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IMPACT OF PANDEMIC COVID-19 IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH AND POLITICAL RESPONSE ON THE ECONOMY: A STUDY ON SELECTED AFRICAN COUNTRIES

The purpose of this paper is to examine how COVID-19 has affected the Global South and what major response was given by the policymakers to improve the pandemic situation and improve the economy of the Global south specially in selected countries in Africa. It explores the social and economic effects that pre-existing structures, inadequate political responses, and several crises, along with other variables. This pandemic had created significant adverse effects on the Global South economies. The shutdown declared by countries at the world level and its effect on business in commodity, tourism, service sector, education, and money flows have all had an impact on the gross domestic product (GDP). Those countries experience adverse effects that are vulnerable in all sectors in the middle lockdown term due to adverse implementation of their policy and less resourced supply to their population. Additionally, COVID -19 is having negative social effects like the emergence of new susceptible and increased inequality among the people. This paper discusses some of the policies implemented by the Global South at the time of the pandemic crisis, and their effects on the population which is also characterized by their inability to access domestic resources and their restricted ability to access foreign financial resources.

Key words: Global south, pandemic, COVID -19, political economy, gender disparity, unorganized sector, financial resources, African countries.

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COVID-19 пандемиясының жаһандық оңтүстікке әсері және экономикаға саяси жауаптар: Африканың жекелеген елдері бойынша зерттеу

Бұл мақаланың мақсаты COVID-19 жаһандық оңтүстікке қалай әсер еткенін және пандемия жағдайын жақсарту және жаһандық Оңтүстік экономикасын жақсарту үшін саясаткерлер қабылдаған негізгі шараларды, әсіресе Африканың жекелеген елдерінде зерттеу болып табылады. Ол бұрыннан бар құрылымдардың әлеуметтік және экономикалық салдарын, саяси жауаптардың жеткіліксіздігін және бірнеше дағдарыстарды, сондай-ақ басқа айнымалыларды зерттейді. Бұл пандемия жаһандық Оңтүстік елдерінің экономикасына айтарлықтай теріс әсер етті. Әлемдік деңгейде елдер жариялаған жабылу және оның тауарлар, туризм, қызмет көрсету секторы, білім беру және ақша ағындары саласындағы бизнеске әсері жалпы ішкі өнімге (ЖІӨ) әсер етті. Бұл елдер өз саясатының қолайсыз орындалуына және халықтың ресурстармен қамтамасыз етілуінің төмендеуіне байланысты карантиннің орта кезеңінде барлық секторларда айтарлықтай жағымсыз салдарға тап болды. Сонымен қатар, COVID-19 жаңа сезімтал аурулардың пайда болуы және адамдар арасындағы теңсіздіктің артуы сияқты жағымсыз әлеуметтік салдарға әкелді. Бұл мақалада пандемия дағдарысы кезінде жаһандық Оңтүстік елдері жүзеге асырған кейбір саясаттар және олардың ішкі ресурстарға қол жеткізе алмауымен және шетелдік қаржылық ресурстарға қол жеткізу қабілетінің шектеулі болуымен сипатталатын халыққа әсері талқыланады.

Түйін сөздер: Жаһандық оңтүстік, пандемия, COVID-19, саяси экономика, гендерлік теңсіздік, ұйымдаспаған сектор, қаржы ресурстары, Африка елдері.

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Влияние пандемии COVID-19 на глобальном юге и политические ответные меры на экономику: исследование по отдельным африканским странам

Целью данной статьи является изучение того, как COVID-19 повлиял на Глобальный Юг и какие основные меры были приняты директивными органами для улучшения ситуации с пандемией и экономикой Глобального Юга, особенно в отдельных странах Африки. В нем исследуются социальные и экономические последствия ранее существовавших структур, неадекватных политических ответов и нескольких кризисов, а также других переменных. Эта пандемия оказала серьезное негативное воздействие на экономику стран Глобального Юга. Закрытие, объявленное странами на мировом уровне, и его влияние на бизнес в сфере товаров, туризма, сектора услуг, образования и денежных потоков – все это оказало влияние на валовой внутренний продукт (ВВП). Эти страны испытывают неблагоприятные последствия, которые уязвимы во всех секторах в среднесрочном периоде карантина из-за неблагоприятной реализации их политики и недостаточного снабжения их населения ресурсами. Кроме того, COVID-19 имеет негативные социальные последствия, такие как появление новых уязвимых групп населения и усиление неравенства среди людей. В этом документе обсуждаются некоторые политики, реализованные странами Глобального Юга во время пандемического кризиса, и их влияние на население, которое также характеризуется неспособностью получить доступ к внутренним ресурсам и ограниченными возможностями доступа к иностранным финансовым ресурсам.

Ключевые слова: Глобальный юг, пандемия, COVID-19, политическая экономия, гендерное неравенство, неорганизованный сектор, финансовые ресурсы, африканские страны.

