

THE LEADERSHIP

MWALIMU JULIUS NYERERE LEADERSHIP SCHOOL MAGAZINE

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“Revitalizing Positive China-Africa Relations”



Dear esteemed readers,

Welcome to the second edition of the 'Leadership Magazine.' In our first edition, we explored the establishment of the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School in Tanzania, focusing on its role in developing visionary leaders for Southern Africa. We also examined its significance in advancing political, cultural, and economic ideologies in the region. Additionally, we analyzed perceptions of China across African nations, particularly in the southern regions.

This edition broadens our scope beyond Southern Africa to encompass the entire continent and its evolving relationship with China. While the majority of our case studies originate from Southern Africa, our goal is to provide a comprehensive understanding of Africa-China relations.

The historical ties between Africa and China, rooted in past liberation movements, have paved the way for a growing partnership in recent decades. This partnership has expanded beyond traditional state-to-state interactions to include diverse engagements that benefit both parties. As the saying goes, 'the beauty of a tree is in its branches, but its strength is in its roots.' Indeed, it is the enduring connections between Africa and China that have fostered their collaborative efforts, supporting Africa's aspirations for development, economic growth, and reduced inequality.

China's position as Africa's largest trading partner for 14 consecutive years underscores its commitment to mutually beneficial investment and trade. This partnership has facilitated collaboration on regional initiatives, such as the African

Continental Free Trade Area, and has contributed to Africa's socio-economic progress.

In Southern Africa, the cooperation among sister parties across various nations exemplifies the interconnectedness of the region's politics. These sister parties, who also own the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School, include the African National Congress (ANC) in South Africa, Zimbabwe African National Union - Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) in Zimbabwe, Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) in Mozambique, Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in Angola, South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) in Namibia, and Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Tanzania. They share historical bonds and collaborate on regional and international issues.

The collective efforts of these sister parties contribute to the political stability and development of the region, fostering cooperation and advancing common interests. As we navigate the dynamics of Africa-China relations, it is essential to recognize the mutually beneficial nature of this partnership and the shared commitment to growth and prosperity.

In this edition, our contributors offer insights into the multifaceted nature of Africa-China relations, highlighting the opportunities and challenges inherent in this evolving partnership. We trust that you will find their perspectives enlightening and thought-provoking.

**Warm regards,
Prof. Marcellina Chijoriga,
Editor in Chief**

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Speech of Ambassador Chen Mingjian at the Reception in Celebration of the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between China and Tanzania

Your Excellency January Makamba, Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania,

Your Excellency Permanent Secretary from the Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania,

General Jacob John Mkunda, Chief of Tanzania People's Defense Forces, Secretary from the CCM,

Your Excellencies, Ambassadors, High Commissioners, Representatives of International Organizations,

Friends from different sectors of

Tanzania,

My fellow Chinese,
Ladies and gentlemen,
Habari za asubuhi!

Today, we gather here to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Tanzania. This event is co-hosted by the Chinese Embassy in Tanzania and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of Tanzania. First of all, on behalf of the Chinese Embassy, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and best wishes to all of you, and through you,

to all the people who have dedicated themselves to China-Tanzania friendship and to the friendly people of Tanzania!

As a Chinese saying goes, "When you drink the water, remember those who dug the well." Sixty years ago, the visionary leaders of the two countries, including Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou Enlai, President Julius Nyerere, and President Abeid Karume, have established and fostered the China-Tanzania friendship. The past 60 years between us have been a period of solidarity and unity, a period of sincere



cooperation and common development, and a period of shared ideas and mutual support.

Over the past 60 years, China and Tanzania have deepened their political mutual trust. In the 1960s when the national liberation movements were in full swing in Africa, China stood firmly with Tanzania and other African countries and forged a profound friendship. In the 1960s and 70s when China was still poor, we tightened our belts to help our African brothers build the Tazara Railway, which is also Uhuru Railway and Urafiki Railway, forging a milestone in China-Tanzania and China-Africa friendship. We will also remember that the Tanzanian side made tremendous efforts for the restoration of the People's Republic of China lawful seat in the United Nations. The scene when the Tanzanian Permanent Representative to the UN Dr. Salim Ahmed Salim applauded for China at the 26th Session of the UN General Assembly is a classic moment in China-Tanzania relations.

In 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping made a historic visit to Tanzania right after he assumed office of the president. Right after the 20th National Congress of the CPC in 2022, President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan visited China, the two heads of state agreed to elevate the bilateral relations to a comprehensive strategic cooperative partnership. Under the strategic guidance of the two heads of state, China and Tanzania enjoy ever closer exchanges across the fields. The two countries firmly support each other on issues concerning respective core interests and major concerns, closely cooperate in international and regional affairs, and jointly safeguard the unity and legitimate development interests of developing countries.

Over the past 60 years, China-Tanzania practical cooperation has yielded fruitful results. Practical cooperation between us covers a wide range of fields such as industry, agriculture, infrastructure, medical and health care. China has remained Tanzania's largest trading partner for eight consecutive years. In 2023, the bilateral trade volume reached 8.8 billion U.S. dollars. China is also Tanzania's largest source

of foreign investment. Major projects undertaken by Chinese companies such as the SGR, Julius Nyerere Hydro-power Station, and the National ICT Broadband Backbone Network are making steady progress, which has injected strong impetus to Tanzania's industrialization and modernization. 60 years ago, China sent the first batch of Chinese medical team to Tanzania. Up till now, 60 batches of Chinese medical teams have provided medical services in Tanzania. What a coincidence. Their footprints have spread throughout the land of Tanzania.

Over the past 60 years, China-Tanzania people-to-people and cultural ties have become more solid. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the enthusiasm of the two peoples to know each other has become even higher. China's first cultural center in East Africa has been established in Tanzania, and the "Mandarin craze" continues to heat up. Confucius Institutes and Luban Workshops have taken root in Tanzania, and more and more Chinese universities have opened Swahili language majors. The TV series *Welcome to Milele Village*, which were mainly shot in Tan-



Chen Mingjian, the Chinese ambassador to Tanzania, speaks at a seminar themed "Nyerere, China and South-South Cooperation: Friendship, Solidarity, and Common Development" in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, June 7, 2023.



Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Chen Mingjian shares a light moment with the Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation January Makamba during the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relationship between Tanzania and China.

zania, is a hit in China. Many Chinese tourists come to Tanzania to enjoy majestic Mount Kilimanjaro, vast Serengeti grassland and cultural and natural attractions of Zanzibar Island. The Happy Chinese New Year Celebrations, the China-Tanzania Friendship Cup Table Tennis Competition, and the Tanzania International Martial Arts Competition have greatly enriched the cultural and sports life of the two peoples.

Over the past 60 years, China-Tanzania relations have been at the forefront of China-Africa cooperation. During President Xi Jinping's visit to Tanzania in 2013, he first put forward the principles of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith for China's Africa policy, which has now become a basic policy concept guiding China's solidarity and cooperation with developing countries. In recent years, Tanzania actively participated in development of the Belt and Road Initiative, and China-Tanzania cooperation has set a good example of realizing common development of China and Africa. Not long ago, the 13th session of the China-Africa Think Tank Forum was held in Tanzania, the Chinese and African scholars have reached the Dar es Salaam Consensus.

Ladies and gentlemen,
Dear friends,

Sixty years later, we are at a new historical starting point with a new historical mission. We are tasked to carry on the traditional friendship across generations and make greater contributions to a stronger China-Africa and China-Tanzania community with a shared future.

China and Tanzania should continue to be sincere friends with mutual trust. We should stay committed to supporting each other on issues with each other's core interests and major concerns, such as national sovereignty and territorial integrity. Today's world is fraught with uncertainties. Faced with a series of global problems, major challenges, and outstanding contradictions, President Xi Jinping proposed building a community with a shared future for mankind and advocate an equal and orderly multipolar world and a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. The Chinese side stands ready to work with the Tanzanian side to implement the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind and jointly safeguard the international system with the United Na-

tions as core.

China and Tanzania should continue to be mutually beneficial partners. We will align the high quality development of Belt and Road Initiative with Tanzanian's development strategies, deepen cooperation in agriculture, education, tourism, etc, and cultivate new growth points such as the digital economy, green development, and blue economy. The Chinese side is willing to work with the Tanzanian side to implement the Initiative on Supporting Africa's Industrialization, Supporting Africa's Agricultural Modernization, and the Plan for China-Africa Cooperation on Talent Development proposed by President Xi Jinping. The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation Summit will be held in Beijing in September this year. The Chinese side looks forward to working with Tanzania and other African countries to make this Summit a landmark in the history of China-Africa relations.

China and Tanzania should continue to be a model of exchanges and mutual learning. "Amity between the people holds the key to sound state-to-state relations." It's imperative for us to well organize the China-Tanzania Year of Tourism and Culture. I believe with the release of the documentary called "Amazing Tanzania", more Chinese tourists will visit Tanzania for sightseeing. We need to promote mutual understanding between the two peoples by creating more high-quality projects and institutional mechanisms for exchanges and cooperation among media houses, local governments, think tanks, youth, etc. With the aim of celebrating the 60th anniversary, we will organize Video and Photography Competition on China-Tanzania Friendship, and the China-Tanzania Youth Dialogue. We welcome active participation of people from all walks of life, and contribute their shares to stronger people-to-people ties between China and Tanzania.

To conclude, let us wish China-Tanzania friendship will last forever, our two countries enjoy prosperity, and all peoples in the world boast happiness and good health.

Asanteni sana.

Jointly Building a High-level China-Africa Community with a Shared Future in the Process of Advancing Multipolarity

By Yu Jiang, Vice President and Researcher,
China Institute of International Studies

In today's world, the changes unseen in a century is evolving at a faster pace and the world landscape is undergoing an era of major developments, transformation and adjustment marked by increasing instability and uncertainties. In the meantime, the historical trends of peace, development, cooperation and mutual benefit are unstoppable, representing where global opinion trends and the arc of history bends to lead humanity to a bright future. It is pointed out at the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs convened at the end of December 2023 that the world has entered a new period of turbulence and transformation, but the overall direction of human de-

velopment and progress will not change, the overall dynamics of world history moving forward amid twists and turns will not change, and the overall trend toward a shared future for the international community will not change. Forming a correct perception of Africa's development trend is a key component of comprehensively understanding and properly handling the international situation and also a necessary prerequisite for continuously deepening China-Africa relations.

Africa is becoming an Important Pole with Global Influence

General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized at the Central Conference on Work

Relating to Foreign Affairs in June 2018 that with the correct historical perspective, one will not only notice the current international situation, but also review the past and observe the world through the prism of historical laws, and look ahead and detect the underlying trends of historical progress. Historically, the Bandung Conference in 1955 not only championed the "Bandung Spirit" advocating anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism efforts, striving for national independence and jointly maintaining world peace, but also pushed forward the national independence movement in Africa.

After over six-decade arduous exploration, the cause of Africa's integration and modernization is embracing bright prospects. Over the past 60 years, Africa, as a continent, has gradually rooted out the legacy of colonialism and achieved leapfrog socioeconomic transformation, which laid a foundation for independent development. And African countries have steadily improved governance capabilities, significantly enhanced political autonomy and further developed awareness to protect their own rights. Africa has attempted to get rid of the colonial shackles on their culture and gradually established and consolidated the consciousness of nation-state. Under the banner of Pan-Africanism, African countries have strived forward along the modernization path featuring independence, seeking strength through solidarity and integration, demonstrating African power in the struggle to uphold multilateralism and safeguard the common interests of developing countries. The African Union (AU) is steadily advancing the Agenda 2063 and the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)



This cellphone photo taken on June 4, 2023 shows workers carrying out hoisting work of the curtain walls at the Central Business District (CBD) of Egypt's new administrative capital, 45 kilometers east of Cairo, Egypt. In the vast and scorching desert in North Africa, Chinese and Egyptian workers are working against the clock to dress up a cluster of newly erected high-rises in glass walls made in China.



This cellphone photo taken on June 4, 2023 shows workers carrying out hoisting work of the curtain walls at the Central Business District (CBD) of Egypt's new administrative capital, 45 kilometers east of Cairo, Egypt. In the vast and scorching desert in North Africa, Chinese and Egyptian workers are working against the clock to dress up a cluster of newly erected high-rises in glass walls made in China.

has been officially launched, both witnessing intensified coordination among sub-regional organizations.

Africa is facing multiple difficulties and challenges, but also embracing the positive trend of development, revitalization and strength through solidarity. From a realistic point of view, Africa's ongoing socioeconomic predicament has shown a promising trend of rebounding after hitting the bottom. According to the World Economic Outlook released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in October 2023, in sub-Saharan Africa, growth is projected to pick up to 4% in 2024. In terms of current account balance and public debt, there is also strong projection of bottoming out. According to data from the IMF, the fiscal deficit in sub-Saharan Africa accounted for 4.2% of GDP in 2023, a significant improvement from 6.5% in 2020, and is projected to further drop to 3.7% in 2024. Further analysis shows that in 2023, the debt-to-GDP ratio of middle-income African economies was higher than that of low-income economies, fully demonstrating that the highly-indebted countries are capable of seeking development supported by debts. In terms of attracting international investment, in 2022, the FDI inflow into Africa reached 45 billion US dollars. The number of greenfield projects increased by 39% to 766. Out of the world's 15 largest greenfield investment projects, six are located in Africa, with each valued at over 10 billion US dollars. Though in the face of uncertainties, the African economy boasts rare resilience in the context of the sluggish recovery of the world economy.

The China's Africa Policy Paper released in 2015 points out that Africa has become one of the continents with the fastest economic growth and greatest development potential. It is an important player on the stage of world politics, a new growth pole for the global economy and a centre of human civilization with diverse cultures. Africa is becoming a key force pushing forward the reform of the international system and the evolution of world order. In June 2023, a delegation, consisting of leaders and senior officials from seven African coun-



Mouzinho Saide (4th L), the director-general of Maputo Central Hospital (HCM), receives a portable electrocardiogram (ECG) device from Zhang Hao (1st R), head of the current Chinese medical team in Mozambique, during the handover ceremony in Maputo, Mozambique, on April 25, 2024. HCM, Mozambique's largest hospital, on Thursday received a donation of portable ECG devices from the West China Hospital of Sichuan University, also known as Huaxi Hospital.

tries, respectively met with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky and Russian President Vladimir Putin, offering a 10-point peace proposal to settle the conflicts. T

he efforts made by African countries to promote the ceasefire between Russia and Ukraine were highly commended. Their independent mediation efforts without the engagement of the United States present Africa as an important force in the international arena and further contribute to a multi-polar world. In August 2023, South Africa hosted a high-level BRICS Summit to welcome African countries such as Egypt and Ethiopia as new members, marking a historical milestone of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. On January 1, 2024, the BRICS members officially expanded to ten, conforming to the historical trend of an unfolding multipolar world and fully demonstrating the promising future of BRICS cooperation. Among its ten member countries, three are African countries, suggesting further African weight in the BRICS. This expansion has opened a new era of "Global South" efforts to seek strength through solidarity.

In September 2023, the AU became a full member of the G20. AU spokesman Ebba Kalondo said that the AU's becoming a full member of G20 is a significant historical milestone, which marks

the international community's recognition of Africa and also demonstrates the diversity and inclusiveness of the global governance system. In November 2023, delegates from the AU and the Caribbean countries unanimously agreed at summit in Ghana to establish a Global Reparation Fund to push for apologies and overdue compensation from European countries for Africans enslaved during the trans-Atlantic slave trade. The "Reparation Movement" shows that African countries stand in solidarity to make collective voices heard and strive for more rights and interests.

