

**Shaping the Governance Agenda of Climate Security :
African Union ’ s Progress and Dilemmas**

Zhou Yijiang

Abstract : Regional international organizations are playing an increasingly important role in shaping the climate security governance agenda in the context of insufficient momentum for global climate cooperation and increasingly prominent climate security threats. The negative impacts related to climate change pose serious threats to social development and regional security in Africa. As the most extensive international organization in Africa, the African Union undertakes the mission of maintaining and promoting peace and green transformation in Africa. It has carried out the discourse development and institutional exploration concerning climate security at the organizational level, and endeavoring to improving the visibility of Africa ’ s climate security issues at the international level, and meanwhile, cooperating with the EU and the United Nations to enhance Africa ’ s capability to deal with climate risks. However, due to differences in positions among member states and insufficient internal coordination and resources, the process of the AU ’ s participation in climate security governance still faces a host of obstacles. China and the AU can maintain policy dialogue and deepen climate cooperation under the Global Security Initiative, and work together to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, promoting sustainable security through sustainable development.

Keywords : African Union ; climate security governance ; climate strategy ; China – Africa cooperation ; Global Security Initiative

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On the Construction of Africa ’ s Two – dimensional Security View

Zhu Weidong and Luo Ziheng

Abstract : The vast majority of existing studies describe African security issues as “ various types of security issues intertwined ”, which blur the definition and classification criteria of security issues and neglect the typological research on African security. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a new classification framework for African security issues by inheriting and improving existing security theories. Based on the two –

dimensional African security perspective of state/non – state participation and direct/indirect violence, African security issues are divided into four categories: direct violence with state participation, direct violence without state participation, indirect violence with state participation, and indirect violence without state participation. Using the two – dimensional security perspective to examine the security situation in Africa in recent years, it was found that the level of violence between African countries and terrorist organizations, local separatist armed forces, and opposition armed forces in direct violence involving countries continued to increase. Among them, conflicts with terrorist organizations have caused the highest number of deaths, with the largest increase in the number of deaths; The direct violence without state participation has the highest number of civilian deaths, with terrorist organizations being the main source of violence; Among the indirect violence involving countries, the most noteworthy is conflict induced violence, which mainly occurs in the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Tigray region, and Chad. In response to the above issues, African countries need to pay attention to addressing indirect violence with state participation while making rational use of direct violence, and actively implement policies to change the “weak country” status, minimizing incidents of violence without state participation.

Keywords: African security; two – dimensional safety perspective; traditional security theory; non – traditional security theory; direct violence theory; indirect violence theory

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An Analysis of Sahel Terrorism from the Perspective of Value – Added Theory: A Case Study of Tillabéri Region of Niger

Qi Zhaoyuan and Xu Jiabin

Abstract: In recent years, as the security situation in the central Sahel has deteriorated, the Tillabéri region in northwestern Niger has been affected by terrorist forces. Since 2018, the region has seen a high number of terrorist attacks, resulting in a large number of casualties and property damage. The radicalization of terrorism in the Tillabéri region is the result of a combination of factors, such as weak governance, conflicts between farmers and herders and intercommunal violence. Countering terrorism in Tillabéri requires not only the cooperation of Nigerien and international military

forces, but also the initiative of Nigerien government to ease conflicts from economic, political and social aspects, in order to gradually achieve stability and development in the country. Based on the “value – added theory”, this article analyzes the radicalization of terrorism in Tillabéri, which is helpful for in – depth analysis of the complex security situation in the region, and provides useful references for security governance in Niger and even the Sahel.

Keywords: Sahel; Niger; regional security; terrorism; value – added theory

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An Analysis of Cabral’s African Marxist Thought

Zheng Xiangfu and Zhou Tong

Abstract: As one of the most important leaders of the anti – colonial movement in Africa, Amílcar Cabral founded the African Independence Party for Guinea and Cape Verde and led Guinea – Bissau and Cape Verde to independence. Taking Marxism as a practical philosophy, Cabral analyzes the capitalist mode of production and explores the political and cultural mechanism of colonialism from the specific reality of Africa, providing a set of social development models for Africa that are different from those of Western countries. Cabral’s African Marxism thought is rich in connotation and distinctive in characteristics, which fills the gap of Marxist practice in “marginal countries” and has a profound impact on the cause of human liberation and progress.