Introduction

This paper examines some of the major problems that the COVID-19 pandemic has brought up in the Global South. The paper explores the effects of the global health crisis on migration, climate change, economic inequality, development, and gender while contextualizing it within broader processes of globalization. This paper gives crucial insights into how the impact of COVID-19 might be mitigated in some of the most difficult socio-economic circumstances worldwide, providing solutions that will be crucial for development practitioners and policymakers. The world has been rocked by the COVID-19 (coronavirus infection 2019) epidemic. The virus has had a disastrous effect on economies and societies around the world, inflicting a great deal of pain on individuals both directly and indirectly. The world economy has stagnated, international travel has almost completely stopped, and several countries are experiencing “lockdowns” that are being imposed by the governments. Several countries have had severe recessions because of supply and demand shocks, and many global value chains have been badly affected. The government’s response to the epidemic largely caused these economic shocks, which will have long-lasting social and economic effects (OECD, 2020; Azami, 2020).

Global South Countries

The Global South can be defined in several ways. The “Global South” refers to those nations that are underdeveloped or economically disadvantaged. These countries typically have fragile democracies because they historically have been colonized by the Global North or by the Capitalist Economies (especially by European countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Portugal, The Netherlands etc). The second idea refers to the Global South to address populations that are negatively impacted by capitalist globalization. According to these ideas, the Global South is distinct from the Southern Region. However, to avoid ambiguity, inaccuracy, and potential harm, many academics prefer to use the terms “developing countries” or low-income economies. The global south consists of several nations encompassing the nations of Latin America, the vast majority of Africa, and some of the Middle East, Asian continent except Japan, South Korea and Singapore.

COVID – 19 and its impact on African countries in Global South

In the Global North, lockdowns have been utilized to halt the disease’s spread and prevent the hospital sector from becoming overworked. The Global South appears to be affected differently, however; this is changing as the disease’s geo-

graphic epicenters shift (Aidil,2020; Bhattacharya, and Islam, 2020).). Due to the developing world's high levels of reliance on the informal sector for survival and the general absence of comprehensive health, social security, and public policy aid measures, lockdowns were frequently promptly imposed, frequently with catastrophic repercussions on livelihoods. South Africa, Namibia, Mozambique, Botswana, South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Chad, Zambia and Zimbabwe are some countries that suffered more due to COVID-19 Even though a few countries recently lifted their lockdowns as of mid-2020, the "secondary impacts" of the crisis are therefore more noticeable among the Global South nations.

The right to health, education, money, and freedom from hunger are just a few of the other rights that the epidemic has called into doubt. States' actions and inactions may have caused disproportionately high rates of fatalities and serious disease among specific groups of the population (Bhattacharya, and Khan, 2020). For instance, why did many Global South regions cut back on public healthcare? Certain minorities may have been singled out by some states as "problem" population in their decisions.

This is particularly clear in the LDCs' dominant informal economy. In other countries in Africa, where subsistence farming is included, it makes up more than 85% of the labour force. This is partially attributable to the public and private formal sectors'. This is due to the poor marginal productivity of the labour force in this industry. Poor tax returns are the outcome of the unorganized sector's presence worldwide.

Most significantly, the Global South accounts for more than 75% of the nations in the index's lowest category—those deemed to be "least prepared." One would anticipate that the Global North and South experience the pandemic's effects differently, with the earlier dominating the latter. This is not always the case.

The Global South has experienced significant negative economic and social repercussions of COVID-19, which are especially severe in nations with greater poverty and inequality. Unfortunately, in these situations, adaptation strategies have been much more minimal, and the global community is doing nothing to change this.

Challenges of COVID-19

The events over the last 2 years in 2020 that have proven the pandemic has had a significant impact on both the economy and quality of life. This investigation uses a paradigm that incorporates transmissions, moderating factors, and impacts to investigate the systemic alterations brought on by Pandemics.

With three important spreading pathways (or linkages among the indirect and direct impact of a pandemic, see Figure 1), EBOLA and SAARS were discovered before 2015 in Africa, but according to the World Bank (2014) some developing countries were exposed to socioeconomic effect due to COVID -19 in the global south. The first pathway or route is directly related to the greater mortality, of sickness, including the price tag attached to healthcare sector preventative and care initiatives, etc. The second channel is concerned with the quick responses taken (such as social isolation and movement restrictions) to stop the infection from spreading. In the Global South, COVID-19 restrictions have varied in type, duration, and severity, and policies are always changing. The third transmission route is the COVID-19-related global slowdown.

The economic crisis will continue to affect all nations and areas (Delvac, 2020). This occurred due to the concerns about pandemic and health crises and the layer of the interconnection of those nations the degree of interconnectedness and the health crisis in the economy of the global south, most evaluations of the impact of a pandemic on the economy show that this crisis will be of old ratio and those countries in the northern hemisphere of the globe will feel a larger reduction in Comparisons of the southern hemisphere on the globe. An international body that is the "International Monetary Fund" (IMF), in the month of June 2020 had estimated and forecasted that developed economies would increase by 4.8% in 2021 and decrease by 8% in 2020.

According to IMF (2020^a) estimates, developing and emerging countries in terms of their economic growth would decrease by 3% in 2020 and expand by 5.9% in 2021. According to later projections (by World Bank and by the IMF 2020^a), some African economies suffered a 6% hit in 2020, but wealthy nations are anticipated to recover more quickly in 2021 and 2022. The COVID-19 pandemic's effects are influenced by several additional mediating elements in addition to these transmission pathways.

