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NIGERIA'S DIPLOMACY IN THE CONTEXT OF A GLOBALISED WORLD: ISSUES AND PROSPECTS IN POST-COLONIAL ERA (1999-2015)

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Abstract
Diplomacy has become inevitable in the conduct of global affairs especially among or between actors in the international system. It could be referred to as the whole gamut of interactions that connects states in the international system. This paper examines Nigeria's diplomacy in the context of a globalized world with specific emphasis on contextual issues and prospects in the post-colonial era. Thus, Nigeria's diplomacy gives a full insight on the resolutions of global contextual issues using the post-colonial era as its focus. The paper specialized in using some diplomatic methods in providing prospects to globalized issue. This paper is committed to an historical exploration of the structure, functions and issues of Nigeria's diplomacy in a globalized world from 1999-2015. It completely relies on secondary data sourced from journal articles, textbooks, newspaper and magazines plus other relevant materials such as government gazettes. Thus, it is important to know the fact and information obtained from these sources where subjected to corroboration and critical analysis using qualitative method, this was for the purpose of good enhancement and objectivity.
Keywords: Globalization, Nigeria's Diplomacy, Issues and Prospects, and Post-Colonial Era.

Introduction

In an era marked by unprecedented communication, international relations has undergone a radical change. As countries attempt to navigate the complexity of global challenges and opportunities, the role of diplomacy becomes increasingly important. Within this dynamic agenda, Nigerian diplomacy is emerging as a priority, addressing many issues and exploring promising prospects on the international stage. With rich cultural diversity, a growing economy and a strategic geopolitical position, Nigeria is at the intersection of global affairs.

This study aims to examine several aspects of Nigerian diplomacy in the contemporary globalized world. From addressing pressing global challenges to seizing opportunities for economic growth and cooperation, Nigeria's diplomatic competencies are being scrutinized. Analysis of these issues will shed light on the current state of Nigerian diplomacy and reveal possible ways to enhance globalization in the future. Understanding the nuances of Nigerian diplomacy in the context of complex geopolitics, economic fluctuations and the ever-changing nature of international relations is paramount This insight will identify the challenges Nigeria faces on the global stage to reveal the promising hope that lies ahead in the post-colonial era.

As the country seeks to carve a place for itself in the complex fabric of global affairs, the study of Nigerian diplomacy is not only important but also a lens through which we can examine the development of diplomacy in our interconnected world. For clear and concise understanding, the paper x-rays the conceptual clarification such as; diplomacy, globalization, issues and prospects with focus on the post-colonial era.

The liberation of trade and investment and the increased global interconnectivity due to the technological advancement have changed the game and tempo of Nigeria's diplomacy in the globalized world by hitting and to respending national sovereignty and territories integrity. The integration has been intensified by the unprecedented advancement, information and communications technology has promoted the description of the world as a global village. The globalization began to manifest in Nigeria since late 1980's. However, its roots lay in the structuring of country's political economy along liberal capitalist line by the nations erstwhile colonial masters. Globalization is also the increasing flow of goods, services, capitals, technology, information, ideals, and labor at the global level driven by universal politics and technological change. The issue of economic development in Nigeria globalized area rather than getting bogged down in the old cap of railing against imperialism. The issue of the dept overhang was weighing down Nigeria in particular. It was during this era that Nigeria suggested the establishment of the group of fifteen [G 15], a group of developing medium income in Nigeria and Asia to properly articulate the economic priorities of the developing world. Nigeria received support from their creditors at least in terms of debt rescheduling grants. Nigeria in 1990s realized that with the demand for apartheid and with the rest of the world moving in the direction of global economic integration as seen in the North American Free Trade Area [NAFTA]. For example, the Abuja charter of 1992 incorporated the plans towards economic union in Africa was signed and it then replaced the moribund Lagos plan of action of the 1970s which had remained largely unimplemented. Many of the policies put in place do not yield any economic dividends because of some reasons, which was our internal political difficulties of inability to institute a democratic regime and embrace a democratic culture. The second reason was that Eastern Europe was just opening it market after the collapse of communism. At the time Nigeria were opening up Chinese, Latin America, South East Asia were also doing the same and so Nigeria was not able to compete in the globalized system, the issue or challenges is that Nigeria must not be wearied by trying but must learn to depend on it effort in the future. In the light of the above, it is clearly seen that there are issues facing Nigeria in a globalized world, thus, this paper x-rays some of those issues pervading Nigeria in a globalized world as well as providing some prospects.

