

浙江师范大学非洲研究院主办

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非洲研究

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**“教育部区域和国别研究基地、
浙江省哲学社会科学重点研究基地成果”**

主编的话

2011年10月,“中非智库论坛第一届会议”在浙江省杭州和金华两市举行,来自中国、非洲27个国家、非洲联盟等非洲地区组织及部分世界著名智库的300多名知名学者、政府高官和企业家出席了会议。

“中非智库论坛”由浙江师范大学主办,论坛秘书处常设于浙江师范大学非洲研究院与中非国际商学院。“中非智库论坛”的指导单位为中非合作论坛中方后续行动委员会;支持单位为浙江省政府、国家开发银行、中国人民外交学会;协办单位为中国社会科学院西亚非洲研究所、中国国际问题研究所、上海国际问题研究院、中国现代国际关系研究院。论坛以“民间为主、政府参与、坦诚对话、凝聚共识”为宗旨,旨在促进对非研究、增进中非了解、扩大双方共识,为新形势下发展中非关系建言献策。作为中非民间对话的固定机制,“中非智库论坛”已在外交部、商务部支持下纳入中非合作论坛框架,今后将每年在中国或非洲举行。

本次会议主题是“新世纪第二个十年的中非关系”,与会者围绕这一主题下的三个分议题“非洲安全形势与中非在和平安全领域的合作”、“非洲金融投资环境与中非在金融投资领域的合作”、“中非人文交流与智库的作用”进行了深入研讨,达成了广泛的共识,并一致通过了《中非智库论坛第一届会议宣言》。本次会议形成了一系列高质量思想和学术成果,在海内外产生了广泛影响,受到各方高度关注和评价。会议期间,组织者共收到海内外学者撰写的论文40多篇,另有30多篇发言提纲和会议讲话整理稿。为了让社会各界更好地分享成果,会议结束后,组织方选编了部分文稿加以编纂翻译。现辑为浙江师范大学非洲研究院院刊《非洲研究》专辑出版。

Summary

The Historical Mission of China-African Cooperation and Think Tanks in the new decade

Yang Jiemian, Senior Fellow and President of the SIIS.

Abstract: Since the beginning of 21st century, China-African institutional cooperation mainly promoted by Forum on China-African Cooperation (FOCAC) has experienced rapid development and achieved significant success. In the first year of the second decade, economic globalization, political polarization and information socialization are the main characteristics of contemporary international relations. At global level, the trends of peace, development and cooperation have not changed, but world peace and development are encountered with numerous challenges. As a new stimulus of China-African cooperation, the Think Tank cooperation is shouldering a special historical mission, which is expected to contribute to the constructing of strategic thoughts, policy design, theory innovation and institution building, only by this could the consciousness, rationality and effectiveness of China-African cooperation could be achieved.

Key words: China-Africa cooperation; Think Tanks

Promote Cooperation and Construction of China-African Think-Tank From the Angle of Strategy

Liu Hongwu, Professor, General Director of Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University. liuhongwu@zjnu.cn; <http://ias.zjnu.cn/en/>

Abstract: Representatives of think tanks, political and business leaders from China and 27 African countries and African regional organizations have gathered in Hangzhou and Jinhua, China for the 1st Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tank Forum (CATTF I) from 27 to 28 October.

As a positive initiative, China-Africa Think Tanks Forum (CATTF) should be an shared platform and regular institution for dialogues and exchanges between Chinese and African think tanks in the new era. Upholding the tenets of "Civil Participation, Government Support, Frank Dialogue and Seeking Consensus", CATTF will be instrumental to set up links among Chinese and African think tanks, and scholars from other parts of the world with an interest in Sino-African relations to conduct dialogues, exchanges and studies on Africa's political and economic situation, Sino-African relations and related issues, in a bid to promote mutual understanding, consolidate friendship, present recommendations and give a better play to the role of Chinese and African think tanks in boosting the comprehensive cooperative relations between the two sides.