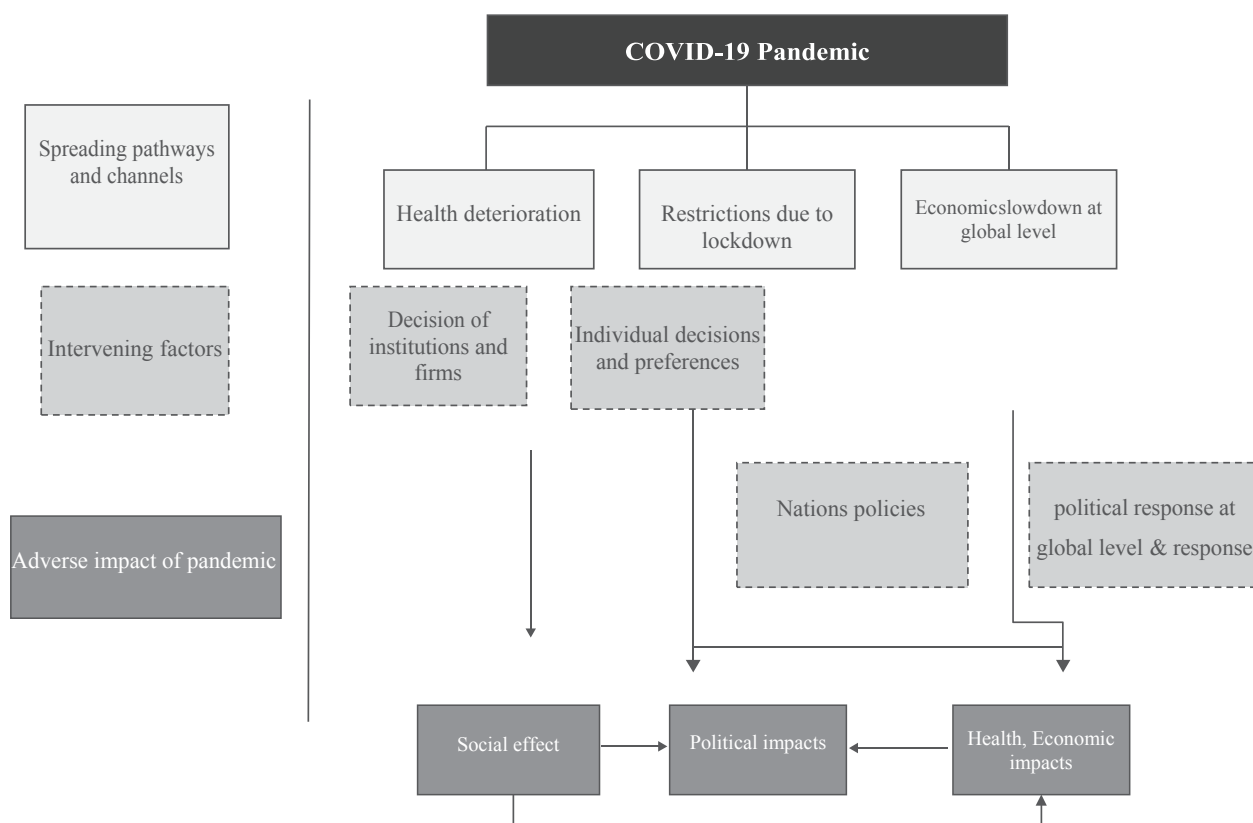


Figure 1 – Shows COVID-19’s possible economic and social impact channels.

Note – adapted by the author from World Bank Group (2014)

The effects of three transmission channels – health decline, slowing of the world economy, and lockdowns and movement restrictions – are discussed in the following subsections. Even if some of these effects are now apparent, the full extent of these effects may only be determined with more time and information shortly.

Literature review

Following literature support, the objective of this paper deals with the pandemic and the political response given by policymakers, due to food instability brought on by the pandemic, new health hazards like malnutrition have emerged. A report published by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD, 2020).

The World food program (FAO) projects that the pandemic will leave 130 million people with severe hunger and an additional 132 million people with insecurity about food availability (World Food Programme, 2020; FAO et al., 2020). These are especially concerning for nursing moms, young children, and expectant women. Children rely on

ineffective school nutrition programmes in several LDC and middle-income economies. Early food insecurity has been linked to problems with physical and cognitive development, and more particularly, to later-life issues with poor scholastic performance and intellectual consequences (Perez-Escamilla et al., 2020).

Elderly deaths have additional negative effects on indigenous societies since they contribute to the loss of ancestors’ knowledge (Cotacachi & Grigera, 2020). The policy preparing for Combatting COVID-19 and Sustainability of African Economies, what is the current response of COVID -19 in the global economy, this report was submitted to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR, 2020).

Research gap

Much research has been done on COVID -19 and its impact on the economy, especially the global south and its effect during the pandemic, but there is a lack of study related to political economy of pandemic and the impact of COVID -19 in Global South. So, this paper will deal the study about the impact of pandemic and political response for

mitigation of COVID-19 impact and its future scope for facing such problems and its solution.

