

PMRC forum, Lusaka May 24 2019

Opportunities and Challenges of Bilateral and Multilateral Relations Between Africa and other Countries: A Case of Africa China Relations

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Structure 结构

- ◆ 1. Brief Evolution of China-African relationship: future perspective
- ◆ 2 .FOCAC: Why does only Sino-African relation looks so hot?
- ◆ 4、 Latest development: FOCAC synchronize with BRI
- ◆ 5. Conclusions
- ◆ 6. thoughts bout Knowledge production

Goals 目标

- ◆ To explore Africa's changing global linkages in the context of an increasingly multi-polar world in which emerging actors, especially China (and India, Brazil, Turkey and the Gulf States) are becoming major players.
- ◆ In view of the idea of multi-polarity, further reflection on what it means from **the vantage point of Africa? ---African development perspective (definition)**

Brief Evolution of China-Africa Link 历史上的中非交往的证据—陆上、海上丝绸之路

- ◆ Cultural Link between China and Africa dated back to centuries BC, which was confirmed by pieces of **worm-silk** in a female remains of the 21st **Dynasty of Egypt (1070-945 BC.)** found by an **Austrian archeologist in 1993.**
- ◆ Chinese **porcelains** and 5 pieces of **currencies** of **Tang dynasty (618-907)** discovered in different African places (namely **Egypt, Sudan, Kenya and Comoro Island**).

the painting of Chinese hat found in South Africa.

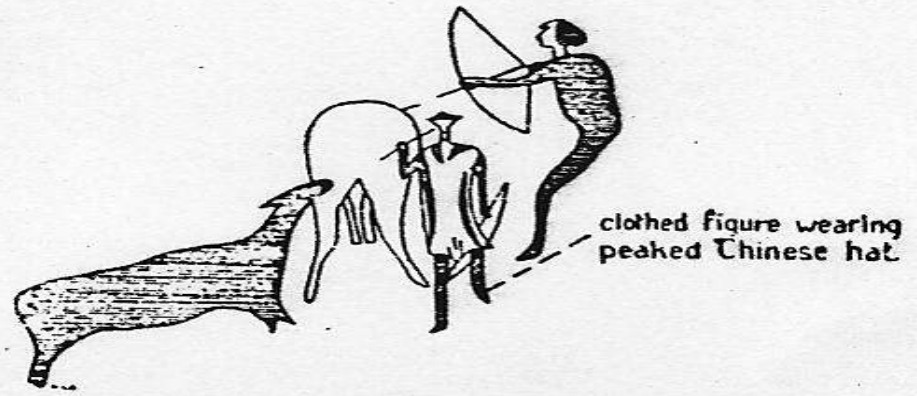


FIG. 8. — Bushman painting in light brown and dark brown, from Magdala, near Barkly East. (After Miss Tongue.)

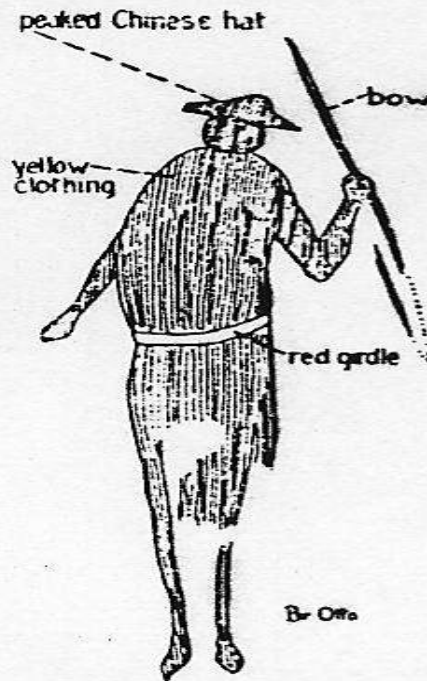


FIG. 9. — Bushman painting on a stone block, Eliweni, Kei



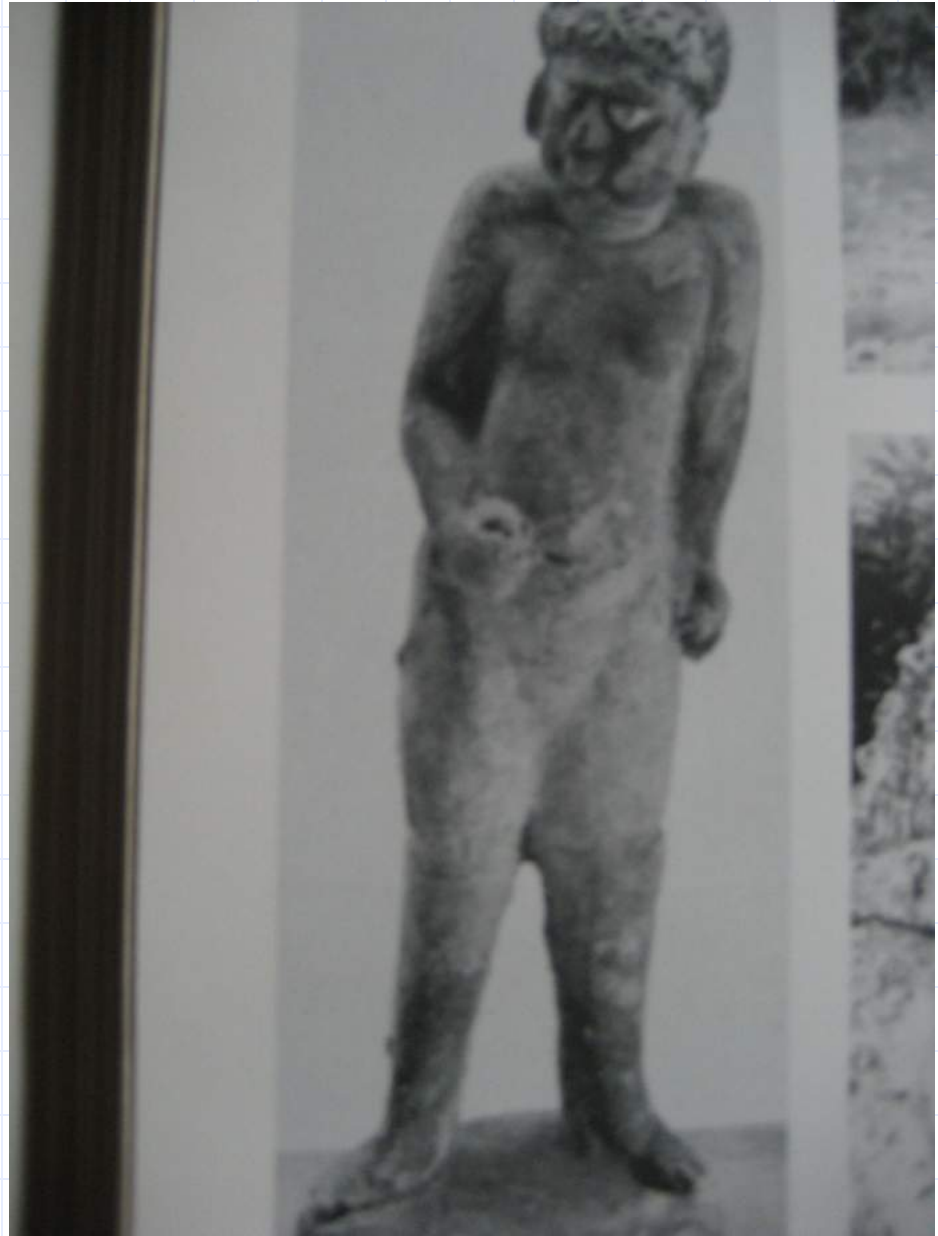
FIG. 10. — Bushman painting in black from cave on the White Kei River, Cape Province, depicting a

Pic.3 Chinese Porcelains in Malindi



British Archeologist friend told me that how excited he was to find Chinese porcelains on top of a huge tree on a street of Dar Salaam.

◆ African pottery figure were also discovered in Madame Pei's grave in Xi-an (Tang dynasty, 618-907).



- ◆ classical literatures on each other, lots of in both Tang and Song dynasties, such as Du Huan of TANG Dynasty already had some description of Molin (now Somali).唐代杜环(经行纪)
- ◆ Morocco scholar **Ibn Battuta** travelogue in China (1346, mentioning Chinese richness, beauty of porcelain, recording the technology ...)
- ◆ China has been receiving African animals and the earliest evidence was an **archeological discovery** in a stone picture of **Dong Han (25-220)** in Xuzhou. **Qi Lin**, three of them greatly resembled Giraffe.
- ◆ More types of African animals were brought in with Zheng He's voyage in Ming dynasty.



图 1—1 中国古籍中的非洲动物——长颈鹿与斑马

Zheng He (1371-1433)





Zheng He's
Navigation
Map
(1425-1430)

Chinese labours

- ◆ Both in Britain & French colonies ;
- ◆ Golden mining in SA
- ◆ 1760-1910:
142,000
altogether
- ◆ Back to China
after contracts



Between 1911 and 1949

- ◆ Labour service continued;
- ◆ Individual migrants coming to “New Golden mountains” via lots of Eastern coastal line.
- ◆ Embassies (Egypt\South Africa) and consulate (Mozambique)
- ◆ Chinese journals started to report African affairs; A few translated publications;
- ◆ Chinese students coming to study in Egypt.

II. Contemporary China-African Relations since 1949 onwards

◆ **50's, Bandung Conference, Five Principles of Peace and coexistence**— making friends

◆ **60's, facing pressures from both USSR & USA**

The third World Theory, World Revolution Theory (Lin Biao 林彪) ----Military support to Southern Africa liberation, Zhou Enlai Tour Africa, Peking Radio, Peking Review

◆ **70'S: from rebell to 5 permanent Member Security Council UN**

Economic and technology assistance (TAZARA)

Two giants, one theory



◆ **80's, WW III won't break, turn to economic development and opening up**
◦ decrease aid scale—turned to “mutual benefit” (1983, Premier Zhao visited 11 countries).

◆ **90's, sanction from the West vs supported by Africa, Taiwan Issue**

Head-of -state diplomacy vs. Western “Aid Fatigue”
post –cold war

SAP (WB, IMF) vs. “two markets, two resources”.

- **Relaxation of migration policy in 1986, individual migrants started to move in onwads---1 million (traders, small entrepreneurs,etc)**



**Taiwan-Africa
Summit**

◆ 本科生毕业论文

◆ 题目：布中台政治与经贸关系的负相关性研究

◆ **The Research of Inverse Correlation of Political Economic Relations between Burkina Faso, Mainland China and Taiwan**

◆ 姓 名： 李真赫

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◆ 院 系： 国际关系学院

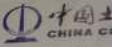
◆ 专 业： 国际政治经济

◆ 指导教师： 刘海方

A monument of friendship

The TAZARA for 40 years

The TAZARA for 40 years



Introduction - The "Great Uhuru" or "Freedom" Railway of Africa

The Tanzania Zambia Railways popularly and affectionately called the TAZARA is one of the greatest feats of our time. Covering the length of 1,860.5Km, without auxiliary lines (with auxiliary lines it covers 2,200Km), lays on the toughest terrain imaginable, passing through the Great Rift Valley which is the longest rift belt in the world. Starting from the coastal plain at 0 metre above sea level, the TAZARA rises to a height of 200 to 300 metres above sea level along the way, and then to 1,200 metres above sea level at the plateau. The railway line has a total of 2,497 bridges, a total length of 53,856 metres of culverts and 19 tunnels.

At the time of its construction, between 1970 and 1975, the TAZARA was the largest single foreign finance project in the world. China sent over 50,000 workers to build the railway with the help of local workers whose input was also at over 50,000 workers, bringing the total number of workers on the railway to over 100,000 workers. The amount of equipment invested in the TAZARA, and office equipment alone all the equipment required for the TAZARA, was equally huge. China provided stood at over 10,000 pieces. China did not attach any political conditions to the assistance or economic interest, but provided a 30 year interest free loan to be repaid from 1983. This was a rare practice in international cooperation.

The Liberation Railway: Although the idea of the railway line from Zambia to the Indian Ocean port of Dar es Salaam was there even before Zambia's independence, it never took off as it was rejected as an "ideological venture" and an "uneconomical project". However, the "ideological venture" and an "uneconomical project". However, the urgency of the matter came after 1964 because at the time of Independence, Zambia had 3 main outlets to the sea of which none was a "friendly" route and these were; through Southern Rhodesia to Apartheid South Africa, through Lobito in the Portuguese controlled Angola and through Beira in Mozambique which was under guerrilla warfare.

In 1965 the Ian Smith white minority regime in Rhodesia declared a Unilateral Declaration of Independence in Southern Rhodesia and the United Nations imposed sanctions against it. Zambia at a great cost imposed these sanctions and started carrying her goods through Dar es Salaam by the Great North Road whose condition was so bad in those days that it was nick named "the Hell Run". Another alternative was to airlift its goods to the port at a very high cost and it was clear that alternative could not last forever. The only possible and economic solution was the construction of a railway line that would link Zambia to Dar es Salaam. Zambia's President Kaunda and Tanzania's President Nyerere, both passionate, agreed to look for partners to fund the construction of the railway line that soon came to be linked to the liberation struggle of southern Africa. However, the railway line did not only provide help in the political freedom of Southern Africa, but it also provided economic freedom to Zambia, serving as a lifeline for the landlocked country.

Bringing China to Africa:

The two Presidents first turned to the West for help to construct the railway line. However, their requests were turned down on the premise that it was not considered a viable project and it was predicted to take more than 20 years to build. This made the two Presidents turn to the East. The idea of the Chinese participation in the railway line construction was discussed in 1965. This was a difficult time for China. China had just recovered from three years of natural disasters and its economy was still very weak and its people were living in difficult conditions. Despite all this, China decided to help the two countries because to China, it meant that, if its African friends were to grow strong, then it would be also strong. In order to realise the TAZARA dream, China suspended all of its own railway projects and sent the best experts and workers to the "TAZARA project". Chairman Mao said about the assistance to the project, "It was a poor friend helping his poor friends". And thus, through the TAZARA project China was brought to Africa.

A seed of Friendship is planted: The TAZARA was China's first and largest assistance project for Africa. The implementation of such a major transnational project like the TAZARA expanded China's global influence. Tanzania and Zambia were important bases for supporting the national liberation movements in Southern Africa. Many freedom fighters around Southern Africa found refuge in Zambia and Tanzania. Located in the middle of Africa, the TAZARA was also conducive to the connection of the northern and southern routes of Africa, thus bringing development not only to Zambia and Tanzania, but to the whole of Africa. Therefore, through the TAZARA cooperation, China and African countries established mutual trust and friendship. It was not surprising then that in 1971, at the UN General Assembly more than 30 African countries voted in favour of China's restoration to the United Nations. ANC Chairman Mao once said about this, that "... it was our African brothers that brought us to the UN".

The spirit of the TAZARA. In his first visit abroad in 2013, the leader of China Xi Jinping visited Tanzania, during which time he gave a public speech in which he pointed out that "The TAZARA spirit should be carried forward". According to Lu Datong former vice Chief Engineer of the Chinese TAZARA working group, the spirit of the TAZARA can be summarized in three sentences:

1. "Selfless dedication"
2. "Friendly cooperation"
3. "Mutually beneficial cooperation"

The TAZARA indeed was driven by these three simple principles. China dedicated itself selflessly to the cause of the TAZARA such that even when it was going through its own economic problems, it chose to help Africa with a project of such magnitude and at a colossal cost which it provided through an interest free loan. This is not to mention the men and women, both from China and Zambia and Tanzania that dedicated their lives to be part of the workforce of the TAZARA project,

some of whom even lost their lives. The project was also a friendly cooperation that saw a joint effort of three countries that materialized into the gigantic monument of China-Africa Friendship that the TAZARA truly represents today. The TAZARA was stood for mutually beneficial cooperation. As President Kaunda stated "if the completion of the railway, 'The pledged mission of this railway has been completed, but it will make further contribution to the development of Central and Southern Africa'".

The TAZARA spirit will continue. The generation that inspired the building of the TAZARA and those that participated in its actual construction have either retired or passed on. Few people remain today who experienced and witnessed the TAZARA spirit. In addition no place either in Zambia, Tanzania or China has a place where people can learn about the history of the construction of the TAZARA, or indeed have a feel of the TAZARA spirit that inspired the men and women to be just a part of this saga in the middle of Africa that has stood the test of time.

This exhibition therefore, in this small space and within limited time, would like to show case to our visitors, the process of the building of the TAZARA and what it signified to a landlocked country like Zambia that was entirely surrounded by unfriendly forces and had nowhere to cling to, but in this rail line, as a lifeline for its very existence during that period. It is our hope that the young and future generations will learn about the history of the TAZARA and carry on its spirit into the future.



President Kaunda and Nyerere looking at the map of the proposed route of the TAZARA





President Kaunda and Nyerere looking at the map of the proposed route of the TAZARA

Leadership!

Challenges working cross-culturely, let alone cross-environment!



Clearing the way during the survey

Mutual learning, not on-way aid (importance of indigenous knowledge & local participation !)



The survey team being led by locals as they cut off the vegetation to open up the path



Women and girls participated in the construction of the
TAZARA



Working through a muddy pond

TAZARA

: “We devoted our youth, the best times of our lives to the TAZARA”



Lingcai, a former technician of the TAZARA project in 1968 in the first batch of Chinese personnel to building of the TAZARA



Ma Wangen, former interpreter of the Chinese TAZARA Working Group



Mr Ngosa Paison, he worked as a signal man and he was also part of the survey team



Tryson Kumwenda worked on TAZARA from 1973 his main job was to construct curves and bridges he remembers the building of culverts on Lisuwasi river as the most challenging job for him



Chinese and local technicians were working together



Workers celebrating when the rail laying reached the terminal point



Bonwell Mwila joined TAZARA in 1973 as a Machine driller at Mununga Quarry where he was in charge of handling the dynamites





Project-
embedde
d human
capital
training

Chinese and local technicians were working together

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Chinese engineers gave hands on training to the locals



Local personnel were trained on the job



The Chinese engineers and their local counterparts singing a revolutionary song at work break.





