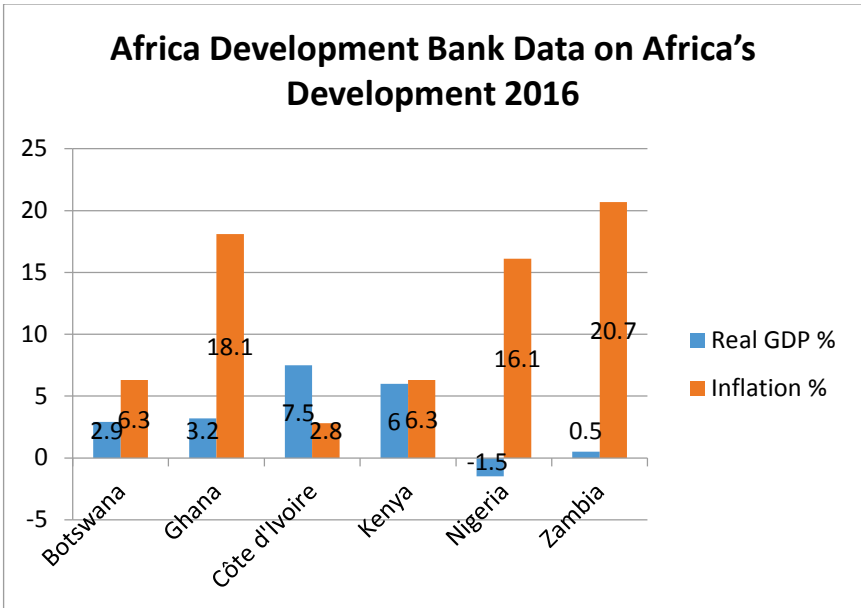


Figure II

Source: World Bank 2016

The “debt” profile from World Bank data on Kenya - another African country from the table I and figure I above indicates that the total external short term “debt” increased by 3.6% that is, from 11.4% to 15.0% while the percentage of the total external long term “debt” also decreased from 88.3% to 74.3%. This implies that the country is still greatly “indebted” to international credit facilities providers and its concern about long term development plan financing is reducing. The amount of money for the political economy development which usually comes from long term loans is decreasing. This will lead to a slow or gradual economic growth in which it is not sufficient to instantaneously remove the country from the developmental “debts” and entanglements of ‘new world order’. This slow economic growth is also pointed out by the Africa Development Bank 2016 data in table II and figure II above. The country percentage of real Gross Domestic Product is above five percent (6.0%) while the inflation rate is as well above five percent (6.3%).

The “debt” profile from World Bank data on Nigeria - a country in African from the table I, figure I above indicates that the total

external short term “debt” has no value or not indebted while the percentage of the total external long term “debt” also increased from 30.7% to 35.8%. This implies that the country is still slightly “indebted” to international credit facilities providers or the country’s credit worthiness has reduced along sides with its concern for financing long term development plan. The amount of money for the political economic development which usually comes from long term loans is slightly increased. This will lead to a slow or gradual economic growth in which it is not sufficient to sustainably remove the country from the developmental “debts” and entanglements of ‘new world order’. This slow economic growth is also pointed out by the African Development Bank 2016 data in table II and figure II above. The country’s percentage of real Gross Domestic Product is below one percent (-1.5%) which shows an economy in distress or recession. The inflation rate is as well is far above ten percent (16.1%).

The “debt” profile from World Bank data on Zimbabwe - an African country from the table I, figure I above indicates that the total external short term “debt” has remained constant at 29.8% while the percentage of the total external long term “debt” also decreased from 64.9% to 48.4%. This implies that the country is still slightly “indebted” to international credit facilities providers or the country’s credit worthiness has reduced so also its desire for financing long term development plan. The amount of money for the political economy development which usually comes from long term loans is drastically decreased. This will lead to a slow or gradual economic growth which is not probably insufficient to sustainably remove the country from the developmental “debts” and entanglements of ‘new world order’. This slow economic growth is also corroborated by the Africa Development Bank 2016 data in table II and figure II above. The country’s percentage of real Gross Domestic Product is below one percent (0.5%) which shows an economy in distress or recession. The inflation rate is as well is far above fifteen percent (20.7%).

Conclusion

There is a plethora of problems facing Africa's development in the 'new world order'. One can even ask whether Africa can ever be able to come out of these [sham] global developmental entanglements. Africa needs a sustainable and accelerated development so as to break-off from the global political entanglements and become a power broker in the world. A sustainable development measure is needed to be able to effectively disentangle the continent from an insecure mode in the world politics. African leaders have a lot of political propagandas which are not backed up with practical actions. A lot of money and human resources has been allocated to enhance infrastructural development but the presence of weak leadership, coupled with weak institution and corrupt personnel had render African countries handicap of growth and development.

The United Nations (UNCTAD) 2014 Report revealed that Africa requires estimated financing investments of between \$600 billion and \$1.2 trillion per year. This huge amount of money might be needed continuously for about twenty to thirty years so as to be disentangled from global developmental debts. Infrastructure alone would cost \$93 billion so as to be able to achieve the desirable Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore for Africa to successfully achieve this major development finance needs a thorough public budgetary resources is required. Every yearly fiscal budget must be incremental and must address specific developmental infrastructure projects. The budget so drafted must be realistic and the rate of its accomplishment must be above ninety five percent (95%). Therefore any Africa country that wants to escape the developmental entanglement of the 'new world order' must have an incremental budget which provides good infrastructural and technological priority.

African countries must make collaborative efforts to reduce Africa's external "debt". The current African "debt" record is on the rise and is mainly related to reduce export revenues, a widening current account deficit and slower economic growth. The main drivers of this "debt" accumulation are associated with a growing

current account deficit and slower economic growth. This situation got worse due to heavy reliance on export of raw materials instead of finished goods which will provide a chine of employment for the teeming population and drive the country to a sustainable development. This scenario can be reduced if sustained investments are made on technology and industrialization. Sustainable efforts must be made on transforming raw materials into finished goods for export purposes instead of exporting raw materials.

There must be robust control of illicit financial outflows from Africa. If this is curtailed, it could become a source of development finance, as long as efforts to tackle them at the national and international levels are sustained. This implies that other countries of the world should prosecute individuals or leaders that illicitly repatriate money away from their homeland to the foreign land. This is crucial, as World Bank and the African Union records revealed that Africa lost about \$854 billion in such outflows from 1970 to 2008. Over that period, about USD217.7 billion is estimated to have been illegally transferred out of Nigeria, USD105.2 billion from Egypt, more than USD81.8 billion from South Africa, while Kenya is reported to have lost about \$1.51 billion between 2002 and 2011 (AU/EAC 2015).

This sum is nearly equivalent to all official development assistance received during that period. Yet the figures double every decade. Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes and the Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative should be fully brought on board to avoid duplication of expenses while utilising their experiences and best practices. Lastly, the vital role of anti neo-imperialist minded civil society in monitoring transparency should be recognized, reinvigorated and used it to provide additional societal vigilance. All of these action plans and policy oriented pragmatic steps are fundamental to the growth of the African continent out of the 'new world order' entanglements.

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