Effects of Pandemic COVID -19 on the world economy

Although the effects on health have been extremely varied, as was previously mentioned, all sectors are in negative growth due to the worldwide lockdown and all nations experienced see their economies decline. In general, nations that rely heavily on tourism, export oil, and have limited resources are projected to be the most negatively impacted in the medium-term medium-terms due to travel restrictions and the decline in demand for and pricing of commodities. On the other hand, nations with more diverse economic structures and less resource-intensive economies are anticipated to be more resilient. All regions are extremely vulnerable to outside shocks, especially those affecting the demand for important commodities.

The reduction in global commodity demand has an impact on Africa's major economies, including South Africa, Nigeria, and Angola. The basic need for the export of African mineral ores, oil, and metals, will continue to be impacted by the growth slowdown in major economies, including China, as well as other nations with significant supply chain participation. This is important for nations that are increasingly involved in manufacturing commodities, such as Ethiopia and Kenya, as well as agribusiness. Although global commerce and industrial output increased, business investment in Asia remained muted against the backdrop of persisting concerns about the US-China trade war resuming.

The likelihood of a rebound into 2020 appeared to have peaked late in 2019. During this time, the pandemic had a negative effect on the manufacturing industry and halted efforts to reduce trade tensions. Even as China begins to progressively reopen its industries, economic activity in nations like Indonesia, Vietnam, and the Philippines shrank drastically (World Economic Forum, 2020). China is expected to grow quickly in 2020 and 2021, while nations like Vietnam have made significant turnarounds.

In the Global South, industries like tourism, and the handicraft industry that are closely related to the core economy are especially in a challenging situation. Africa heavily depends on travelers from Europe and, to a greater extent, Asia. According to a poll conducted by (La Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales [ASIES], 2020) in May 2020 in Guatemala, for instance, 85% of the country's tourism-related enterprises were shut down. Export-

oriented industries are among the ones affected by the pandemic. For instance, the garment industry in Bangladesh has been negatively impacted since "orders were canceled worth of 3.15 billion. In Cambodia, 60,000 workers have had their work interrupted (Bhattacharya & Islam, 2020).

The chance that the economic crisis may turn into a financial crisis has increased because of countries, particularly those in Asia, experiencing reduced activity in financial markets and depreciation in their currencies. For instance, the Thai baht and the Indonesian rupiah have both seen significant devaluation even against the currencies of their trading partners, which has made bank lending difficult (OECD, 2020^b). Finally, remittances are being impacted by COVID-19. "Remittance flows to middle- and low-income countries are projected to decline by around 20% by 2020, from \$554 billion to \$445 billion" (World Bank, 2020). This can be because of the workers' lack of security in the nations where they are now employed and their incapacity to utilize the financial assistance offered by the governments of south global.

Objectives

- 1) To analyze the impact of pandemic COVID 19 in the Global South.
- 2) To evaluate the response of political economy for improvement, Reform the economic situation suffered by people in the global south.

Methodology

This section analyses secondary data obtained from various sources and research journals. These include data from government sources, international organizations such as the ILO, IMF, UNCTAD, World Bank, BRICS, NDB, ADB, AIIB, IDB, and reputable global NGOs operating in the Global South. Additional sources include UNESCO, ECLAC, WHO, SAARC, OECD, and South-South cooperation initiatives. This comprehensive analysis underpins the study presented in this research paper.

Discussion

Impact of COVID -19 on the unorganized economy in global south

The epidemic is currently resulting in lost salaries and other kinds of revenue. A severe economic downturn is predicted to worsen inequality, unemployment, and poverty over the medium term. Over 1.6 billion undocumented

employees are affected by lockdowns and other restrictive measures globally (67% in middle-income nations and 90% of overall employment in low-income countries) to a report submitted by (ILO, 2020^b). Most workers have no access to social security and have poor earnings. Because they have lost their source of daily revenue due to lockdowns, they are in a dire predicament. Small-business employees, migrant workers, and independent contractors like construction workers and street sellers did not receive payment at the time of the Pandemic and are expected to see a drop in earnings following. Extreme poverty is anticipated to affect a sizable portion of informal, insecure employees who make between USD 13 per day and a minimum of USD 5.5. As of January 2021, there was an estimation by the World Bank that between near about 124 million populations were living in severe poverty (Lakner et al., 2021). The majority of the world's poor, who lived in South Asia, mainly India, and Sub-Saharan Africa prior to the pandemic, may be severely hit.

ILO (2020^a) claims that in comparison to men, women are working in informal sector of the developing nations, with 92% of women working in these situations compared to 87% of males. Women are disproportionately represented in informal employment (53% versus 47%) in Latin America. In addition, women typically work in the most vulnerable occupations in the unorganized economy, such as local labor or artisans and vegetable seller or street vendors which are also the ones most affected by the population during the pandemic (UN Women, 2015).

In a recent survey of refugees from Venezuela, 87% of participants said that COVID-19 and the steps taken to combat the epidemic have lowered accessibility to employment (center for Mixed Migration, 2020). 60% of those surveyed also mentioned a decline in the supply of necessities (66%), a loss of housing (31%), and a rise in xenophobia (22%). Additionally, we know that migrant workers from other nations are returning to other economies, mainly in South Asia, due to either economic considerations or concerns about the virus.