FORUM ON

CHINA-AFRICA COOPERATION

FOCAC is an official forum between PRC and 52 states in Africa

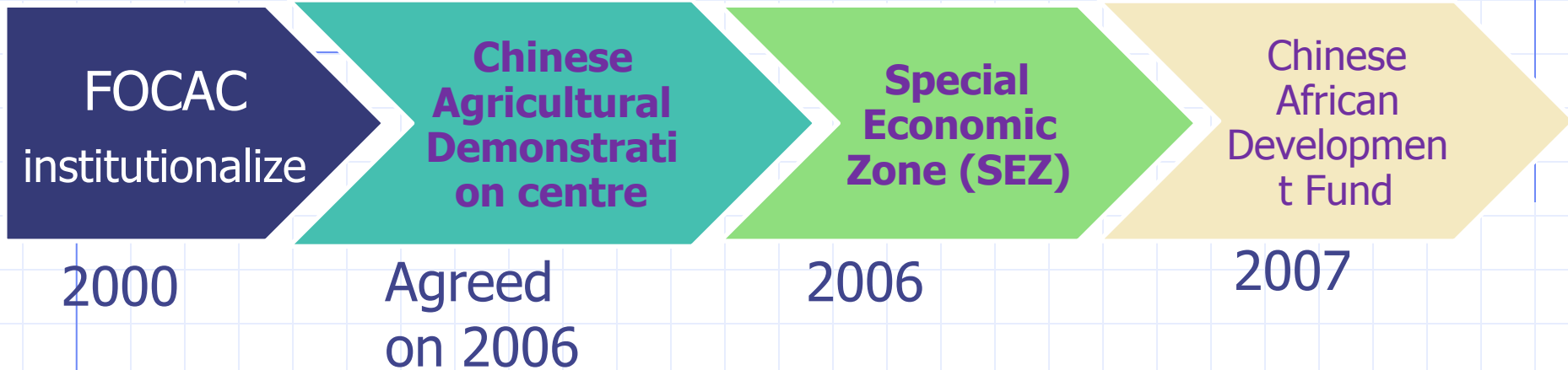
◆ 2 things about FOCAC:

1. Requested firstly by African side, and there have been always contribution shaping or reshaping FOCAC (eg. In 2000)
2. Main pushing effect is to institutionalize the bilateral cooperation through many mechanisms.

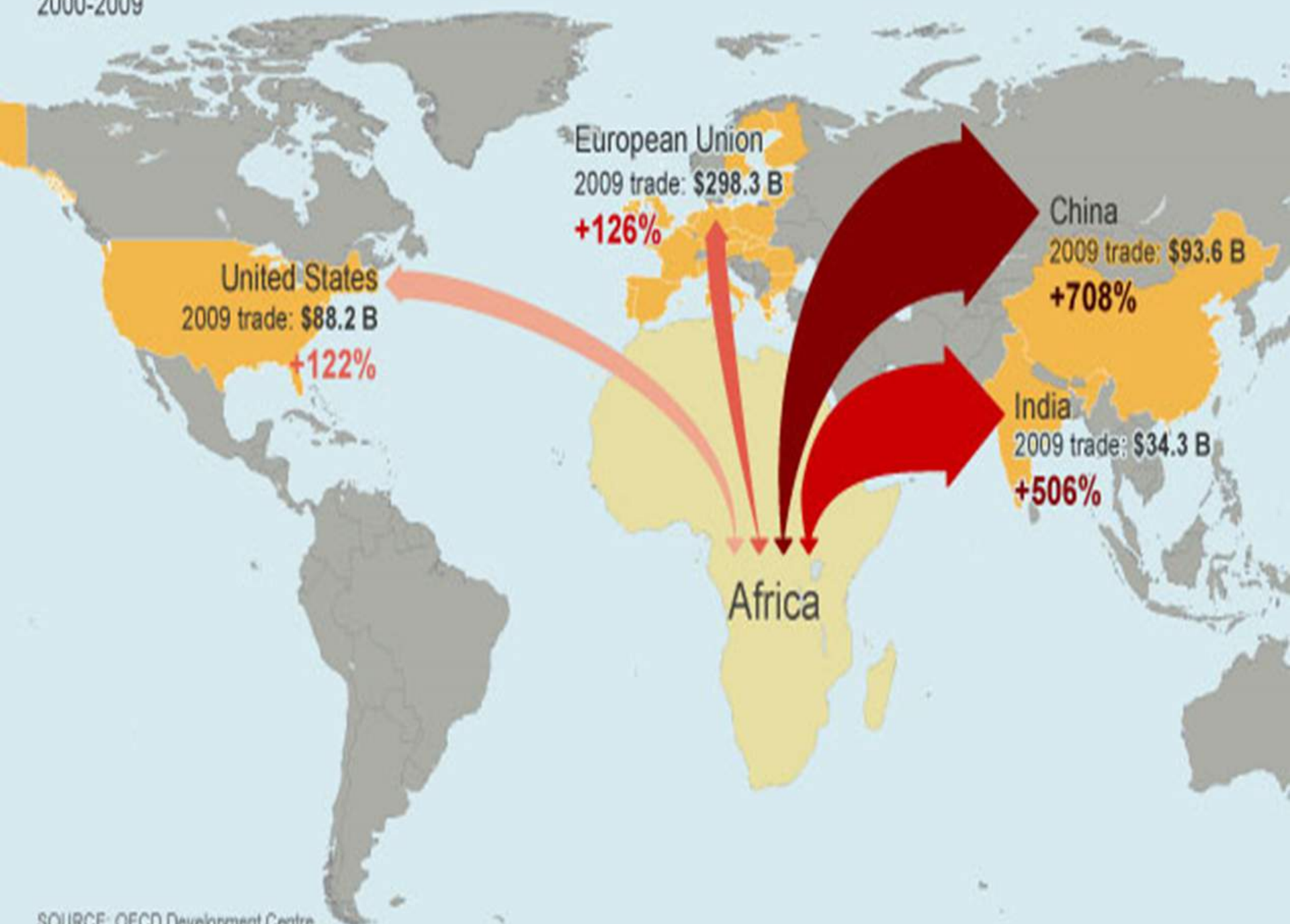
China-Africa Summit in 2006



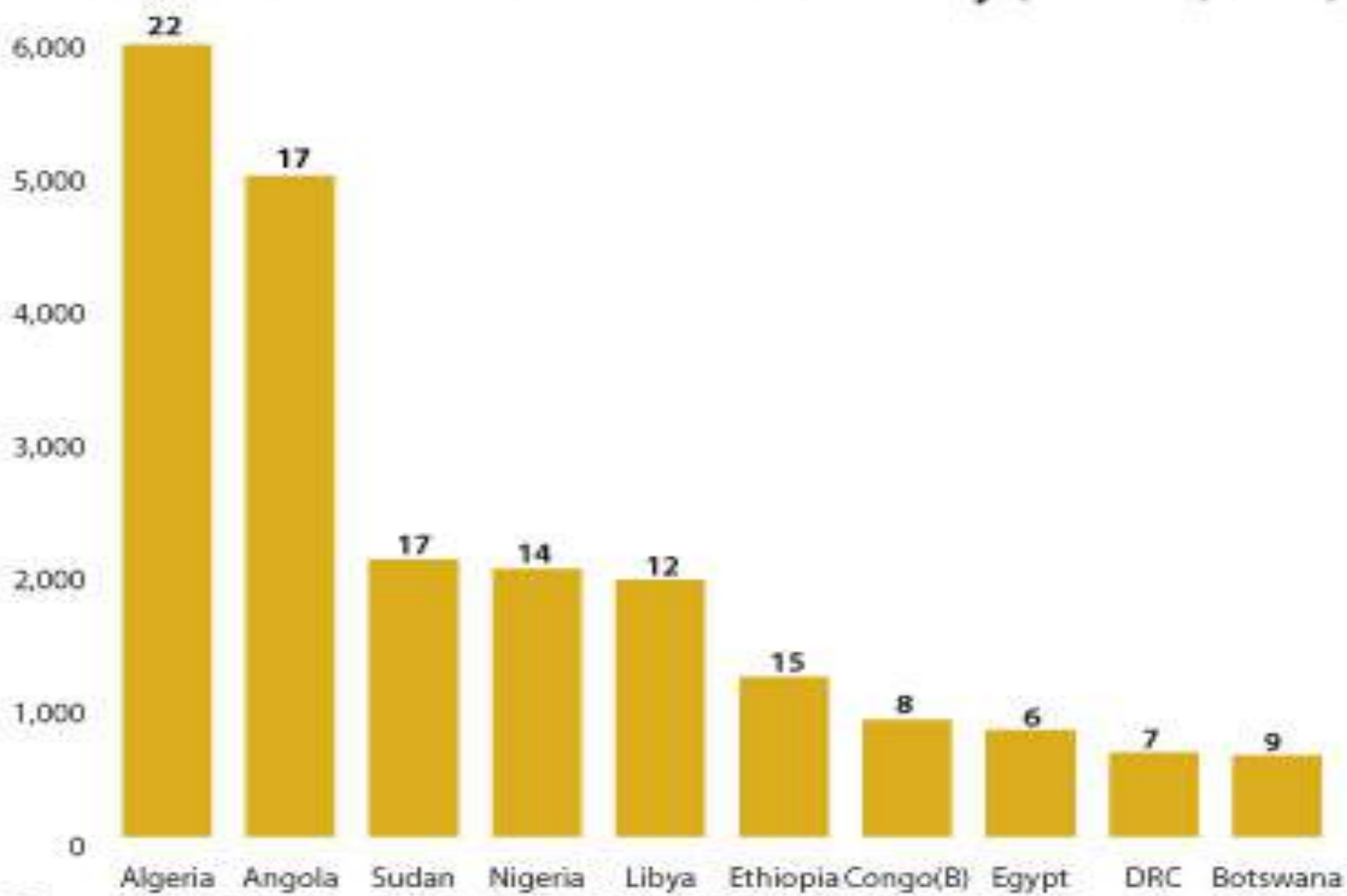
Developments in Sino-African Cooperation after 2000



INCREASE IN TRADE WITH AFRICA
2000-2009



Leading Countries for Chinese Contractor Revenue in Africa and Number of Chinese Contractors in Country (USD mn, 2009)



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2010; The Beijing Axis Analysis

China's Perspective

- ◆ Incentives to ensure that **Africa's demands** (balanced model of commercial engagement and greater focus on non-resource sectors) are met
- ◆ More investment in **manufacturing** and **transferring skills** and technology (Huawei)
- ◆ Innovative plans must be focused on finding the right balance between furthering Chinese interests and Africa's demands



China ranks 2nd



- as a development model (after the U.S.)
- as greatest external influence (after the former colonial powers)

China is a "somewhat" or "very" positive influence in their country:

63%

(average all countries)



Key

- 31 - 40%
- 41 - 50%
- 51 - 60%
- 61 - 70%
- 71 - 80%
- >80%

Top factors contributing to:

a positive

image of China:
Investments in infrastructure and business development



a negative

image of China:
Poor quality of products

Africa's perspective

- ◆ Largely positive views on China's development policies
- ◆ African countries that formally relied on exporting their natural resources are looking to make the transition to industrialized economies.
- ◆ Initiatives such as South-South cooperation increases and **diversifies development finances**

Security Aspects

- ◆ Military cooperation established during Cold War
 - China's support for African Liberation Movement
 - development of a good reputation and strong ties
- ◆ Military cooperation since the 2000s
 - "help train African military personnel and support defense and army building of African countries for their own security" (China's Africa Policy 2006)
 - High-level military exchanges and **military-related technology exchanges**
 - Military assistance to all of the countries with which it maintains diplomatic relations (de-mining program 2007)

Security Aspects

- 
- ◆ Beijing's growing influence in African security
 - Motivated by China's attempt to safeguard its interests
 - China's security interests coincide with the need of peace and security in Africa
 - Energy security → need to protect regions essential for energy supply???
 - Vs. Role of big power → self identity in 2013 CPC Congress (18th)
 - ◆ Importance of upholding stability in Africa included in FOCAC 2015 with detailed supporting measures

Media ---communication to the world

◆ China Radio International setting up shop in Nairobi in 2006 to CCTV Africa in 2012

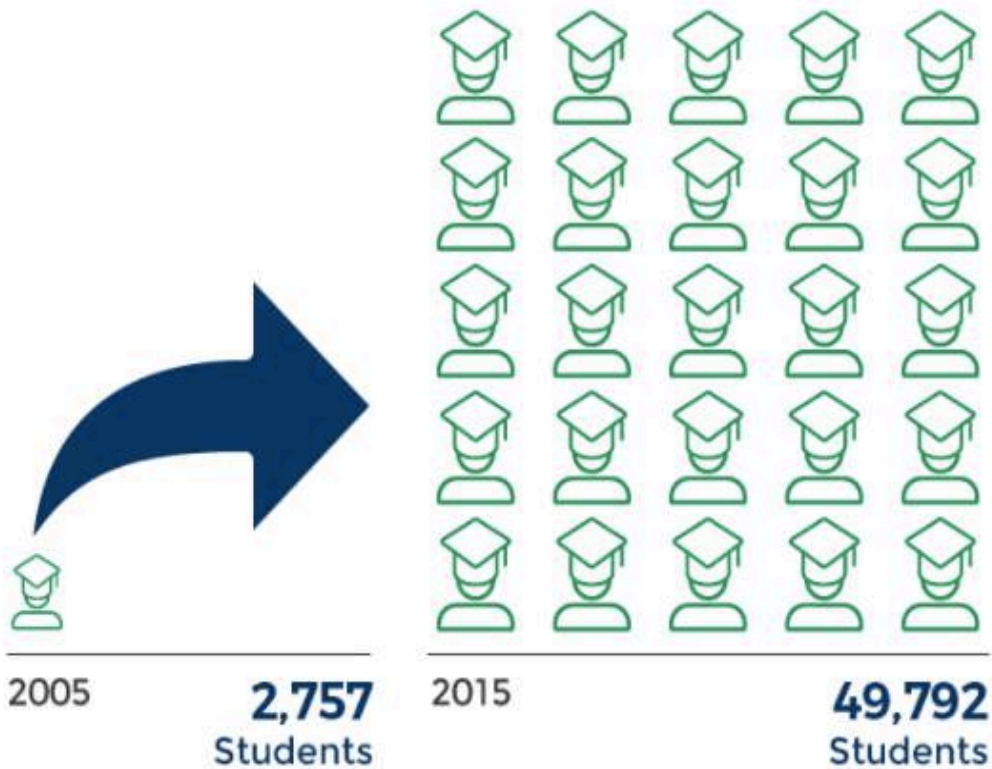
◆ China Daily unveiling dedicated Africa editions in 2012.



People to People Exchange

- ◆ "China-Africa People-to-People **Friendship** Action"
- ◆ "China-Africa **Joint Research** and Exchange Program"
- ◆ "China-Africa Media Communication Centre"
- ◆ "China-Africa Cultural Cooperation Partnership Program",
- ◆ **Government scholarships and Confucius Institute across Africa. (54 CI and and 27 Confucius classrooms)**

Looks all bright, what else?



Between 2005 and 2015, the number of African students in China rose from

2,757 to 49,792

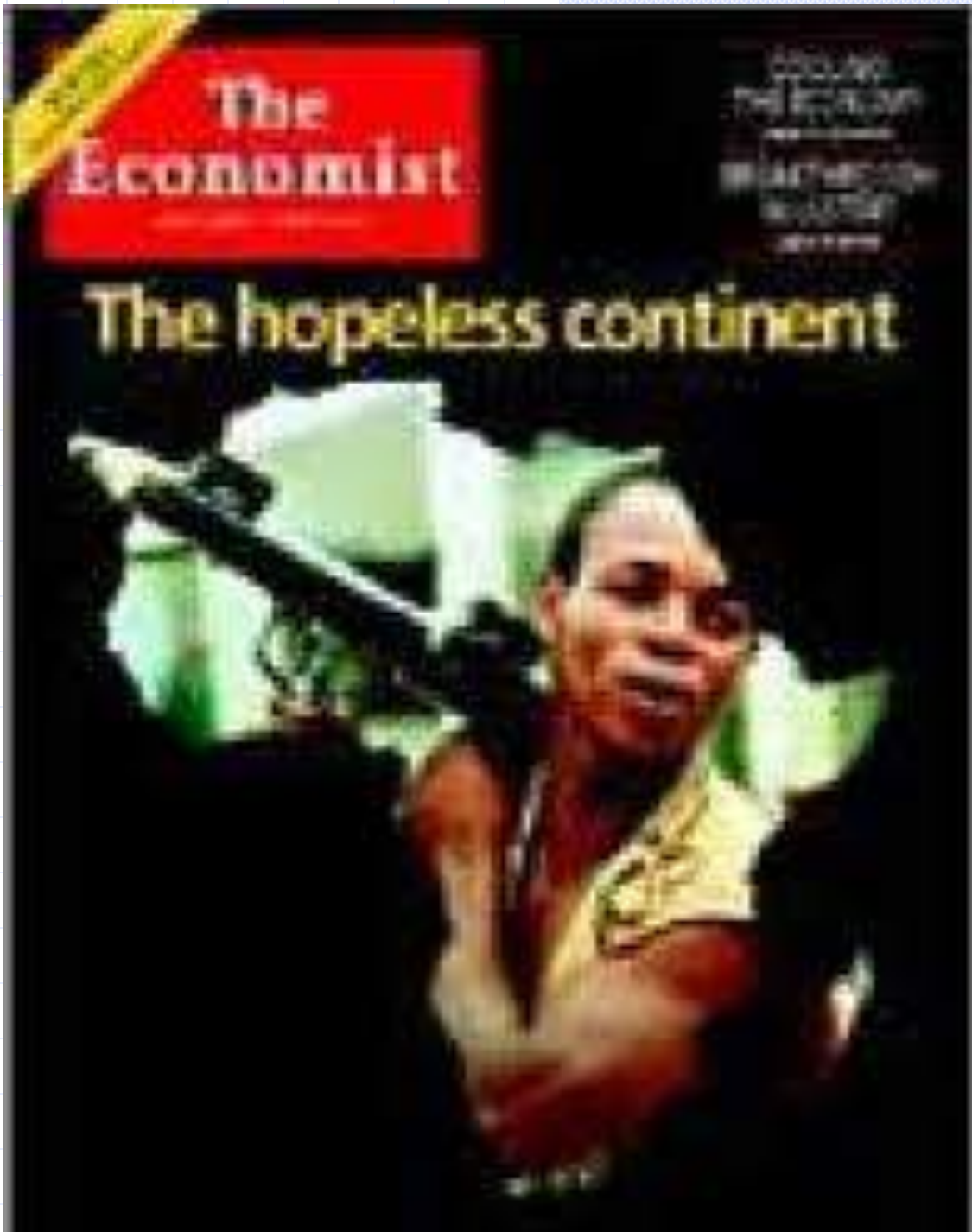
Source: Chinese Ministry of Education

2018, 81,562 Africans students in China, 16.57% (in total 490,000) (cf. 59.9% from Asia)

Newly announced: 50,000 scholarships in 2018 Summit

Africa Rise, coupling with Asia (2010-2011, new African map?)