China-Africa Relations Continue to Achieve Significant Results in the New Era

During his first state visit to Africa in 2013, Chinese President Xi Jinping announced the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith for China's Africa policy and the principle of pursuing the greater good and shared interests, which charts the course and provides the fundamental guide for cooperation with Africa in the new era. Over the past decade, guided by these two principles, China and Africa have achieved fruitful cooperation outcomes and set a shining example of a new type of international relations.

First, political mutual trust has been

continuously enhanced. A high-level political mutual trust is a salient feature and a unique advantage of China-Africa relations. China-Africa solidarity and friendship were built in the struggle for national liberation and were uplifted in the journey of seeking common development and revitalization. In 2006, the FOCAC Beijing Summit decided to establish a new type of China-Africa strategic partnership. In 2015, the FOCAC Johannesburg Summit decided to build a China-Africa comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership. In the 2018 FOCAC Beijing Summit, the two sides agreed to build an even stronger China-Africa community with a shared future. The Eighth FOCAC Ministerial Conference in 2021 put forward an everlasting spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation, which features sincere friendship and equality, win-win for mutual benefit and common development, fairness and justice, and progress with the times and openness and inclusiveness. At the national level, China and Ethiopia announced elevating their ties to an all-weather strategic partnership in October 2023, opening up a new chapter in the relations between China and Ethiopia and between China and Africa in general. 2023 marks the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic ties between China and South

Africa. Over the past 25 years, the relationship has achieved leapfrog development from a partnership to a strategic partnership, then to a comprehensive strategic partnership and entered a new stage of jointly building a high-level China-South Africa community with a shared future.

Second, pragmatic cooperation is upgraded. The depth and breadth of pragmatic cooperation is a critical indicator to test bilateral relations. China-Africa pragmatic cooperation enjoys a large volume and rapid growth. In 2022, the trade volume between China and Africa reached 282 billion US dollars, a record high. From January to June 2023, the trade volume between China and Africa reached 140.9 billion US dollars, up by 3.1% year-on-year. China has been Africa's largest trading partner for 15 consecutive years. From January to June 2023, China's direct investment in various sectors of Africa amounted to 1.82 billion US dollars, a year-on-year increase of 4.4%. In 2022, China signed 73.2 billion US dollars of new contracts in engineering contracting in Africa, with a turnover of 37.84 billion US dollars. From January to June 2023, China signed new contracts with a total value of 28.4 billion US dollars in engineering contracting in Africa, up by 7.64% compared with the previous year.

Recent years have witness the rapid growth of global digital economy, which opened up new opportunities for Africa to achieve leapfrog development. In view of Africa's advantage of a large youth population and enormous potential of digital economy, China and Africa have jointly devised and acted on the "China-Africa Digital Innovation Partnership". The program focuses on such areas as digital infrastructure, digital economy and digital education to help Africa access digital dividends. In addition, China-Africa pragmatic cooperation is becoming more strategic. China and Africa jointly formulated the China-Africa Cooperation Vision 2035, which is fully in synergy with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AU's Agenda 2063 as well as the development strategies of individual African countries, and charted the



Visitors visited the China-Africa Achievement Exhibition on High-level Building of the Belt and Road Initiative at the Third China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo on July 1, 2023.

course and set the objectives of medium- and long-term cooperation.

Third, mutual support is firm and solid. China firmly supports to increase the representation of Africa in international institutions. It is pointed out in China's Africa Policy Paper that China supports comprehensive reform of the UN and China maintains that priority should be given to increasing African countries' representation and voice in the UN Security Council and other UN agencies to address the injustices Africa suffered historically. In his keynote speech at the China-Africa Leaders' Dialogue in 2023, General Secretary Xi Jinping suggested that China supports making special arrangements on the UN Security Council reform to meet Africa's aspiration as a priority and that China will call on multilateral financial institutions to enhance the say of African countries. The China's Africa Policy Paper also calls for strengthened dialogue between the G20 and Africa and is supportive of Africa's participation in G20 affairs. Until 2023, with the strong support of China, the AU successfully joined the G20. The support between China and Africa is mutual. In particu-

lar, over 50 years ago, the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the UN adopted, with an overwhelming majority, Resolution 2758, and the decision was made to restore all rights of the People's Republic of China in the UN. Among the 76 votes in favor of the resolution, 26 were cast by African countries, while 11 of the 23 sponsors of the draft resolution were from Africa. In recent years, the US and other Western countries have frequently attacked and smeared China on Taiwan question and issues related to Hong Kong, Xinjiang, Xizang and the COVID-19 pandemic. African countries, together with the majority of countries in the world, firmly support China's legitimate position in the UN Human Rights Council, the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly and other occasions, thwarted the conspiracy of the US and some other Western countries, and effectively safeguarded international fairness and justice. Moreover, in joint efforts to uphold the multilateral trading system featuring non-discrimination, openness, inclusiveness and transparency, China and Africa worked together to push the 12th WTO Ministerial Conference to achieve



outcomes beyond expectation.

China and Africa Embrace Broad Prospects for Building a High-level Community with a Shared Future

It is pointed at the Central Conference on Work Relating to Foreign Affairs convened at the end of 2023 that given the series of major issues and challenges facing the world today, China calls for an equal and orderly multipolar world and a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. These “two propositions” with practical relevance and strategic guidance will especially create more favourable conditions for building a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future. Standing at the new starting point of historic importance, building a high-level community with a shared future meets the common aspiration of the Chinese and African people and is in line with the historical trend that humanity shares a future.

First, the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith and the principle of pursuing the greater good and shared interests will guide the vision of a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future. In adherence to the principle of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith and standing in solidar-

ity with African friends, China draws strength from the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation, resolutely embarks on the path of solidarity and cooperation, and enters a new stage of building a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future. Looking ahead, this principle will continue to demonstrate its advanced nature and beam with vitality.

Today's world is on the trajectory to become a multipolar world. China rejects hegemonism and power politics, opposes the monopoly of only a few countries in international affairs, and denies the traditional narrative that always relates multipolarity to only a few major countries. Rather, China advocates equality in a multipolar world. China insists that all countries, regardless of size, should be treated as equals and that every country or group of countries, especially the vast number of African countries, should have its position in the global governance system. China-Africa cooperation will forge ahead on the path guided by the spirit of China-Africa friendship and cooperation and build a ever more solid foundation for pragmatic cooperation between the two sides.

Second, as the largest developing country in the world, China is Africa's companion in its modernization drive. The joint efforts of China and Africa

to advance the Belt and Road Initiative have reaped plenty of fruits in such various sectors as industrial modernization and agricultural modernization. China is currently striving towards its the second centenary goal and advancing the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation on all fronts through a Chinese path to modernization. Africa is also forging ahead towards the Agenda 2063 and accelerating economic integration and modernization. Though China and Africa follow different paths to modernization, they share similar objectives and missions and gradually adopt like-minded visions. The Chinese modernization, which is based on China's local conditions and inclusively draws on others' merits, is different from Western modernization. As the Chinese modernization achieves success, many African countries begin to “look to the East” and strengthen exchanges and mutual learning.

China is more an activist than an advocate in supporting Africa's development and revitalization. At the China-Africa Leaders' Dialogue in August 2023, China launched the Initiative on Supporting Africa's Industrialization, pledging that China will better harness its resources for cooperation with Africa and the initiative of businesses to support Africa in growing its manufacturing sector and realizing industrialization



Chinese workers stand at the construction site of Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) during the Presidential Inspection of the SGR Nairobi-Naivasha Phase 2A project in Nairobi, Kenya, on June 23, 2018.

and economic diversification. China is also committed to implementing the Plan for China Supporting Africa's Agricultural Modernization. To this end, China will help Africa expand grain plantation, encourage Chinese companies to increase agricultural investment in Africa, and enhance cooperation with Africa on seed and other areas of agro-technology, to support Africa in transforming and upgrading its agricultural sector. China also announced the Plan for China-Africa Cooperation on Talent Development, planning to train 500 principals and high-calibre teachers of vocational colleges every year, and train 10,000 technical personnel with both Chinese language and vocational skills for Africa through training programs.

Third, China and Africa share broad and profound common strategic interests. As the largest developing country and a major country as well as the largest economy in the "Global South", China always stands with the vast developing world and firmly supports increasing the representation and say of developing countries in the global governance system. Africa, as a key part of the "Global South", is suffering the worst historical injustice in the existing international order and bear the strongest aspiration to create a just and equitable international order. China and Africa are natural partners in the process

of jointly promoting a just and equitable international order.

Working together to promote a just and equitable international order is what we must do to build a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future. Under the current circumstances, firmly safeguarding world peace and stability means protecting the fundamental interests of all countries, especially developing countries. Africa is making unremitting efforts towards the goal of "silence the guns". Jointly working for common, comprehensive, cooperative and sustainable security, China and Africa advocate to bridge differences through dialogue and resolve disputes through cooperation, promote political solutions to international and regional hotspot issues and safeguard a peaceful and secure global environment.

China advocates a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. China supports the legitimate interests and concerns of the vast number of African countries and pays attention to the solutions to structural challenges that impede the healthy development of the world economy, especially the African economy. As an emerging market economy, China has repeatedly suffered from containment and suppression imposed by hegemonic powers. It is the common interest of China and Africa to build a more open and inclusive world economy and promote eco-

nommic globalization towards inclusiveness. China and Africa both hold that economic globalization should deliver universal benefits, which addresses the common concerns and demands of all countries in the world, especially developing countries, solves the imbalance of development between and within countries as a result of global allocation of resources, ensures adequate and balanced development, and promotes the globalization conducive to accelerating the development of all countries in the world, especially developing countries.

China and Africa both hold that economic globalization should be inclusive, which enables countries to take a development path based on their national realities and also promotes the common development of humanity. To champion universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization, it is necessary to oppose all forms of unilateralism and protectionism and reject discriminatory and exclusive standards and norms. It is also imperative to promote trade and investment liberalization and facilitation, keep the global industrial chains and supply chains stable and urge all parties to understand and accommodate each other's interests and concerns.

In view of addressing the development deficit, solving the security challenges, transcending cultural estrangement and other questions of the times facing China, Africa and all the countries in the world, China has put forward the Global Development Initiative, the Global Security Initiative and the Global Civilization Initiative, advocating peace, development and cooperation for shared benefits and promoting the building of a community with a shared future for mankind, which have gained broad support from African countries. China is willing to be a firm supporter and walk side by side with Africa on its path to modernization. In the context of jointly building a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future, China will join hands with African countries to address various global challenges and move the reform of global governance system towards the right direction.



A Chinese exhibitor shows solar energy equipment to visitors at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, on April 26, 2024. Exhibitors from more than 25 countries, including over 30 exhibitors from China, are participating in the five-day expo, which kicked off in Bulawayo on Tuesday.

Advancing Modernization Drive of Global South, Working Together to Build a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

By Wang Heng, Professor of the Institute of African Studies,
Zhejiang Normal University, China



The venue of the Thirteenth Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

The 13th Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum took place in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on March 8, 2024 under the theme ‘China-African Practice: Building a Community with a Shared Future.’ The forum delved into the major concerns and strategic cooperation between China and Africa in the new era. It aimed to advance the implementation of various initiatives and accomplishments in China-Africa cooperation while also gathering insights for the upcoming session of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC). During the forum, the “China-Africa Dar es Salaam Consensus”, also known as “The Consensus of the China-Africa Think Tank on Deepening Global Development Cooperation”, was unveiled. It urged the international community

to deepen development cooperation grounded in principles of mutual respect, unity, openness, win-win collaboration, and common prosperity. This call to action seeks to foster knowledge exchange, intellectual discourse, and cultural enrichment on a global scale.

i. Urgent need for more shared ideas within the International Community to address unprecedented changes

Both Chinese and African scholars assert that the world is currently encountering challenges yet also holds prospects for peace and development. China and Africa are undergoing a new awakening in thinking and knowledge innovation. In this context, it is imperative to contribute greater wisdom and foster broader consensus in the realm of knowledge and ideas, as human so-

ciety requires increased mutual interdependence to navigate shared challenges and opportunities. As significant members of the Global South, both China and Africa bear the historical mission of development and rejuvenation for the benefit of their people. Therefore, they take proactive roles in global governance to propel all countries forward in their pursuit of modernization and jointly build a community with a shared future for mankind. The China-Africa Think Tanks Forum, serves as a major sub-forum of FOCAC, issued the consensus which encapsulates the wisdom and knowledge generated by more than 5,000 scholars from nearly 60 countries during face-to-face interactions over the past 15 years. Since 2010, through the collaborative efforts of the Chinese Follow-up Committee of FOCAC, the



The Thirteenth Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum, under the theme of China-Africa Practice: Building a Community with a Shared Future, was successfully held on March 8, 2024 in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

China-Africa Think Tanks Forum has evolved over 15 years, hosting 13 think tank conferences and the first China-Africa Media & Think Tank Symposium, along with other international academic exchanges.

The China-Africa Think Tanks Forum was incorporated into the framework of FOCAC in 2012, marked by its first conference held in Ethiopia in collaboration with African think tanks. In 2013, the forum proposed the implementation of the China-Africa Think Tank 10+10 Partnership Plan and issued an initiative. Subsequently, the forum partnered with South African think tanks and held a meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of South Africa in 2015. In 2016, the forum's scale reached a new high with the establishment of an economic and trade sub-forum and the holding of the first China-Africa Media & Think Tank Symposium. In 2017, the China-Africa High-Level Dialogue and Think Tank Forum on Fighting against Poverty for Common Prosperity took place at the African Union Headquarters. During this event,

English and French editions of Chinese President Xi Jinping's book on poverty alleviation, *Up and Out of Poverty*, were launched. State Councilor and Foreign Minister Wang Yi, along with African Union Commission Chairman Moussa Faki Mahamat, graced the occasion with their presence. After more than a decade of development, the forum has emerged as an institutionalized platform for dialogue and exchange among China-Africa diplomatic circles, academia, think tanks, business circles, and media entities.

ii. Extensive Content of the China-Africa Dar es Salaam Consensus

Guided by the concept of building a community with a shared future for mankind, the consensus delved into a comprehensive discussion of the major issues and challenges facing the world today, proposing common solutions.

Firstly, we advocate prioritizing development and exploring a people-centered development trajectory characterized by independence, mutual respect, and mutual learning. We champion

universal values such as peace, development, fairness, justice, democracy, and freedom for all humankind, implementing the Global Development Initiative. We support countries exploring their own paths toward modernization based on their unique cultures and development needs, fostering dialogue rather than clashes among civilizations, and facilitating the exchange of governance experiences. We are committed to ensuring that our development serves the interests of the people and is driven by their participation, with the benefits of development shared equitably among all, thereby safeguarding everyone's right to pursue a better life.

Secondly, we advocate an equal and orderly multipolar world to foster shared development. We aim to accelerate the democratization of international relations, enhance the representation and influence of developing countries within the international system, and promptly rectify the historical injustices endured by Africa. We uphold and safeguard each nation's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and right to development.



Furthermore, we will collaboratively optimize global resource distribution, address development disparities both among and within countries, and ensure that all countries, regardless of their size, capabilities, or wealth, have access to equitable development opportunities.