Conceptual Clarifications

Diplomacy: The word diplomacy became the ancient Greek word and comes from the word "diploö". Many researchers in international relations have mentioned what the concept of diplomacy is in their own works. Ernest Mason Satow, a German diplomat born in England, expresses his theory of diplomacy as follows:

The peaceful conduct of relations between states is called diplomacy. In this, diplomatic functions must be complete (Barratt 1985).

Headley Bull, originally from Australia, Professor of International Relations, explains diplomacy as follows: "The conduct of relations between states and other entities involved in world politics through official policies and peaceful means" (Bull 1932). Another important view on diplomacy theory was expressed by the US diplomat and politician Henry Kissinger. Henry Kissinger expressed diplomacy as follows: Diplomacy is a new world order and modern diplomacy is the balance of power between the forces of war and peace.

In addition, the decisions taken as a result of diplomacy affect the future foreign and domestic policy (May, 1994). Armand Jean du Plessis de Richelieu was a French politician and made a great contribution to the development of the theory of diplomacy. Richelieu attached importance to the necessity of establishing permanent relations as the most important actor in diplomacy (Encyclopedia Britania, 2020). Niccolò di Bernardo dei Machiavelli, a military strategist, has an important place in diplomacy in making diplomacy an important factor in international relation.

The existence of mankind at a reasonable level of civilization is practicing peace, trade and social relations between nations and state and all these depend upon diplomacy, which is the representation of states and the adjustment of their contacts. According to Adam Smith in his study of international comparative advantage, claimed that different nation of the world are endowed differently with different potentials and these endowed potentials can only be gained and be made possible through the act of diplomacy. Therefore, diplomacy can simply be defined as the art of representing states and of conducting negotiations for a better cooperation for peaceful co-existence among nation-states.

The interests of nation-states are articulated taking many factors into consideration. Such factors like economic needs and resources, geography, defense requirement and strategies, existing alliances with other states and many factors in foreign policy are taking into consideration. However, the success of foreign policy of any nation state depends on the nature of diplomacy. It could be said that, while foreign policy is concerned with substance and contents of external relations across the national boundary, diplomacy is primarily concerned with the methodology for implementing the foreign policy learning outcomes of a nation-state.

Definitions of Diplomacy by Some Diplomatic Writers

There is no acceptable working definition diplomacy which can be embracing or consensual, however there are many definitions of diplomacy given by diplomatic writers, some of these definitions includes the followings.

1. Oxford English dictionary define diplomacy as the management of international relations by negotiations; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by Ambassadors and Envoys; the business of art f diplomacy
2. Diplomacy is the application of intelligence and tact to the conduct of official relations between the government of independent state, extending sanctions also to their relations with vassal states, or briefly still, the conduct of business between state by peaceful means [Satow 1962]
3. Adams Watson saw it as the diplomatic dialogue which is an institution of international society; a civilized process based on awareness and respect for other people's point of view; and a civilizing one also, because the continuous exchange of ideals, and the attempt to find mutually acceptable solution to conflicts of interest, which increase that awareness and respects.
4. Hans J. Morgenthau sees diplomacy as the promotion of the national interests of nation states by peaceful means.
5. Diplomacy is the management of international relations by means of negotiations: the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys the business or art of the diplomats – Harold Nicholson.
6. Another vantage point of Diplomacy is by Harold Nicholson and Joseph Frankel. They defined Diplomacy as that which can be extracted as a basic means by which a nation seeks to secure the goals of its national interest and foreign policies. For them, goals are always

anchored on the shoulder of Diplomacy. Such is because Diplomacy serves as a toolset for the operationalization of the objectives of a State.

