

**Brush Talks from African Ambassador and Scholars on the 20th
National Congress of the Communist Party of China and the
Building of a China – Africa Community with a Shared Future in the New Era**

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Editor’s Note: The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC) was a vital conference convened at a critical time as the entire Party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups embark on a new journey to build China into a modern socialist country in all respects and advance toward the Second Centenary Goal. The Congress summarized the work of the past five years and the great changes of the new era in the past decade, profoundly explained the major issues of opening up new horizons of Marxism adapted to the Chinese context, the Chinese characteristics and essential requirements of modernization with Chinese features, and outlined the magnificent blueprint for the CPC to lead all ethnic groups in the new era in building a socialist modernized country and promoting the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. Changes of the world, of our times and of history are unfolding today in ways like never before. The report to the 20th National Congress of the CPC points out that building a human community with a shared future is the way forward for all the world’s peoples. Only when all countries pursue the cause of common good, live in harmony, and engage in cooperation for mutual benefit will there be sustained prosperity and guaranteed security. China has put forward the Global Development Initiative (GDI) and the Global Security Initiative (GSI), and is willing to work together with the international community to implement them. China has always adhered to a diplomatic policy of safeguarding world peace and promoting common development of all countries, which has been highly praised and welcomed by the international community, especially

African countries. China and Africa will always be a community of shared future. Developing solidarity and cooperation with African countries has been the cornerstone of China's foreign policy, as well as a firm and longstanding strategy. This journal hereby invites Senegalese Ambassador to China Ibrahima Sylla, South African scholar Tlhabane Mokhine Motaung and Cameroonian scholar Charles Romain Mbele to elaborate on their understanding of the spirit of the 20th National Congress of the CPC. They review the history of friendly exchanges between China and Africa and explore the development path of the bilateral cooperation in the future in order to promote the building of a China – Africa community with a shared future in the new era.

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**An Analysis of High – Quality Joint Development of the Belt
and Road from African Perspective**

Chen Zhaoyuan and Sun Zhenmin

Abstract: High – quality joint development of the Belt and Road has been an important part of China – Africa economic cooperation. By far, Chinese studies on China – Africa Belt and Road cooperation mostly employ Chinese perspective or Western views, but pay little attention to the opinions of African political circle, think tanks and

people. A comprehensive understanding of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) from the African perspective is helpful in accurately grasping the cooperation demands and behavioral logic of an increasingly autonomous African continent in recent years. It is important for advancing the high – quality joint development of the Belt and Road and the building of China – Africa community with a shared future in the new era. This article provides a comprehensive overview of Africa’s perception of the strategic benefits, evaluation of cooperation achievements, and future plans in the context of China – Africa Belt and Road cooperation, aiming to present the African perspective on high – quality joint development of the Belt and Road. From the African perspective, participation in the BRI can promote African strategic interests in terms of economic development and international influence and Africa has enjoyed tangible benefits in the dimension of “five cooperation priorities”. However, unlocking further cooperation potential faces certain challenges. In the future, Africa’s expectations for high – quality joint development of the Belt and Road with China mainly focus on three areas: institutional building, relationship building, and capacity building.

Keywords: Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), China – Africa community with a shared future, international cooperation on development, African perspective

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China – Africa Green Development Cooperation under the Global Development Initiative

Zhou Yamin

Abstract: Against the background of global climate change, countries worldwide are facing an urgent need for green transformation. The Global Development Initiative (GDI) highly emphasizes green development cooperation and takes it as one of the eight

priority areas. As the recovery of the global economy remains weak, the green economy is becoming a new growth driver, providing opportunities for China – Africa green development cooperation. Africa possesses advantages in the green transformation process as its existing industries are less carbon – locked due to their lower development levels. This means that there is less pressure to decarbonize the economic stock. Africa only needs to ensure a low – carbon and zero – carbon transformation for economic increment, which provides a unique advantage for the direct introduction of green technologies into the continent. China – Africa green development cooperation is a strategic choice in the new era. Leveraging China’s leading advantages in new energy products, green technologies, digital manufacturing and overseas green investment, African countries are poised to achieve “leapfrog” green industrialization instead of taking traditional path of industrialization. The GDI provides opportunities for China – Africa green development cooperation. Despite some challenges, the GDI will ultimately make a positive contribution to Africa’s collective green transformation.

Keywords: The Global Development Initiative (GDI), China – Africa green development cooperation, international public goods, climate change

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China – Africa Clean Energy Cooperation under the Global Development Initiative

Zhang Rui and Sun Tianshu

Abstract: In recent years, the development of clean energy in Africa has entered the fast track, but the intensity and level of development still need to be enhanced. The clean energy cooperation between China and Africa has been strengthened and generated substantial benefits. The two sides have reached a high degree of strategic consensus in the field of clean energy. China’s clean energy assistance to Africa has created a profound political, material and human resource base. China and Africa have achieved

fruitful results in the development of commercial projects. China also provides strong financing support. Meanwhile, the cooperation between the two sides faces challenges such as a lack of policy support in African countries, lagging power grid construction, increasing difficulty in project financing, path dependence of Chinese enterprises, improper guidance from Europe and the United States. The Global Development Initiative (GDI) points out a new direction for China's foreign clean energy cooperation, including insisting on giving priority to development, focusing on the accessible and balanced development of energy, making efforts to create "small and beautiful" projects, promoting the local development of the clean energy industry chain, accelerating project developments, increasing financing support, promoting multilateral open cooperation, and so on.