Thirdly, we advocate the advancement of a universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization to share the benefits of development equitably. We are dedicated to enhancing global economic governance, eliminating trade and economic barriers, and fostering a more resilient, inclusive, seamless, and efficient global supply chain. We believe in and support the utilization of comparative advantages by countries within and beyond Africa, promoting further industrialization and agricultural modernization, fostering enhanced participation in the international division of labor, and making positive contributions to promoting global economic circulation, global economic growth, and the well-being of all people.

Fourthly, we advocate actively promoting reform of the international financial system to bridge the development gap. We agree to augment capital

for multilateral development banks, such as the World Bank, in order to enhance their financial standing and bolster their financing capabilities. In addition, we pledge to provide more support for poverty reduction and development through financing mechanisms that respect the policies, philosophies, and actual needs of all involved parties. In adherence to the principle of fairness, we will increase the shareholding and voting rights of emerging markets and developing countries in the International Monetary Fund. We will also establish a third executive director seat for African countries and fully consider the interests of the least developed countries in Special Drawing Rights allocations.

Fifthly, we advocate alignment with international initiatives and national plans to reinforce high-quality sustainable development bonds. Within the frameworks of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the African Union's Agenda 2063, the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), and others, we are committed to enhancing infrastructure connectivity and facilitating the free flow of production factors in accordance with each country's

national strategies. We also promote the advancement of clean energy, information technology, aerospace, and other high-tech industries. In addition, we adhere to the principle of "common but differentiated responsibilities" in addressing climate change and fostering green development.

Sixthly, we advocate invigorating domestic development through effective markets and proactive governments. We support the advancement of efficient, transparent, and law-based governance, optimizing macroeconomic regulation and public services to invigorate market dynamism. In addition, we facilitate the industrialization and modernization of agriculture in Africa. Countries should enhance economic policy coordination and harmonization of disparate regulatory standards and further liberalize and facilitate trade and investment processes. They should also safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of enterprises, as well as guide and encourage new financing models such as public-private partnerships, investment-construction-operation integration, and coordinated loan-investment schemes to enhance liquidity and the efficiency of fund utilization.

Seventhly, we advocate the consideration of both traditional and non-traditional security threats to establish a secure development environment. We acknowledge the legitimate security concerns of all countries and commit to resolving conflicts through dialogue and consultation. We also endeavor to prevent wars, conflicts, terrorism, diseases, or the pan-securitization "trap" that impede development. Moreover, we believe that the implementation of the Global Security Initiative would contribute to fostering peace and security worldwide. Collectively, we urge the international community to resolve conflicts through rational and peaceful means and to prioritize the alleviation of the suffering endured by those affected by conflicts. Regarding financial crises, we support efforts to strengthen economic and financial security cooperation, open stable and seamless international settlement channels, and expand bilateral currency settlement

中非智库关于深

CONSENSUS AMONG AFRICAN AND CHINESE THINK TANKS
CONSENSUS ENTRE LES GROUPES DE RÉFLEXION AFRICAINS ET CHINOIS

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The Africa-China
Dar es Salaam
Consensus



The Consensus Among African and Chinese Think Tanks on Deepening Global Development Cooperation.



and diverse foreign exchange reserves. Furthermore, we will explore the establishment of a fair and impartial international credit rating agency within the framework of FOCAC, BRICS, and other collaborative mechanisms.

Eighthly, we advocate the encouragement of the adoption of more practical and effective measures to promote knowledge sharing. We jointly champion the implementation of the Global Civilization Initiative and the deepening of exchanges and mutual learning between China and Africa. To this end, we propose and support the establishment of a think tank alliance network and the enhancement of exchanges and cooperation among media and think tanks. We endeavor to foster the high-quality development of the China-Africa Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism, enhancing exchanges in education, science and technology, healthcare, culture, and the

arts. Additionally, we will implement the Plan for China-Africa Cooperation on Talent Development to nurture highly skilled human resources, deepen exchanges and cooperation within the Global South, and amplify our collective voice in global affairs.

iii. The Significance of the China-Africa Dar es Salaam Consensus

Five scholars from China, South Sudan, Senegal, Tanzania, and Morocco issued the consensus in Chinese, English, French, Swahili, and Arabic, respectively, at the closing ceremony of the 13th Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum. China's mainstream media, including CCTV, People's Daily, China Global Television Network, Xinhua News Agency, Guangming Daily, and China Daily, as well as approximately thirty African mainstream media outlets, such as Nigeria's The Guardian, Tanzania's Mwananchi, Union des

Comoros's Al-watwan, and the Zanzibar Mail conducted extensive and in-depth reporting. In addition, many African media outlets, including Senegal's Le Soleil, the Cameroon Tribune, and Burkina Faso's Tinganews, have published the full text of the consensus. Mainstream media and social platforms in many countries have interpreted or reported on the consensus, receiving positive responses from the international community.

At a regular press conference on March 11, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Wang Wenbin stated that the consensus proposed countries uphold a people-centered development approach and create a sound institutional environment, enabling everyone to pursue a better life. It emphasized choosing dialogue over conflicts among different civilizations while respecting the history, culture, traditions, and basic national conditions of each country.



Additionally, it supported countries in pursuing a modernization path tailored to their development needs and cultural distinctiveness. We support the suggestions put forward in the Africa-China Dar es Salaam Consensus. China firmly believes that the Global South, including China and Africa, has the right to share the benefits of economic globalization and have access to the opportunities to accelerate self-driven development.

The Global South should leverage efficient markets and effective governance and enhance the division of labor in the international industrial chain. It should also foster more resilient global industrial and supply chains. Through this process, industries can be upgraded and industrial structures improved. This year marks a significant milestone for China-Africa cooperation. China is prepared to collaborate with Africa to build an equal and orderly multipolar world. Together, we aim to invigorate

and empower global economic growth through universally beneficial and inclusive economic globalization. We also aim to advance trade and investment liberalization and facilitation and advocate for reform of the international financial system. Moreover, we aim to increase the representation and amplify the voices of developing countries, open new avenues for China-Africa mutual development, and write a new chapter in building a China-Africa community with a shared future.

In interviews with mainstream media from various countries, Justin Yifu Lin, the dean of the Institute of New Structural Economics at Peking University, emphasized that the consensus represents the shared aspiration of Global South nations. It also serves as a guide for enhancing South-South cooperation. He also urged African countries to have confidence in their development journey and to take control of shaping

their destinies. With abundant natural resources at their disposal, they have the potential to strengthen their infrastructure development, facilitate trade, oppose trade barriers, and promote globalization by participating in multilateral interactive market frameworks.

Prof. Gabriel Yebe from Omar Bongo University of Gabon highlighted at the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum that the history of international relations over the past 20 years demonstrates that the China-Africa cooperation in the new era is a form of cooperation that aims to align with the new African vision. The BRI offers the possibility of global common development, and Africa's advantages should position Africans to play a significant role in future negotiations between Africa and China.

Tanzania's Daily News remarked that for African countries to achieve lasting peace and independent develop-

ment, they must first unite and establish a common position and consensus on development. This would enable them to resolve internal issues and forestall future conflicts. China has consistently supported African countries, advocating for their rights and interests and ensuring Africa's representation and voice in the international arena. It has also consistently promoted Africa's true spiritual independence, assisted Africa in enhancing its capacity for independent development, and accelerated Africa's modernization efforts.

Therefore, African countries should strive to implement all resolutions agreed upon in the China-Africa Dar es Salaam Consensus. They should fully utilize the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum to strengthen their relations with China and enhance cooperation across various sectors, aiming to draw lessons from China's successes and experiences.

In a commentary, Union des Comoros's Al-Watwan highlighted that the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum offers crucial guidance and principles for human development, covering topics such as promoting global multipolarity, reforming international finance, fostering endogenous development, and enhancing global security and knowledge sharing. It also has a lasting impact on strengthening China-Africa cooperation and global development collaboration. Currently, amid the accelerated shift towards global multipolarity and profound adjustments in the international landscape, the various measures outlined in the China-Africa Dar es Salaam Consensus usher in a new form

of globalization mainly promoted and guided by the forces of the Global South.

In another commentary, Burkina Faso's Tinganews noted that the convergence of ideas at the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum bridges existing gaps in concepts, values, and experiences. This fosters a better understanding between Chinese and Africans regarding economic policies, development strategies, and national and regional development frameworks. It also enables them to seek collective solutions and strategies to address underlying challenges. Strengthening think tank cooperation can foster mutual understanding between China and African countries, eliminate stereotypes, and mitigate misunderstandings. It can also further enhance the benefits of China-Africa cooperation and ultimately serve as a complementary force in supporting the planning and implementation of future friendly cooperation programs between Chinese and African governments.

Liu Hongwu, Director of the Institute of African Studies at Zhejiang Normal University, emphasized that the consensus serves as both a manifesto

and an action plan for the academic and intellectual communities of China and Africa in the new era. As a product of theoretical innovation and knowledge creation jointly created by China and Africa, it is poised to effectively promote and guide the new process of modernization in the Global South, leaving an indelible mark on the history of contemporary Chinese and African intellectual exchange.

In the face of unprecedented global changes, humanity now more than ever needs to share ideas and progress collectively. Chinese and African scholars concur that the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum has achieved positive and remarkable results in bridging Chinese and African ideas, values, and practices. Strengthening media exchanges and cooperation between Chinese and African think tanks will further promote mutual understanding and common development between the two sides. In pursuit of this objective, the forum issued the "Initiative for the Establishment of the China-Africa Think Tank Cooperation Network," which encompasses ten areas. These areas include educational cooperation, academic exchanges, partnership development, mutual appreciation of each other's civilization and culture, enhancing cooperation with the private sector, implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for collaborative actions, and facilitating communication channels, among others. The initiative calls upon Chinese and African think tank scholars to provide stronger intellectual support for China-Africa high-quality development cooperation and the establishment of a high-level community with a shared future.



The venue of the Thirteenth Meeting of the China-Africa Think Tanks Forum in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



The Initiative for the Establishment of the China-Africa Think Tank Cooperation Network.

Critical Analysis of President Samia's 4Rs in Management of Foreign Relations: Walking in the Footsteps of Nyerere

By Abbas Mwalimu,
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Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan inspects a guard of honour during her meeting with Chinese President Xi Jinping in Beijing, China on November 3, 2022.

This article examines President Samia's approach in the management of international relations basing on 4Rs philosophy. Particularly, the philosophy forms an integral part of current strategies geared towards achieving foreign policy goals of the United Republic of Tanzania. Broadly, 4Rs philosophy reminisce Julius Kambarage Nyerere's "Argue Don't Shout" of 1969 which acts as official guide on foreign policy to date, and this article analyses the current approach in connection

with that perspective also.

Since taking office on 19th March 2021, following untimely demise of Dr. John Pombe Joseph Magufuli; Her Excellency Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan has become an engineer of contemporary interactions between Tanzania and other actors of international relations. On 1st July 2022, Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan instituted her famous philosophy called 4Rs in commemoration of 30 years since re-establishment of multiparty democracy in the country. The 4Rs which

have been combined together are abbreviations for 'Reconciliation,' 'Reforms,' 'Resilience' and 'Rebuilding.' These 4Rs have been instrumental in reshaping the 2001 foreign policy. Conversely, someone would ask, how do these 4Rs relate to foreign policy issues? Now let me begin to exhaust one after another.

Reconciliation

In many cases, reconciliation has been related to conflicts as witnessed in Angola, Mozambique and South Africa,

following efforts done by MPLA, FRELIMO and ANC respectively. Most of the scholars view reconciliation as a long term process that is directed towards entrenching four major issues pertaining to particular conflict, namely truth, justice, forgiveness and healing. Nonetheless, reconciliation may exist in a range of areas such as politics, religion, social, psychology and economy.

In the case of Tanzania, many sighted reconciliation as a process that was mainly targeted towards lessening political differences between the ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and opposition party, Chama Cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo (CHADEMA). Limiting ourselves to this kind of perspective impinges our vision on reconciliation.

In fact, reconciliation in terms of management of international politics indicates processes undertaken by a state in order to redefine its ties with other actors for the purpose of advancing bilateral and/or multilateral relations. In this respect, the government of the United Republic of Tanzania, under the leadership of Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan not only reconciles its relations with states, but also intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), Multinational and Transnational Corporations, (MNCs/TNCs), civil societies, religious actors as well as diasporas. Taking an example of Diaspora in this case, their involvement in economies of their countries of origin has been acknowledged enormously in recent studies.

For instance, a study conducted by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in 2021 showed that remittances sent by African Diasporas to their countries of origin summed to \$95 billion USD during that period. The study further revealed that, such amount of funds helped to finance at least 200 million families living in remotely allocated places of those countries. Another study conducted by Didia and Tahir in 2021 showed that Nigerian Diaspora sent home sum of \$23.8 billion USD.

That total is nine times greater than



Tanzanian President Samia Suluhu Hassan (centre) in a photo with Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi (left) and Indian President Droupadi Murmu on 8 October, 2023 when she began a four-day visit to India with an aim to bolster bilateral relations.

2.4 billion USD invested in Nigeria through FDI in 2021, according to the report from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). As such, Diaspora contribution is the best substitute to FDI. Nevertheless, studies confirm that Tanzania has not benefited much from remittances despite its significance in economic growth. That may be caused by many factors including absence of database for Diaspora which restricts the Bank of Tanzania (BoT) to track transactions.

For that reason, the government led by Her Excellency President Dr. Samia Suluhu Hassan has reconciled with Tanzanian Diaspora by introducing the idea of 'Special Status' in its reviewed foreign policy. In particular, implementation of the reviewed foreign policy is expected to enable Diasporas send remittances and invest in their country of origin without facing obsta-

cles, including those emanating from Village and Land Acts of 1999 respectively.

Reforms

On the other hand, reforms may take a shape of political, economic or social structures present in a country. They are planned and undertaken intentionally for the purpose of inculcating positive changes on decision-making in specific policy areas to boost productivity. They may be directed towards influencing the way particular institution functions or changing the behavior of decision-makers positively.

In his book titled "Tujisahihishe," (1962,) the First President of Tanzania, Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere used this term (Tujisahihishe) to refer to reforms that must essentially be done to discard challenges that would affect functioning of the ruling party

or the government. As a matter of fact, on 28th March 2023, President Samia Suluhu Hassan formed a Presidential Committee and assigned it to assess efficiency and performance of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation (MFAEAC). The reforms were engineered in order to alleviate challenges pertaining to country's engagement with other actors in the international system.

Those reforms, among many others, have led a country to register 1188 new investment projects, which is equal to 63.19 percent increase in a period of three years since 2021, according to Tanzania Investment Center (TIC) report of 2024. The abovementioned figures signify that, Tanzania's relations with other states and entities have improved following several reforms done by the current government.

Resilience

Resilience may also take different forms ranging from economic, ecological, political, psychological and social aspects. It is regarded as the capability to adjust to normality successfully following external shocks, threats or disturbances. For example, economic resilience is conceived as ability of the economy to face security threats such as pandemics, devastating cyclones and food crisis, and return to its original state. In his 1969 book titled, "Argue Don't Shout" Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere depicted resilience in terms of family in a village. Nyerere stated that, "Tanzania in the world is like a family in a village community. It must be self-reliant; its citizens must support themselves and organise their own national affairs just as a family supports itself and decides on internal family matters."