Contextual Discussion of Globalization

The concept of globalization is devoid of a generally accepted definition and as such, there exist numerous definitions of globalization, which were more or less the number of authors on the subject. Among the definitions is that of Fawole, which takes globalization to mean the process of change towards greater international economic integration through trade, financial flows, exchange of technology, information and movement of people. This definition captured the central nature of globalization, which is its dynamism. It is noteworthy that people have always travelled from one place to another in exchange of goods, information, ideals and cultures etc. What has change due to advances in technology and transportation is speed and intensity of this process. This is to say that globalization has evolved to a magnitude that has rendered the world porous where is regarded as a small village. Furthermore, Globalization is a non-static phenomenon. It is an ever-widening wave of inter-connection. As globalization widens, the world shrinks. Embodying this shrinkage in time and space, globalization is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon, which has a permanent influence on world economies, increasingly integrated and open to the exterior. Consequently, the limits of the economies are no longer their transnational borders, but the whole world itself. Globalization supposes the creation of a transnational single environment guided by the principles of free movement and enhanced by dynamic flows of exchange of information, which offers the opportunity for organizations and individuals to carry out practically any kind of economic transaction, not limited by national borders. Globalization and international relations have constantly altered culture both positively and negatively. Globalization increases worldwide technology, and the readability of fast, effective communication and consumption of popular products. Globalization links the interaction of nations in many ways such as economic, political and culturally. Globalization has manifested in the growth of world trade as a proportion of output. It reflects in the explosion of foreign direct investment. It has resulted also in national capital markets becoming increasingly integrated, to the point where some trillions of dollar per day crosses the foreign exchange markets of the world (Williams,1998) as well as other unquantifiable human activities occurring beyond national boundaries of nations. Globalization has been particularly important for enabling new technology to spread fast across markets. On the long term, it is the speed of technological improvement that sets the pace for how societies get richer (Fredrick). In the sphere of economic integration, globalization is about expanding the role for trade, foreign direct investment and other forms of cross-border exchange in national economies. To most countries in this context, globalization is one of the factors that determine what type of output that that is produced.

The impacts of globalization in Nigeria is evident in the myriad of cross border activities – political, economic, and socio-cultural, which are either exported or imported, ranging from movement of people, goods and services, transfer of labor, technology and ideals etc. globalization has become an integral factor in the foreign policy making of Nigeria. This is because globalization will inevitably affects Nigeria's diplomacy, economic development as well as choice of policies in one way or the other or briefly still, positively or negatively. The phenomenon has broadened the scope or lexicology of Nigeria's diplomacy in the context of a globalized world and created issues of concern such as the issues and prospects of Nigeria's diplomacy in a globalized world which this work shall reveal in subsequent chapters.

Background of Nigeria's Diplomacy and Foreign Policy

The historical antecedents of Nigeria's foreign policy owe much to the vision of Alhjii Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, Nigeria's First Prime Minister and Head of Government 1960 to 1966 and is evident in his famous speeches during the immediate pre- and post-colonial periods (Ajaebili, 2011). The formation and execution of Nigeria's foreign policy from independence has been engineered by no fewer than fourteen different administrations through the external affairs ministry; from Tafawa Balewa's administration in 1960 to President Obasanjo's administration in 2003 and from the administration of President Musa Yar'Adua to the penultimate past administration of President Goodluck Jonathan in 2015. These various administrations - including the different military regimes which took over administrative power in Nigeria for over a cumulative period of 35 years, of the entire over 50 years of the existence of Nigeria's foreign policy claimed to pursue the same national interest with regards to the nation's foreign policy. They pursued the country's interests under the foreign policy themes such as: Dynamic foreign policy, Africa as the center piece of Nigeria's foreign policy, concentric circles, concert of medium powers, economic diplomacy, and citizen diplomacy among many others. However, since independence, Nigeria's foreign policy has been guided by certain objective and principles namely:

1. The protection of the sovereign and territorial integrity of the Nigerian State.
2. The promotion of the economic and social well-being of Nigeria.
3. The enhancement of Nigeria's image and status in the world at large.
4. The promotion of unity as well as the total political, economic, social and cultural liberation of Nigeria and Africa.
5. The promotion of the rights of black people and others under colonial rule.
6. The promotion of international cooperation conducive to the consolidation of world peace and security, mutual respect and friendship among all people sand states.
7. Redressing the imbalance in the international power structures, which has tended to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of developing countries.
8. Respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all nations.
9. The promotion of world peace based on the principles of freedom, mutual respect and equality of the world.

Dynamic foreign policy

What brought this concept of dynamic foreign policy into the lexicon of Nigeria's foreign policy analysis was quite accidental. It was what emerged when Anthony Enahoro accused the federal government's foreign policy initiatives of lacking dynamism. In retort, the Foreign Affairs Minister, Hon. Jaja Nwachukwu went on to reel out the foreign policy engagements of Nigeria and how these engagements were dynamic and that if these measures were not dynamic, then he does not know what else the word dynamic constitutes. By putting the concept of dynamism at the center of this discourse, particularly making it appear as a core requirement of any foreign policy endeavour, the streak of dynamism gained currency as a fundamental basis of foreign policy making and evaluation in Nigeria.There was no express delimitation of the concept of dynamism of Nigerian foreign policy in the occasion save for the closest by Enahoro that *subaltern groups represent the true voice and true temper of the people of the country' and that as such any foreign policy measure outside of their sympathies is 'lacking in inspiration, it is not dynamic.* Based on this position, foreign policies of different administrations have been classified as either conservative or dynamic. While the Balewa, Gowon and Shagari administrations were deemed conservative, that of Murtala/Obasanjo, Obasanjo/Yaradua are deemed dynamic