Governments are working to develop and put into place economic recovery plans as well as social measures to lessen hunger and social catastrophe while the pandemic is still out of control. But ambiguity still rules. To lessen the negative effects, stop inequality from growing, and improve the situation, new policies are required.

Impact of COVID -19 on Gender in Global South countries

More females than males are affected by the crisis worldwide, and this is especially true in poorer countries. The amount of unpaid care work has greatly grown during times of quarantine and other limitations, as well as when kids aren't in school. Women typically provide care for their families; thus, they naturally have more responsibilities and domestic duties than males.

Due to problems of COVID-19 contribution of domestic violence against women has increased. According to the literature, this increase is brought on by stress brought on by poverty and economic insecurity, social isolation and confinement, conflict-related unrest and instability, and decreased access to first responders and health services (Peterman et al., 2020; Mlambo-Ngcuka, 2020). For instance, after governments implemented lockdowns in Argentina and Colombia in March, emergency calls to hotlines for domestic abuse rose by 40% and 90%, respectively. More than 30% more calls have been placed to hotlines in Singapore and Cyprus.

Lockdown in global south

The ensuing economic downturn and Lockdowns will particularly hurt Micro, small, and medium but informal sector businesses, which make important businesses globally [ILO, 2020^a]. Typically, low-skilled individuals with low payments, insecure jobs without social or health protection, and minimal job security are employed by these businesses. These businesses also exhibit limited production, meager financial capability, and little capital accumulation. As a result, they are more at risk from the crisis and frequently do not profit from economic packages that were provided to those sectors affected due to the COVID-19 crisis because of their informal status. For instance, preliminary studies conducted in Latin America predict that just 15% of these businesses will be able to continue operating (Vázquez-Zamora, 2020). Shutdown and transportation prohibitions have also impacted the lowered customer demand and food supply chain. Because of this, farmers are discarding perishable goods, which results in substantial financial losses for them and their communities.

Declining health due to COVID -19 in global south

The level of health impact and risk varies between and within regions, and these consequences are subject to rapid change. It is challenging to determine the entire scope of the pandemic's health effects because outbreaks have returned in even those nations that had early success in containing them. There is little doubt that the inadequate

health systems in many Global South nations have made it difficult for them to combat the pandemic (Izquierdo, and Talvi, 2011; Bair, Friedman, and Schady, 2011). Although the focus of this research is not on the pandemic's impact on health, it is important to note how different it is in the Global South. Data generally shows that Africa survived the pandemic with lesser health effects, including cases and fatalities. Some nations, including the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and North Sudan, have also had to contend with secondary epidemics like Ebola and yellow fever in addition to the pandemic's direct effects.

Impact of COVID-19 on Mobility due to lockdown in global south

After numerous lockdowns and other restrictive measures, many nations were forced to choose agonizingly between protecting lives and maintaining their economies. Greater effects have been felt by poor populations in low- and middle-income nations, particularly those who reside in slums and informal settlements with limited access to amenities and who will rarely be able to do work from home and maintain social distance. Other risks are related to access to sanitation, and water, which reduces the capacity of immunity and impairs hygiene.

Reactions to National economy

Understanding the constraints of governments' capacity and opportunities to deal with socioeconomic impacts and COVID-19 health will need to take seriously on intervening variables related to countries' monetary policies and national budgets, along with international shocks to susceptibility. The two important factors—declining revenues and rising debts—that are both closely related to the global economic downturn are highlighted in this section. The Global South governments have only been able to respond in part to COVID-19 in this environment.

Africa continues to have the worst potential for resource mobilization when compared to other areas. In contrast to Asia (14%) and Latin America (18%), the UNECA estimated that the tax-to-GDP ratio in 2018 was 13.4%. (2020). Several factors contribute to Africa's low revenue mobilization, including initiatives to increase investment that, in most cases, entail potential investors forgoing tax or paying no tax at all, like in export processing zones special. However, the high level of informality in the region's economy is the primary factor contributing to a lower tax-to-GDP ratio (UNECA,2020). Similar difficulties exist in Latin America. Additionally, the region's governments' revenue has been impacted

by the decline in commodities prices by a special agency of United national that is called [ECLAC] or (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2020). Other side, even though most nations are middle income economy, and they are mostly English-speaking Caribbean nations, they are nevertheless severely indebted, partly due to the ongoing need to repair production infrastructure damage caused by weather calamities (ECLAC, 2020).

For instance, the least developed nations which are 22 in number in global south, will have announced that by the middle of 2020 they will have stimulus measures totaling about USD 1.9 billion. However, according to (Bhattacharya, 2020; IMF,2020^a) this is only 0.4% of their GDP amounts, whereas the G20 countries' 3% of their GDP in their package amounts. Additionally, some governments aided the groups and industries that were most directly and immediately impacted by the crisis, such as tourism-related businesses, and trade for urban poor. Governments implemented policies to assist firms, including loan subsidies, payment postponements, tax and fee exemptions, and payment grace periods. The sectors given priority varied between nations. Burkina Faso, for instance, sponsored utility and other payments that firms were required to make to the government. Cameroon concentrated on giving tax withholding concessions for minor traders, motorcycles, and taxis. For businesses in the tourism industry with cash flow issues, on taxes to be paid for the payment of Costa Rican Tourism Institute Costa Rica offered a four-month deferment. Countries like Malaysia, Cambodia, and Brazil gave cash transfers to help the most vulnerable households, while Tanzania made utilities more affordable.