This statement indicates that, while organizing their own affairs be it political or social, Tanzanians should also take into account resilience as a critical element towards attainment of their desired goals, just as a family undertakes its affairs in peace and harmony. Resilience strengthens political stability while the later strengthens Tanzania's relations with other states and entities, and at the same time as attracts Foreign



Tanzania's Minister of Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation January Makamba (left) Professor Dr. Erol Ozvar (right) Turkish President of the Council of Education sign the cooperation agreement in tertiary education between Tanzania and Turkey on April 18, 2024. Looking on are President of the United Republic of Tanzania Samia Suluhu Hassan (2nd left) and the President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan (2nd right).

Direct Investments (FDI) which in crucial for economic growth.

Rebuilding

Rebuilding is more or less the same as reconstructing which connotes various initiatives that are done in order to refurbish or reinstate something to an earlier condition. It includes restructuring of political, economic, social and physical features to generate a base for longstanding growth of an institution or a country.

To be specific, President Samia Suluhu Hassan has found a need, 'to build a self-sustaining economy, preserve of national peace and security as well as support regional and international endeavour for the creation of a better and peaceful World.' In this regard, rebuilding international relations implies redefining bilateral diplomacy with other actors. Mwalimu Julius Nyerere warned in his book 'Argue Don't Shout' that, "Tanzania will be extremely stupid, and very short-sighted, if it acts in an unfriendly and suspicious manner towards everyone outside."

However, rebuilding does not mean that Tanzania will stop pursuing its foreign policy objectives and start implementing other countries' goals; President Samia has been emphasizing

that. Similarly, Nyerere underscored in his books, "The goals we pursue do not change and are not matters on which we can compromise. What will change from time to time, and what is subject to compromise and negotiation, is the tactics we use in pursuing the objectives. Just as a football team works out its tactics in the light of its objective (winning the game), the conditions on the ground, the strengths and weaknesses of both teams, and so on, so Tanzania must work out its tactics in the light both of its objectives, and the real conditions existing." Therefore, these 4Rs are the product of time together with domestic and global trends.

Conclusion

President Samia's approach in the management of international relations using 4Rs namely 'Reconciliation, Reforms, Resilience and Rebuilding,' has been instrumental in redefining Tanzania's interactions with other actors. As integral part of current strategies for executing foreign policy, 4Rs have helped a country to attract more FDI since 2021. 4Rs philosophy reflects Julius Kambarage Nyerere's "Argue Don't Shout" of 1969 as official guide on foreign policy to date, so President Samia walks in Nyerere's footsteps.



Unpacking Africa's Poverty Challenge with Lessons from President Xi Jinping's Book

By Humphrey P.B. Moshi, Director, Centre for Chinese Studies (CCS) - University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Since its political independence in the 1960s, Africa has made significant progress on a number of fronts; ranging from adoption of democratic governance systems, to implementation of social and economic development policies, to domestication of regional and international initiatives at the national level. These efforts, notwithstanding, poverty remains the continent's number one development challenge. This being the case, a wide range of stakeholders have been searching for policies, strategies, programs and projects to tackle the poverty problem.

In the context of doing so, a confluence of policies have been formulated at the global, regional and country levels, and in some cases implemented, but the speed of poverty alleviation in the continent has been adamantly slow when compared to that of other developing regions in the globe. This gloomy picture, coupled with projections which

show that the world's poor will in the future increasingly be concentrated in Africa, calls for urgent and concerted efforts to address the pandemic of poverty in the continent.

Indeed, there are many causes of poverty in Africa, including conflict, environmental degradation and high population growth rate.

However, the fundamental cause is that the revamped growth has neither been inclusive nor ushered in structural transform of the countries' economies. The delayed transformation is evidenced by the dominance of low productivity agriculture sector, coupled with a booming informal sector, as the source of livelihood for the majority of the population on the one hand, and the low level of industrialization of the economies on the other.

This state of affairs is contradictory, to both theory and practice, which underscore the symbiotic relationship

existing between the two sectors in the sense that the development of the agriculture sector, in terms of enhancing its productivity, is the surest way for alleviating poverty and promoting industrialization. Indeed, the development experiences of the Asian countries, especially China, are a clear testimony to this phenomenon. Their successful industrialization experiences, which not only led to higher productivity in the agricultural sector, but also, reduced poverty and inequalities quite dramatically, need emulation and adaptation by African countries. To the extent that China is Africa's largest trade partner and there are a variety of cooperation frameworks, such as FOCAC, African countries are eager to seeing that the cooperation becomes a powerful platform cum force for the realization of the structural transformation agenda and poverty alleviation. In its fight against poverty, Africa has a lot to learn from



China's socio-economic model which was able to reduce poverty significantly within a reasonably short period of time.

In the process of completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects, China has accumulated rich experience in poverty reduction, including maintaining sustained and steady economic growth, continuously introducing social policies that are conducive to the development of poor regions and poor people, incorporation of poverty alleviation and development into China's overall development strategy, and taking development as the fundamental way to reduce poverty. Other important experience includes giving full play to the initiative of poverty alleviation targets, prioritizing the development of agriculture and comprehensively promoting the economic and social development in rural areas, giving priority to the building of infrastructure such as roads, water supply, electricity, gas and housing in poor regions, and stimulating social participation so as to let the government, society and market play their respective roles.

During the forty plus years of reforms in China, the country adopted a socio-economic development model which was, and continues to be so, in-

clusive in nature. And in that regard, it has lifted over 800 million people out of absolute poverty. Indeed, despite the COVID-19 challenges the Central Poverty Alleviation Work Meeting in March 2020, made it clear that the poverty-alleviation target of ensuring the remaining 5.51 million people, 52 counties and 1,113 villages are lifted out of poverty by the end of 2020, remains unchanged.

This unprecedented performance provides yet another lesson to the African continent which is a home for over 400 million who are still swimming in absolute poverty. That is, in order for Africa leadership to effectively eradicate poverty it should adopt some key aspects of the Chinese model of development, while being cognizant of local contexts, but also enhance cooperation with China in all spheres of socio-economic development

In his 29 –articles book, titled “Up and Out of Poverty” the author, who happens to be the Chinese President Xi Jinping, outlines “the Hows” of transforming a poverty stricken (Ningde Prefecture) into a prosperous region, through change of mind-set, economic development and management, and leadership. Having read the book, we are of the feeling that there are a lot of issues which appear to be of extreme relevance to the African context as the continent struggles to exit from poverty. However, we are not advocating for their adoption but for adaptation to reflect the realities or characteristics of the continent. This being the case, we have identified three critical areas which appear to be relevant to the African context, but conspicuously missing in their contemporary poverty reduction endeavour. These identified areas should be the critical ingredients for informing policymakers, at various levels, in charting-out the way to ending poverty in Africa.

The first, and foremost, is the need to change mind-set on the condition of poverty. That is, “poverty alleviation requires a change of attitude and mentality wearing away at the poverty mentality” (P.7). In other words, this means that poverty is not a destiny; it can be confronted and ultimately overcome. This is both an inspiration and motivation to

do something about it, given that all developed countries were, at one point in the past, embroiled in poverty

The second issue is with regard to the need to use the available resources to fight poverty. In most cases, in a poverty ridden area the most abundant resources are in agriculture in terms of crops, forestry, livestock, and sea products. This being the case, the economics of developing the resources to ensure their effective and efficient utilization is the main conduit for lifting a country from poverty. This is the “economic chorus” according to the author (P.11-12). Likewise, industrialization of such areas should be resource-based by processing the products emanating from the agricultural sector. This aspect underscores the close linkage between the two sectors, namely agriculture and industry. In this regard, it is advised that in drafting a sound industrial policy focus should be on “leveraging agriculture to develop industry, while also using the developing industrial sector to support agriculture” (P.135).

The third issue is the mobilization of people, through an effective leadership, is a critical ingredient for addressing poverty. The author insists that this requires “(leaders) at all levels to become deeply involved with the people in real situations, always coming from the people and going to the people” (P.17). The author goes further to outline the qualities an effective leadership which can drive development. These are: credible, discipline, diligent, non-corruptive and humble. These attributes, according to the author, are necessary if leadership were to enjoy peoples’ trust and support. Furthermore, leadership must be a role model by being selfless, doing practical things rationally, and promoting scientific thinking and reasoning.

We conclude, with a high degree of confidence that, if Africa were to seriously domesticate the three outlined issues, while also promoting social and economic cooperation with China, through a proactive participation in the its various platforms and initiatives, Africa's poverty landscape would transform rapidly into prosperity within a few decades.



Chinese President Xi Jinping and African leaders head for the opening ceremony of the 2018 Beijing Summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation in Beijing on September 3, 2018.

Understanding Complex Relations between Africa and China

By; Kihaka Adam, Assistant Lecturer at
The Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy

The relationship between Africa and China has undergone significant transformation over the past few decades, evolving from traditional diplomatic ties to a complex partnership covering various sectors including trade, investment, infrastructure development, and cultural exchange. For a long time in history the relations between China and Africa has been improving and strategically growing (Tsikudo, & Carmody, 2022).

China has become an Africa's largest trading partner since 2009 when the China succeeded to beat USA and become a largest trading partner in Africa from 2022 to date (Ofosu, & Sarpong, 2022).

In order to sustain economic growth over the next few years, African countries must continue to cultivate and build on these new and promising economic relationships. China, in particular, has emerged as an im-



portant and dynamic export destination for Africa (De Kluiver, 2023). The historical connections between Africa and China can be traced back centuries, with early evidence of trade routes established between the two regions dating back to ancient times. Maritime trade along the ancient Silk Road facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures between China and Africa, laying the foundation for future interactions.

During the colonial era, Africa became a battleground for competing Western powers seeking to exploit the continent's vast resources. China, grappling with its own internal challenges, played a limited role in African affairs during this period. However, the struggle for independence in many African

nations resonated with China's own experience of liberation, fostering a sense of solidarity and shared struggle.

During the era of Diplomatic Engagement: The establishment of diplomatic relations between Africa and China in the mid-20th century marked a new chapter in their relationship. China's support for African liberation movements and its advocacy for decolonization endeared it to many African nations, leading to the recognition of the People's Republic of China (PRC) as the legitimate government of China by a growing number of African countries.

During the Cold War era, Africa-China relations were largely shaped by ideological considerations, with China providing ideological and material support to various African gov-

ernments aligned with its socialist principles. In Tanzania this era saw the construction of symbolic infrastructure projects such as the TAZARA railway in Tanzania constructed in 1970-1975 and the TanZam railway in Zambia, this is the proof of China's commitment to African development and encouraging the sense of friendly relationship based in prosperity to both sides.

Economic engagement and the rise of China:

The turn of the 21st century witnessed a dramatic shift in the Africa-China relationship, fueled by China's meteoric rise as a global economic powerhouse. China's huge demand for natural resources to fuel its industrialization drive coincided with Africa's abundant reserves of oil, minerals, and other commodities, creating fertile ground for economic cooperation. China's engagement with Africa expanded beyond traditional aid and diplomatic support to encompass trade, investment, and infrastructure development. The Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), established in 2000, emerged as a key platform for dialogue and cooperation between China and African countries, facilitating high-level exchanges and policy coordination (Monyae, 2023).

Trade between Africa and China surged exponentially, with China emerging as Africa's largest trading partner and a major source of imports and investment. African exports to China, primarily consisting of raw materials, experienced rapid growth, while Chinese imports of African goods and services diversified to include manufactured goods, agricultural products, and services. Infrastructure development emerged as a centerpiece of China's engagement with Africa, with Chinese companies involved in the construction of roads, bridges, railways, ports, and power plants across the continent. These infrastructure projects, funded through loans and investments from Chinese banks and state-owned enterprises, aimed to address Africa's infrastructure challenges while creating opportunities for Chinese companies to expand their market presence. In order to capitalize



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A general view of the opening ceremony of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) as Chinese President Xi Jinping (front, podium) delivers his speech, at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing, China, 03 September 2018. African leaders are gathering in Beijing to attend the FOCAC from 03 to 04 September, with the aim to build closer China-Africa relationships.

on the economic opportunities of the growing China-Africa relationship, African countries should take on the following policy recommendations,

i. Expand market access and export capacity in new industries; In the upcoming year, Africa should capitalize on increased trade with China to expand its reach into Asian markets and diversify its exports from the continent. Significant investment and technology transfer will be needed for this. African nations can take a cue from China in this regard, as the Chinese government has demonstrated great success in enacting laws that facilitate the transfer of technology from overseas investors to domestic Chinese companies. The Chinese government, for instance, implemented local labor, content, and ownership requirements in the 1980s to guarantee that there was a chance for knowledge transfer from foreign to Chinese firms (Alkhazaleh et al, 2022). In order to further industrial development and help integrate the continent into global production chains, African nations should encourage and permit Chinese businesses to invest in the continent's developing industries. The industries will handle the issue of having

more goods made outside of Africa and import them. Industrial ecology should receive the utmost attention in the industries.

ii. Enhance Infrastructure; one of the main obstacles to African trade and development is the continent's inadequate infrastructure. African governments must direct infrastructure investment toward both new infrastructure development and maintenance in order to optimize China's increasing investments in African infrastructure. African governments also need to make sure that infrastructure development projects support the emergence of new industries in addition to being focused on extractive industries.

iii. Create jobs and lower youth unemployment; If Africa develops a more robust manufacturing sector, it may be able to address its rising youth unemployment issue. African governments must therefore prioritize job creation and leverage their relationship with China to help tackle the unemployment problem. China's demand for African exports coupled with its investments in infrastructure in Africa could help to create jobs for youth in the region. While infrastructure development and

the creation of a favourable business environment should be given top priority, African nations also need to invest in health and education. African governments should provide tax breaks and other incentives to foreign companies that create jobs locally for African citizens in order to promote job creation.

The relationship between China and Africa has not been without difficulties and criticism, despite the obvious advantages of cooperation. Chinese investments in Africa have sparked concerns about their potential environmental impact, especially in the extractive industries where social unrest and ecological degradation have resulted from unsustainable practices and lax environmental regulations. The issue of debt sustainability has also been brought up by critics, as some African nations have racked up significant debt to China as a result of loans for infrastructure projects. There are worries that taking on too much debt could exacerbate Africa's debt problems and jeopardize the continent's chances for long-term development by strengthening its reliance on Chinese funding. In addition, concerns have been expressed regarding the terms and circumstances surrounding Chinese aid and investment, with claims of opaque transactions, a lack of transparency.

In summary, the dynamic between Africa and China is marked by a combination of collaboration, competition, and intricacy, which reflects the varied goals and objectives of both sides. Even though economic ties have expanded and changed over time, there are still obstacles to overcome before all stakeholders can benefit equally from sustainable development. In order to meet these challenges, Africa and China's co-operation will need to be actively promoted for good governance, and mutual respect. Additionally, technological innovation, human capital development, and inclusive growth strategies will need to be fully utilized. In the years to come, Africa and China can create a more robust, inclusive, and mutually beneficial partnership by building on their shared history, interests, and aspirations.

An In-depth Exploration of Evolving Relationship between Africa and China

By Malege Kilakala, Institute of Accountancy Arusha

Over the twenty years the bond between Africa and China has experienced changes becoming a crucial element in global economic and diplomatic realms. This piece offers an analysis of the aspects defining the Africa-China connection, including historical context, economic collaborations, political ties, trade and investments infrastructure enhancements, resource utilization, aid provisions, cultural interactions and educational exchanges diplomatic engagements, security partnerships, as well as existing challenges, opportunities, and future prospects.

The growing commercial and investment links between Africa and China have captured attention. With China emerging as Africa's trading partner expanding its influence across sectors notably in infrastructure development. This section presents an overview of the backdrop and progression of the relationship between Africa and China to lay the groundwork for an examination of its current dynamics.