The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) has played an indispensable role. In the next decade, this relationship will continue to grow with a broader outlook, facing more challenges and difficulties to be addressed. Chinese and African scholars should theoretically review and systematically analyze this relationship for the healthy, mutually beneficial and sustainable development of Sino-African cooperative relations in the next decade in the interests of the peoples of China and Africa.

In light of this development, the First China-Africa Think Tanks Forum (CATTF) is themed "Sino-African Relations in the Second Decade of the New Century", and we have reviewed the achievements of the development of Sino-African Relations in the past decade, analyzed the existing problems and challenges facing current Sino-African relations and looked into the development outlook and areas of potential innovation in the next decade.

Sino-African cooperative relations have experienced rapid and comprehensive development in the new century. As a country and a continent with the greatest development potential in the world, Sino-African comprehensive

cooperative relations powered by the core engine of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) has become one of the most significant areas in global international relations in the past decade. In the next decade, this relationship will continue to grow with a broader outlook, more challenges and hard questions to be addressed.

Sino-African cooperative relations have accumulated vast experiences, comprising knowledge innovation, discourse construction and theoretical transformation. It will not only bring huge benefits to the peoples of China and Africa, but also impact the transformation of the future global system in many aspects. Chinese and African scholars should conduct more effective, in-depth face-to-face dialogue and discussion to theoretically review and systematically analyze this relationship. As a bridge to link Chinese and African intelligentsia, CATTF I, themed “Sino-African Relations in the Second Decade of the New Century”, aims to facilitate candid dialogue, review the past, look ahead to the future and seek common ground, so that Sino-African cooperative relations will enjoy better development and better benefit the peoples of China and Africa in the next decade.

Under this main theme, CATTFI was divided into three sub-topics on which indepth discussions were conducted. The three sub-topics are: Africa’s security situation and Sino-African cooperation in the fields of peace and security, Africa’s finance and investment environment and Sino-African cooperation in the fields of finance and investment, and people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Africa and the role of Chinese and African think tanks.

Sub-topicI: Africa’s security situation and Sino-African cooperation in the fields of peace and security. Maintaining peace and security-building are the fundamental prerequisites for the realization of Africa’s development. The situation of peace and security in Africa have improved considerably in the second decade of the new century, whereas in a few areas situation is still worsening. How to build Africa’s peace and security? What are the fundamental approaches to realize Africa’s peace and security? Is China’s economic and trade cooperation with Africa presenting basic conditions for Africa’s

peace and security building? What better role can China play in Africa's peace and security? This sub-topic seeks to discuss these problems and reach some basic common ground. Discussed under this sub-topic: a. How to understand the present security situation in Africa and its development? b. What impact will the intervention of external powers have on Africa's peace and security? c. How to promote Africa's peace and security building through economic development? d. How is China playing its part in Africa's peace and security building? e. Case studies of Africa's peace and security.

Sub-topicII: Africa's finance and investment environment and Sino-African cooperation in the fields of finance and investment. Entering the 21st Century, Africa has become the most dynamic continent for international finance and investment, presenting huge potential. However, Africa's financial and investment environment should be further improved. In recent years, financial and investment cooperation between China and Africa has been growing by the day. This sub-topic seeks to review the experiences and impact of Sino-African financial and investment cooperation in the past decade, and to investigate how Chinese and African financial institutions are supporting the development of small- and medium-sized enterprises, expanding Africa's job market and boosting African exports to China, so that Sino-African cooperation can better benefit the people of Africa. Discussed under this sub-topic: a. How to evaluate the opportunities and risks in Africa's financial and investment environment? b. How to evaluate China's role in the fields of Africa's finance and investment? c. How to provide financial support to Chinese and African small- and medium-sized enterprises? d. Sino-African investment cooperation in infrastructure, energy, agriculture and tourism. e. Case studies of Chinese special economic zones in Africa.