Africa as the centerpiece

This theme could be traced to the administration of the first republic in Nigeria headed by the Prime Minister, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. The theme of Africa as the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy was developed and maintained for the most part of the countries existence as a sovereign entity since independence. It is against this philosophy that Nigeria has remained forthcoming in coming to the aid of other African countries faced with challenges of colonial domination, civil wars, financial dilemma and even technical deficiencies (Ibrahim 2023). According to Tafawa Balewa, 'we belong to Africa and Africa must take the first attention in our foreign relations'. By Africa being the centerpiece of Nigeria's foreign policy, it is meant that Africa should be given a place of pride in the conception and formulation of Nigeria's foreign policy.

The concentric circle principle

The use of concentric circles theory in international relations, foreign policy and Nigeria's foreign policy making and analysis is credited to Ibrahim I. Gambari while he was the Nigerian Minister of foreign affair. (Amila and Kalatau, 2020). Concentric circle also known as concentricism in Nigeria's foreign policy advocates that national interest should take precedent over other interests such that the welfare of the citizens should take priority over Nigeria's interests in the West African Sub-region, Africa as well as the outside world (Ashaver, 2014). In the various administrations of the federation in the past, the theme of concentric circle is considered one of the principles or ideologies that informed the foreign policy making of Nigeria.

Concert of medium powers

The Concert of Medium powers of the Lagos forum was Nigeria's idea directed at consolidating Nigeria's leadership role as a regional power in Africa and a force to be reckoned with in international affairs. It was an idea initiated and nurtured by Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, Nigeria's foreign Affairs Minister during General Ibrahim Babangida's regime (Salami, 2013). Reminiscent to this ideology and on the foreign scene, Nigeria threw its weight behind Angolans in their liberation struggle against the United states backed Jonas Savimbi and his National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNIA). The forum gained a wide membership involving countries across the continents. They included Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Zimbabwe, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Mexico, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, and Nigeria. The initiative of the concert of medium powers was motivated by the marginalization of small and medium powers in word politic as well as the deep concern at the lack of progress in the resolution of pressing global issues such as the continuing arms race, the increasing militarization of the outer space, the persistence of apartheid in South Africa and economic problems of many member states of the united Nations.

Economic diplomacy

Economic diplomacy is the appreciation of economic instruments in negotiation and bargaining with other countries (Asobie, 2002). Nigeria in her foreign policy making and conduct of diplomacy has always been concerned about improving on the well-being of its citizens. Economic diplomacy as a major policy thrust was dominant during the Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida's administration of 1987. The thrust of this policy was to make Nigeria's foreign policy serve the purpose of economic development at home given that the regime inherited a prostrate economy from its predecessors (Fawole, 2002). In a speech at the African summit conference in May 1967, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa maintained that Nigeria's position was

that "African unity could be achieved by taking practical steps in economic, educational, scientific and cultural cooperation"…which was adopted as a working principle of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), now African Union (AU) on economic matters. According Uya (1992) – the advocacy was born out of the increasing realization that the newly won independence by African states was meaningless without a concomitant economic development.

Citizenship diplomacy

Citizenship diplomacy is a foreign policy thrust, under which the Nigerian government seeks the assistance of Nigerians at home and in diaspora in its efforts to develop the country economically and politically (Dickson, 2010). This formed one of cardinal objectives Goodluck Ebele Jonathan's administration. The managers of Nigeria's foreign relations in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under President Umar Musa Yar' Adua also adopted the foreign policy thrust of citizen diplomacy to address the problems confronting Nigerian citizens at home and abroad (Segun, 2018).

The Practice of Nigeria's Diplomacy in a Globalized Context

The Nigeria diplomatic service was established by the Tafawa Balewa regime led by the federal government in 1957.This was three years before Nigeria became an independent nation. It all began as an external division of the prime ministers' office, under the supervision of the British colonial 0ffice.Thus,Mr E.K Williams observed that all independent state including Nigeria have the legal capacity to established a diplomatic relations. This shows that one of the first sovereign act of state that gained independent were part or membership of the United Nation. Consequently, Nigeria became the 99th member of the United Nation on the 7th of October 1960 after which Nigeria quickly established a permanent mission to the UN in New York where she raised the status of the commissioner's office in London to the office of a high commissioner.