The origins of the relationship between Africa and China can be traced back to the century marked by trade activities and cultural interchange. The establishment of the Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) in 2000 stands out as a moment that facilitated cooperation and intellectual dialogue, between both regions.

The substantial increase in trade between China and Africa has elevated Africa to a position in trade. China's exports to Africa have seen a rise fueling growth and employment opportunities. However, concerns linger about the nature of collaboration as China's investments tend to prioritize resource extraction over sustainable development and governance reforms.

The political ties between Africa and China have strengthened notably



Photo taken on Jan. 29, 2016, shows buildings of the African Union (AU) Headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

aided by platforms like FOCAC. While China respects sovereignty and non-interference questions arise about how its diplomatic involvement impacts African governance systems and democratic standards.

The remarkable growth in trade between China and Africa has redefined dynamics. African exports to China have surged due to the demand for goods. China's investments in African infrastructure align with development initiatives like the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the Belt and Road Initiative.

China's economic engagement, with nations brings both opportunities and challenges to their economies. Although trading, with China has helped boost growth and create job opportunities there are concerns about Africa relying heavily on exporting raw

materials and the long-term effects of China's investments focused on natural resources.

China's projects to improve infrastructure in Africa have played a role in driving growth and urban development. Despite worries about managing debt, these initiatives have the potential to enhance living standards and promote cooperation.

China's investments in infrastructure developments across Africa have spurred progress especially in energy, transportation, and agriculture. However, challenges such as constraints and governance issues persist, highlighting the need for efforts to ensure the sustainability and socio-economic benefits of these projects. China's increasing demand for resources has transformed the continent's economy. While resource extraction brings opportunities, it also



Adfaid Foundation and its partners provide farmers with a generous supply of farm inputs like seeds, farm tools and heavy equipment support for land preparation and canalization. Farmers are also provided with continuous training. Adfaid Foundation is committed to the construction and rehabilitation of major canals and irrigation systems to support farmers in Lower and Middle Shabelle and Hiiraan regions of Somalia.

presents social challenges that emphasize the importance of sustainable practices and governance reforms.

The impact of mineral extraction activities in Africa on the environment and society is significant leading to issues, like deforestation and water pollution. These challenges highlight the importance of having frameworks and sustainable development practices to minimize negative impacts and support comprehensive growth.

Management of resources and good governance are crucial, for maximizing the benefits of resource extraction while minimizing its effects on local communities and ecosystems. African governments should prioritize development approaches. Utilize partnerships with China to encourage economic diversification and environmental stewardship.

China's aid and development support for Africa includes programs such as loans and humanitarian aid. While these initiatives have helped with growth and diplomatic ties, there are concerns about their long-term consequences and the risk of fostering dependency.

The different types of aid programs in Africa demonstrate the ways in which China engages with the continent. Ranging from assistance to infrastructure projects these programs

showcase China's changing role as a partner in development efforts and promoter of South South collaboration.

China's involvement, in Africa through political means has sparked responses from forming strategic alliances to raising concerns about global politics. While China's support in matters and peacekeeping aims to enhance stability, it also prompts discussions on sovereignty and external influence.

The changing nature of countries interactions with China mirrors the complexities of geopolitics. Although most African nations maintain relations with China ongoing debates question the impact of these connections on security and governance.

Collaboration in security matters between Africa and China has become an element of their ties covering activities such as combating piracy and participating in peacekeeping missions. Nevertheless, apprehensions persist regarding China's presence in Africa and its broader strategic objectives.

Various controversies surrounding China's involvement on the continent highlight the nature of geopolitical relationships. From weapon sales to damage these issues emphasize the need for transparency and accountability in dealings between China and Africa.

Despite facing challenges in their

relationship opportunities for cooperation and progress, between Africa and China are significant. From managing debt to tackling the impact of climate change overcoming these obstacles requires efforts and collaboration, among various stakeholders.

Dealing with the issue of debt sustainability is a concern in the relations between Africa and China especially as worries grow regarding Africa's increasing indebtedness to China. Resolving these issues calls for an approach involving adjustments, debt restructuring and the implementation of sustainable development strategies.

Looking ahead the future direction of the relationship between Africa and China depends on how both sides adapt to changing economic landscapes. Despite facing challenges there are opportunities for promoting cooperation and sustainable development in the near future.

The dynamic interaction between economics, politics and society defines the nature of the Africa-China relationship influencing governance structures and developmental pathways. By addressing challenges head on and seizing opportunities, leaders from Africa and China can pave a way towards growth and prosperity for their respective regions.

How Socialist Market Economy with Chinese Characteristics bridges ideology and Practice

By Adam M. Mnyavanu, Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy



People check in at Malabo International Airport in Equatorial Guinea, on May 15, 2024. The new terminal project of Malabo International Airport, constructed by Weihai International Economic & Technical Cooperative Co., Ltd., turned operational in March 2023. Designed and built entirely according to Chinese standards, the project has a total construction area of approximately 45,000 square meters, capable of take-off and landing services for various types of civil aviation aircraft worldwide.

This article examines how China's economic development has transformed society and what that means for African nations. It looks at important policies and takeaways from China's growth trajectory through the prism of its unique socialist market economy. Through an examination of the interaction between ideology and practice in China's economic development, important lessons for African collaboration and African development strategies become apparent.

Socialist market economy with Chinese characteristics versus other socialist systems

China's socialist market economy, characterized by its unique blend of market forces and government intervention, reflects the longstanding traditions of

the Communist Party of China (CPC). The CPC has traditionally observed the principles of combining theory with practice, maintaining close ties with the people, and conducting criticism and self-criticism. As Chairman Mao emphasized, "It is man's social being that determines his thinking."

This philosophy underscores the CPC's commitment to grounding its policies in the realities of China's social and economic context, ensuring that theoretical principles are applied in practical ways to address the needs and aspirations of the people. By integrating market mechanisms with central planning, China has created a dynamic economic system that adapts to changing market dynamics while advancing socialist principles.

This pragmatic approach, rooted in

the CPC's traditions, has enabled China to achieve rapid economic growth and development while retaining political power under the Communist Party's leadership. Thus, China's socialist market economy, shaped by its historical background and practical adaptation, serves as a distinct model of socialism with Chinese characteristics, demonstrating the CPC's commitment to modernization and global integration.

Early years 1949 to 1978 and beyond

The Chinese Communist Party, led by Mao Zedong, started a socialist planned economy during the early years of the founding of the People's Republic of China (1949–1978). This economy was characterized by measures meant to promote industrial development and independence, such as the creation of

state-owned enterprises and the collectivization of agriculture.

Nevertheless, despite their ideological motivations, disruptive events like the Cultural Revolution and the Great Leap Forward marred this era and laid the groundwork for later reforms. These events resulted in social unrest, economic setbacks, and widespread suffering. Building on these insights, Deng Xiaoping's leadership oversaw a dramatic change in China's economic course in the late 1970s and early 1990s. The economic reform and opening up that were ushered in during this period were personified by Deng's concept of "socialism with Chinese characteristics." In order to test out market reforms and draw in foreign investment, Special Economic Zones were created during this time, indicating China's acceptance of market-oriented mechanisms within its socialist framework.

Theory and practices (praxis) Rapid Growth and Integration (1990s-2000s)

China experienced rapid economic growth, with average GDP growth rates exceeding 10% during this period."

Year	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2022
GDP Growth Rate (%)	7.4	7.9	10.3	4.1	11.3	8.5	10.4	10.6	6.9	8.1
Population (in billions)	0.924	0.981	1.049	1.133	1.212	1.268	1.314	1.346	1.376	1.409
Per Capita Income (in USD)	161	312	394	347	609	954	1,700	4,595	8,034	13,346
Life Expectancy (years)	64.1	65.9	67.3	69.5	70.8	71.8	73.1	74.8	76.1	77.6

What are reasons behind this success?

China created the country's first four Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in the southeast coastal region in 1980. These included the cities of Xiamen, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, and Shantou. These zones gave local governments the freedom to build infrastructure and entice foreign investors with tax breaks without needing permission from the central government.

Despite higher corporate income taxes, the government decided to offer similar benefits to 14 larger coastal cities in 1984 due to the SEZs' success. Furthermore, Hainan Island was established as a separate province and Special Economic Zone (1988), and Shanghai's Pudong neighbourhood was made into a SEZ (1990) with even laxer regulations than the initial four.

China's remarkable economic growth was made possible by these strategic policies, which included tax incentives, streamlined regulations, and infrastructure development aimed at attracting foreign direct investment and fostering economic liberalization. Subsequent actions like trade liberalization policies, opening up important industries to foreign investment, and tightening intellectual property rights laws further contributed to China's economic success and provided insightful information for other countries aiming to follow in its footsteps.

A lesson for Tanzania from China's development trajectory

Tanzania can learn a lot from China's development journey and look for ways to work together to further its own goals for development and economic growth.

1. Practical Policy Development

Tanzania can benefit from China's practical approach to policymaking, which blends socialist ideals with market-oriented tactics. Tanzania can im-



Participants from African countries take picture in front of the venue of the 3rd China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo that kicked off on June 29, 2023 in Changsha, Central China's Hunan Province. Photo: VCG

prove its capacity to meet the needs of its citizens while promoting sustainable development by placing a strong emphasis on evidence-based decision-making and efficient economic management. Tanzania can gain important insights into how best to implement policies by working with China on policy research and knowledge sharing.

2. The creation of economic zones

Tanzania has the chance to follow China's lead in attracting foreign investment and fostering economic growth by establishing Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs). Tanzania can promote regional development and job opportunities by establishing designated economic zones and delegating investment management to local governments. Tanzania can establish and effectively manage these zones with the support of China's infrastructure development and investment promo-



tion efforts.

3. Investment and Transparency Framework

To draw in foreign direct investment (FDI), Tanzania can gain from creating an investment framework that is transparent and predictable. Tanzania can cultivate confidence among domestic and foreign investors by taking a cue from China's Foreign Investment Law and regulatory framework. By working together on institutional development and capacity building, Tanzania can improve its investor appeal and fortify its regulatory framework.

4. Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

Promoting innovation and drawing in foreign investment require strengthening the protection of intellectual prop-

erty rights (IPR). Tanzania can benefit from China's experience enforcing intellectual property rights laws and safeguarding creativity and innovation. Tanzania can benefit from cooperation with China in IPR capacity-building and technology transfer to improve its regulatory environment and foster the expansion of its knowledge-based industries.

5. The Management of Decentralized Investments

Tanzania may look into joint venture opportunities in decentralized investment management with China. Tanzania can encourage balanced development throughout the nation by giving local governments the authority to decide which investments to make and to design chances for economic growth that are specific to their areas' needs.

Tanzania can benefit from cooperation with China in the areas of technology transfer, infrastructure development, and investment promotion as they work to realize the potential of decentralized investment management.

Tanzania can gain insight from China's development trajectory and investigate prospects for collaboration in a number of areas, such as the creation of economic zones, the protection of intellectual property rights, and the transparency of investment frameworks, policy formulation, and decentralized investment management. Tanzania can expedite its economic growth and development endeavours by capitalizing on China's proficiency and experience, thereby augmenting the prosperity and welfare of its populace. These areas of cooperation will further be elaborated in the coming issues.

Positive and Negative Impacts of Foreign Aid in Developing Countries

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This article describes the positive and negative impacts of foreign aid in developing countries. In that, Tanzania has taken as a reference point by depicting various development aid from donors with benefits. The paper further elaborates various development aid from those in power which include United States, China, Nordic countries and others. Multiplier effects of the aid provided have been discussed in this paper.

In this paper, Aid entails the voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another. Foreign aid has both positive and negative impacts in developing countries. This transfer includes any flow of capital to developing countries. Usually developing countries have a robust industrial base and are featured by a low Human Development Index. Aid can either be in form of a loan or grant. It may be either a soft or hard loan. The variations are on repayment terms, thus if repayments require foreign currency is a hard loan while it is in the form of home currency is soft loans. Aid can either be used as a signal of diplomatic relation, economic aid, trade, investment, technological assistance, health assistance, strengthen a military ally, human rights protection, disaster preparedness, improvement of infrastructure and promotion for peace and stability.

Among major powers, which support Africa include United States and China. Other actors in the region include India, Japan, Russia, Europe, Turkey, the Arab states of the Persian Gulf and Nordic countries. In that, China has become the world's second largest economy, the first one being the United States. In Tanzania, foreign aid plays various roles such as political reform, economic, social and media reforms. Taken an example of legal issues in Tanzania, most aid were from Nordic coun-



Guangdong Province will be completely tearing down the physical border erected nearly three decades ago to mark off the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone (SEZ) from the rest of the nation, as the city seeks more balanced development on both sides of the line, said instructions issued by China's central government(photo by CGTN.COM)

tries. The aid has managed to assist in law reform, legal aid projects as well as support for human right NGOs. More importantly, the judiciary, civil society, political parties, the media and legislature have benefited from mentioned aid. The multiplier effects are seen by having mushrooming of society organizations in the society which assist in the creation of awareness to locals including human right issue such legal and human right centre.

On the other hand, the United State has long been one of the continent's most significant development partner. The U.S. provides over 7 billion USD a year in assistance to African states. In that, supporting education, natural resource management, agriculture, strengthening governance, health priorities and responsible for humanitarian relief. The U.S Government further is also the world's largest contributor to the World Bank and to various UN agencies which do significant work in Africa including agencies responsible for humanitarian relief.

The U.S provides funding to strengthening democratic governance and the rule of law throughout the continent. The U.S operates under framework for policy priorities on human rights protection. Economically, the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA), adopted by the Clinton administration in 2000, is the main economic instrument to deepen US trade and investment ties with Africa. AGOA is a trade preference programme for lifting tariff barriers with Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries. The coverage and depth of China's economic involvement in Africa is huge. The Chinese Communist Party has enjoyed long close ties with some African political parties such as (ZANU-PF, Zimbabwe) and Tanzania's Chama cha Mapinduzi. China has been distinguished and indispensable infrastructure and financing partner for many African states, Tanzania included. Chinese financed infrastructure projects are pervasive throughout Africa.

From roads to rail to ports to power plants. China is bankrolling prominent,

with promising projects that make tangible differences in the economic opportunities available to Africans. Therefore, Chinese aid and investment cemented its ties with African states for instance in Tanzania China has constructed Tazara in 1972. China's rising interest in Africa was symbolized by the introduction of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), initiated at the Ministerial Conference in Beijing in 2000. FOCAC has cemented China's relations with African countries through a robust economic agenda, which combines three main elements aid, investment and trade. With regards to Aid, Beijing has provided many African nations with debt relief.

FOCAC was followed by the formal launch of the Belt and Road Initiative in 2013, a more formalized and regularized approach to high level partnership with African countries. China has also granted loans with gradual increase to countries like Angola, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Zimbabwe and South Africa (SAIS China Africa Research Initiative, 2019). China's foreign direct investment (FDI) has grown rapidly from

USD 491 million in 2003 to USD 9.3 billion in 2009, USD 34.6 billion in 2015 to USD 43.2 billion in 2017 (SAIS China Africa Research Initiative, 2019).

China enhanced its extensive economic engagement with activities in media, education and culture as there are Confucius Institutes in 27 African countries, designed to orient Africans towards Chinese language and culture. In Tanzania, the centre is observed in various universities including University of Dar es Salaam. China has extensively engaged with African countries diplomatically, economically, militarily and culturally. More importantly China's aid to Africa is based on the principle of non – interference in the domestic affairs of recipient countries. This has made African countries to see Chinese aid as valuable. This is contrary, to US whereby the aid are usually associated with conditionalities.