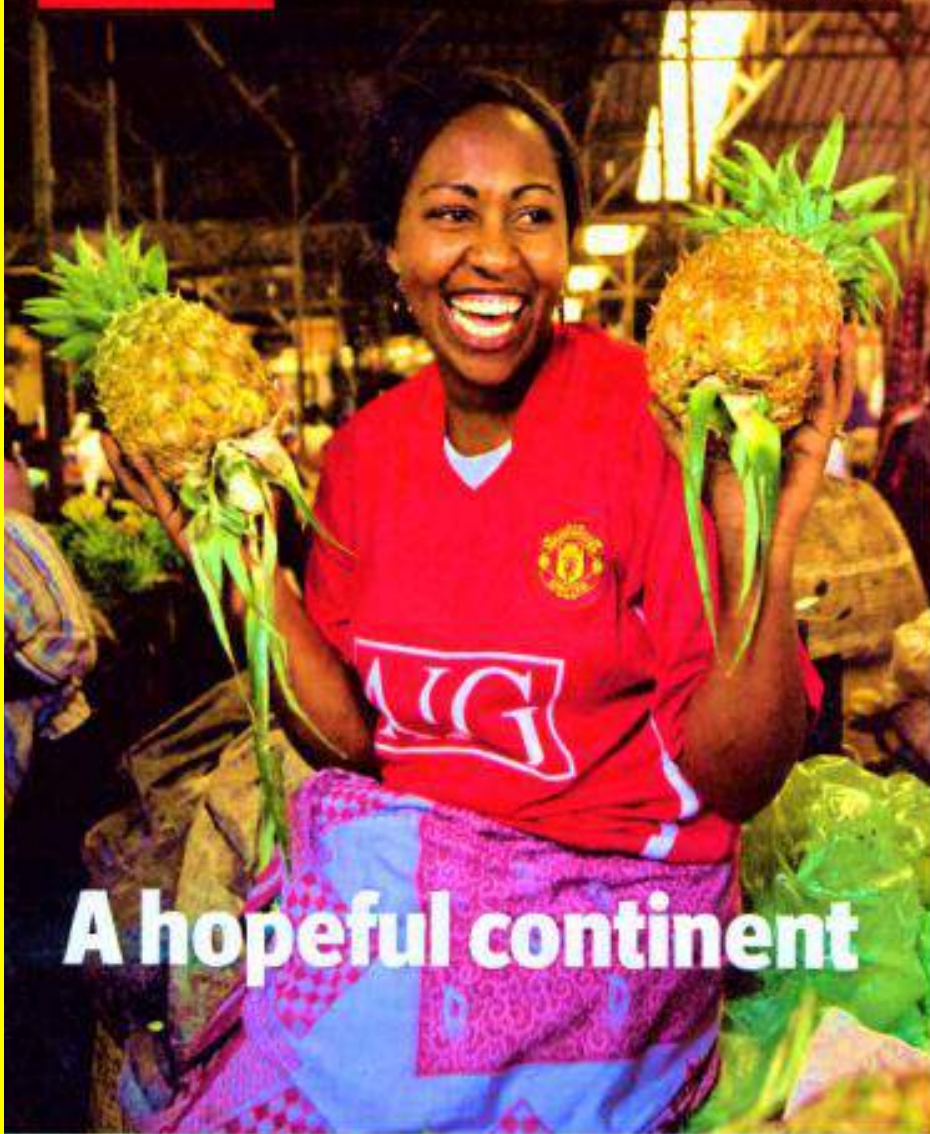




But, 2001,
Africa was still
seen as...

The
Economist

SPECIAL REPORT
EMERGING AFRICA
March 2nd 2013



A hopeful continent

African Rise-- Rebirth ?



Afro-Asia New Coupling

World's ten fastest-growing economies*

Annual average GDP growth, %

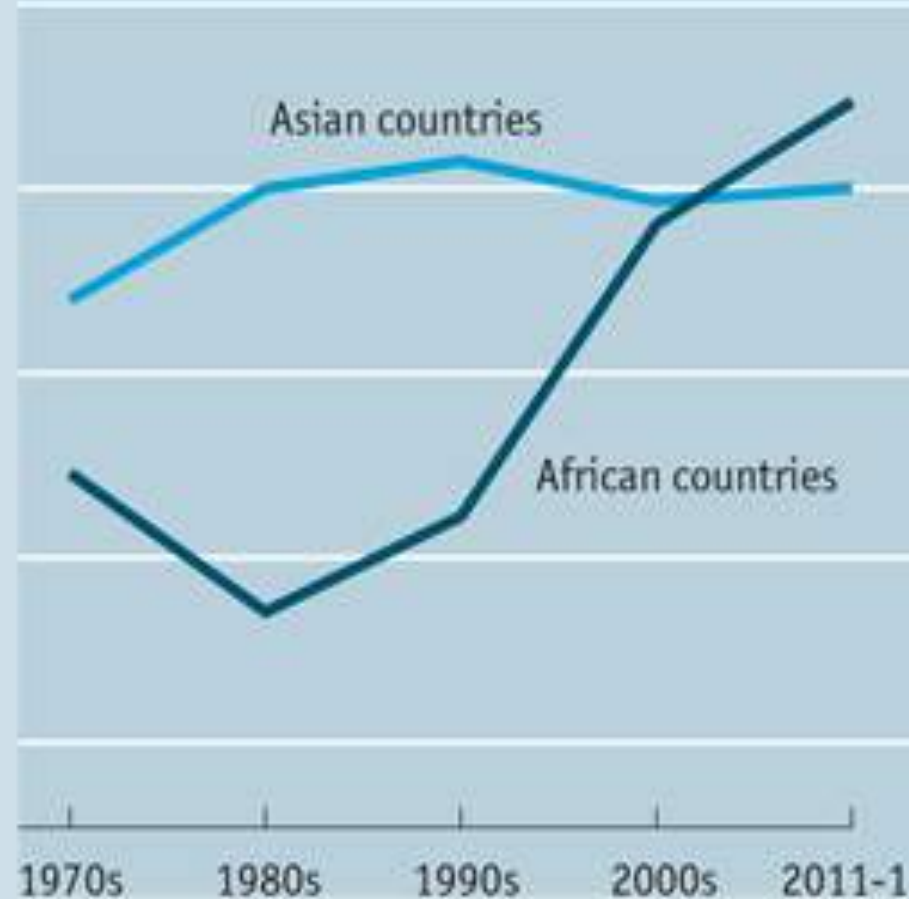
2001-2010†

Angola	11.1
China	10.5
Myanmar	10.3
Nigeria	8.9
Ethiopia	8.4
Kazakhstan	8.2
Chad	7.9
Mozambique	7.9
Cambodia	7.7
Rwanda	7.6

2011-2015‡

China	9.5
India	8.2
Ethiopia	8.1
Mozambique	7.7
Tanzania	7.2
Vietnam	7.2
Congo	7.0
Ghana	7.0
Zambia	6.9
Nigeria	6.8

GDP growth, unweighted annual average, %



*Excluding countries with less than 10m population
Iraq and Afghanistan †2010 estimate ‡Forecast

Note: the changing economic status of EPs and their growing political influence

Global balance

Economies' share of world GDP
At market exchange rates

AN EMERGING NEW WORLD



Source: AT Kearney; Bloomberg; BP; dotMobi; Fortune; IMF; IHS; UN; World Bank; World Steel Association; WSO

What benefits for Africa from New Emerging markets (Asian countries largely)

◆ Biggest EP players in Africa are currently China, India, Korea, Brazil, and Turkey

◆ Of non-OECD trade with Africa:

i. China = 38%

ii. India = 14%

iii. Korea = 7.2%

iv. Brazil = 7.1%

v. Turkey = 6.5%

◆ In 2009, China replaced US as Africa's main bilateral trading partner

- ◆ **BUT NOTE: 25% of African trade with non-traditional partners is with countries outside the core 5 (China, ROK, Brazil, India, Turkey)**
- ◆ **Thailand, Russia, UAE, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Argentina etc are more and more active in Africa**
- **in other words, Africa's trade is increasingly diversifying**
- ◆ **Africa's total trade has doubled in size in the last decade, and the EP (i.e. non-OECD) have doubled their share in it from 23% to 39%**

◆ **The diversity of partners is a tremendous opportunity for Africa**

◆ **Each wave of countries engaging with Africa brings with it new:**

i. products

ii. capital goods

iii. technology

iv. know-how and expertise

v. development experience

→ **Each also bring new ways of doing things which question previous assumptions**

Sign of African's development

◆ **“While the great powers are trying to get to the moon, we are trying to get to the village.”**

◆ **If we ever do get to the village, we may never be able to get back.**

----Julius Nyerere (the founder president of Tanzania)

来自中国和印度的“Baoda Baoda”带来了**就业**，使**乡村到城市联通**，彻底改变了非洲的社会人文景观。



What then will the New Africa look like?

Okadas swarm in Lagos, Nigeria



Less rural, more **urban**

Less resource-driven, **more industrialized**

Less autocratic, **more democratic**

Less "Bwana Mkubwa", more **technocratic**

Less subsistence income, more **discretionary income**

Less closed, more open-to-trade, within Africa and beyond

Manufacturing in Africa

An awakening giant

Africa's economies are to take off, Africans will have to start making a lot more things. They may well do so

Feb 8th 2014 | ADDIS ABABA | From the print edition

Like

1k

Tweet

702



LESS than an hour's drive outside Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, a farmer walks along a narrow path on a green valley floor after milking his cows. Muhammad Gettu is carrying two ten-litre cans to a local market, where he will sell them for less than half of what they would fetch at a dairy in the city. Sadly, he has no transport. A bicycle sturdy enough to survive unpaved tracks would be enough to double his revenues. At the moment none is easily available. But that may be about to change.

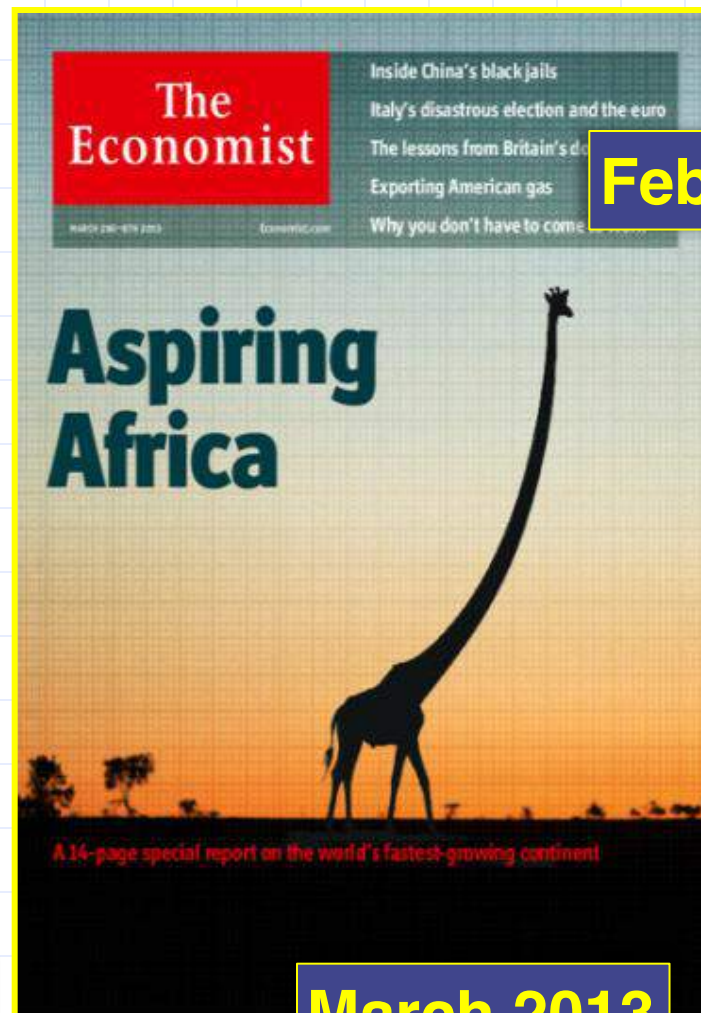
FROM HOPELESS TO....

- ◆ Until recently, Africa was seen by the West as marginal and of little political interest
 - ◆ During the **2000 presidential campaign, George W. Bush** famously dismissed Africa as being a part of the world where the **US had no real interests**
 - ◆ However, over the last 15 years or so, emerging powers have made significant inroads into Western political and economic dominance in Africa
- This has caused a degree of reflection in the West regarding attitudes towards “the hopeless continent”

A profound change is afoot in the African continent



December 2011



March 2013

Rethinking Africa's Global position: marginalized---return to the centre



New picture of Africa in the world

- ◆ The growth rates and economic and political interest in Africa is phenomenal - almost unprecedented
 - Reminds one of the 1960s

- ◆ This upsurge in interest has largely been stimulated by the explosive growth of countries like China, India, Brazil etc and their growing links with Africa (IMF)

- ◆ Africa now has:
 - i. new markets in which to sell their goods (与新兴市场)
 - ii. alternative sources of financing and assistance (与新兴市场)
 - iii. Increased ability to lower their dependence on traditional partners e.g. Europe and the US (与传统 Powers)

Fiona Dwinger, "[Tiger in the bush](#)", Consultancy Africa Intelligence, 2010

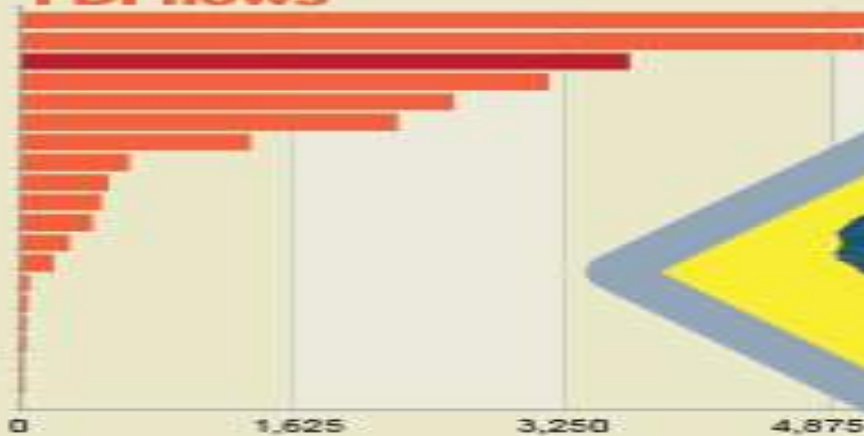
- ◆ Over the past decade, the Asian emerging economies have consolidated their presence on the African continent through trade, investment, aid and migration.
- ◆ Regarding the continent as a place of enormous potential, the Asian elephants, dragons and tigers have defied the stale Western perception of Africa as a continent plagued by a plethora of problems, and have successfully realised investment opportunities.

Top 20 investors in Africa, 2011

(Millions of US dollars)

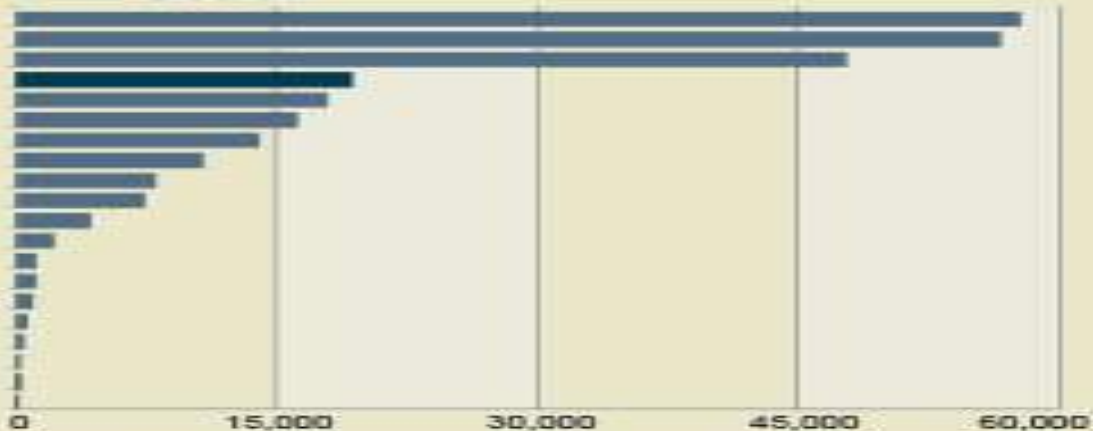
FDI flows

France
 United States
MALAYSIA
 China
 India
 Germany
 Switzerland
 Cyprus
 Japan
 Denmark
 Sweden
 Austria
 Thailand
 Mauritius
 Turkey
 Finland
 South Africa
 Czech Republic
 Croatia
 Poland



FDI stock

France
 United States
 United Kingdom
MALAYSIA
 South Africa
 China
 India
 Norway
 Japan
 Belgium
 Sweden
 Denmark
 Thailand
 Austria
 Russian Federation
 Cyprus
 Croatia
 Slovenia
 Poland
 Finland



MALAYSIA-AFRICA BUSINESS FORUM

Exploring New Dimensions



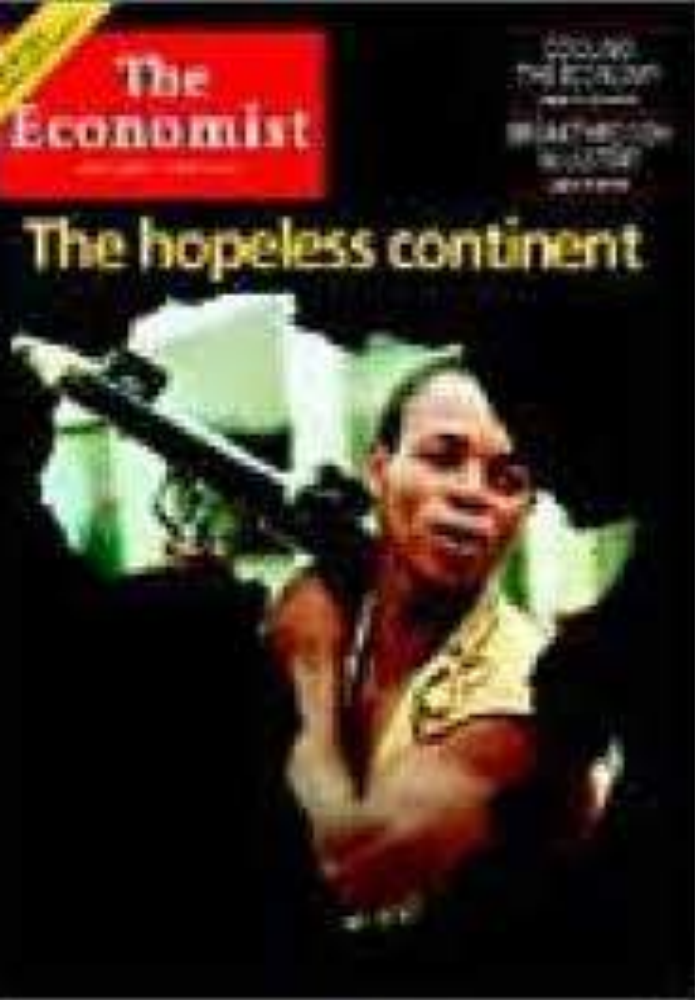
18 June 2011

8.30 am - 2.00 pm

Unity Hall B2,

Putrajaya International Convention Centre

An e-
Lans
Internat
Dialogue (LI
Organised by MAITP



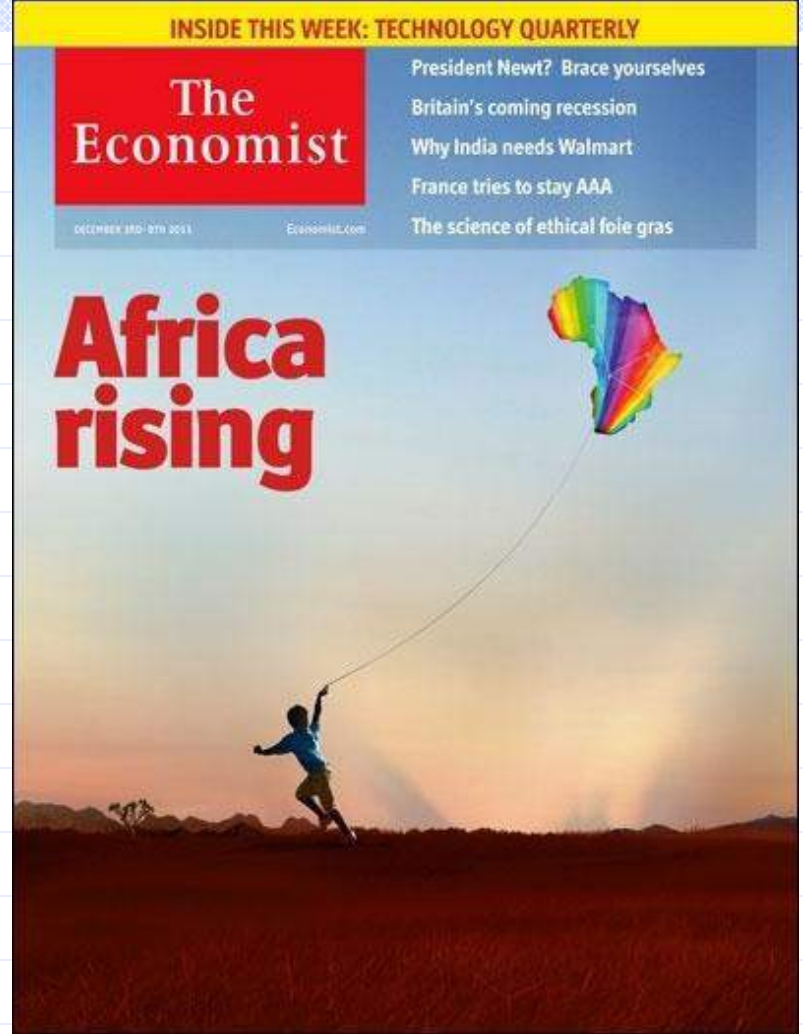
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为什么说中国影响最重要? ----改变全球对于非洲的认知（从受援者变成大市场）