Results

As discussed in the preceding sections, the Global South is not the only region of the world that was affected by the slowdown. To handle the pandemic's immediate effects, they also have limited capacity on their own. The global development organization has deployed assistance and will need to keep doing so to help the weaker Southern countries with their economic problems. Some nations have turned toward borrowing from home-based banks and from abroad or non-bank organizations. The declining balance of payments caused by the near collapse of remittances from migrant workers and export revenue (particularly oil money) in many countries increases the demand for

external investment. Revenue from exports of goods is the most significant external financing source (as a percentage of GDP) for both nations with low incomes and lower-middle countries with high. In terms of the (low-income country) LICs, other official flows (OOF) and official development aid (ODA) come in second (on average accounting for 22% of GDP) but have little bearing on the LMICs (less than 2%).

LICs are more dependent on bilateral suppliers, according to a detailed examination of the composition of dependency on ODA and OOF (OECD Development Assistance Committee). About 75% of the input comes from the reporting on-DAC countries or [DAC] plus, with the remaining 25% coming from various multilateral sources. Bilateral have a less significant role in the LMICs, making up roughly 50% of ODA flows and OOF.

Table 1 – shows how much ODA and OOF depend on LICs and LMICs (bilateral and multilateral)

Indicators	Low income countries (LIC)	Lower-middle income countries (LMIC)	Total weighted average (LIC+LMIC)
(% of GDP) Multilateral OOF	3.38	0.41	3.60
(% of GDP) Multilateral ODA	3.31	0.20	1.65
(% of GDP) Total ODA	10.61	0.58	5.25
(% of GDP) Bilateral ODA	7.60	0.46	3.78
(% of GDP) Bilateral OOF	7.30	0.40	1.80
Total GDP %	10.98	0.87	5.58

Note – UNCTAD stat (2019), OECD stat (2019), adapted by the author.

Table 2 – Lockdown use and COVID-19 infection rates in the African nations: selected countries

Country	Infection rate × 100,000
South Africa (lockdown)	1561.8
Nigeria (lockdown)	21.0
Namibia (lockdown)	918.1
South Sudan(lockdown)	27.5

Note - Authors' own elaboration based on data from WHO COVID-19 Dashboard.

To overcome the structural weaknesses of the lower income countries (LIC) and lower middle-income countries (LMIC), external finance is essential. Given that they are only now being put into practice, it is challenging to gauge the effects of these initiatives, but it is nonetheless crucial to consider their method and scope to judge whether they will be faced by Global South and will be sufficient to address the economic challenges.

Many Southern agency providers struggled to respond in the weaker developing economies associated with major employment challenges and health emergencies. Regional development banks and International financial institutions played a more significant role in the immediate response to COVID-19 than their bilateral counterparts. Many

of these organizations opened doors for the flow of funding. However, it is necessary to evaluate the efficacy of such initiatives to increase the fiscal space of low-middle and low-income nations in the Global South.

The increase in the distribution of development cooperation to LICs and LMICs is the focus of the second mode of the existing channels. Bilateral and multilateral channels are also possible sources of financial assistance. Bilateral organizations may decide to reallocate already made commitments to COVID-19 goals in addition to extending additional ODA. Under their quick reaction facilities, regional development banks, the IFIs, and the World Bank, which includes the IMF may provide fresh loan lines. Along with the new financial institutions and

traditional lenders established by Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and Southern nations may play a noticeable role in supporting COVID-19 rehabilitation.

Funding support to the African nations in the region of the global south.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has been responding to requests for emergency funding from 102 nations since the pandemic's onset. In total, the IMF currently provides member nations with about USD 250 billion, in the form of loans or 25% of its that is USD 1 trillion lending capacity, grant-based debt relief. The main body of the IMF which is called the executive board has approved the grants to the poorest members to pay their IMF debt obligations for a six-month initial phase, providing immediate debt service relief to 29 countries (IMF, 2020^b). The instruments and finance facilities used by the IMF to respond are already in place. Several of them, mainly the Rapid Credit Facility (RCF) and Rapid Financing Instrument were established in the wake of the 2008–2009 financial crisis (RFI) and global economy. The IMF has also launched new funding programmes or modified existing ones to address urgent new demands brought on by the pandemic, including a Short-term Liquidity Line (SLL), Relief Trust (CCRT) and Catastrophe Containment. To address the financial effects of COVID-19 most vulnerable members and on the poorest to pay for their debt obligations related to IMF, the CCRT was modified (IMF, 2020^b). To dramatically increase the CCRT and expand the time frame up to two years for grant-based debt relief, the IMF is now seeking money.

1) The SLL was established to a renewable backstop facility and provides a rotating for member nations in need of temporary modest balance of payments support but with extremely strong policies and fundamentals (IMF, 2020^b). For the certain balance of payment needs, this window offers very strong members “swap-like” liquidity support.