Keywords: Amílcar Cabral; African Marxism; scientific socialism; PAIGC

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The International Communication of Al Jazeera in Africa: Historical Evolution, System Construction and Discourse on China

Meng Lanjuan and Mao Jingyi

Abstract: As China and Africa work together to usher in a new era of win – win cooperation and common development, there is still a lack of in – depth understanding between China and Africa on certain issues, which can be partly attributed to the biased and deliberately misleading reports by Western media on China – Africa relations, and

reports made by African media under such influence. As one of the Global South media that has made important breakthroughs in the world communication pattern dominated by western media agencies, Al Jazeera has a lot of experience to offer in the development of its unique communication system and global communication influence. In nearly three decades, with communication strategies such as a comprehensive genre of program, news topics appealing to African audiences, and digital media initiatives targeting potential news users, Al Jazeera has made important achievements in its communication in Africa and has gained a strong regional influence. A research on the history, status quo and development strategy of Al Jazeera in Africa, can provide ideas and reference for Chinese media to improve its news communication in Africa.

Keywords: Al Jazeera; international communication; communication to Africa; public diplomacy; China – related reports

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Hong Kong’s Historical Role in China – Africa Relations and its Course of Transformation

Wen Guozhu and Zhou Jun

Abstract: This paper takes Hong Kongers’ business network in Africa as the starting point to explore the historical role of Hong Kong in China – Africa relations as well as its transformation process. Throughout history, Hong Kong has played three roles in China – Africa relations: (1) a transit point for Chinese laborers and trade, (2) an independent business entity, and (3) a local entity under the “one country, two systems” policy. These roles reflect the formation and development of the Hong Kongers’ business network in Africa in different eras. More importantly, after Hong Kong’s return to China, Hong Kong businessmen in Africa have progressively integrated with businessman from mainland China, thus forming a unique African Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Chamber of Commerce and its trade network, which plays a key role in providing essential economic and trade support for the construction and development of the Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Greater Bay Area and in facilitating the implementation of the “Belt and Road” initiative. The historical role of Hong Kong in China – Africa relations and its transformation process indicate that Hong Kong’s exchanges with Africa have always been closely linked to the rise and fall of the

motherland. It also highlights that the comprehensive cooperation between China and Africa in the new era presents unprecedented development opportunities for Hong Kong.

Keywords: Hong Kong; China – Africa relations; oversea Chinese business network; Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Greater Bay Area

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African International Relations Theory from The Perspective of Global International Relations

Dong Zuozhuang

Abstract: Under the influence of the global international relations initiative, the research and development of non – western international relations, including Africa, has attracted much attention. Although the study of international relations in most African countries started relatively late, have a weak foundation, and have not yet achieved theoretical breakthrough, African scholars have demonstrated a research perspective with local characteristics by drawing on and criticizing mainstream international relations theories. Based on the analysis of the publication of articles in mainstream African journals in the past decade, it is suggested that South Africa plays a leading role in international relations in Africa and has certain international influence. African scholars pay more attention to policy issues than theory, and mainly adopt qualitative research methods. In terms of theoretical issues, African scholars pay special attention to the inequalities in international politics, prefer normative theory, and are committed to exploring the root causes of colonialism behind various practical problems in Africa. At present, significant progress has been made in the study of international relations in Africa. African scholars’ attempts to explore local experiences and knowledge traditions are worth encouraging, and their proposed issues of equality and decolonization have great innovative potential. However, the core concepts and research agenda required for theoretical innovation have not yet been formed.

Keywords: Global international relations; African international relations; theoretical research; local knowledge

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African Studies in Japan over Six Decades: Discipline Development and Institutional Construction—A Survey Based on the KAKENHI

Li Mingru

Abstract: The development of African studies in Japan has gone through the course of more than 60 years. Its focus has gradually expanded from anthropological studies to linguistics, geography, agriculture, veterinary science, and other fields, forming its unique research characteristics. This paper, on the one hand, summarizes the achievements and contributions of African students in Japan from a historical perspective based on the KAKEN database; On the other hand, this study explores the regional characteristics of African studies in Japan by examining the leading academic institutions that have conducted African – related research in four regions of Japan, namely the Kansai, Kanto, Chubu, and Hokkaido. The characteristics of African studies in Japan are outlined and summarized, providing new references for the development of African studies in China.

Keywords: Japan, African studies, Anthropology, KAKENHI

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