In general, Tanzania is among the highest aid recipients, with bilateral and multilateral donors. The country's economic growth and transition to a market economy has prompted its characterization among the few African success

stories. Since 2000, the GDP growth has reached 7% and inflation fallen to single digits while trade and investment have increased. In education and health sectors there are several improvements because these sectors are top priorities of the government. Furthermore, several targets of the Millenium Development Goals like primary education and environmental sustainability are progressing well

Despite the positive impacts of foreign aid, it is difficult to determine the effect of aid on growth because aid is an integral part of an economy. In that, the relationship between aid and economic growth and poverty reduction is not straight forward. Additionally, the negative impacts include Aid dependency, lack of revenue raising capacity for investment, low export of goods and, expanding budget. In this regard, success on this issue would create a more stable and prosperous future on the developing countries, Tanzania included. Therefore, a well designed policy for foreign aid is crucial for the developing countries to advance.



Rural poverty in South Africa, the borgen project.

Could Tanzania be Losing Its Place in Conflict Resolution in Africa?

By Faraji K. Mnyazi, Institute of Accountancy – Arusha

Tanzania has a rich history of involvement in conflict resolution efforts in Africa. The history goes back to the 1970s when Tanzania was involved in supporting the liberation movements across Africa most notably in southern Africa, Western Sahara, Guinea Bissau, etc. One of its most notable contributions was in mediating the DRC peace process that led to the signing of the Arusha Peace Accord in 2002, aimed at ending the Second intra-Congolese War. Tanzania's role in this process was instrumental, and it was widely praised for its diplomatic efforts in bringing the warring parties to the negotiating table (Global Peace Index, 2018).

Another Tanzania's most significant contribution to conflict resolution was its mediation role in the Burundian civil war in 2000, which again led to the signing of the Arusha peace accord that led to the formation of transitional government in Burundi and the establishment of Truth and Reconciliation Commission. Tanzania's efforts were instrumental in bringing to an end of the Burundi conflict and laying the foundation for peace in the country.

In the DRC, Tanzania played a crucial role in mediating the peace process that led to the signing of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement in 1999. Tanzania's diplomatic efforts helped to bring the warring parties to the negotiating table and laid the groundwork for a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is Central Africa's largest country with a surface area comparable with that of Western Europe, and one of the world's most resourced countries. As a primary producer, its economy is made up of agriculture, fishing, mining, forestry and the informal sector which all account for its internal economy and



The African Union - United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) military personnel from Tanzania drive at their base in one of the Armored Personnel Carrier (APC) that was damaged after being ambushed yesterday, in Khor Abeche, South Darfur in this July 14, 2013 handout.

export. The country is fragile and the eastern part is the most vulnerable. The Islamic State (IS), a terrorist group from the Middle East, has made an introduction while other armed groups continue to operate.

But apart from the DRC, Tanzania has also been actively involved in peacekeeping missions across the continent, contributing troops to various United Nations and African Union missions. Its commitment to peace and stability in Africa has been a cornerstone of its foreign policy, earning it a reputation as a key player in conflict resolution efforts on the continent.

Trends and Challenges

Despite its historical contributions, Tanzania's role in conflict resolution in Africa has faced challenges in recent years. The country's foreign policy

priorities have shifted, with a greater focus on domestic issues and regional economic integration. This has led to a perceived decline in Tanzania's engagement in conflict resolution efforts in Africa, particularly in the DRC.

Additionally, Tanzania's political landscape has changed, with the government adopting a more nationalist and isolationist stance. This has led to tensions with regional partners and a reluctance to engage in regional peace initiatives. Tanzania's withdrawal from the East African Community (EAC) peacekeeping mission in the DRC in 2017 raised concerns about its commitment to conflict resolution in the region (The East African, 2017).

Implications for Conflict Resolution in Africa

The decline in Tanzania's involvement

in conflict resolution in Africa has significant implications for the region. Tanzania's diplomatic and peacekeeping efforts have been crucial in addressing conflicts and maintaining stability in countries such as the DRC. Its withdrawal from regional peace initiatives could undermine the progress made in resolving conflicts and threaten peace and security in the region.

Tanzania's evolving role in conflict resolution has had a significant impact on the situation in the DRC. The country's reduced engagement in regional peace initiatives has created a void in the peace process, leading to concerns about the sustainability of peace and stability in the DRC (African Arguments, 2019).

Additionally, Tanzania's diminishing role in conflict resolution could weaken its standing as a regional leader and impact its relations with other African countries. The country's ability to influence regional affairs and shape the continent's peace and security agenda may be compromised, leading to a loss of credibility and influence on the international stage (The Diplomat, 2021). Besides, Tanzania's withdrawal from the EAC peacekeeping mission in the DRC has weakened the mission's effectiveness and raised questions about the commitment of EAC member states to peace and security in the region. This has had implications for the overall security situation in the DRC and has hindered efforts to address the root causes of conflict in the country.

From Conflict Resolution to Peacekeeping

The involvement in peacekeeping missions has been an increasing trend, with a shifting emphasis on peace enforcement the study suggests Shule, (2014). Apart from being involved in conflict resolution in Africa, Tanzania has specifically been contributing troops to peacekeeping missions in DRC.

Tanzania troops, as part of the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), played a crucial role in maintaining peace and security in the region, ranging

from protecting civilians, supporting disarmament and demobilization and providing security for humanitarian convoys as part of demonstrating commitment to promoting peace and stability in the region and the willingness to play a constructive role in addressing the root causes of conflicts in Africa.

Not only that the country has been involved in the DRC but also in different countries of the continent including sending troops in the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) flagging professionalism and dedication to maintaining peace and security in these conflict-affected areas.

Future Prospects and Recommendations

To maintain its role as a key player in conflict resolution in Africa, Tanzania needs to reassess its approach to regional peace and security issues. This could involve reengaging in regional peace initiatives, such as the EAC peacekeeping mission in the DRC, and reaffirming its commitment to peace and stability in the region.

Additionally, Tanzania should continue to prioritize conflict prevention

and resolution in its foreign policy agenda, and work closely with regional and international partners to address the root causes of conflict in the DRC and other conflict-affected countries in Africa.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Tanzania's role in conflict resolution in Africa is at a cross-road. While the country has a strong history of involvement in peacekeeping and mediation efforts, recent trends suggest that Tanzania may be losing its place in conflict resolution in Africa. The country's shifting foreign policy priorities and political landscape have raised concerns about its commitment to regional peace and security measures, particularly in the DRC.

The study found that Tanzania's involvement in the managing the conflicts in the neighbouring countries was informed by the immediate impacts of the conflicts in the region and the threats they pose to Tanzania's national security. Further saying, Tanzania's foreign policy and the participation in conflict resolution have largely been successful in the struggles against colonialism, apartheid as well as in the mediation and facilitation of peace talks.



Tanzanian Forces of the U.N. Intervention Brigade attend a training session outside Goma in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Aug. 9, 2013.

From Bandung- Xiamen to Kazan Formation, Reunion and Re-energising the Oppressed

By Evaristo Haulle

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BANDUNG city in Indonesia is very famous for hosting the Asian-African Conference in 1955. This conference is also known as Bandung Conference. The conference was important for the birth of the Non-aligned Movement (NAM). The Conference was held on 18th- 24th April 1955 and was attended by 29 Heads of State and Government from the newly independent countries from Asia and Africa. The main leaders included President Sukarno of Indonesia who was the host of the conference, Premiers Zhou En-Lai of China, Jawaharlal Nehru of India, U Nu of Burma, and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt.

Non-aligned Movement was officially established in 1961 in Serbia for the purpose of serving the developing states from being brutalised by the two polars of NATO and Warsaw Pact. The Non-Aligned Movement is a forum with 120 member states. This is the forum that is not formally aligned with or against any major power bloc. NAM was instituted with the vision of furtherance interests of developing countries in the Cold War confrontation milieu. Globally, after the United Nations, NAM is the largest consortium of states. NAM was not a military alliance rather a political move to save them from the political and military ambitions of the two polars.

The time is changing and in fact it is changing very fast. Some challenges which were not solved by NAM were looking for other options to be realised. In fact, some non-aligned states were seemed to be aligned like Turkey, Philippines and Pakistan. Thus, more reorganisation was vital for a practical endeavour. The formation of Group 77 (G77) under United Nations was one of the options to unite the Global South members for the purpose of improving their economy and economic interactions. As the time went on, with the collapse of USSR, making USA the uni-

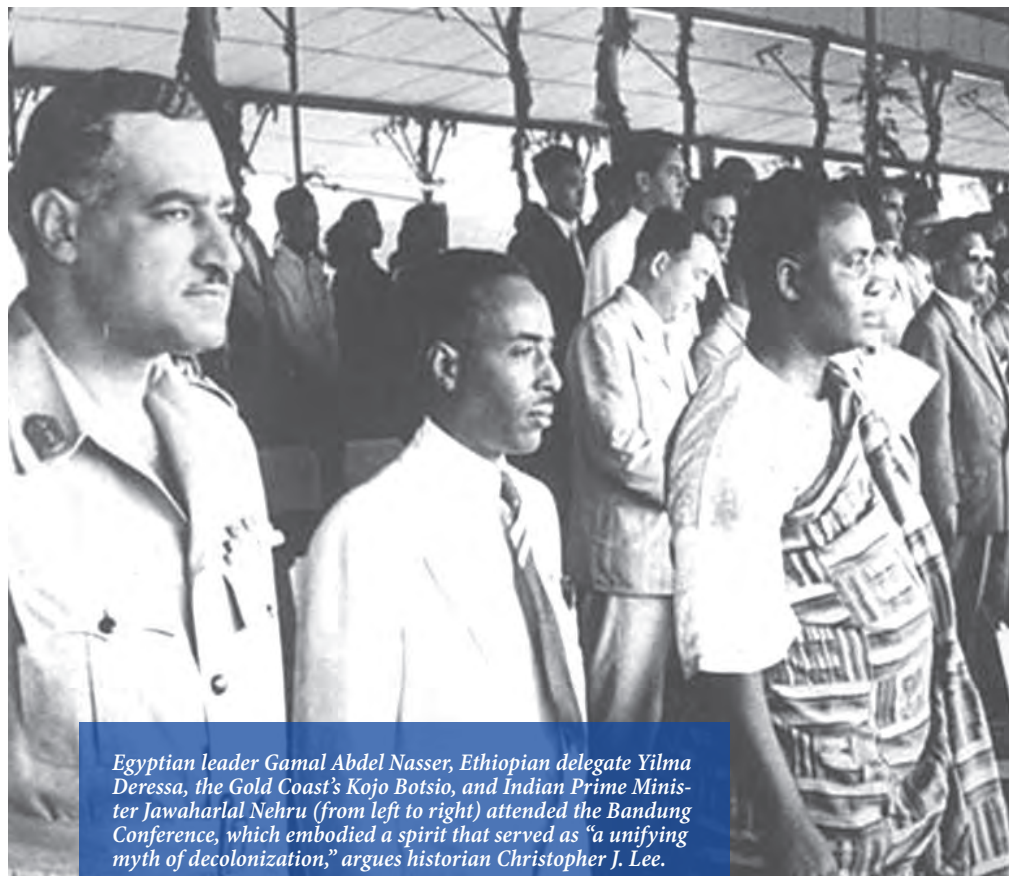
polar hegemonic state, NAM had to orient itself and position itself for not being a servant of USA. There is a change from bipolar to unipolar and multipolar. These changes necessitate the change of approaches and emphasis. As long as the NAM was not an economic platform, the forum of economic initiatives was apparent. BRICS has emerged as the solution to NAM's long time challenge.

Although China was not a member of NAM, since Bandung Conference, China has been a catalyst for the movement. With the organisation of the emerging markets, South-South Corporation under BRICS, the role of China is apparent. China and Russia being within the top ten world economies have played a unmistakable role of organising the emerging markets and thus posed a new threat to hegemonic powers and the exploitation masters in

the global arena. Global South under the leadership of BRICS and China in particular plays a great role of providing alternatives to development. Bretton woods institutions are threatened by the establishment of New Development Bank (NDB) in 2014 and Contingency Reserve Agreement (CRA). These two institutions serve at friendly conditions.

The inception of BRICS was in meeting of Hu Jintao, Manmohan Singh, and Vladimir Putin who were the then leaders of China, India, and Russia respectively, on the margins of the 2008 Group of 8 (G8) meeting in St. Petersburg in Russia (Russia was a member of the G8). Since its inception, China has played an important role of unifying other nations and providing leadership in the emerging markets.

It is evident that after a while of supporting African states in political



Egyptian leader Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ethiopian delegate Yilma Deressa, the Gold Coast's Kojo Botsio, and Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (from left to right) attended the Bandung Conference, which embodied a spirit that served as "a unifying myth of decolonization," argues historian Christopher J. Lee.

The Asian African Summit opened on April 22nd 2015 in Jakarta, Indonesia, kicking off commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference.



emancipation from colonialism, China did not play an active role to the extent that the West dominated the global socio-economic narrative and practice. With the fall of USSR paved a greater chance for the West to control the world. Currently as China has revamped its foreign cooperation through Global Security Initiative, Global Civilisation initiative, Belt and Road Initiative and Global Development Initiative, the West is restless. The re-emergence of

Russia has posed challenges to the West. The Global South space within the rims of BRICS seems to be material for economic development. BRICS solves the problem that NAM did not directly deal with.

BRICS host more than 52% of the World economic growth. This alarm is not good sign for the West economically. The Xiamen summit has not only proved the economic muscles of the bloc, but also political power to solve its own challenges as the tag of war existed between China and India were resolved amicably in the 9th summit where the entire world was expecting to be the downfall of BRICS. In addition, it is in this summit where the strategy for co-operation was established. The concept of global governance was seriously taken care of in this meeting thus making it an integral part of the BRICS dealing in attaining economic advancement. Recently, most of the nations are interested to join in BRICS so as to enjoy the benefits and push the agenda of global advancement in equal terms especially after BRICS summit in Johannesburg in 2023.

In the recent past the alarm of the west concerning intrusion of China in Africa has been increasing. It sounds like the outcry is a caution for Africa in the assumed exploitation to be introduced by China and allies, on one hand and fear to lose their influence on the other. The main question will be what kind of influence? What is the kind of relationship that existed between the West and Africa? Is it parasitic or mutu-

al? Who dominated Africa for the over 400 years of slavery and colonialism? What has been the situation in post-colonial states? Is it non-exploitative in nature? Why the west should be worried for Africa?

Such questions indubitably show the loose of the symphony to the West. As Africans are looking for the win-win situation, some still want to see Africa continues in the chain of economic bondage of being looted.

In 2024, BRICS which is considered to be the greatest world economy by 2050, will hold a meeting in Kazan, Russia for the purpose of receiving five new members who are Ethiopia, Iran, Egypt, Saud Arabia and United Arab Emirates. The members were endorsed by Johannesburg summit of BRICS in August 2023. The summit will also articulate the entire range of partnership and cooperation within the framework of BRICS on three fundamental trajectories namely politics and security, the economy and finance, and cultural and humanitarian issues. Africa as part of Global South is optimistic with the Kazan summit as it is going not only deepening the kind of cooperation amplified in Xiamen, but also strengthen the ties with other global south members thus leaving no one behind. In this situation then the developing countries will united and re-energised by BRICS to keep the spirit vibrant for the better world.