英国外交大臣黑格发现：因为中国的影响巨大，才发现双边的贸易均衡，才发现非洲是一个大市场！（‘Thanks to the Chinese, **we [have] rediscovered** that Africa is not a continent of crises and misery, but one of 800-million consumers’ (Business Day, 19 October 2007) ----1 billion (over 14% of world)-,

李克强的“非洲观”

非洲堪称“三个一极”：非洲是世界政治舞台上的重要一极，
是全球经济增长新的一极，
是人类文明的多彩一极



Li Keqiang's African Vision:
Africa is one important pole of the world political stage,
And one of fastest growing markets in the world economy.
African civilization also makes one colorful part in a pluralistic global village.

Which is better representation of your Africa vision?



美国英国的非洲课上的非洲观//African vision from Syllabus of MSU (usa) &soas (Br)

◆ 密歇根州立大学 (Michigan State University)
<http://exploringafrica.matrix.msu.edu/students/curriculum/m1/exercise2.php>

◆ 伦敦大学亚非学院 (SOAS) , Prelude of African Studies

Can **Bono**, Bob **Geldof**, **American Presidents** and **British Prime Ministers** save Africa?

Images of Africa & Africans: Ancient & Medieval age

- ◆ First Habitants of the vast Congo Basin---Pygmy, dwarf people, length of a fist (Greek, poet, Homer).
- ◆ **Herodotus** (Father of West history): reports that such creatures (**dog-headed men**) inhabit the east of their lands, as well as headless men
- ◆ **Old testament**: legend of Ham---Africans, sons of Ham deserve their lot because of the sin against the God, cursed to be servants of mankind.
- ◆ Egyptians ruled Greek, (Martin Bernal, Black Athena)
- ◆ **Plato, Aristotle**, Gradation in Nature. ---Chain of Creation ---Negro's place in Nature

Kenya Case

Following the suspected grenade attacks that killed six and injured over 70 at the busy Machakos Country Bus Station in



Nairobi, Kenya on Friday night, CNN has been forced to apologise for a flawed coverage of the attacks.

This is not the first time that international media has misrepresented African countries in its coverage, but this is perhaps the most significant attempt by any African country to force any international media to pull down its video coverage. (<http://techloy.com/2012/03/12/cnn->

Changes ! ——Africa in focus again

- ◆ 麦肯锡全球研究所：《非洲狮在行动：非洲经济的进步与潜能（African lions in the move 2008）》
- ◆ 2011，迪奇雷基金会（The Ditchley Foundation）：“非洲的繁荣”；**When and how will Africa take off? (June 2011)**
- ◆ 英国皇家国际事务研究所（Chatham House）：“非洲起飞”；
 - A Silver lining—荷兰莱顿大学
- ◆ 加拿大—IAS, 2009年
- ◆ 北欧非洲研究所（NAI Forum）：“非洲奇迹正在展开”。

最新的变化 (Most recent changes)

- ◆ 丹麦: 发展援助机构合并到外贸部。
- ◆ 荷兰政府在2012年底也进行了类似的机构调整。
- ◆ 加拿大在2013年3月也进行了此种形式的对非合作机构的重要调整。
- ◆ 显然, 很多国家的发展援助部门都逐渐跟贸易或者外交部合并在一起了。
- ◆ 英国: Aid for Trade (Trade good for development)
- ◆ 美国, 2013, Obama visit: Trade Africa, Power Africa-

United States–Africa Leaders Summit to be held
in August, 2014

What China has brought to Africa?---Trigger the new interest—strategic position from margin to the centre

◆ Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs: what is Chinese model in Africa ? Why it has been successful? (workers stay or leave?)

◆ A: African Rise

B: Africa is not a receiver of aid, but a huge market!

C. 80% successful cooperation with Africa comes from Private sector!

Focus of government is to promote companies to enter Africa.

Intra-African investment has expanded particularly fast during the same period, growing at **33 % compound** rate, while FDI from developed markets grown at **only 8%**

- ◆ Kenya was the fifth biggest foreign direct investor in other African countries over the past five years based on the number of new projects initiated.
- ◆ India took the lead position with 237 projects, South Africa was second with 235, UAE third with 201, China fourth with 152 while Kenya initiated 113 investments.
- ◆ Kenya recorded a compound annual growth of 77.8 % (2007 ~2012) in terms of FDI into other African countries, ahead of Nigeria (73.2%) and South Africa 66.2%.
- ◆ “There is a growing **confidence and optimism among Africans themselves about the continent’s progress and future,**”

New development: FOCAC+ BRI



**Morocco is the
major hub of China
in Africa**

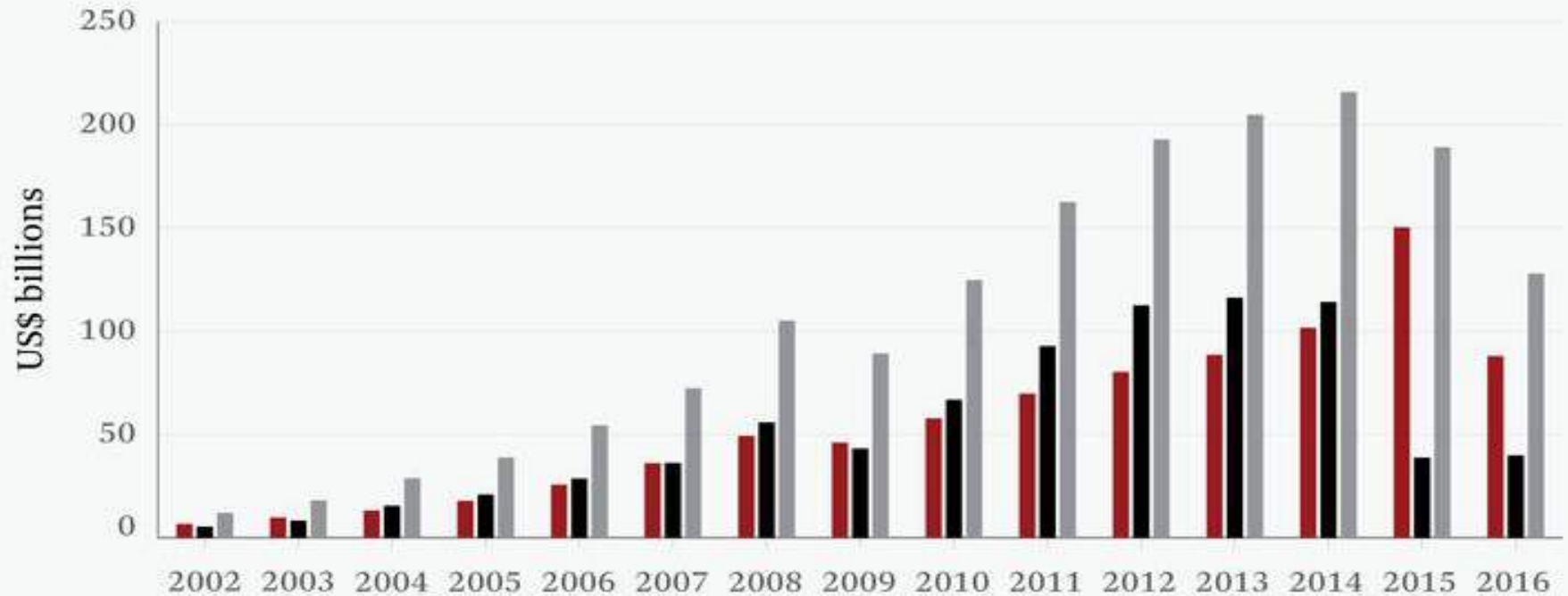
[Issam Laaroussi](#) China

Plus Published:

2017-12-31 13:17:55

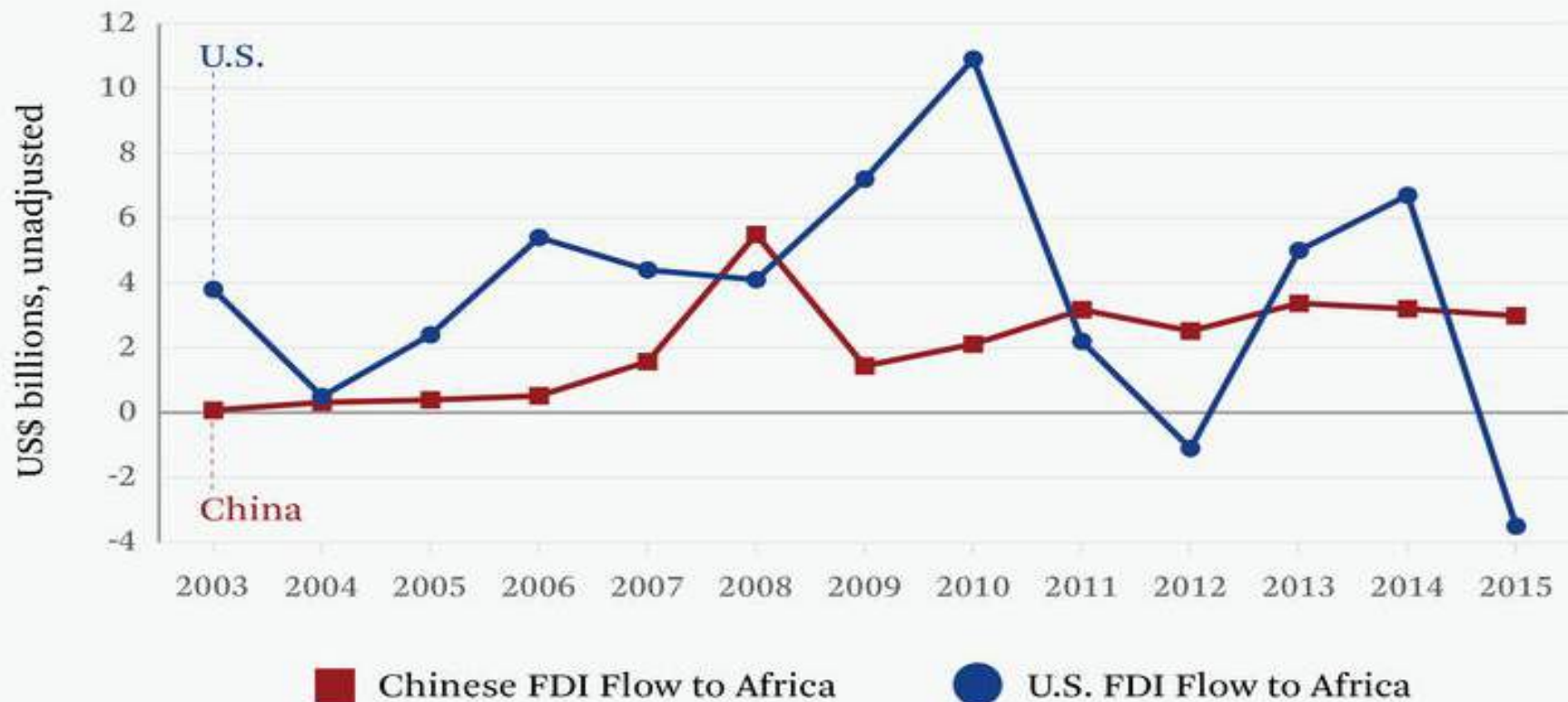


China-Africa Trade

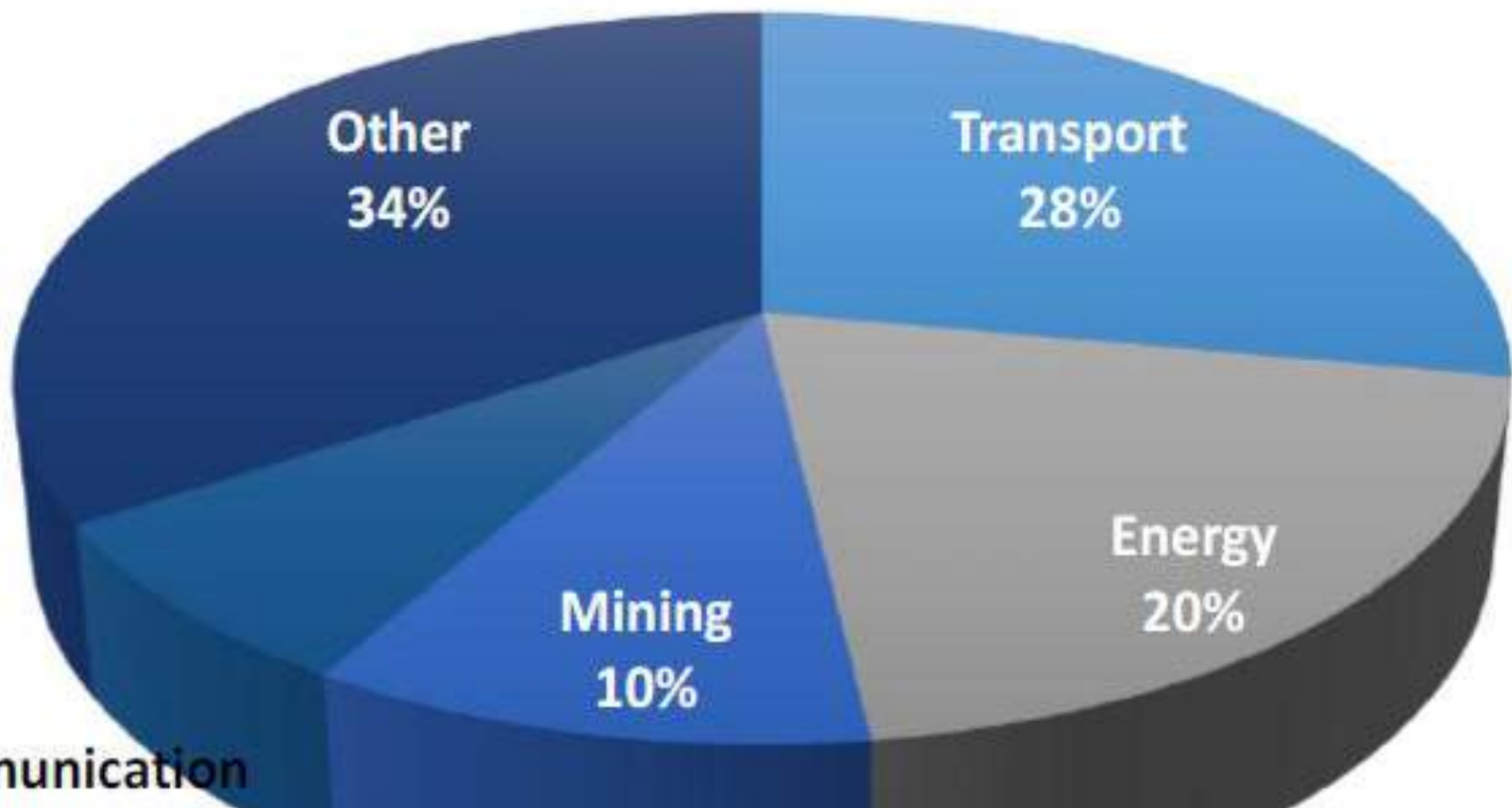


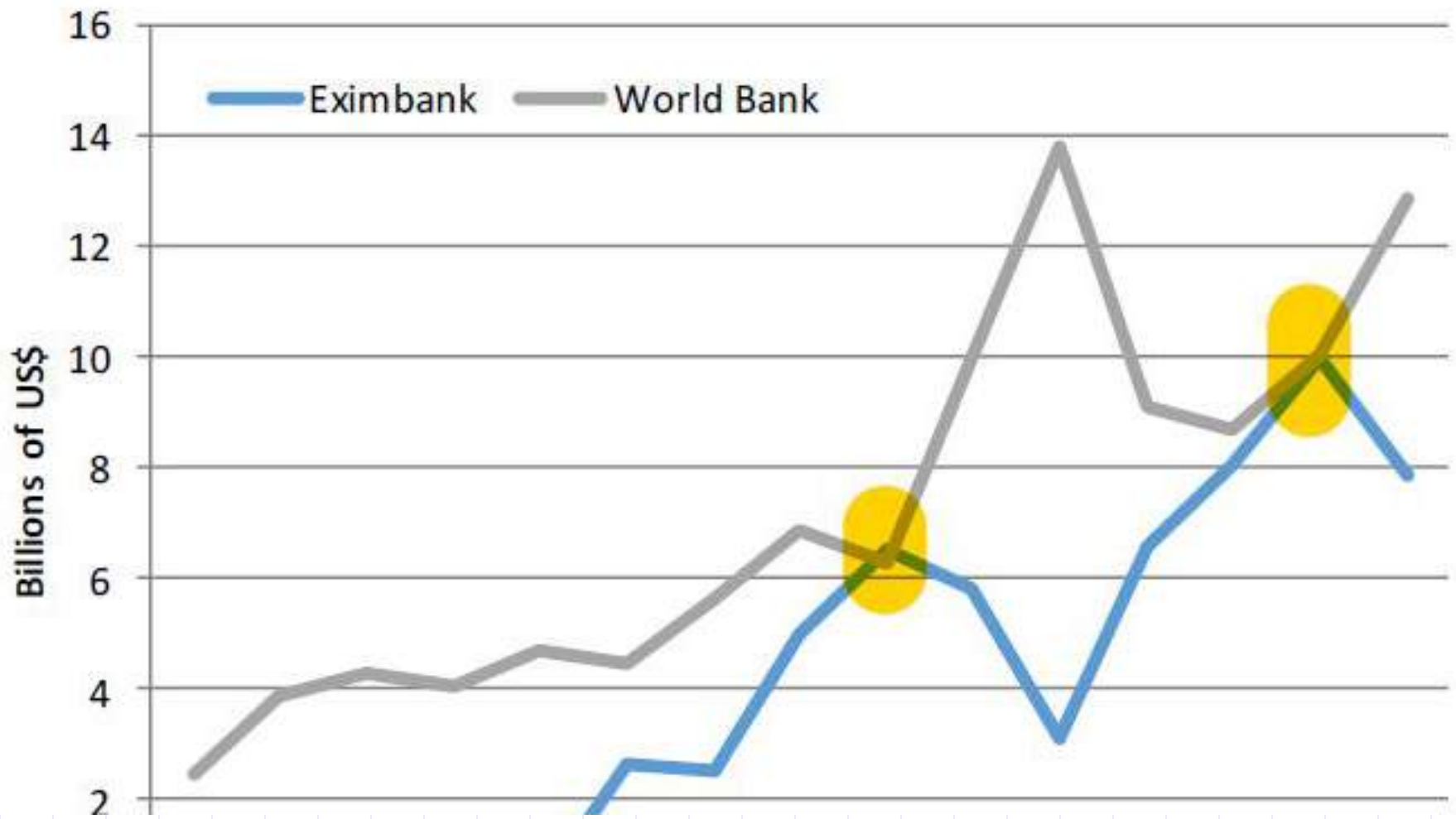
2017: \$170 billion. 2018: \$ 203.981 billion
(Source: 中国海关数据)