Sub-topicIII: People-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Africa and the role of Chinese and African think tanks. China and Africa have two of the world's great systems of civilization, boasting long history and great spiritual heritage. In the new century, people-to-people and cultural exchanges have become a key area in Sino-African cooperation with enormous significance. This sub-topic will discuss the present situation of people-

to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Africa, new areas and new forms in the next decade, to discuss how China and Africa should expand people-to-people and cultural exchanges to facilitate better understanding between Chinese and African peoples, to boost the revival of "Asian-Afro Knowledge" and "Asian-Afro Wisdom", to safeguard the independence and subjectivity of the thinking of the Chinese and African people, to push forward dialogue between human civilizations, and to encourage African people to seek their own development paths. Discussed under this topic: a. How to boost people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Africa? b. How to improve the discourse right of "Asian-Afro Knowledge" and "Asian-Afro Wisdom"? c. How should Chinese and African think tanks make contributions to people-to-people and cultural exchanges between China and Africa? d. In what way are Chinese and African think tanks effecting policy-making and what are the existing problems? e. How to design the form and contents of cooperation between Chinese and African think tanks?

Achieving peace, security and stability is the prerequisite for Africa's development. Entering the new century, the situation of peace and security in Africa has improved considerably, whereas in some regions and countries the situation is still worsening, presenting new problems and challenges. China and Africa should strengthen cooperation in this respect and China should play a more active role in building peace and security in Africa. Africa has made significant achievements in economic and social development in recent years, and there is still huge potential. Financial and investment cooperation between Africa and other parts of the world has been growing continuously, but Africa's financial and investment environment should be further improved. CATTF I believes that Chinese and African financial institutions should support the development of small-sized and medium-sized enterprises, expand Africa's job market and boost African exports to China, so that Sino-African cooperation can be mutually beneficial, win-win and serve the interests of more African people.

The modern revival of developing countries has made great headway and the human race are standing at a crossroad toward a brighter future,

however with more prominent challenges. At this stage, exchanges between Chinese and African think tanks are becoming ever more important. CATTFI acknowledges that China and Africa have two of the world's greatest civilizations, boasting long history and rich cultural heritage. The ideological and academic community of the two sides will have to make joint efforts to conduct more dialogues to enhance South-South, South-North and East-West consensus so that we can live together in a harmonious, peaceful and secure world .

Key words: China and Africa; Development and Cooperation; Transition of Identity; Global system

Interpersonal and Cultural Exchanges between Chinese and African Peoples in the Consolidation, and the Role of the CATIF Experts Forum in this Process

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Abstract: After several decades of feudalism and withdrawal, China decided to open up to the rest of the world. In China's expansion policy, Africa is considered a prized destination. As the world's second economic power, China inevitably needs a market for its products and Africa's abundant raw material for its industries. Some western critics of "Chinafrica" are ironically of the opinion that "China has found its Far West in Africa" . China's presence is disturbing to western countries and is also a source of worry to Africans. Whatever the case, it poses the problem of organization of Africa's social, political, economic and cultural environment what with the presence of China and the functioning system of this new major actor within global geopolitics. The aim of this paper is to propose recipes that may help create more harmonious relations between Chinese and African communities, as well as better cohabitation conditions for these two communities that are bound to exchange and share within a common environment. Our proposals are centered on: 1) culture and 2) sports. To that end, we will highlight the role of CATIF (China Africa Think Tanks Forum) in this new drive that will help consolidate China's breakthrough in Africa. In this light, it

can really be said that China revealed Africa and its potentials. In its cooperation formula, China has always tackled and continues to tackle Africa's problems head on. China's rapid transformation has equally helped in reassuring Africans that their respective countries can also change economic status like China has been able to do just within 30 years. For a long time, the Chinese are regarded as invaders, handymen, xenophobes, violent people, in a nutshell a threat. All these prejudices led to the development of caution among Africans, an attitude that obviously hinders one from making the most of what the other has to offer. Far from being a threat to Africa, China is rather bearer of values that should inspire leaders of the black continent. In 2012, the Chinese people will have a new president in the person of Xi Jinping. With such a set up, we are far from scenes of African witchcraft depicting political alternation in countries where mercenaries and ill-prepared individuals, with the help of the so-called "international" community, take over control of countries and torment the people. In 2011, almost all of Europe is facing economic and development crisis. All these European countries depend on China for survival. Africa should also seize the opportunity offered by China. Chinese people love luxury and are struggling to set up a green economy. They can, consequently, be ideal partners for the accomplishment of our ambitions in that domain. Cameroon and Chinese cultural centers can be used to increase the number of traditional shows aimed at presenting and popularizing the cultures of both the Chinese and Cameroonian peoples. Football encounters which are a social phenomenon in almost all African countries can lead to an infinite number of friendly meetings aimed at bringing Chinese and Cameroonian communities closer. CATIF should therefore demonstrate its talents as the driving force behind this new impetus. It should, through publications, participatory seminars and televised debates, explain those ideas conceived and propounded within this cultural renewal between African and Chinese peoples. People should be made to understand that what we need now is rapprochement and group dynamics where mediation and consensus are the way out, and not isolation.