The Prime Minister, Sir Tafawa Balewa articulated the basis for the recruitment of the pioneer officers during a foreign policy debate in the House of Representatives in Lagos on the 27th of February 1958,when it was declared that after independence, Nigeria will largely be judged by the quality of the representation overseas (its diplomatic service). It is easy to say that Nigeria should only be represented by the best, but it was difficult to define what the best is.

Issues and Prospects of Nigeria's Diplomacy in a Global Context

Issues: In Nigeria's diplomacy, globalization has introduced new and very powerful actors; and also new issues. Globalization has not only brought in new actors in Nigeria but has also introduced new issues in their interstate relations…. The impact of globalization has also greatly enhanced the cross border relevance of many issue areas in international politicics, among the many issues is climate change. It has also heightened the relevance of issue linkages. Climate Change politics therefore has Human rights implications, regional security policy has implications for democracy, good governance has implications for peace and stability (Iwilade, 2010). Problem in publishing their performance on the list of the organization often in a futile attempt to disprove allegations of corruption during their regime. WTO bestrides trade; while UNO, EU, AU, ECOWAS and the likes have assumed or on the road to assuming the status of supranational organizations. Free movement policy of ECOWAS within member states for instance could justifiably be blamed for the introduction of the Ebola virus in Nigeria, which claimed many lives including that of the Lagos-based medical doctor, Ameyo Adadevoh;

before it was put under control. According to Ayobola (2012), the President, (Obasanjo) during his extensive foreign trips, (during his administration) addressed (some of the actors including) the UN, ECOWAS, the Group of 8 (G-8), Group 77 (G-77), the Commonwealth, African Union (AU) and European Union (EU) New economically powerful countries that emerged after the cold war constituted new actors too in Nigeria's diplomacy. These new powers have great economic influence in the country in such a magnitude that there were already a number of moves at entering into agreements with them.

The rise of new economic powers outside the traditional economic centers of Euro-America has altered the landscape of international political economy and economic partnership arrangements, as we saw happening in the dialogue between Africa and China, on one hand, and with India, on the other (Jonathan 2011). New Issues such as transnational terrorism, good governance, climate change and human rights have also emerged from the ever-expanding waves of globalization. Terrorism has ceased to be an internal trouble of a state such that terrorism anywhere is terrorism everywhere. Boko Haram, though based in Nigeria, tormented the neighboring Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic. Efforts at "degrading" the terrorist band were bootless until the formation of Joint Multi-National Task Force (JMNTF) involving Nigeria, Cameroon, Benin, Niger and Chad.

Prospects of Nigeria's Diplomacy

Globalization necessitated a change in the foreign policy and diplomatic relation of Nigeria. What used to be afrocentric, shifted to a medley of economic and citizen's diplomacy. Jonathan (2011) captured the inevitability of the change in order to grapple with the trends of globalization thus: In the era of globalization; …we have no choice but to adjust and adapt the way we conduct foreign policy. As we respond to the forces of globalization, perhaps more than ever before, our diplomacy must be put at the service of our domestic priorities.

The implementation of the globalization-induced foreign policy objectives picked momentum with daring condemnation of the coup d'état in Mali; and the prompt response to the denigrating deportation of Nigerians by South Africa *quid pro quo* sending a very strong signal that Nigeria "has come of age" and that any attempt to denigrate her citizenry will have consequences. Nigeria also even in the midst of prophecy of doom about her 2015 general election was able to wade through the trying times stronger and better in democracy as an assurance that democracy which she exports elsewhere is really present in her house. Ashiru (2013) wrote about Nigeria's position during the post-election crisis in Cote d'Ivoire:

> It was Nigeria's strong voice to uphold democracy and support the winner of the presidential election, Mr. Alassane Ouattara, that prevented a bloodbath in Cote d'Ivoire. It was our strong and unwavering support for democracy that made the EU, UN and the US to follow Nigeria's lead, while the AU had no choice but to come on board and support Nigeria's position for the winner of the elections.

Denationalization brought about by globalization according to Genschel and Zangl (2009), featured internationalization, privatization and transnationalization. Internationalization refers to the transfer of authority to international actors, understood as international or supranational institutions under public law like the United Nations or the European Union. Nigeria's foreign policy and diplomacy in the era of globalization favored greater membership in universal international organizations such as United Nations Organization; regional international organizations such as African Union and the sub-regional international organizations such as the Economic Community of West African States.