Keywords: Global Development Initiative (GDI), China – Africa clean energy cooperation, energy accessibility, energy transition

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The Enlightenment of China's Experience on Poverty Alleviation in Africa

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Abstract: Irrefutably, poverty is present everywhere in the world, but the kind in Africa is too grave in manifestation and with widest spread in its consequences. In China and other advanced economies, any manifestation of poverty is a challenge to move forward, but in Africa, the reverse is the case. This paper argues that grinding poverty is the main reason for the absence of meaningful development in Africa and that development is retarded on the continent because of pervasive mental and material poverty. However, poverty is not peculiar to Africa. For example, it is a well known fact that China in the pre – reform era had a far higher poverty rate than Africa as a whole at

that time. The difference however, lies in the fact that while manifestations of poverty and miseries have propelled China to prosperity and progress under the leadership of the Communist Party of China (CPC), poverty remains the gravest hindrance to African development in the 21st century. Therefore, the continent and the international community continue to seek for better ways out of extreme poverty and to achieve sustainable development in Africa. Learning from China's anti – poverty strategies and development models by Africa has been dominating the debates, and China's anti – poverty strategy and development model can provide references for Africa's anti – poverty drive. This study critically analyzes the issues of poverty and development in the context of how China – Africa relationship can positively influence anti – poverty efforts and assist in the accomplishment of development in the 21st century Africa.

Keywords: China's anti – poverty experience, African development, poverty alleviation in Africa, China – Africa relations

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Reflection on Poverty Governance in Nigeria from the Perspective of China's Experience

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Abstract: Poverty is one of the global challenges faced by humanity. Reducing poverty is a goal pursued by all countries worldwide and the international community. Nigeria, as a major African country, is also a typical nation deeply affected by poverty. Its poverty issue is the result of a combination of various historical, political, economic, and security factors. Despite some efforts made by the Nigerian government to alleviate poverty, the results have been minimal due to factors such as lagging

institutional development, insufficient governance capacity, a mono – structured economy, and persistent deterioration of the security situation. China, as the country once with the largest population of people living in poverty in the world, has achieved the goal of eradicating absolute poverty as outlined in the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, making historical strides in eliminating poverty and significantly influencing the global anti – poverty process. China’s unique path to poverty reduction has created a Chinese model for global poverty governance, which can provide inspiration for developing countries, including those in Africa.

Keywords: China’s anti – poverty experience, Nigeria, poverty governance, development deficit

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Egypt’s Peacekeeping Operations: An Analysis of its Behavior Preferences and Motives

Liu Zhongmin and Lin Tao

Abstract: As an African country with limited national strength, Egypt has always been actively involved in international peacekeeping operations. Through observation and analysis, it can be found that Egypt’s participation in international peacekeeping operations exhibits clear organizational and regional preferences. In terms of organizational preferences, Egypt mainly participates in United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations, hoping to establish a good national image, enhance its military’s ability to maintain national security, and gain certain economic benefits. In terms of regional preferences, Egypt primarily participates in peacekeeping operations conducted on the African continent, aiming to consolidate its status as a major power in Africa, safeguard its own security interests, and promote economic and trade exchanges with African countries. With the continuous changes in domestic and international situations, Egypt has begun to

adjust its policies and guidelines for participating in international peacekeeping operations, seeking to transform its peacekeeping identity from a mere participant and follower of major powers to a supplier of peacekeeping products and a leader in actions. However, it can be anticipated that the transformation of Egypt's peacekeeping identity will undoubtedly be a difficult and lengthy process, especially against the backdrop of increasing global risks.

Keywords: Egypt, the UN peacekeeping operations, peacekeeping operations in Africa, Cairo Roadmap

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Saudi Arabia's Policy towards the Horn of Africa:

Historical Evolution and Effect Evaluation

Ma Xiaolin and Liang Guoxuan

Abstract: After the outbreak of the Arab Spring in 2011, drastic changes have taken place in the regional situation. Due to factors of geographic location, historical connections, religious and cultural recognition, the Horn of Africa has played an increasingly prominent role in Saudi Arabia's diplomatic strategy. After Salman came to power in 2015, Saudi Arabia entered a new phase in its diplomacy. Its policy towards the horn of Africa mainly involves three aspects: security building, economic aid and anti-terrorism cooperation, which are characterized by relying on international organizations, taking military deployment as an important means and constantly penetrating the region through economic aid. The goal of Saudi Arabia's strategic deployment in the Horn of Africa is to maintain its influence in the region and to counter Iranian influence. Currently, Saudi Arabia's policy towards the Horn of Africa has had some

impact, but due to various factors, it remains uncertain to what extent these policies will achieve their intended goals.

Keywords: Saudi Arabia, the Horn of Africa, international strategy, diplomatic policy

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A Study on Terrorism in Mozambique

Xie Shuye

Abstract: Terrorism in Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique is a hotspot issue in international security. Discrepancies between its underdeveloped social economy and rich natural resources, as well as the religious confrontation between traditional and new Islamic branches, have been fueling a series of social problems. External religious extremists and internal opportunist rebels have given impetus to the long – simmering social grievances, creating a powerful social force to overturn its secular government and to establish Islamic order. Cabo Delgado therefore has become the new front line of Global Jihadist Movement. With notorious terrorist attacks against civilians, the five – year – long insurgency has revealed the vulnerability of Mozambique security capacity, severely damaged its attractiveness to foreign investment, and hindered its economic growth and people’s livelihood. The intervention from neighbouring countries and other stakeholders demonstrates their concerns about the spread of jihadism and spill – over effects of terrorism. In the long run, it is difficult to eradicate terrorism in Mozambique and low – intensity armed conflicts will likely to remain.

Keywords: Mozambique, armed conflicts, terrorism, regional security

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