This year's conference in Kazan is of its own kind as the world is witnessing the direct confrontation and opposition of America and its allies. The world has shown clearly that it is tired with the influence of American hegemony. This is clearly shown by how Palestine responses to Israel, how Iran stands on the Gaza strip conflict. The unification of NATO over Ukraine is on the crossroad as German is slightly diverging from the norms. The statements provided by new leaders in Niger, Bukina Faso, Senegal bare another witness on the oppression to the Western dominance. These sediments of sedition to global hegemony pose a light for the global equality and a shared future. In order to realise this dream BRICS seems to be a unifying factor.



China and Tanzania's Enduring Friendship

By Dr. Phillip D. Daninga, Lecturer Mwalimu Nyerere Memorial Academy

ALTHOUGH Sino-African contacts have existed since ancient times, they were only formally recognized in 1956 when Egypt and China established diplomatic ties. As a result of this action, China was able to establish new ties with several African countries. Today, China is Africa's biggest trade partner and has also become a major economic player in Africa. The Chinese Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Africa has seen a noticeable increase in the last one decade. Could this be a result of a long lasting friendship between China and Africa?

1.0 Sino-Tanzania Friendship: Historical Background

China-Tanzania relations have a long history, dating back to the 15th century when isolated cases of people from the Far East travelled to the East African Coast to trade with the local chiefs. However official records of the first Chinese to come to East Africa was in 1906, when over a thousand Chinese laborers from poverty stricken families were brought to Tanganyika by the German Colonial Administration to help in construction of Tanganyika's first railway line linking the port of Dar es Salaam and Kigoma.

Tanganyika and Zanzibar, which later merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania established diplomatic relations with China in 1965. The Friendship Treaty between the People's Republic of China and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed by the late Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, Abeid A. Karume, for Tanzania and Chairman Mao Zedong, Premier Zhou En lai for China. Since then the relationship has continued to be very cordial. The Supreme Leader Deng Xiaoping, and others who came after Mao have furthered and cherished this relationship with Tanzania to date.

Five years after the signing of the Friendship treaty, (i.e. in 1970), the governments of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Republic of Zambia jointly awarded the Chinese government a multi-million dollar contract, to build the Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA), extending 1860 KM. The railway was meant to open up the central African landlocked states, of Zambia, Malawi and even DRC-Congo and to facilitate smooth transfer of exports from these countries to the outer world.

In addition to the construction of TAZARA, the Chinese government provided another soft-loan worth 169 £ million (213,372,634.90\$) to Tanzania to help in economic reconstruction initiatives.

Although the Chinese people were involved in the construction of both the Central corridor and Tazara railway lines, the objectives for construction of these two railway lines differed considerably. While the central corridor railway line was constructed by the Germans specifically to facilitate colonial administrative machinery operations into the hinterland, The Chinese constructed TAZARA to become

an economic lifeline to Tanzania and to open the entire Central Africa and Southern Africa region. In other words the central corridor railway was meant to facilitate the imposition of colonial administration over the people of Tanzania, Tazara Railway line on the other hand was build to champion economic growth of the people, not only of Tanzania and Zambia but the entire southern African region.

The relationship between China and Tanzania has therefore been consistently strong since 1964, resulting in significant political, economic, military, and cultural collaboration

President Mkapa further strengthened this partnership by leading the Tanzanian delegation to the China-Africa Cooperation Forum in 2000, highlighting the special connection that has existed since the 1960s. President Mkapa emphasized the historical significance of China's support during Tanzania's struggles against colonialism and apartheid, underscoring the shared values and perspectives the two countries hold on major international issues. This enduring relationship between Tanzania and China has stood



Chairman Mao meets Nyerere when during his first visit to China in 1965.

Visitors view Tingatinga paintings at the China Cultural Center in Dar es Salaam Tanzania on Nov. 1, 2022. The China Cultural Center in Tanzania has hosted an artworks exhibition named "Charming Tanzania--Tingatinga Painting & Ebony Carvings Exhibition" with a view to cementing cultural relations between the two countries.



the test of time, evolving into a multi-faceted partnership that benefits both nations

Currently, the relationship between China and Tanzania has been progressing positively, showing increased economic cooperation and cultural exchange. The strength of our relations has been emphasized by the exchange of high-level visits between the two countries. H.E President Xi Jinping's inaugural trip to Africa in March 2013, which included a visit to Tanzania as the first African nation he visited after assuming office, exemplifies a series of fruitful high-level visits. These visits ultimately have led to the signing of various socio-economic and trade development agreements. The two nations have maintained their collaboration in various sectors such as healthcare, education, culture, agriculture, information and communication technology (ICT), trade, tourism, energy, and infrastructure development.

Over the years, China has continually extended financial and technical assistance to Tanzania to help in implementation of various projects like the TAZARA Railway line, Mbarali Rice Farm, Friendship Textile Mills Ltd, Kiwira Coal Mine, Chalinze Water Supply Project and the Construction of Muhimbili Cardiology Training

and Open Heart Surgery Centre. Other projects include the establishment of the Agricultural Demonstration Centre in Morogoro, Construction of the National Stadium with a seating capacity of 60,000 people, construction of the Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre, and the Office Building of the Foreign Ministry and most recently the construction of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School in Kibaha.

2.0 International Cooperation

International cooperation involves the coordination of actions between independent and self-interested nations, allowing them to potentially achieve a mutually beneficial outcome (Paulo, 2014). The theory of comparative advantage and gains from trade provides a basic framework for understanding international cooperation. This theory assumes the existence of two firms from different countries operating in conditions of perfect competition in both goods and factor markets. By recognizing the varying levels of productivity between the two countries, it is expected that a price differential will emerge, leading to the possibility of international specialization and trade that benefits both parties. Consequently, each country will be compelled to specialize in the production of goods

in which it has a comparative advantage over its competitor.

Regrettably, the reality of the world is much more complex, and the idea of free trade relying on comparative advantage is unrealistic due to various factors. Two factors stand out. Firstly, smaller nations lack the influence to dictate the prices of their exports, undermining the case for comparative advantage. Secondly, countries impose tariffs that hinder the unrestricted flow of goods between trading nations. It is within this framework that the perception of international cooperation has evolved over the recent decades, which I will now delve into more extensively.

Thomas Schelling, a trailblazer in the realm of international cooperation, introduced what is known as the Strategy of Conflict, as referenced by Dai, Snidal, and Sampson in 2017. This strategy posits that when states find themselves at odds with conflicting objectives, they are compelled to work together in order to achieve common goals. Consequently, they are driven to partake in strategic interactions or collaborative efforts.

Earlier studies on international cooperation have highlighted the significance of anarchy and the possibility of coercion by more powerful parties to achieve cooperation. However, this ap-



People lay flowers during a memorial ceremony at the Chinese experts' cemetery at Pugu on the outskirts of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on April 3, 2023. Tanzanian senior government officials on Monday joined the Chinese community living in the country at the Tomb-Sweeping Day memorial ceremony for Chinese experts who died during the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and the implementation of other China-Tanzania cooperation projects.

proach may not be effective in practice due to the prisoner's dilemma, where there is a disincentive for parties to cooperate even if it leads to a win-win situation. Rational parties are compelled to cooperate in the long run, despite the presence of anarchy, as it offers long-term benefits. The folk theorem extends from instances where cooperation results in mutual gains among the involved parties. It is important to note that mutually beneficial cooperation is not automatic and can only occur under specific circumstances, which have

been extensively documented. In his perspective, war arises from the failure of states to find peaceful means of cooperation.

International cooperation is not only based on reciprocity but also on reputation. Reciprocity, as a fundamental principle, implies that if one party cooperates with another, there is a higher likelihood of receiving cooperation in return. Conversely, if one party defects or fails to cooperate, it can hinder the continuation of cooperation. Based on the historical perspectives,

it is obvious the cooperation between China and Tanzania hinges not only on reciprocity but also on reputation.

2.1 Sino-Africa cooperation

Sino-African cooperation is, to some extent, the product of a long history that was mainly informed by socialistic ideological ties. Ideology informed cooperation was believed to be superior to its alternatives because it was based on the idea that it would be equally beneficial for all the cooperating partners. This belief is easy to understand.



July 1976: President Nyerere (right) watches as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia greets Chinese Vice-Premier Sun Chien at the handing over ceremony of the Tanzania-Zambia railway.



Chinese and Tanzania workers built TAZARA railway together.

Unlike their capitalist and imperialist counterparts, socialist ideas and ideals were not believed to have predatory tendencies. As early as 1963, the then-Prime Minister Zhou Enlai visited ten African countries and announced the well-known “Eight Principles of Foreign Economic and Technological Assistance” These principles were designed to compete simultaneously with the “imperialists” (the United States) and the “revisionists” (the Soviet Union) for Africa’s approval and support.

2.2 Tanzania and the FOFAC

The Forum on China-African Cooperation (FOCAC) was launched in 2000 by the joint ministerial conference in

Beijing with the aim of providing an institutional arrangement for promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the two parties in implementing China’s foreign Policy agenda.

Since then, Sino-African cooperation has changed from being driven solely along ideological lines to a more institutionalized framework. Sino-African cooperation is now based, more practically, on a framework called the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC), which provides an institutional arrangement for promoting bilateral and multilateral cooperation between the two parties in implementing China’s foreign policy agenda

On the African side, FOCAC was welcomed with great enthusiasm as ev-

idenced by the statement by Tanzania’s former president the late Benjamin William Mkapa who said that “FOCAC captures not only the spirit of the long established and cherished bond of friendship, but also consolidates the already existing wider cooperation in political, Economic, social, technical and cultural fields”. Thus, he defined this new initiative as “the framework for the construction of new China-Africa partnership intended to make a positive contribution to the struggle against poverty, diseases, indebtedness and globalization. At the country level, Tanzania’s bilateral trade with China as a result of FOCAC has significantly continued to grow while the Chinese foreign investment in Tanzania con-

tinued to soar with Chinese companies investing in Tanzania increasing

President Xi Jinping has also in recent time emphasized the future direction of China towards Africa, and the priority the country places on a positive relationship with Africa. Xi emphasizes five pillars on which the relationship is founded: a commitment to political equality and mutual trust, emphasizing that Africa belongs to the African people and that African affairs should be decided by the African people; a commitment to mutually beneficial cooperation leveraged on mutual political trust; enriching cultural exchanges; mutual assistance in security; and a commitment to solidarity and coordination in international affairs.

A number of African nations view FOCAC as a favourable arrangement that can help break the continent free from a cycle of reliance. This perception stems from the belief that FOCAC is built upon five crucial principles that are seemingly absent in the practices of traditional development partners in Africa. These principles encompass mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in internal affairs, equal rights and reciprocal benefits, and peaceful coexistence.

Since 2013, FOCAC has been implementing the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which primarily focuses on financing physical infrastructure projects such as ports, rail lines, and other developments across Asia, Europe, and Africa. China aims to utilize this strategy to expand its market reach, secure access to natural resources. However, critics argue that this program has burdened developing nations with overwhelming debts and heightened their dependence on China.

3.0 Sino-Tanzania Economic and Trade Growth

Sino-Tanzania friendship has continued to strengthen as can be witnessed in Economic and trade growth between the two countries. Several agreements have been signed. For instance, the PRC and the URT signed several agreements and protocols over the years. These in-



Staff members work at a site of Tanzania's Central Railway Line rehabilitation project undertaken by China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation in Tanzania, April 15, 2019.

clude the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation in June 1964, the Trade Agreement in February 1965, and the Agreement on the Construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway in September 1967. Additionally, there was the Barter Trade Protocol in March 1984, the Agreement on the Establishment of a Joint Economic and Trade Commission in August 1985, and the Framework Agreement for the Provision of an Interest Subsidized Preferential Credit in 1996 and 1997. These agreements and protocols demonstrate the commitment of both countries to strengthen their economic and trade relations (Leonard and Lin, 2023).

Over the past 26 years, China's exports to Tanzania have experienced a consistent growth rate of 16.7% annually. Starting from \$93.2 million in 1995, these exports have soared to \$5.14 billion in 2020. In September 2023, China's exports to Tanzania reached \$768 million, while imports amounted to \$161 million, resulting in a trade surplus of \$607 million. Comparing September 2022 to September 2023, China's exports witnessed an increase of \$40.9 million (5.62%) from \$727 million to \$768 million, whereas imports surged by \$53.1 million (49.4%) from \$107 million to \$161 million.

China has made significant strides in economic reform and opening up since the late 1970s, which has created fresh prospects for further expanding and strengthening the existing bilateral cooperation. It is worth noting that China-Tanzania bilateral relations have been established since the 1960s and have experienced rapid development in recent years. Notably, there have been successful joint ventures between China and Tanzania, such as the transformation of Friendship Textile Co. (URAFIKI) into Tanzania-China Friendship Textile Corporate Ltd in 2016. The Chinese government invested US\$ 5.5 million (51%) in this venture, resulting in increased profits and job opportunities. Additionally, the Chinese-Tanzania Joint Shipping Company, with equal ownership (50% each), has a capital of TZS 17.2 billion (US\$ 15.5 million). These joint ventures serve as exemplary instances of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two nations.

By the end of 2016, over 140 Chinese companies had completed registration with the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC) and the Business Registrations and Licensing Agency (BRELA). These companies were engaged in labor contracts and service provision

within Tanzania. Out of these registered companies, three were involved in agriculture, with a total investment of US\$ 49.33 million.

Additionally, there were 11 companies in the manufacturing sector, with an investment of US\$ 54.12 million. Furthermore, two companies were operating in the solid mineral industry with an investment of US\$ 11 million, while one company was in the shipping sector with an investment of US\$ 5 million. Moreover, there were 13 companies in the construction industry, with a combined investment of US\$ 12.4 million, and two companies in the telecommunications sector. The official figures released by TIC indicate that on aggregate the Chinese share of FDI to Tanzania stood at 2.4% of total FDI flow to Tanzania between 2010 and 2016. The manufacturing sector received the lion's share of the total Chinese FDI, during the period, followed by agriculture and natural resources. Today China is the biggest investor in Tanzania, as well as the largest exporter of goods to Tanzania. The investment volume reached 7 billion USD in 2019, trade volume between China and Tanzania reached 3.9 billion USD. China ranks as Tanzania's fifth-largest export destination (CAP, 2020).

Trade between Tanzania and China has experienced robust and healthy growth despite shocks of COVID-19 that caused the global economic slowdown. This has significantly contributed to the economic development of both countries. In 2014 for instance, the bilateral trade volume reached 4.3 billion US dollars, underscoring the extensive economic cooperation between China and Tanzania. China at this time emerged as the second largest foreign investor in Tanzania, with investments totaling USD 2.5 billion. Furthermore, over 500 Chinese companies established operations in Tanzania, creating 150,000 job opportunities for the local population. China now stands as Tanzania's largest trading partner, with approximately 350,000 Tanzanians involved in various activities related to Sino-Tanzania trade.

In the past years, China has pro-



May 21, 2014: Tanzanian students at an exhibition on Chinese higher education, science and technology in Dar Es Salaam, capital of Tanzania.

vided Tanzania with grants, concessional loans, and commercial loans amounting to USD 1.942 million to support various projects across different sectors. The EXIM Bank of China has approved a total of 11 billion RMB to finance a range of projects in Tanzania, with a specific focus on infrastructure systems. Notable development initiatives facilitated by the Chinese Government in partnership with the Tanzanian government encompass the National ICT Broadband Infrastructure Project, the Mtwara-Dar Gas Pipeline, and the Zanzibar International Airport Terminal. Additionally, there are upcoming projects such as the North East Power Transmission Lines and Mpigaduri Port.