Chinese FDI vs. US FDI to Africa, Flow



◆ 2016: \$3.3 billion; 2017: \$3 billion; 存量: \$100 billion.
(Source: MOFCOM)





Chinese companies

McKinsey report 2017

#1 Trade partner



#1 Infrastructure financier



#1 Foreign direct investment growth



#3 Donor



10,000+

Chinese firms in Africa



30%+

Chinese firms in manufacturing



~90%

Private-owned Chinese businesses



89% Local employees



\$440 billion Africa-China opportunity by 2025



In global discourses

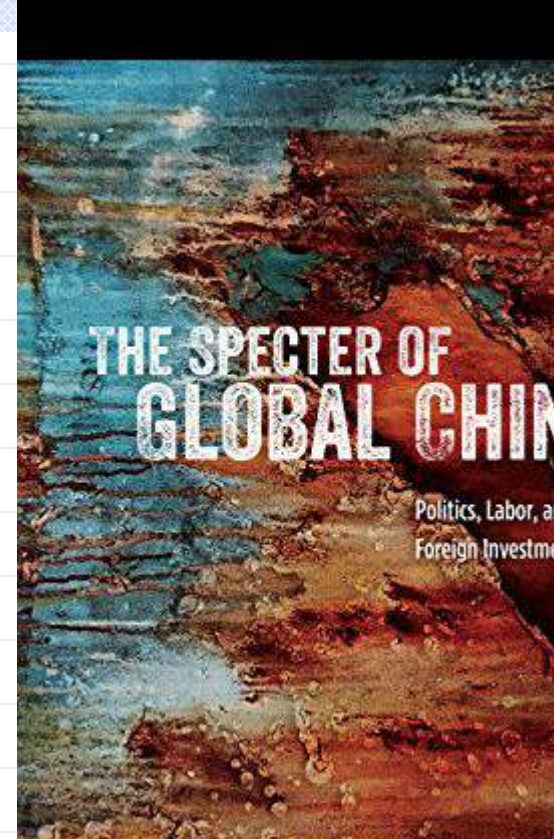
◆ **Neo-colonial** (Hillary Clinton, Howard French, etc)

◆ **A new paradigm of development**(Justin Lin, Daborah Brautigam, etc)

◆ **China Capital**

- **varieties of capital**

- **varieties of capitalism**: State capital, SMEZs, individual traders---
under transformation



Jastin Lin Yifu: One Belt One Road + One Continent

◆ 林毅夫：“一带一路”需要加上“一洲”-思客 <http://sike.news.cn/statics/sike/posts/2015/01/218837144.html> Belt & Road | Office of Academic Links

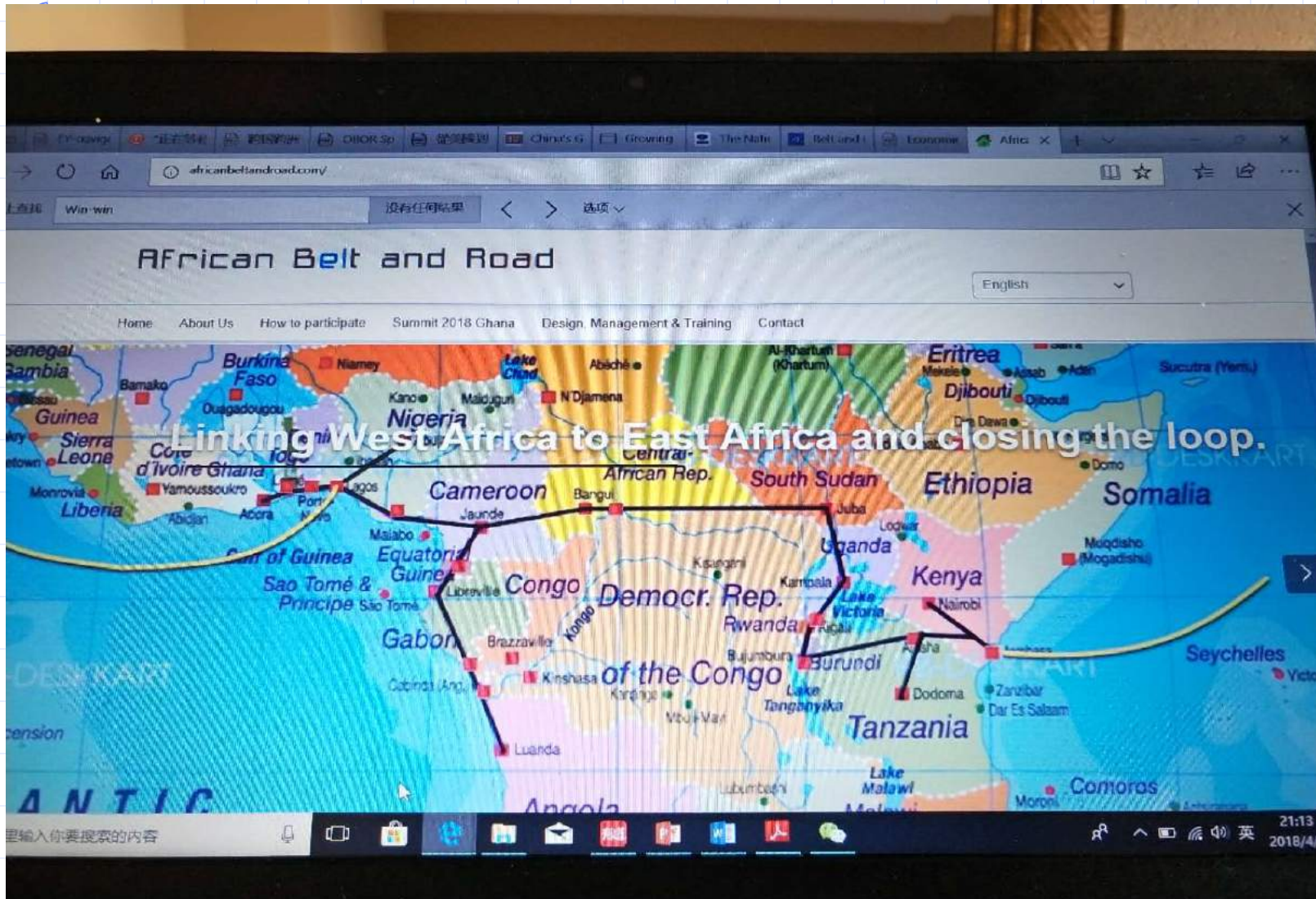
1. China's strength: infrastructure

2. Labour-intensive industry offshore –Africa

3. Risks: political, social-cultural backgrounds differ from China

-solution: One coordinator: State International Development Cooperation Agency

African Agency: African countries have recently been expressing a growing interest in joining the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) proposed in 2013 (Wang 2016: 456)



To get included finally, but why this late?

- ◆ BRI Summit in Beijing in May 2017, “Africa is **natural extension**”.
- ◆ current participants **including Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, and Madagascar** (Ehizuelen 2017: 9; Embassy of Ethiopia 2017; Xinhua 2017a; Xinhua 2017b).
- ◆ --Africa, to be, or not?
--“**Last, but not the least!**”
- ◆ **Amb. Liu Guijin (first special envoy), “a successful experiment through FOCAC”.**

Priorities for development

- ◆ New agenda for development, and new demands.
- ◆ **African Union Agenda 2063** – NEPAD(New Partnership for Africa's Development)
- ◆ The eight priority areas of NEPAD are: political, economic and corporate governance; agriculture; **infrastructure**; education; health; science and technology; market access and tourism; and environment.
- ◆ Program Infrastructure Development for Africa (PIDA)

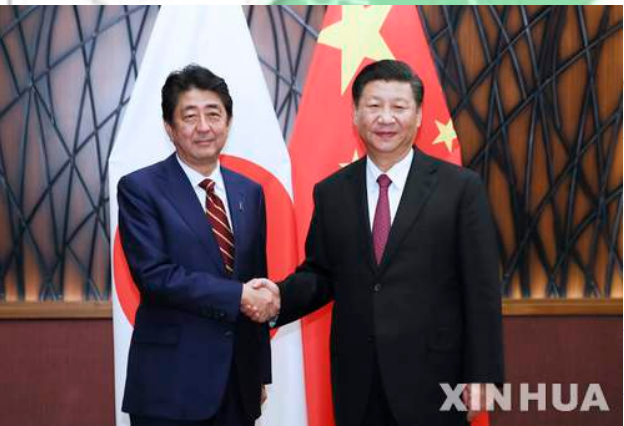
21st century Maritime Silk Road

Several routes are proposed for the 'new Silk Road.'

--- Silk Road Economic Belt --- 21st Century Maritime Silk Road



육·해상 新 실크로드 경제벨트



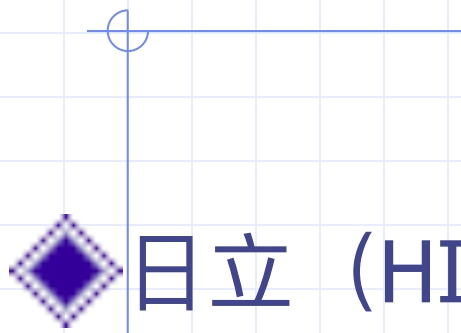
XINHUA

Japan wants to incorporate B&R in its "India-Pacific strategy"

Korea wants to incorporate B&R in its new trade "Eurasia Initiative" strategy; Wants to include "Trans-Korean Railway" in "Trans-Siberian Railway" and China-built Eurasian land bridge



中韩产业合作重庆论坛
안중산업협력총칭포럼
YONHAP NEWS



日立 (HITACHI) power plant Project in
Libya: 50% made-in-China (Chinese
technology popular)---join hands with
Chinese companies.

----[http://www.wm927.com/news/
2018/0104/250082.html](http://www.wm927.com/news/2018/0104/250082.html)

过程

◆ 2015年 3月28日， 国家发展改革委、外交部、商务部28日联合发布了《推动共建丝绸之路经济带和21世纪海上丝绸之路的愿景与行动》：

- 主要阐述了其原则、框架、合作重点、合作机制和中国的措施

Africa in the BRI

- African countries are part of the MSR
- 5 participants: Kenya, Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Madagascar
- Africa's participation in the BRI advocated by Justin Yifu Lin (Director and Professor of China Center for Economic Research PKU, former Chief Economist and Senior Vice President of the World Bank)
- **BRI goals** correspond to the **Africa 2063 AGENDA** – infrastructure and investment are important elements



从量的扩张---质的提升

◆ 2016年至2018年8月，中非贸易额累计超过4000亿美元，中国连续**九年成为非洲第一大贸易伙伴国**；中国对非直接投资额累计超过80亿美元，非洲成为中国**企业重要的新兴投资目的地**；中国在非洲新签承包工程合同额累计超过2000亿美元，非洲稳居中国第二大海外承包工程市场。

◆ “一带一路”对接非洲不仅体现在量的扩张上，**还体现为质的提升**。在“一带一路”倡议下，中非贸易**结构不断优化，投资形式和主体日益多元**，投资方式除了独资、合资以外，还有参股、并购。除了国有企业以外，民营企业对非投资也快速增长，已成为对非投资的生力军。

机遇

◆新世纪以来，非洲经济发展的良好表现、总体趋稳的安全局势、巨大的人口红利、快速的城市化进程、全球人口流动及新工业革命等利好因素，使非洲发展前景可期。

◆中非双方在人才、技术和资金等方面的高度互补性为中非“一带一路”对接提供了巨大的发展潜力。

风险压力

- ◆ 非洲国家外债率普遍上升，本币贬值加速，经济政策存在不确定性；
- ◆ 恐怖主义威胁局部常态化；
- ◆ 大国竞争加剧等构成了中非共建“一带一路”不得不面对的另一背景；
- ◆ 可持续动力；
- ◆ 非洲发展的趋势特点？
- ◆ “一带一路”建设如何融入非洲自主发展的进程？

BRI 风险---兰德智库主任

- ◆ 多萨尼认为，许多“一带一路”沿线国家国内**政治经济机制较为脆弱，法治不健全、规则意识淡薄，这是“一带一路”面临的最大挑战之一**。与西方跨国公司和多边开发机构相比，中国企业和融资机构承担短期风险能力较强，并试图通过“一带一路”投融资合作改善东道国国内政治经济机制。
- ◆ 多萨尼认为，从东道国层面看，影响“一带一路”项目顺利实施的主要有以下因素：**一是金融风险，即东道国债务违约的风险；二是是否容纳当地合作伙伴；三是是否使用当地劳工；四是是否有技术转让；五是是否遵守环境标准和规则；六是是否按期完工。**
- ◆ 中方还需注意与**可持续发展目标相关的风险**，如当地雇员平等待遇、性别平等、卫生健康以及环保问题等。

与非洲的融入进程：深耕细作

- ◆ 与非盟启动编制《中非基础设施合作规划》，但次区域层面几乎没有任何具体计划；
- ◆ 重视国别对接而相对忽视十分活跃的次区域经济合作安排和经济发展走廊。
- ◆ 这与非洲发展的多层互动化新常态不相符。
- ◆ **2018年9月的中非合作论坛北京峰会已明确将论坛机制确定为中非共建“一带一路”的主要平台。**-----中非合作论坛的机制特征与“一带一路”建设所秉持的“共商、共建、共享”原则以及“和平合作、开放包容、互学互鉴、互利共赢”等基本理念是一致的。

◆ **尊重非洲自主权**一向是中国的政策特色与优势，也是中非合作取得巨大成功的一条宝贵经验。

◆ 一是加大对非洲能力建设的对接支持。

◆ 二是对接非洲发展的优先事项与本土规划。非洲的优先事项包括**工业化与技术转让、非洲内部贸易、中小微企业发展、直接投资和财政资源动员**等。

◆ 非洲发展本土议程在大陆层面即体现为非盟《2063年议程》、12个旗舰项目以及其他各类行业项目，包括**非洲基础设施发展计划（PIDA）、非洲农业发展综合计划（CAADP）、非洲矿业愿景、非洲治理架构、非洲水资源愿景**等。

快速进展期

- ◆ 中国外长在2017年新年访非时表示，中国与非洲国家尤其是非洲东海岸国家就“一带一路”建设进行对接和探讨，取得了积极进展。
- ◆ 2017年5月在“一带一路”国际合作高峰论坛召开之际发布的官方文件进一步明确指出，非洲是共建“一带一路”的关键伙伴。
- ◆ 2018年9月中非合作论坛北京峰会将中非共建“一带一路”列为重要主题。会上通过的宣言指出，非洲是“一带一路”的历史和自然延伸，是重要参与方中非双方一致同意将“一带一路”同联合国2030年可持续发展议程、非盟《2063年议程》和非洲各国发展战略紧密对接，加强“五通”，促进双方“一带一路”产能合作。宣言还指出，中非合作论坛是中非共建“一带一路”的主要平台。

与国家的对接

- ◆ 先行先试期，中国选择将埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚和刚果（布）作为产能合作示范国家。
- ◆ 战略对接初期，签署“一带一路”合作框架文件的非洲国家只有埃及和南非。
- ◆ 2018年7月，又有苏丹、马达加斯加、摩洛哥、突尼斯、利比亚、塞内加尔和卢旺达7个非洲国家签署了**共建“一带一路”合作备忘录**，
- ◆ 埃及、阿尔及利亚、苏丹、埃塞俄比亚、肯尼亚、坦桑尼亚、南非、莫桑比克、刚果（布）、安哥拉、尼日利亚、加纳和喀麦隆13个国家签署了**国际产能合作框架协议**。
- ◆ 2018年9月初的中非合作论坛北京峰会期间，又有28个非洲国家签署了“一带一路”合作备忘录。

项目建设是“一带一路”建设的基本抓手

◆ 至2018年6月，在“一带一路”倡议框架下中非双方已达成39个重大合作项目，涉及铁路、公路、港口和水电站等17类领域。而且很多项目都在迅速推进，蒙内铁路、亚吉铁路、吉布提港、多哥洛美港和科特迪瓦苏布雷水电站等一大批由中方投资和承建的项目相继建成或正在建设。

2018年9月中非合作论坛北京峰会

- ◆ 期间，中国与埃及、南非、加纳、科特迪瓦签署了《关于推动产能合作重点项目的谅解备忘录》，共涉及42个产能合作重点项目。
- ◆ 其中，埃及哈姆拉维清洁燃煤电站、埃及新首都中央商务区二期等重点项目正式签署了商务合同。
- ◆ 峰会期间，对非基础设施建设项目进一步拓展，中国与非洲有关国家签署了吉布提老港改造、加蓬让蒂尔深水港、科特迪瓦阿比让国际机场扩建等项目的谅解备忘录。
- ◆ 在推进产能合作过程中，国家发改委还协调国家开发银行、进出口银行、工商银行和中国出口信用保险公司建立了“三行一保”融资机制，实现了中方金融机构抱团出海，更好地为项目合作提供融资服务。