2) Money coming in from regional development banks: the Social Inclusion and Employment Facility and the COVID-19 Crisis Response Facility are the two principal funding sources that the African Development Bank (AfDB) has utilized (PARISE). The first offers loans, while the second offers grants. The LICs received a higher portion of the USD 1.6 billion overall contributions, which totaled USD 1.6 billion. A variety of financial tools, including new facilities, were proposed by the ADB. In 2009 the countercyclical support facility and a COVID-19 Pandemic Response Option (CPRO) were established, which was the most significant

of them; has been added to it. \$9.9 billion USD was the entire cost of the layout. USD 2.8 billion dollars is now allocated by The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) to address the economic repercussions and public health crisis through new crisis-resolution initiatives and modifications to the 2020 loan program.

Passes via the UN system: About USD 16 million in funding came from the UN system, of which the LICs received about 56%. These monies were sourced in considerable part from the Worldwide UN Fund: more than 40% in the case of LICs and China has aided and support for the coronavirus outbreak, with an estimated USD 280 million going to Africa specifically. It should come as no surprise that private Chinese donations have exceeded government Chinese aid in the COVID-19 reaction. It is currently “the largest bilateral creditor on the continent, accounting for almost 20% of the region’s external debt, according to many estimates” (Deutsche Welle, 2020). Southern development banks like some international banks are continuing to have access to global capital markets and have strong equity to loan ratios.

The role of BRICS bank to Global south region specially in south Africa and India

During the COVID-19 era, the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB), Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) have all started refocusing their financing programs toward investments related to health. The AIIB is providing up to USD 10 billion to assist member states in reducing health pressures. It also plans to increase investment in social infrastructure, raise liquidity, and increase budgetary support, the latter of which it will do in collaboration with other MDBs. The National Development Bank (NDB) has approved a USD 1 billion emergency loan to assist Chinese provinces in paying for public health expenses, such as the building of hospitals, and the purchase of medical supplies and is currently negotiating allocations of USD equal amounts to South Africa, India, and Brazil. According to reports, BRICS nations recently decided that the NDB should give up to USD 15 billion for BRICS members to help them rebuild their economies (New York Times, 2020).

On the other side, the IsDB has developed what it refers to as a “complete integrated response package” costing USD 2 billion with the intention of bolstering health systems, SMEs and funding trade in key countercyclical spending, generally assisting recovery and strategic value chain. According to UNCTAD, the sub-regional development banks in

Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, and Asia, could increase the size of their loan portfolios by close to USD 25 billion by prudently reducing their equity-to-loan ratios. Additionally, Southern nations might use their current funds to increase urgently required liquidity. For instance, the BRICS might use their sizable foreign reserves to significantly increase their USD 100 billion Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) and extend it to other developing nations that are experiencing severe cash constraints.

Regional banks and others in these areas could help considerably more if they increased the scale and scope of their assistance. In 2019, the equity-to-loan ratios of the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (CABEL) and China Development Bank (CDB), multilateral development banks (MDB), and CAF were all above 50%, exceeding the similarly high percentages now seen.

The Eurasian Development Bank (EDB), and Trade and Development Bank (TDB) in Africa had an equity-to-loan ratio of roughly 80% and 30% which was still rather high but lower than that of other sub-regional banks. As a result, these banks can lend more than they are already lending.

Another crucial area for South African cooperation is liquidity financing. Despite offering USD 1 trillion for nations in crisis, the IMF has yet to outline how it will proceed and what requirements countries must meet to access it. Another significant source of scaled-up liquidity might come from long-established regional liquidity pools, particularly for smaller nations with few or no other options.

These funds include the Eurasian Fund for Stabilization and Development (EFSD), the Arab Monetary Fund, and the Chiang-Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM) the Latin American Reserve Fund (FLAR) the latter of which has a USD 240 billion pool for the benefit of the ASEAN+3 nations. These four funds are worth a combined USD 254.2 billion. Especially when compared to contemporary projections for the financial needs of emerging countries, this amount might not seem large (UNCTAD, 2020^b; Georgieva, 2020b).

Traditional development partners' economic potential was partially constrained by lax trends in international commerce and investment, but more significantly, these nations were directly affected by the pandemic. Additionally, while the existing IFI facilities were set up to handle emergencies quickly, there was not enough liquidity to meet the urgent demand for money. Commentators have highlighted how COVID-19 has exposed the frailty of

conventional development cooperation architecture and introduced cutting-edge approaches rooted in the given region (Khan, 2020^a; Bhattacharya 2020^a).

A proper response to the epidemic depends on a robust global system. Countries that have historically served as sources of development financing must investigate ways to maintain flexibility and be receptive to new ideas. But the international system also calls for active participation from nations in the Global South. For instance, developing nations must more actively investigate options to obtain financial flows from bilateral and multilateral sources in the South. Additionally, they must use the financial resources in the area. They should also coordinate their efforts to address some common problems, like debt alleviation. A global reaction should go beyond the total of the existing and newly created facilities by the development finance providers in keeping with the multilateral system's strengthening (Council of Europe. (2020). This is a rare chance to guarantee the coherence and coordination of these initiatives and to increase their impact. To achieve this, additional steps must be taken to bring providers and beneficiaries together to reach an understanding of the financial requirements, liquidity sources, priority locations, and nations, as well as the methods and funding instruments (McLean, R. and Marks, S. 2020).