The best pedagogy as far as intensification of Sino-African cooperation

and cohabitation between two communities are concerned is to strengthen and use the cultural bedrock. The working group set up to reflect on cooperation between China and Africa provides each and everyone with the opportunity to contribute their quota to the development of cooperation. To do better, China needs to feel this gap by analyzing the content of what it intends to do and how it intends to live in Africa with Africans. What is happening is innovative and should be encouraged. The good performances of our economies do not depend on "françafrique" or any other thing, but on the vision that Africans themselves have of their respective countries and what they want to make of them. The bridge of Sino-African friendship is being built on equality, mutual trust and, most especially, memories of the past. It should be recalled that China supported African countries in their independence struggles. It is incumbent on us as African elite to admire and copy China's efficient economic emergence. We are among those who think that Chinese aid helps African countries to at least rid themselves marginally of the yoke of International Monetary Fund and World Bank programs. The historic duty of participants at the 1st African Experts Forum on China-Africa cooperation is to get Chinese and Africa peoples to accept and participate in this salutary approach aimed at neutralizing Western imperialist designs in Africa. The issue, however, is for African countries to move from misery to development.

Key words: China-Africa relations; people's exchange; interpersonal and cultural cooperation; the role of Tanks

Excluding outside intervenes and persisting development with ownership: the key of African peace and development

Yang Lihua, Professor at the Institute of West-Asian and African Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Abstract: In 21st century, international power structure is experiencing significant change. African countries are uniting each other to find a peaceful development road, and have achieved positive progress in political governance, regional economic cooperation and collective security. However, Afri-

can countries are also encountered numerous challenge, especially the interference from outside and lack of inner conflict solved mechanism. For the future, African peaceful development is based on the ownership, and African countries should promote regional cooperation, increase the collective capability to resist pressures, meanwhile, international society should focus its support to Africa on the capability building. From another aspect, China-African Think Tanks can play more positive roles.

Key Words: Africa; development; think tank

A Maritime Vision for a Real security in Sino-African Relations
Manuel Correia de Barro, Colonel, Center of Strategies Studies of Angola.

Abstract: A maritime vision is an important and many times forgotten aspect on security issues. One must acknowledge the importance of maritime security and safety, even with all its complications and shortcomings. Where there are opportunities, there are also threats. Not only the natural ones but especially those that are an exclusive product of man's malignancy, ambition, selfishness and short sightedness, and even those that in essence and at the beginning may be natural, but increase due to men unwariness and negligence. There is no reason that can validate a country's lack of a defined maritime vision, especially when such a decision is political and thus taken at the state level. Creating or improving a maritime vision that can carry ahead successfully the governance of the world's oceans, is an enormous and difficult but attainable objective in a short / medium term. China, as an ancient naval player and a great emerging power, is now trying to play a more important role in maritime safety and security issues; Africa needs to be prepared to fulfil its own role in this important issue. China as a recent player can help us with new and original ideas.

Key words: Africa; security; sea; maritime vision; China

Starting to Build? China's Role in UN Peacekeeping Operations
Bernardo Mariani, security analyst, Saferworld.

Abstract: The nature of UN peacekeeping operations, as well as China's position toward it, have been changing profoundly in the past 20 years. China's desire to participate in the peacekeeping is on the growth, thus creating a win-win situation. Under the guidance of non-interference and constructive engagement, China begins to construct the framework of peacekeeping operations. But with the increasing complexity of peacekeeping missions, China's position in peacekeeping needs to be accommodated with global security and stability, the recipient country's future and its own development, which can help China better cope with the challenges of the 21st century.