FOCAC分论坛

◆ 已有涉及**农业、科技、法律、金融、文化、智库、青年、妇女、民间、媒体和地方政府**等不同领域的分论坛每年定期举行会议，在各具体领域开展中非间对话讨论，为中非共建“一带一路”提供智力和动力支持。

◆ 以对非投资论坛为例，于2015年启动，至今已举办四届，每届论坛都签署了大量合作协议。2018年9月召开的第四届对非投资论坛期间，中非之间签署了16个项目协议，**涉及农业、工业、能源、园区建设和医疗卫生等多个领域**，投资合作意向金额达13.71亿美元。论坛还启动了对非**投资智库联盟**，为非洲发展提供知识对接平台，针对非洲国家面临的发展瓶颈提供解决方案。

深化的体现

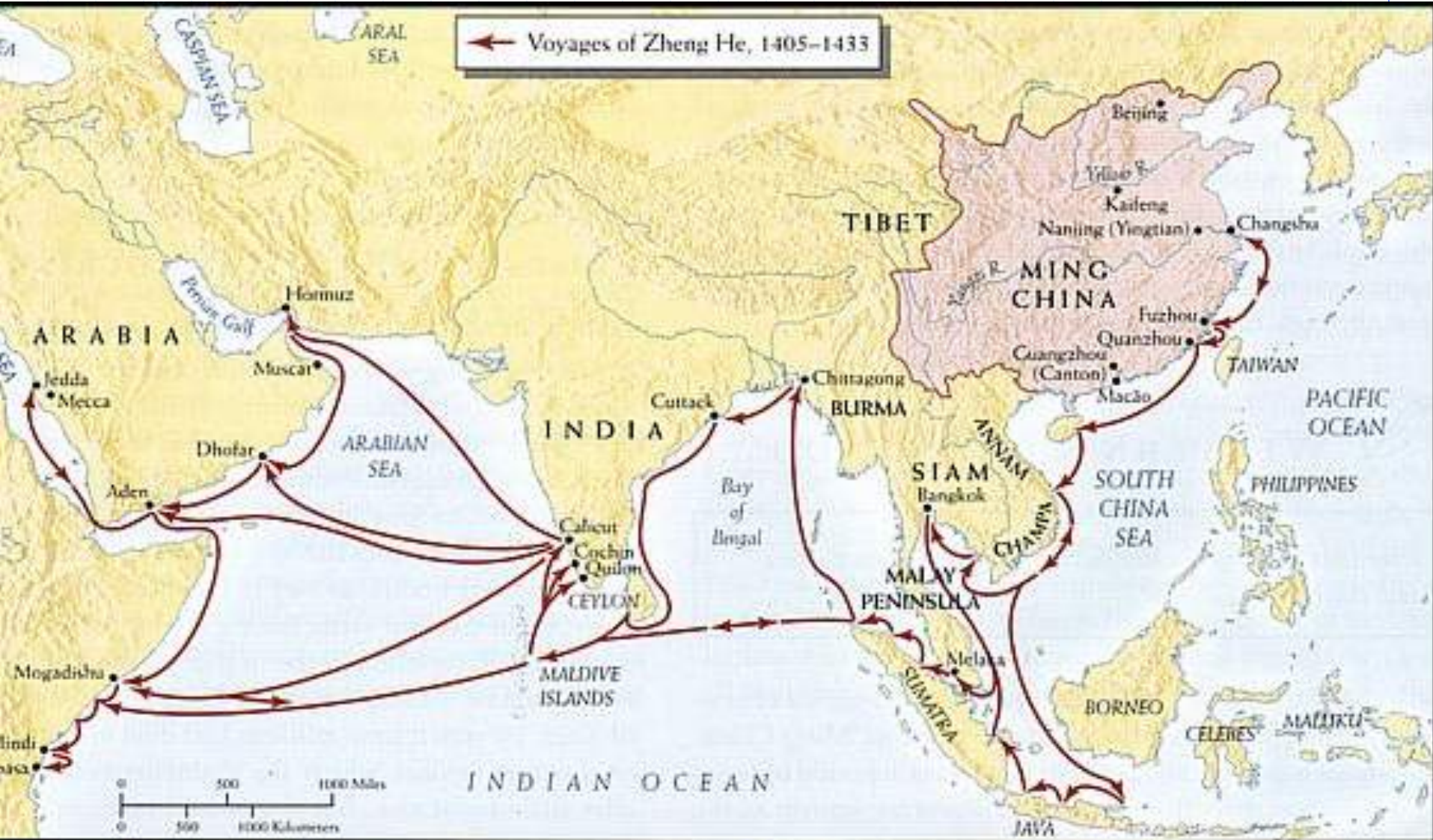
◆中国参与非洲基础设施建设已开始超越投资或工程参与的初级阶段，逐步走向投建营一体化模式，真正成为非洲发展的利益攸关方。

◆另一个重要体现是中非经贸合作区在非洲的迅速发展。自2008年商务部批准备案在非洲成立7个经贸区以来，**中方已在16个非洲国家投资建设了25个经贸合作区，累计投资超60亿美元。**

Kenya's Case: Old(1901) to new(2017)-Infrastructural Development



Kenya: historical connection to a strategic gateway to East and Central Africa.



2-6 VOYAGES OF ZHENG HE, 1405-1433

Mombasa-Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway (SGR)

◆ First section of East African Railway Network linking Mombasa – Nairobi(Phase 1) – Kisumu – Malaba (Uganda Border) – Other East African Standard Gauge Railways (Phase 2)

◆ Funded by the Government of Kenya and the Export –Import Bank of China and constructed by China Road and Bridge Corporation







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Inaugural ride of the Mombasa to Nairobi Standard Gauge Railway on 31st May, 2017



Benefits to Kenya

1. Kenya's infrastructural development goals - Faster transport and reduce traffic congestion. Kenya to Uganda Railway constructed by the British in **1901**. A little change to the locomotives and rails since then
2. Made the Nation "**dream**" – It possible to have modern infrastructure. **But also to tap into world value chain**
3. Job creation and source of revenue for related industries . Over **40,000/-** jobs have been created.

察沃 (Tsavo) 自然保护区高架桥



蒙内铁路

◆ 肯尼亚国内外的质疑和反对声音就开始围绕三大议题抹黑和攻击中肯铁路建设合作：其一，认为中国不如西方国家铁路技术可靠，无法从根本上满足肯尼亚的发展需求；其二，中国参与铁路项目的融资，将使肯尼亚陷入中国设置的“债务陷阱”；其三，“缺失”环保理念的中国企业将大规模破坏肯尼亚沿线的生态环境。

蒙内铁路

◆蒙内铁路全长480公里，线路长度较既有窄轨铁路大幅缩短；客运列车的最高时速可达120公里每小时，5小时可跑完蒙巴萨至内罗毕全程；货运列车最高时速每小时80公里，全线货运吞吐量最高可达每年2 000万吨以上，完全可以满足蒙巴萨港以及沿线地区货物的集散和疏解要求；初期采用内燃机车牵引，远期预留电气化扩能改造的条件。

◆ 通车一年以来，铁路的客货运量呈井喷式增长，其中客车累计开行1 150列，平均上座率在96.2%以上，共发送旅客134.2万人次，业已成为沿线居民的出行首选；

◆ 货运列车共开行924列，累计运送65568个集装箱标准箱，运输总量达到84.35万吨。客货运的高速增长彻底扭转了肯尼亚铁路的发展颓势。

◆ 肯尼亚国家统计局发布的《2018年度经济调查报告》显示，2017~2018年度全国铁路客运**总收入高达700万美元，较2016年增长522%，其中蒙内铁路的贡献超过590万美元**。加之，以集装箱为主的货运服务迅猛发展，蒙内铁路在可预见时期内的盈利能力将进一步增强。

带动园区

◆ 中国路桥积极与肯尼亚政府沟通，推动在铁路沿线尽快落实以内罗毕无水港为代表的**保税仓储物流**、以阿希河（Athi River）为代表的新型城镇、以沃伊（Voi）为代表的**旅游目的地**、以**蒙巴萨海丝路工业园**为代表的制造业园区等规划，着力打造制造业发展、旅游振兴以及城镇化提质的隆起带。



Builders have designed animal channels
建设者贴心地设计了动物通道和涵洞

环境
2007
路线，

然状
学研
实验
尼亚
区。
致认
既有

地宽

路的



图 3-6-6 Tsavo 国家公园内并行的米轨铁路、蒙内铁路和 A109 公路

Tsavo 国家公园内每年都有大量动物往返迁徙于公园内东、西两部分。鉴于蒙内铁路标准较高，工程结构难免会妨碍东、西两部分园区的动物，特别是大型动物的自由迁徙，为此必须设置专门的动物通道以连接东、西两部分。肯尼亚野生动物专家经过几十年的观察、监测、分析、研究和总结，绘制了大型动物迁徙线路（图 3-6-7），为动物通道的合理设置提供了最重要的资料。

2. Kiboko 野生动物保护区

蒙内铁路的 DK317+400 位于 Kiboko 野生动物保护区东南端。肯尼亚野生动植物权力机构（KWS）和肯尼亚铁路局经过深入研究后，在 Kiboko 野生动物保护区内划出了一条 70 m 宽的通道供铁路穿越，即如果蒙内铁路位于这条通道内，不仅可以减少工程对环境的不利影响降低到最小，还可以避免铁路绕线带来的巨大投资增加。中交铁道总院进行了多次线路方案研究和优化，并在湿地区域内设置桥梁，以减少湿地占用，取得了良好的环保效果。线路随后从 DK318+560 的 Maangi Ovungu 河流出保护区（如图 3-6-8 和图 3-6-9 所示）。



图 3-6-7 动物迁徙路线

◆ 尽量确保与既有窄轨铁路和国道 (A109) 共用通道，不仅可最大限度减少占用未开发土地，而且可在有效串起重要城镇和居民点的同时，尽可能避开野生动物聚居区。在确实需要局部穿越保护区的路段，中方结合青藏铁路穿越藏羚羊栖息地的经验，采取“以桥代路”方案通过内罗毕、察沃 (Tsavo) 等自然保护区，在高架桥下为野生动物预留充足的迁徙通道。

Job creation and skill transfer



Djibouti's Strategy

➤ Ambitions to become the most important port in Africa

Saad Omar Guelleh (the General Manager of Djibouti Port):

“Djibouti is the Singapore of Africa and will soon change this continent for the better”

Reasons:

- Favourable location on the “crossroads of the continents”
- Huge dependence of Ethiopia on Djibouti ports (99% of imports and exports)



Djibouti and the BRI

In 2016, Djibouti signed an agreement with China to be used as a Chinese **naval port**

The port expansion programme:

1. The Doraleh Multi-purpose Port (DMP) – USD 590 m. : containers, general cargo, bulk cargo, vehicles AND one of the **largest FTZs in East Africa** to store goods for transit
2. A new terminal at Ghoubet – USD 64 m. : **salt export** from lake Assal , 6 million tonnes a year
3. A new port in Damerjog district: USD 70 m.: **livestock handling**
4. A new port in Tadjourah - USD 160 m. : bulk commodities esp. potash (salts that contain potassium in water-soluble form)

Construction managed by the Djibouti Port SA (DPSA), China Merchant Holdings (CMHI) and Port of Dalian Group

Djibouti and the BRI

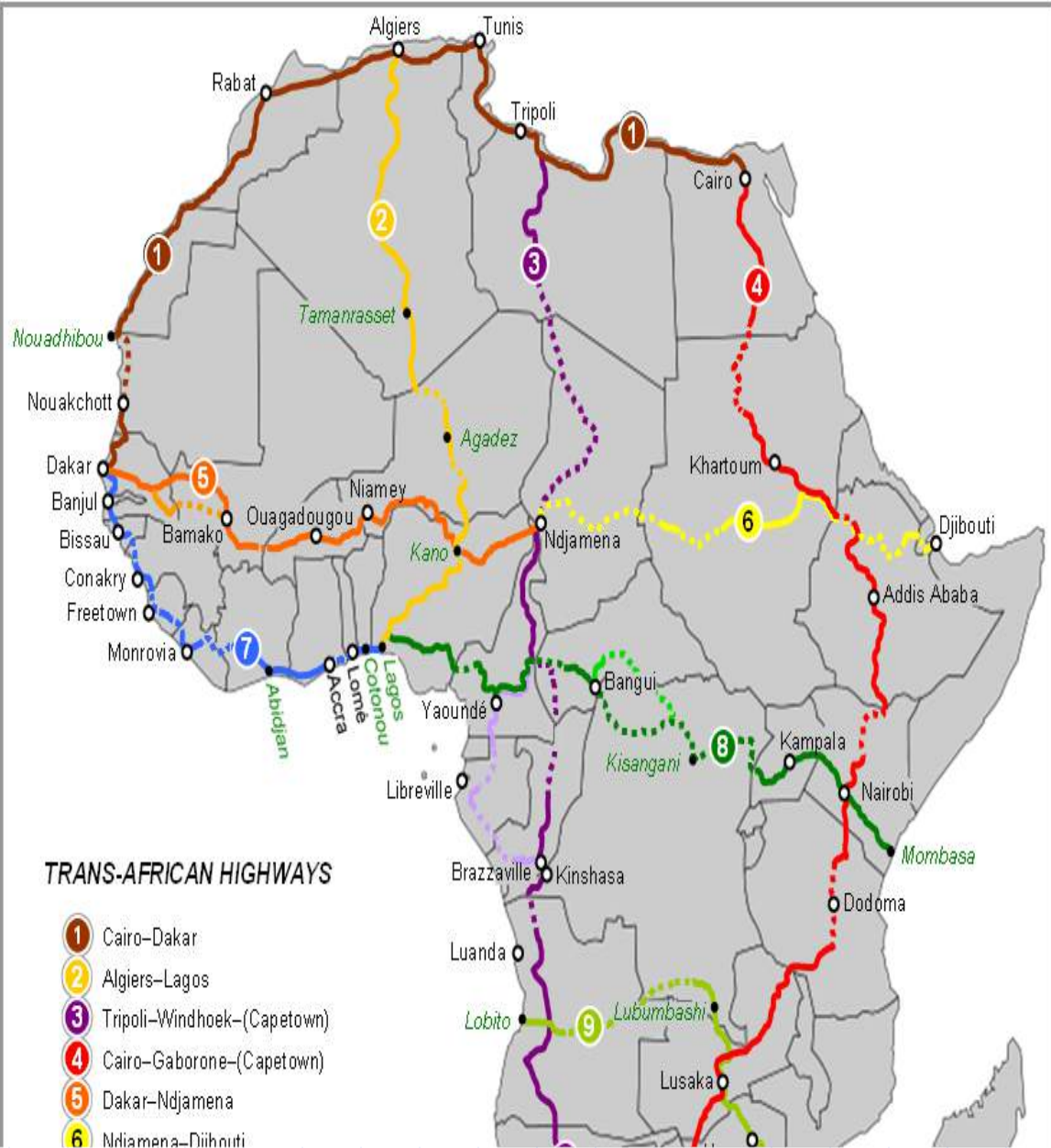
New railway

- the 756km electrified railway linking the port of Djibouti to Ethiopia
- planned to connect Djibouti to other landlocked East African countries such as Uganda and Sudan



Workers maintain and check the Addis Ababa-Djibouti railway during a trial run in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on Sept. 28, 2016. Days later, after four years of construction and funding by the Chinese, it opened to become Africa's first cross-border electrified railway. [ImagineChina/AP](#)

Targeted markets



Transshipment Hub
for

Gateway to The **Future**
Transcontinental Road Djibouti -

Morocco's Strategy

National Industrial Acceleration Plan 2014 – 2020 (industry – major lever of growth)

Objectives for the industrial sector by 2020:

- creation of half a million jobs, half - from FDI, half - from a renovated national industrial base

INDUSTRIAL ACCELERATION PLAN STRATEGIC AXES

10 MEASURES TO ACCELERATE INDUSTRIAL TRANSFORMATION



Morocco's Strategy

◆ International Dimension: “At the crossroads of Europe, Africa, the Middle East and America”



Morocco and the BRI

Morocco-China MOU signed on the 13th of October 2017

Projects:

- **An economic zone in Fez** (Fes-Meknes Regional Investment Center (CRI) and the **China Association for Industrial Cooperation (CAIC)**)

aviation, the automotive industry, agriculture, health, and renewable energies

- Energy cooperation **photovoltaic power grid technologies:**

➤ China's participation in the extension plans of **the Jerada thermal power plant** near Oujda (loan from the China Exim Bank)

➤ involvement in the Noor power plant in Ouarzazate (Power China)

Morocco and the BRI

Under the High Patronage of His Majesty King Mohammed

VI



CAIF

中非企业家峰会

China-Africa
Investment Forum

2nd EDITION

FOUR SEASONS RESORT
MARRAKESH, MOROCCO

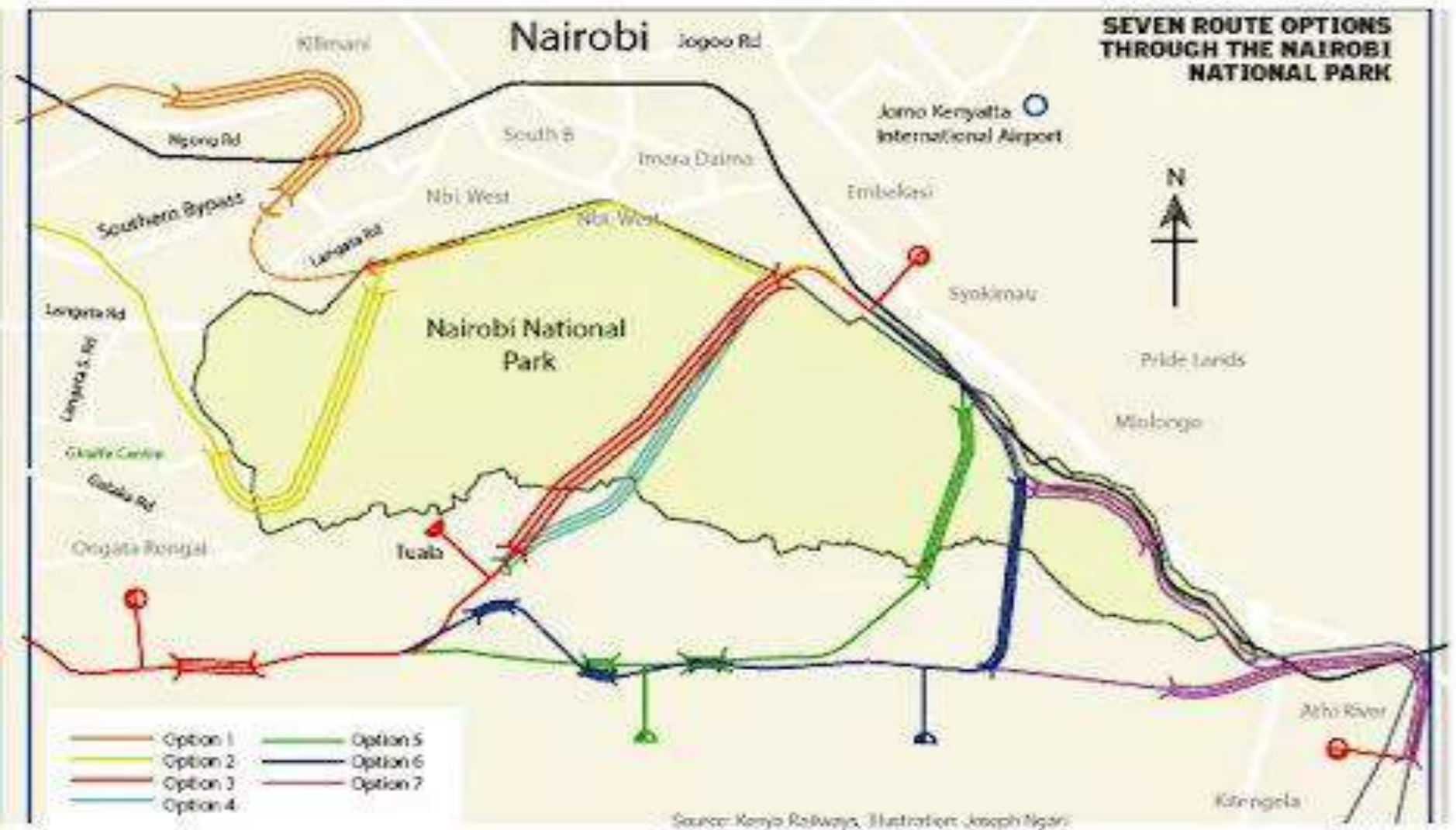
27-28 NOVEMBER 2017



Selected Topics:

- China-Africa: priorities and new development frameworks
 - **The OBOR initiative in Africa:** achievements, skills and influence on the China-Africa partnership
 - **How to integrate African economic operators into the OBOR projects?**
- China, industrial accelerator of the African continent?
- China, the ideal partner to reduce the infrastructure deficit?
- Shared growth: reinforcing relations between Africa, China and Europe

March 1st 2018 Kenya-Naiwasha

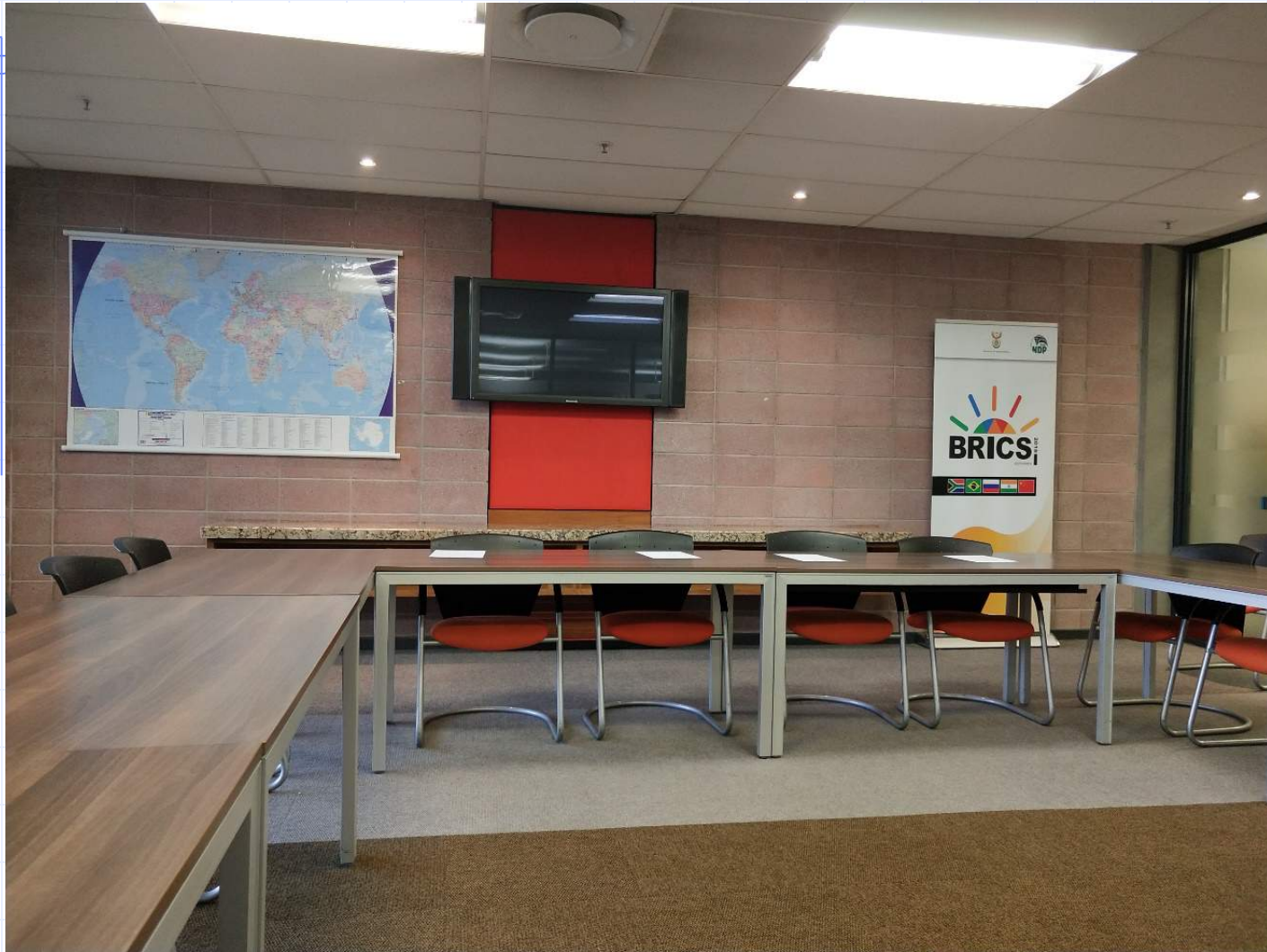


Conclusion

- ◆ Transition from political to economic-driven cooperation
- ◆ FOCAC—Comprehensive; while BRI—Market system
- ◆ ‘Mutually benefitting cooperation’ and increased role of private sectors : **Infrastructure+ production sector**
- ◆ Current cooperation still faces challenges including **lack of local ownership, and social challenges**
- ◆ Bilateral—multilateral (for China in particular)
- ◆ Larger vision: nation-region—tapping into global value Chain

南非案例



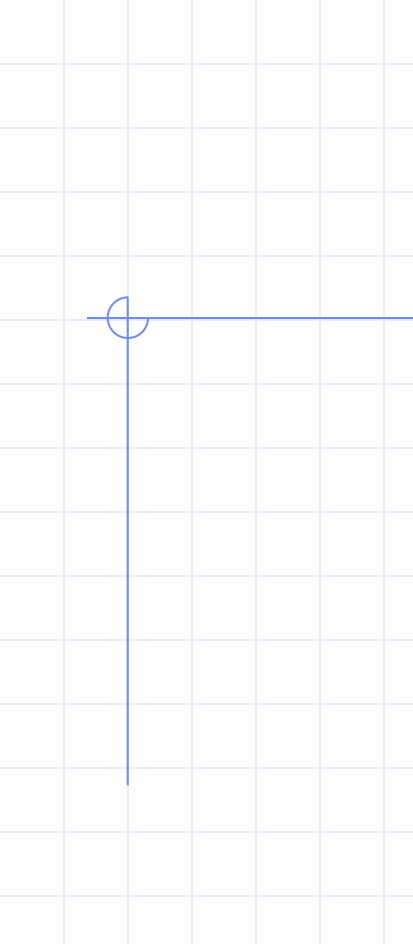






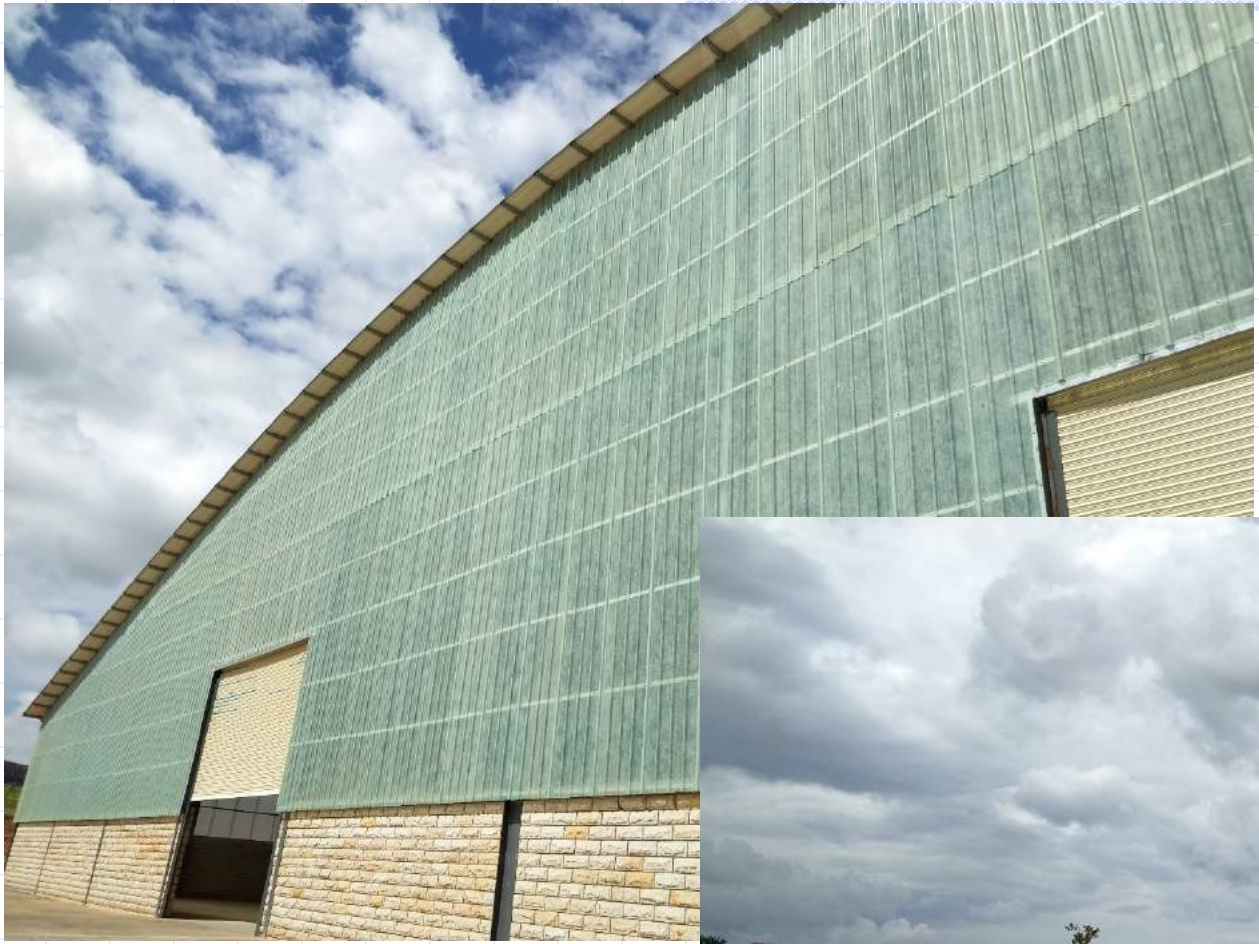


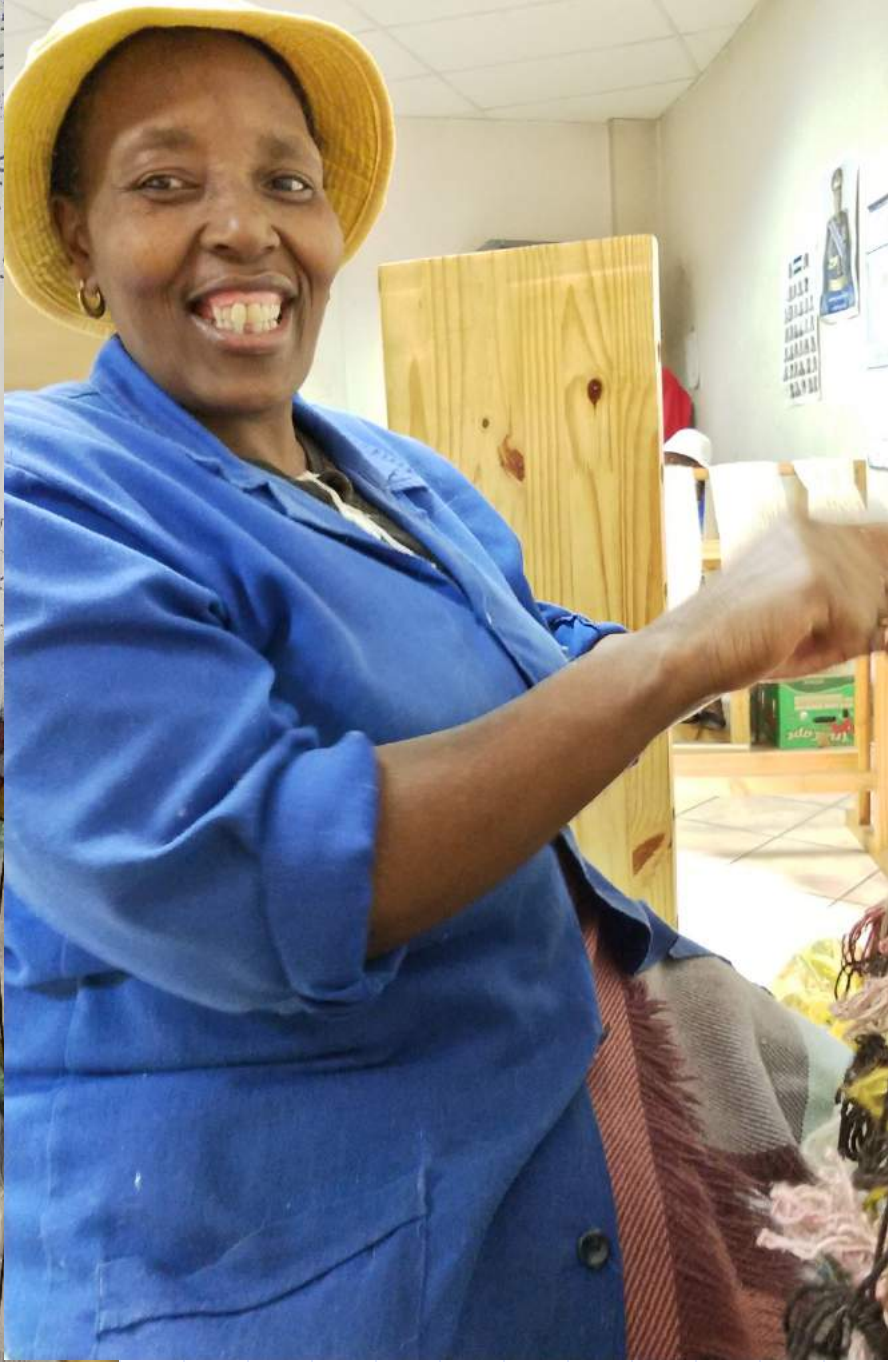




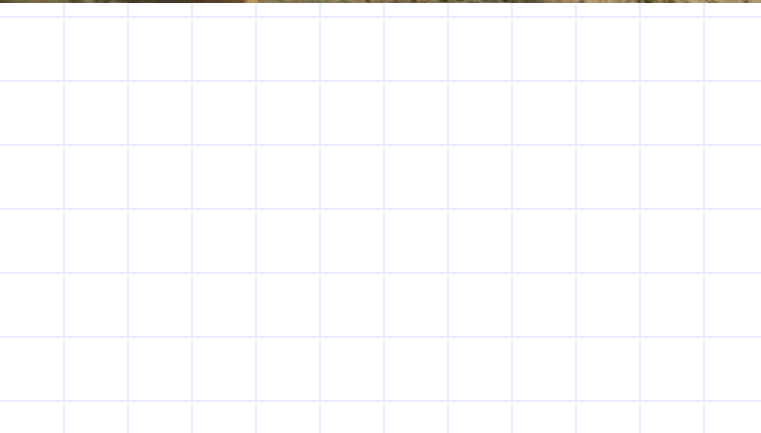
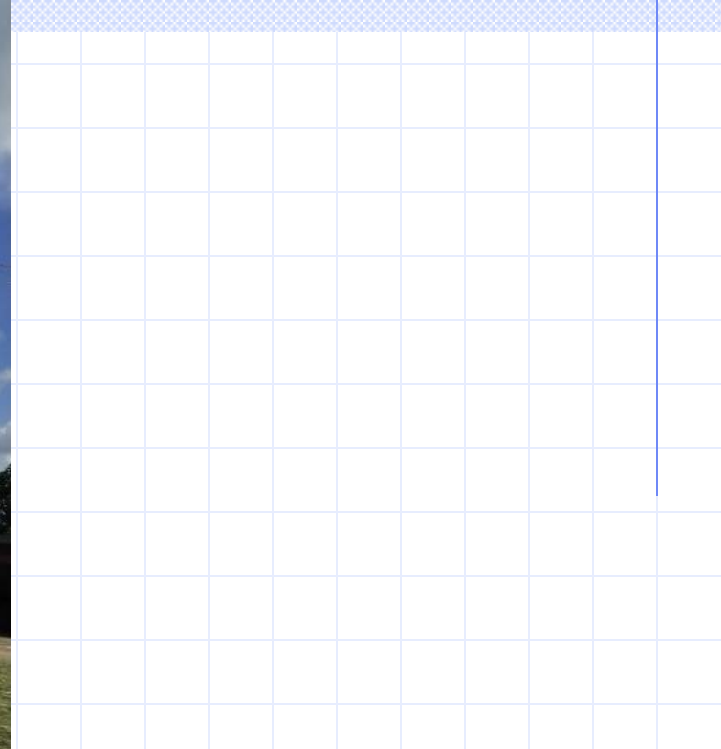
Inauguration Ceremony of Lesotho Wool Centre Store











矿业开采—生态园区

ESTMENT IN MINING



○ 中色卢安夏公司办公楼
Office of CNMC Luanshya
Copper Mines



○ 中色卢安夏公司穆里亚希
湿法冶炼厂
The Muliashi Leaching Plant

矿业投资
INVESTMENT IN MINING



○ 中色卢安夏公司尾矿库
为候鸟乐园

The tailing pond becomes
a heaven of birds



○ 中色卢安夏公司11.3公里长的
传输皮带(世界第四长)

The 11.3 km long belt conveyer
of Luanshya Copper Mines is the
fourth longest in the world.