Responses of national social policymakers in the African region

There are two different categories of susceptible groupings because of COVID-19: those who are directly impacted by the coronaviruses, and those who are impacted by its adverse social and economic effects. At the national level to maintain people's well-being means of subsistence, and human capital, an adequate response necessitates the articulation of economic, epidemiologic, policies, and social strategies (The Lancet, 2020). African Governments should prioritize vulnerable groups when battling the pandemic and during the recovery phase, not only to uphold human rights but also to minimize any potential long-term negative consequences on the welfare of their nations (Dongyu, 2020). Policies and Strategies created to protect vulnerable populations should consider the diversity of these groups, particularly in terms of the pandemic consequences they experience their vulnerabilities, and their unique needs (Venice Commission; 2016).

The difficulty of providing vulnerable populations with more than just social aid is one that southern nations must also overcome. For instance, by putting social policies into place to support

their effective reintegration into the economy. To that end, it's critical to make sure that any new or improved employment initiatives emphasize giving underemployed and jobless workers in precarious positions—particularly young people, women, and people with disabilities—economic prospects. To support these people, programs like “pay for work” and “food for work” should also be taken into consideration, learning from their prior deployment in Asia and Africa, primarily. Programs should also consider technical assistance and financial elements to support including self-employment, digital skills, and soft skills United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (NDRR) Africa (2020).

While the COVID-19 crisis is exposing the flaws in most nations' social safety systems and social security benefits must be better line with international norms, may arise specifically from the current crisis. In the future, the emergency measures that many nations adopted should be translated into long-term social safety programs for everyone, including those who are currently employed in the informal economy. To prevent the shrinkage of the formal sector and to foster formalization, policies should also give technical support and enough incentives to micro small, and medium enterprises.

Women, children, and youth should receive special attention from society as they are disproportionately affected by the crisis. In the upcoming months and years, action must be taken to safeguard children's access to education and better nutrition. The primary problem for governments is undoubtedly figuring out how to close the technological and digital divide across nations.

Conclusion

The conceptual framework used in this paper defines mediating elements and specific transmission channels to understand how the pandemic influenced the Global South, especially in African countries, in terms of social and economic effects. The framework makes it easier to pinpoint the characteristics that define the reactions and impact in African countries like Nigeria, Botswana, South Africa, and Namibia as part of the Global South. It also offers suggestions for future changes that could be made to the recovery plans.

In contrast to the Northern Hemisphere countries, African countries, as part of the global south, have experienced diverse effects from the epidemic. According to the evidence that is currently available, some regions of the Global

South have had less severe health effects than others. A retrospective investigation in a few years might produce a difference. It is probable that the covid-19 will have more severe effects and endure longer in the Global South as countries wait for access to the vaccine when vaccination efforts get underway, prioritizing nations in the Global North. The possibilities for both economic growth and social progress in the Global South have been impacted. Pre-existing issues, including a lack of budgetary room, enduring gender inequities, and high levels of economic informality, have worsened, decreasing the effectiveness of policy interventions.

Even post-COVID has reflected the traditional top-down interpretation of issues in the discourse and a lack of awareness and voices from the South. Although it was able to take some quick action in response, the level of support is low given the severity of the problem. Supportive actions were initially focused on providing desperately needed health-related development support. The new objective is to go beyond providing immediate assistance and address medium- and long-term problems caused by the connected social and economic issues. This necessitates a swifter reaction from development partners worldwide.

Plans for recovering from the pandemic should consider the interaction of the elements, which have been customized to the various conditions of the African countries as part of the Global South. Resource mobilization among nations in the Global South needs special attention. Further progressive reform is required to increase the tax base because tax collections are still low. This reform should be implemented in tandem with the formalization of the African economy. The epidemic has also demonstrated that some African nations' governments need operational capability and financial resources to support their populations for gender empowerment and employment generation. For instance, it is essential to have current information about residents to provide support, track down viruses, use contact tracing, or transfer schooling online. Governments should also uphold the values of justice, equity, and dignity in all their policies. For instance, social protection programs that were too narrowly focused solely on people who were living in extreme poverty should be reviewed and designed to provide universal coverage. The development cooperation system must ensure that governments have the resources and flexibility to meet the challenge of recovery to support policies adopted by governments in the African nations in the Global South regions.

The global system must guarantee timely access to finance through various tools and channels. The new equipment and facilities to combat the pandemic should continue to get funding and have the flexibility to act quickly. At the very least, bilateral cooperation must stay at its pre-pandemic levels. Governments should ideally work toward achieving the 0.7% of gross national income for the ODA target that has been international. Finally, debt relief should be seen as a more long-lasting alternative to the payment delays used up to now. The global system needs to be rejuvenated above all else to respond to upcoming pandemics and effectively aid in recovering the Global South. (Irish Times, 2020).

The COVID-19 has identified ongoing issues that need to be resolved right away. It is obvious that a new kind of leadership is necessary for developing the cooperation system of these nations in the global south. Even though we have focused on limited factors that is very less, there is a need for more research in that area to understand the factors that affected the African nations in the Global South and what measures will be taken initiation by policymakers in these nations. Even this article will help to the researcher to understand the impact of the pandemic in Global south and suggestion for policymakers to take the initiative for the welfare of their nation the region of Global South.

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