Privatization as the second type of denationalization refers to a transfer of authority to private actors, that is, non-state entities with a private legal form whose authority is limited to the territory of a single nation-state. Privatization trends have swept through numerous public corporations in Nigeria including NITEL, NEPA and NNPC; while numerous others are in the process of privatization or commercialization. Transnationalization, which refer to transfer of authority to transnational actors – private entities like associations, unions and business firms that exert authority across borders, this category thus, encompasses both NGOs and MNEs. As discussed earlier, the impacts of Amnesty International, Transparency International and the likes of Nigeria's foreign policies have been outstanding. The creation of EFCC for instance which was mandated to fight corruption in Nigeria was geared at achieving a better Nigeria's performance on the list of the Transparency International in pursuit of a brighter international image. Ashiru (2013) summarized the new foreign policy objectives of Nigeria thus:

> In planning for continued effective implementation of Nigeria foreign policy, we have identified the following themes and challenges that will continue to face our foreign policy in the immediate and long term. These include the need to sustaining the unity, territorial integrity, peace and stability of Nigeria; engaging international partners and friends to tackling the menace of security and other domestic challenges, including transnational crimes and proliferation of small arms and light weapons; terrorism and piracy, the preservation of Nigeria's leadership role and visibility in Africa; promoting regional peace and security, including the consolidation of democracy and good governance in Africa; maintaining a positive image of Nigeria abroad; the challenge of funding; and ensuring constructive engagements with major actors in the international scene such as the EU, the G8, WTO, World Bank/IMF, the UN and its specialized agencies. Other challenges include the promotion of South-South Cooperation with emphasis on financing for development and technology, including enhanced relations with China, India, Brazil, especially the African-South American Cooperative Forum (ASACOF) etc; climate change and energy security.

Discussion

In the period form 1999-2015, Nigeria's diplomacy in global context witnessed both challenges and prospects. Within this period, Nigeria's diplomacy was face with multifaceted issues in the realm of a globalized world. Nigeria experienced unequal share of the utilities that are consistent with globalization. This resulted in an economic disparity domestically and internationally. The economic disparity strained diplomatic relations as Nigeria seeks to address issues of trade imbalance and economic inequality. With the influx of global influences, Nigeria was confronted with the issue of potential loss of cultural identity and reconciling the embrace of global trends with the preservation of Nigeria's rich cultural heritage became a delicate diplomatic concern. Consequently, the competitive nature of global economic landscape became an issue to Nigerian industries between 1999 and 2015. Environmental issues occasioned by globalization necessitated another diplomatic hurdle. Security wise, globalization facilitated threats of transnational nature such as terrorism and cybercrime.

Nevertheless, the period witnessed various positive developments in Nigeria's diplomacy. In her diplomacy in a global context, Nigeria sought to continue her active participation in global peace and security in which case several troops were contributed to United Nations Mission. In addition, Nigeria was involved in diplomatic efforts to address

global health issues, especially during the trend of ebola virus. Nigeria displayed commitment to global health by corroborating with international community to cur ebola.

Conclusion

Globalization has brought profound changes in the foreign policy of Nigeria. It brought new actors, engendered a shift from the afrocentric past and opened a floodgate of new and thorny issues such as transnational terrorism, climate change, human rights and the proliferation of small arms and light weapons; in the milieu of Nigerian foreign policy. It killed the "foreign" in foreign policy with its whirling denationalization wave to such an extent that it is quite difficult if not impossible to distinguish between domestic and external issues. Moreover, it is worthy to state that navigating the complexities of globalization requires a nuanced and adaptive diplomatic practice from Nigeria in other to effectively address issues of globalization as they concern Nigeria as well as to utilize the prospects of globalization as they present themselves before Nigeria. As we continue to respond to forces of globalization, we have no choice than to continue to adjust and adapt the way we conduct foreign policy. Trends in this modern age of globalization demands that we think globally but first act locally. In the same vein, the formulation and implementation of Nigeria's foreign policy should reflect its domestic economic realities in view of the several economic problems that have besieged the country since our phony Independence. We have in the foregoing shown that the effective use of the tool of economic diplomacy will contribute immensely in making a turnaround in our otherwise prostrate economy. It is therefore strongly advocated that this approach be vigorously pursued by the present and successive governments.

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