农业投资

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE



中垦农场的大型喷灌设施
Spray Irrigation at Zhongken Farm



中垦农场的笼养产蛋鸡群
Chicken of Zhongken Farm

农业投资

INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE



友谊农场机械化种植大豆

Soybean at Friendship Farm



友谊农场工人收获小麦

Wheat at Friendship Farm

金融投资

INVESTMENT IN FINANCIAL SECTOR

between China and Trade Cooperation
between China and Zambia



○
国家开发银行向赞比亚-
中国经济贸易合作区提供
六千万美元贷款

China Development Bank
provides funds to ZCCZ



○
国家开发银行和中非基金共
同与中国有色矿业集团签署
总额近30亿美元的中南部非
洲区域金融合作协议

China Development Bank and
Africa Development Fund sign
financial cooperation
agreement with CNMC



农业—工业

吉海农 JIHAI

Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业

吉海农 JIHAI

Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业

吉海农 JIHAI

Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业

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Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业

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Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业



Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业



Household Production of Mushroom 农户生产



Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业

Advantages of Developing Mushroom Industry in Zambia 赞比亚发展食用菌产业的优势

- Mild Climate (气候适宜)**
Zambia is endowed with mild climate with annual average temperature of about 20°C, which is quite suitable for mushroom growth. In factory production, it saves energy, increases the output volume and can be produced all the year round.
赞比亚气候温和，全年平均气温约20℃左右，这是大多数食用菌生长需要的温度。在工厂化生产，节省能源，增加产量，可实现全年生产。
- Abundant Raw Materials (原料丰富)**
Zambia boasts with abundant natural resources, which provides rich raw materials for mushroom cultivation. Materials like saw dust, wheat stalk and cotton seed hulls can be easily found with lower cost.
赞比亚自然资源丰富，可为食用菌栽培提供丰富的原材料，赞比亚木料、秸秆、棉壳等丰富，生产食用菌原料成本低，供应充足。

1. Convenient Transportation to Neighbors 地理位置优越

Zambia is located in the core of Southern Africa, mushroom produced here can be exported to its surrounding countries with convenient transportation.
赞比亚地处南部非洲核心位置，在这里生产的食用菌产品可以很方便地销往周边国家市场。

4. Traditional Diet 饮食习惯

Mushroom is nutritious, healthy and tasty. Zambians love to eat mushrooms and take it as their traditional diet. Creating mushroom industry in Zambia will improve people's living quality and health level.
食用菌不但营养丰富，而且口味独特，是人们非常喜爱的一种食品。食用菌产业能扩大就业，改善改善当地居民的生活质量和健康水平。

Creating Mushroom Industry in Zambia 打造赞比亚食用菌产业

Advantages of Jihai 吉海农优势

- As a forerunner of the Chinese "going out" mushroom technology in Zambia, 吉海农集团是国内率先“走出去”的技术，吉海农具有巨大优势。
- The Strong Support from The Government 政府的有力支持**
The President of Zambia Mr. Rupiah Banda, Vice President Mr. Michael Sata, and other government officials have given high support to the project.
赞比亚总统巴班达、副总统萨塔及其他政府官员对项目给予了高度重视。
 - Strong Technical Support 强大的技术支持**
Technologically, Jihai has established the R&D-academy studio in China, an expert team, notch academicians in mushroom industry in China as scientific and technological support, the technology developed by the R&D center were awarded patent certificates.
在技术方面，国内建立了研发基地和院士食用菌产业技术研究院专家团队的技术支持，研发中心食用菌品种已经获得了专利证书。

3. Solid Capital 雄厚的资金

4. An Excellent Management Team 优秀的管理团队

It is a long-term objective for Jihai to create a mushroom industry in Zambia.
吉海农集团的目标是在赞比亚建立食用菌产业。

The Process of Mushroom Production

食用菌工厂生产流程



Mixing Materials
拌料



Packing
打包



Sterilization
灭菌



Fruiting
出菇



Spawn Running
发菌



Inoculation
接种



Harvesting
采收



Packaging
包装

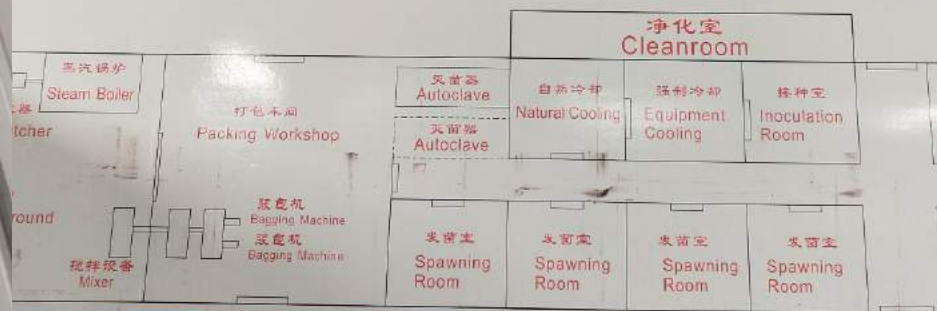


Products





生产车间平面图 THE FLOOR PLAN OF PRODUCTION WORKSHOP









善用



中国建材

sinoma 中材建设有限公司
CBMI Construction Co., Ltd.



中材建设已有近60年的历史，现隶属于中国建材集团旗下的中国中材国际工程股份有限公司，是国家高新技术企业，具有对外经营权、进出口权及国家工程总承包一级资质，通过了ISO9000、ISO14000及OHSAS18000的质量、环境管理以及职业健康安全体系认证。

公司注册地位于唐山，总部位于北京，主要从事境内外工程总承包业务，具有包括项目咨询、融资服务、工程设计、装备制造、采购成套、物流运维、工程建设、调试培训、备品备件和生产管理等完整的业务链。

60-year-old CBMI is an affiliate of China Sinoma International Engineering Co., Ltd whose senior company is China National Building Materials Group. CBMI is qualified for Class A of the foreign operational rights, import & export rights and state-level qualifications of the general contractor, and certified by ISO9000, ISO14000 and "OHSAS18001", the system of quality, environmental management and occupational health & safety. CBMI is registered in Tangshan City, its administration center, technology center, engineering center are located at Beijing; they are mainly engaged in turn-key business both in domestic and foreign projects, possessed a complete business chain which includes project consultation, financing services, engineering design, equipment manufacture, complete purchasing, logistics transportation, engineering construction, debugging training, spare parts, production management and so on.

中材建设项目分布图 CBMI World Distribution of Projects

公司90%以上业务集中在海外市场，十余年来，公司积累了丰富的国际工程承包经验，从国际市场开拓到EPC项目实施，建立了标准化、程序化、模块化的管理模式，先后在全球40多个国家成功承建了60多个海外项目，并主要集中在拉豪集团、海德堡和意大利水泥等高端客户和高端市场，在国际市场树立了良好的品牌和市场形象。













African Union



African
Continental
Free Trade Area

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL
FREE TRADE AREA

**CREATING ONE
AFRICAN MARKET**

#AfCFTA2018

17-21 March 2018

Kigali, Rwanda



Moussa Faki Mahamat

@AUC_MoussaFaki

Follow



African Heads of States expected to arrive in #Kigali to launch the historic Continental Free Trade Area on 21 March 2018 that will allow Africans to trade + move freely on the Continent. A historic milestone towards the #AfricaWeWant. #CFTA #Rwanda
peaceau.org/en/article/com ...



10:43 PM - 16 Mar 2018 from Rwanda



Neven Mimica

@MimicaEU

Follow



Historic moment for #Africa with the launch of the Continental Free Trade Area. #Europe stands by #Africa in this journey towards more integration. Congratulations to @PaulKagame, @AUC_MoussaFaki and @_AfricanUnion! @AU_KwesiQuartey @LMushikiwabo @europeaid #AUEU #AfCFTA2018



Moussa Faki Mahamat @AUC_MoussaFaki

African Heads of States expected to arrive in #Kigali to launch the historic Continental Free Trade Area on 21 March 2018 that will allow Africans to trade + move freely on the Continent. A historic milestone towards the #AfricaWeWant. #CFTA #Rwanda ...

6:08 AM - 17 Mar 2018

AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA CREATING ONE AFRICAN MARKET

#AfCFTA2018 | 17-21 March 2018 | Kigali, Rwanda



Some Challenges

- ~~Paying back the loans ---exempt?~~
- Geopolitical ambitions? Vs. international market competition
(一种全球治理理念，抑或国际合作倡议?)
- Security issues
- Social aspects (including environment)

Prologue: Knowledge generation about Africa within Africa and beyond

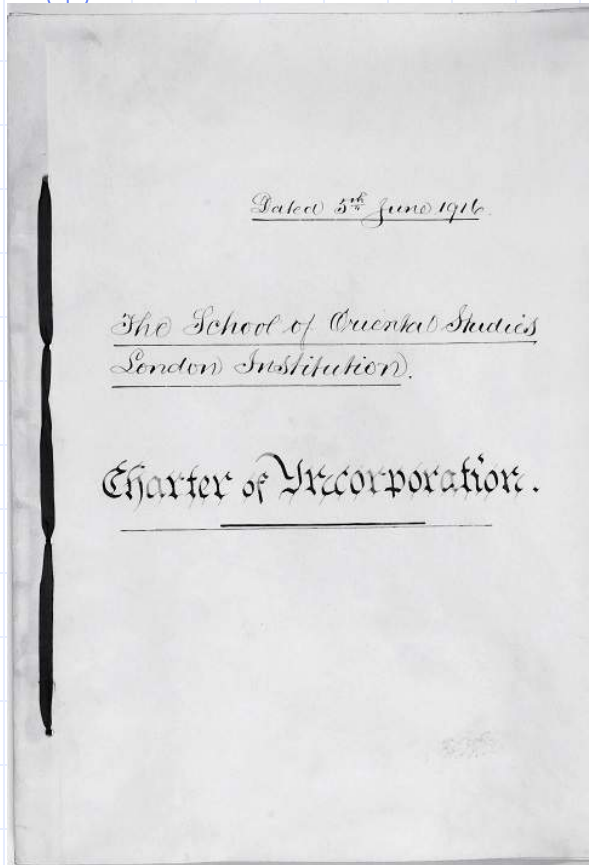
- ◆ African Studies institutionalized in Great Britain
- ◆ American churches promoted with a pragmatic goal.
- ◆ Anthropologists, historians but with participations of officials and religious people.
- ◆ Indirect rule from Great Britain, universities of colonies were able to access funding for African Studies.

1916 School of Oriental Studies (SOAS)

June 5, 1916

The School of Oriental Studies receives its Royal Charter

The School is tasked "...to give instruction in the Languages of Eastern and African peoples, Ancient and Modern, and in the Literature, History, Religion, and Customs of those peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce or a profession..."



SOAS languages help build post-war UK-Japan entente as the Dulwich Boys learn Japanese at the School

◆ When the war in the Pacific broke out the British government found there **was a critical shortage of people competent in Chinese, Turkish, Japanese and Persian**. SOAS, in this period, offered scholarships for these languages, which resulted in some 90 schoolboys (30 each for Japanese and Chinese and 15 each for Turkish and Persian) gathering to live in two boarding houses at Dulwich College and travel daily by train to SOAS, where they became known as **'the course boys'**.

Starting point in US

- ◆ Prof. Melville J. Herskovits(1895-1963)。 Since 1927, firstly open courses on Africa in North West University, and
- ◆ Developed it into African Studies Centre in 1948 with 2 goals, training Africanists, and prepare other professionals to help to solve practical issues in Africa.
- ◆ African Studies Diploma awarded to BA & MA students.

Area Studies booming and The Program for African Studies in US

- ◆ Program of African Studies in North West.
- ◆ PAS supported by Comprehensive National Resource Center (NRC) **Title VI**
- ◆ **Cross-Disciplinary approach: graduate certificate for African Studies (African languages and humanities and social sciences aspects)**
- ◆ **& A Practicum in Africa**

USSR---Russia

- ◆ Prof. I. Potken,
- ◆ Prof. D. A. Olderogge
- ◆ **Orientalist Symposium in 1960** in Moscow (5 scholars from Africa joined with other over 210 Russian scholars.)

ASA&ECAS

- ◆ US & Canada: www.africanstudies.org
- ◆ European Conference on African Studies (ECAS)
- ◆ **Asian scholars** have been joining both.
But lack of institutional meeting points of our own to dialogue.

African Studies on the African Continent

- ◆ 1961, IAS in Ghana
- ◆ The first congress of African scholars which was held at the University of Ghana in 1962.
- ◆ African Studies on the African Continent | Centre for African Studies in UCT in 1976.
http://www.africanstudies.uct.ac.za/cas/projects/african_continent

African Studies Association of Africa (ASAA)

- ◆ 2012, UCT,
- ◆ 2013, Ghana.
- ◆ Website link: [African Studies Association of Africa \(ASAA\),
http://www.as-aa.org/](http://www.as-aa.org/)

CODESRIA, Council for the Development of Social Science Research in Africa



African Studies Association of A

Common issues

- ◆ **Lack of acknowledgement & acceptance to African authorship**
- ◆ **Eurocentric perspective**
- ◆ **How to guarantee Africa-centred knowledge production, theoretically, methodologically and epistemically ?**

Mao's Statement

◆ “An institute of Africa should be established, studying African history, geography and the socio-economic situation. We don't have a clear understanding of African history, geography and the present situation, so a concise book is badly needed. It doesn't need to be big, about one hundred to two hundred pages are enough. We can invite African friends to help and get it published in one or two years. It should include the content of how imperialism came, how it suppressed the people, how it met people's resistance, why the resistance failed and how it is now rising.”

Mao Zedong, April 27, 1961

Starting Point of African Studies

The First Generation-Yang Renpian



杨人梗



From French History studies to African History studies

- ◆ Two tools to grasp for Chinese scholars : 1. **foreign languages**; 2. as more as possible **first-hand resources**
- ◆ E.g., His speeches and work (unpublished incl.) from British Museum & French National Library.
- ◆ Compared his ideas with that of Maximilien Robespierre.
- ◆ **Why Africa? People's Role---Main theme---** emancipation from being slaved, being colonized.
- ◆ 1958 switch from French history to African history
- ◆ **A Concise General History of Africa), 1981**

China's knowledge production on Africa

- ◆ After the People's Republic
 - Mao's statement on African studies
 - Set-up of institutions
- ◆ Start of the introduction of Africa
- ◆ Cut-short by the Cultural Revolution
 - Translations during the Cultural Revolution
- ◆ Post-cultural revolution
- ◆ After 2006 China-African Summit

中国学者研究什么? ---研究阶段

- ◆ (一) 中非关系的历史渊源---历史记忆与书写
- ◆ (二) 当代中非关系的现状与挑战—研究/学科的evolution
- ◆ (三) 全球格局的变化与非洲的崛起 ---
driving forces

◆ (一) 中非关系的历史渊源

中非交流史的，从远古、到郑和航海的时代、到清末华人大规模进入非洲，再到非洲的民族独立解放运动时期，及至**90**年代以来中非新一轮全面合作的高潮至今。——历史深度；

◆ (二) 当代中非关系的现状与挑战

Defensive: 当前中非关系引发广泛关注和热议的原因是什么，消极看法的来源是什么；

Pro-active: practitioners与学界一起思考，作为中国人我们应该怎样促进中非关系。（**中非联合研究交流机制的作用**）

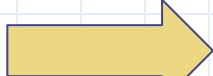
◆ (三) 全球格局的变化与非洲的崛起

在整个国际变迁的大背景下看待非洲当代的国际关系以及非洲在新世纪崛起的事实，——以非洲发展为核心，建立横向坐标广度

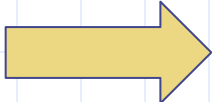
Sino-African Relation Studies in the world

- ◆ First phase: emerging scholarship on Sino-African relations since 2006, topical issue, “China in Africa: Who Benefits?”

stereotyped media imaginaries

- ◆ Large parts of the global mass media are still engaged in painting the big picture (conflating the multiple stakeholders and actors on both sides and generalizing China's **grand plot of "neocolonialist" vis-à-vis weak African states**): exploitation of African raw materials and populations, **support for non-democratic regimes** and undermining of all Western **efforts for reforms across the** continent. 

- ◆ transcend this **stereotyping and homogenizing** on the macro-level & portray Sino–African encounters on ground.

 To gain a more **thorough** and **differentiated understanding** of the processes of **interaction** involving **multiple actors** with various social backgrounds, beliefs, practices and interests.

Why go deeper

- ◆ Chinese economic actors **pursue their business activities independently** from the development of **state-to-state political relations** – although **state policies affect** their strategies, practices and interests.
- ◆ Interactions between Chinese and African actors may go beyond common economic competition and conflict therefore only tension relationship---on the ground people are not only economic animals—relational analysis (perceptions study highly relevant)

- ◆ second phase: topical issue, “China’s Evolving Africa Policy: The Limits of Socialization”.
(2008-2011) (strong focus on interstate relations)
- ◆ **Thirdly**, Topic diverse: ranging from Africa agency, trilateral perspective (China Vs. West), and generalized Africa down to case countries.
- ◆ **E.g, African actors** in South China as stakeholders of “globalization from below”; China’s and the EU’s donor strategies vis-à-vis Ethiopia; comparative study of China’s oil-backed loans to Angola and Brazil

Further thinking:

1、 现在的研究偏好:

Existing studies have focused mainly on the **actions and strategies** of such external actors, thereby **ignoring African actors** and the ways they might be co-shaping the new global relationships.

2、 Most studies have taken the state as the level of analysis—a **state centric perspective**

◆ prevents an exploration of how emerging global players' involvement in Africa might not only challenge global power constellations but also help reconfigure power constellations at the local and regional levels.

However,

◆ The rivalry between different Western and non-Western powers in particular could offer opportunities for various actors in African society to enhance their economic and/or political positions by linking to such initiatives but also by publicly resisting them.

◆ In addition, illicit activities formally beyond the state, such as international crime, are usually excluded from existing analyses, while these may provide key focus points for studying Africa's new global position.

研究框架的思考： Chinese migrants forms part of the competition logic of global capitalism.

- ◆ Widely believed, state-to-state relations and China's Africa strategy that have facilitated individual Chinese entrepreneurialism in Africa.
- ◆ In Burkina Faso, the absence of the state has produced **beneficial effects for the cooperative efforts of private actors** (face-to-face cooperation and creative forms of collaboration)
- ◆ **Bilateral trade statistics** evincing the participation of non-state actors, rather than **interstate relations** per se, should be viewed as indicators of the economic force of "globalization from below".

前景、挑战

- ◆ Chinese policy of “going out”, combined with both rising costs and local competition within China, Africa will see a growing number of Chinese firms relocating to the continent.
- ◆ Aside from a general push to imitate Westernized organizational structures and management practices— which are inherent to the economic development of China in general, and to the “going-out” in particular – it is the cultural, behavioural and social norms of Chinese management that pose obstacles to the processes of integration and localization. The main challenges lie in cultural differences between Chinese managers and African employees in the areas of communication, trust, power distances and goal orientations.

One more dimension: Chinese–African labour relations—
People-to –people relationship (most cultural sensitive area)

◆ refrain from viewing Chinese entrepreneurs as a disruptive foreign presence in Africa, an attitude that leads to their being “othered” and exoticized.

◆ These Chinese business people should be more accurately regarded **as integrated within the larger system of capitalist production**, and their interactions with African host societies analysed accordingly.