Key words: China; UN; Peacekeeping operations

On the changing situation in West Asia and North Africa and China's diplomacy

Liu Zhongming, Professor of the Middle East Studies Institute, Shanghai International Studies University.

Abstract: China's reactions to the impact of the changing situation in West Asia and North Africa went through a process from the emergency response to overall cooperation. In this process, China has achieved a great success. Currently, China should coordinate the domestic and international situation and realize the influence of the changing situation. China should attach great importance to the impact of the change in the situation of West Asia and North Africa, and regard it as a challenge from the external environment test, and objectively understand this situation's impact on China's international environment; China should further summarize the valuable experience to respond to change in the situation of West Asia and North Africa, and point out the problems. China needs to select a plan or long-term diplomatic strategy in the Middle East and the means to achieve the aims. In particular, China should further enhance the understanding of the strategic position of the Middle East, and needs a moderate expansion of participation in the Middle East affairs on the basis of adhering to the traditional diplomatic principle.

Key words: the changing situation in West Asia and North; Impact;

summarize the experience; China's diplomatic strategy in the Middle East

China's Development Experience and the Communications between China and African Countries on State Governance

Luo Jianbo, associate professor and Director of Research Office of African Studies, Center for International Strategic Studies of the Central Party School.

Abstract: The stagnation of state building in most African countries leads to the low performance of state governance and even serious political unrest and military conflicts, which has been a main source of the international political instability. As for African countries which are still challenged by serious governance problems, the theme of political development is not only democratization, more importantly, also includes with state building, basic institutions construction and political stability. In this article, it mainly refers to road choice, capacity building for state governance, and the development of multi-party politics existing in the political transition process of African countries. China and African countries can learn and share experiences of state governance between each other on the basis of equality and ownership, which can be used to expand the South-South cooperation in the new era, promote the level of China-Africa strategic cooperation. From a long term sight, this experience communication will be of significance on promoting the structural change of international system, and more diversified and balanced development of human culture system.

Key words: China; development experience; governance; Africa

China's Interests in Africa and the Protection of Them

Jiang Hengkun, Associate Professor and Director of the Center for African Politics and International Studies, Institute of African Studies, Zhejiang Normal University.

Abstract: The emergence and expansion of China's interests in Africa follows the establishment and development of Sino-African relations. In recent years, the demand for natural resources, coupled with the strategy of diver-

sifying energy import and expanding overseas market, has caused a significant change in China's interests in Africa, namely while maintaining and expanding the traditional interests of achieving political ends, China looks the economic interests as an important goal to improve Sino-African relations. At the same time, due to various reasons, China's interests in Africa are facing many challenges. This paper aims to elucidate such questions as what are China's interests in Africa, what threats are these interests facing, and what measures should China take to protect its interests in Africa.

Key words: China; Africa; interest; protection

Analysis of New South Africa Foreign Policy

Fang Wei, PhD Candidate of Centre for African Studies, Yunnan University.

Abstract: The South African government's foreign policy in adjustment and continues to mature since its rebirth in 1994, "Six Principles of the South African Foreign Policy" of the Mandela's government to reshape the South African government's international image and successfully returning to the international community; "African Renaissance" thinking of the Mbeki's government made South African Government successfully returning to Africa; Zuma's government wants to implement "multilateral foreign policy" to make the South Africa become the leader of Africa. The development of South African government's foreign policy has a special historical background and important practical motivation, it also related to South Africa's historical tradition which wants to achieve its Political Ambition.

Key words: South Africa; Foreign Policy; African Renaissance; Political Ambition

"Sovereignty as Responsibility" in the Light of the Ruggie Principles: Setting a new Agenda for Security and Economic Growth in Developing Economies—the Case of Nigeria's Niger Delta Region

Edward Osang Obi, Executive director of the Centre for Social and Corporate Responsibility (CSCR), Port Harcourt, Nigeria.