4.0 How China Reforms Impacted Tanzania's Economy

Since China faced challenges, it opted to shift away from a closed economy and instead implemented economic reforms in late 1970s. These reforms included promoting exports and reducing imports. As a result, the GDP grew by approximately 10% annually, leading to a significant reduction in poverty for over a quarter of the population. China's growth has surpassed all expectations, propelling it to an

upper-middle-income status and positioning it as the world's second-largest economy. This remarkable progress has not only elevated China's standing but has also had a positive impact on other nations, particularly developing countries like Tanzania, through increased trade and investment opportunities.

China escapes the burdens of colonialism and emphasizes its commitment to cooperation driven by ideology. Their main focus lies in funding robust infrastructure projects, in contrast to conventional donor nations that prioritize softer infrastructures and the promotion of democracy. China's loans to Africa often come with fewer requirements concerning domestic affairs, while traditional donor countries typically insist on governance enhancements. Moreover, Chinese companies are perceived as more competitive due to their economic efficiency, cost-effective labor, and willingness to invest in politically precarious regions.

Chinese involvement in Africa has sparked various interpretations in an effort to address the intriguing question of why a developing nation with a population much poorer than traditional donors would provide foreign aid. Some view Chinese assistance as a way to leverage China's development

model to establish new markets and economic alliances. Others see it as exploitative resource acquisition or the strategic pursuit of political objectives. However, explanations centered on rational self-interest overlook China's extensive history as a donor spanning over sixty years, and fail to consider the unique historical ties that China maintains with individual African nations like Tanzania. To date, the bi-lateral trade and Chinese economic activity in Tanzania is far more significant than in the 1970s.

5.0 Is China Africa's Favourite Donor than the Traditional Donors?

A study by Kinyondo (2019) assessed whether Sino-African cooperation differed from the cooperation Africa has with traditional Development Partners (DPs) such as the United States, European Union members, Scandinavian countries, and Japan. In this study, he showed that, China and traditional DPs aim at defending and promoting their national economic interest and that, they all seek to exploit Africa's abundant natural resources and other raw materials, and all seek to use Africa as a ready-made market for their finished products.

However, if you look at the cooperation between China and Tanzania, the difference is clear. The cooperation between the two countries has been fruitful and friendlier as compared to that between Tanzania and her traditional development partners especially in terms of infrastructures Tanzania has gained. Some question whether there is equality in cooperation between China and Tanzania. Given the differences in development, it is obvious equality may not be real but rather it is a cooperation and friendship with mutual respect and mutual gains under win-win situation. For instance, Tanzania was among the initial recipients of the Chinese infrastructure development efforts in Africa. Notably, the Chinese constructed the renowned Tanzania-Zambia Railway Association (TAZARA), a railway that stretched from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, to Kapirimposhi, Zambia, during the period of 1970 to 1975. This

project, although costing the lives of 65 Chinese individuals, also involved the provision of a zero-interest loan amounting to US\$150 million. Even amidst the Cold War, China continued to extend both economic and military support to Tanzania, resulting in the construction of numerous significant infrastructures by Chinese companies within the country.

Furthermore, the difference between China as a donor and the traditional donors lies in the fact that, many African countries assume cooperation with China is based on five critical values that are seemingly never practiced by traditional DPs in Africa. These values include (1) mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, (2) mutual non-aggression, (3) mutual non-interference in internal affairs, (4) equal rights and reciprocal benefits, and (5) peaceful co-existence (Enuka 2010; Songtian, 2018). However, Tanzania's international relations is governed by her foreign policy focusing on economic diplomacy to secure the core national interest as a sovereign state. Under her foreign policy principle of support for the practice of the policy of non-alignment and South-South cooperation, Tanzania relations with other nations and international entities are also, inter-alia, driven in line with economic interests. This is what Tanzania has been up to in choosing her cooperation partners.

6.0 How to Strengthen Sino-Tanzania Friendship and Cooperation

China and Tanzania must prioritize the enhancement of their mutually beneficial relationship, encompassing political, social, and economic diplomacy, as well as trade and technology. It is crucial that business agreements and investment decisions are made with the aim of ensuring mutual advantages for both parties. Respondents from various backgrounds consistently emphasized the importance of China developing local content in Africa.

There is this perception among many Africans including Tanzanians that, Chinese companies produce low quality products to African countries



including Tanzania. In this regard, the Regulatory Authorities in Tanzania should assist the government in making sure that, there is no entry for the low quality products to fill local markets in the Country.

In the face of globalization, investors come with the aim of obtaining maximum benefits or super profits from the investment they make. Hence, Tanzania should be on alert in protecting her natural resources by enhancing the Government officials' negotiation skills in various engagements with China. Crabtree (2018) has demonstrated that, "China knows what it wants from Africa but most African countries don't have a strategy vis-a-vis China." It is imperative for Tanzania to learn from China from her formal framework of Cooperation in FOCAC. Tanzania therefore has to have a well-articulated framework for cooperation with China in order to have a healthy and equitable friendship and cooperation with China.



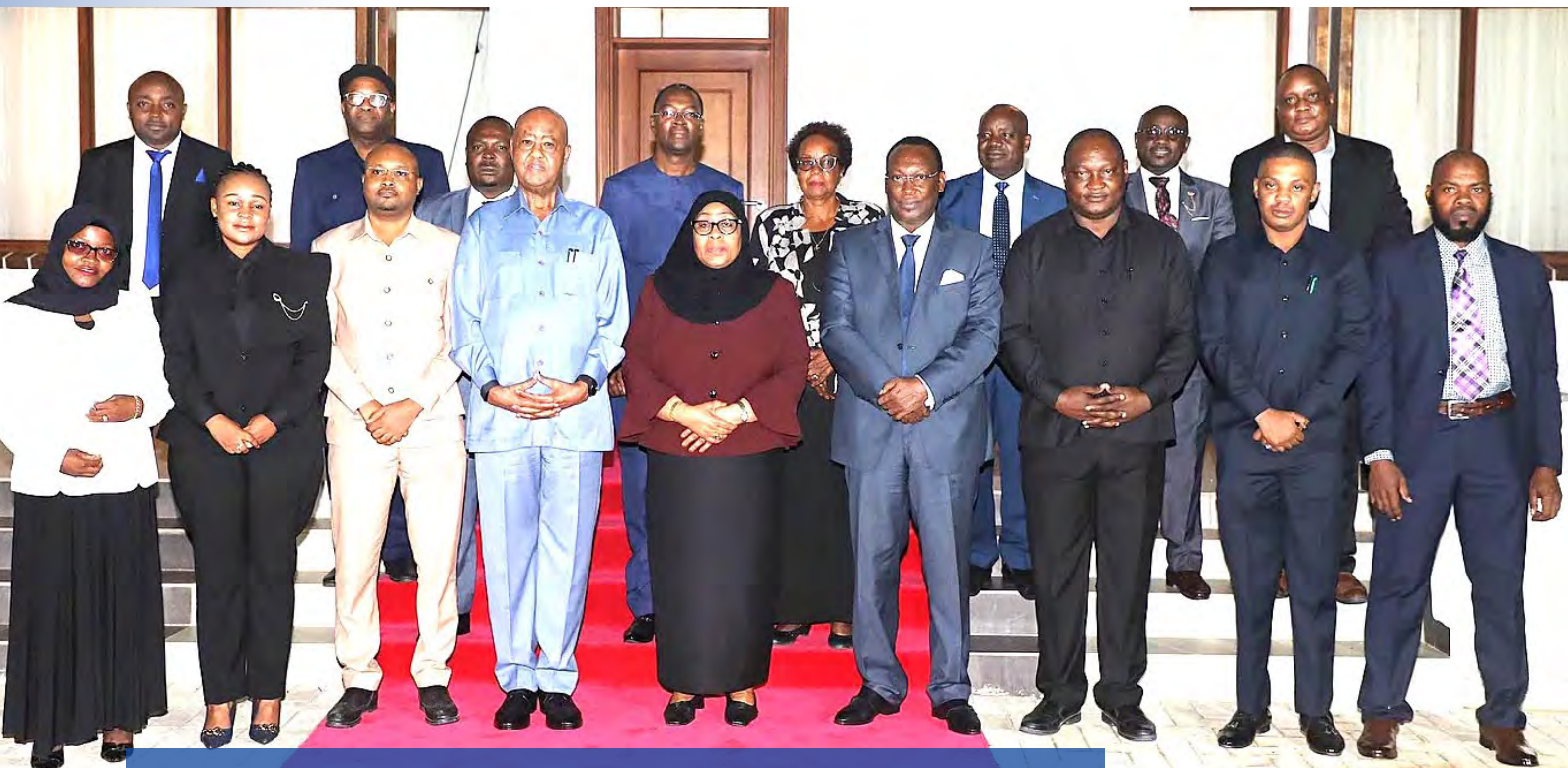
About 40 people with Chinese tour operators and media houses arrived in Tanzania's Zanzibar at the start of a familiarization mission to open up Tanzania's tourism market to China. "This initiative is aimed at opening up our market to China," said Hafsa Mbamba, executive secretary of the Zanzibar Commission for Tourism.



Tanzanian teachers sing a Chinese song at the 10th-anniversary celebration of the Confucius Institute at the University of Dar es Salaam in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on July 1, 2023.

How Samia's Visionary 4Rs Agenda Drives Country's Transformation

By Professor Marcellina Chijoriga,
Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School



Tanzania's President Samia Suluhu Hassan (front row 5th from left) after her Jan 3, 2023 meeting with leaders of opposition parties at the Magogoni State House in Dar es Salaam.

In the midst of challenges, Tanzania stands at a critical juncture under the leadership of President Samia Suluhu Hassan. Since assuming office, President Suluhu has championed a holistic approach encapsulated in her vision of the “4Rs” – Resilience, Reform, Reconciliation, and Rebuilding. These pillars serve as a roadmap for Tanzania's development, focusing on fostering stability, progress, and inclusivity. This article explores the significance of President Suluhu's 4Rs, particularly emphasizing the transformative impact of her reform and rebuilding initiatives, supported by engagements with the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation

(FOCAC) and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

The 4Rs provide a strategic framework for Tanzania to navigate its participation in the BRI and the FOCAC. By prioritizing reform and rebuilding efforts across various sectors, Tanzania aims to leverage these initiatives to foster sustainable development, attract investment, and enhance regional cooperation. Furthermore, President Suluhu's reform and rebuilding efforts, coupled with Tanzania's engagements with FOCAC and BRI, have contributed to the country's development across various sectors, fostering infrastructure development, economic growth, and

social progress.

Reform

President Suluhu's presidency is marked by a resolute commitment to reform various sectors within Tanzanian society. This dedication underscores the significance of addressing key challenges and embracing transformation across multiple fronts. Let's embark on an exploration of the pivotal areas of reform and their far-reaching implications.

Economic Reform

President Suluhu's economic reforms aim to stimulate growth, attract invest-

ment, and diversify the economy, aligning with Tanzania's participation in the BRI and FOCAC, which necessitate a robust and diversified economy. These encompass various strategies, including:

President Suluhu's economic reforms have focused on industrialization and trade promotion, aligning with China's interest in supporting African countries' industrialization efforts through FOCAC. This collaboration has led to increased Chinese investments in Tanzania's manufacturing sector (FOCAC, 2018).

Tanzania has secured significant funding and support from Chinese investments through FOCAC and BRI for large-scale infrastructure projects, such as the Bagamoyo Special Economic Zone and the construction of the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Dodoma Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) (Xinhua, 2021).

Diversifying the economy to align with goals of attracting investment and enhancing trade partnerships (Tanzania Investment Centre, 2021). Streamlining bureaucratic processes, combating corruption, and improving the business climate, all critical for enhancing Tanzania's economic resilience (World Bank, 2023). Implementing trade facilitation measures to streamline trade processes and reduce barriers to commerce. This involves modernizing customs procedures, enhancing port infrastructure, and improving trade facilitation services to expedite the movement of goods (Tanzania Revenue Authority, 2023). Introducing the Electronic Single Window System to simplify import/export procedures (World Bank, 2022). Enhancing governance structures to improve transparency and efficiency, qualities attractive to foreign investors involved in BRI projects.

Efforts to combat corruption have been made, strengthening the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) (PCCB, 2023). Anti-corruption measures are vital for ensuring that investments from BRI and FOCAC benefit Tanzanians equitably and trans-

parently. The Whistleblower Protection Act provides legal protection to individuals reporting corruption, encouraging transparency and accountability within public institutions (Government of Tanzania, 2015). Promoting entrepreneurship through support for small businesses and startups, such as the Tanzania Entrepreneurship Development Program (TEDP) (Tanzania Development Trust, 2024).

Improving Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) by encouraging collaboration between the public and private sectors to develop infrastructure and deliver public services. PPP frameworks and projects help mobilize private sector investment, promote efficiency, and enhance service delivery (Tanzania Investment Centre, 2022).

Governance Reform

President Suluhu emphasizes transparency, efficiency, and accountability within governance structures. Strengthening institutional frameworks and combatting corruption are pivotal for fostering trust and promoting good governance (Open Government Partnership, 2020). Tanzania has benefited from capacity building programs and technical assistance facilitated through FOCAC to strengthen governance institutions, enhance transparency, and improve public service delivery (FOCAC, 2021).

Additionally, governance reform include Digital Governance Initiatives where digital technologies have been embraced to enhance government service delivery and citizen engagement. These initiatives include the development of online platforms for e-government services, digital identity systems, and open data portals (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, 2023).

The Public Sector has undergone reforms to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of public sector institutions. This involves organizational restructuring, performance management systems, and capacity-building programs aimed at enhancing public

service delivery and governance (Public Service Commission, 2022). These include the recent reforms of the state-owned enterprises.

Criminal Justice Reform

Fairness and adherence to the rule of law are essential aspects of President Suluhu's criminal justice reforms. Enhancing access to justice and addressing systemic inequalities contribute to a more equitable legal framework (Ministry of Justice, 2022).

Efforts in criminal justice reform include Legal Aid Expansion. There is a focus on scaling up legal aid services to ensure access to justice for all citizens, especially vulnerable and marginalized populations. This involves expanding legal aid clinics, recruiting more legal aid officers, and providing training to enhance legal representation (Legal Services Facility, 2023).

Furthermore, efforts are being made to promote community-policing initiatives aimed at enhancing trust and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and local communities. These programs focus on community engagement, crime prevention, and building positive police-community relations (Tanzania Police Force, 2022). President Suluhu's comprehensive approach to reform encompasses economic, governance, and criminal justice sectors, reflecting her commitment to fostering transparency, accountability, and social justice in Tanzanian society.

Rebuilding

President Suluhu's vision of rebuilding encompasses various sectors crucial for Tanzania's development, which also align with the objectives of BRI and FOCAC. It's worthwhile examining the key areas of rebuilding and their impact:

Infrastructure Rebuilding

Enhancing infrastructure aligns with BRI's focus on connectivity and trade facilitation, making Tanzania more attractive for investments and a key player in regional trade networks. Ex-

One of the newly furnished medical and health centres in Tanga, Tanzania.



amples include construction of the Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Dodoma Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) funded by Chinese investment, aiming to enhance transportation infrastructure and improve connectivity within Tanzania and the wider East African region (Xinhua, 2021), energy infrastructure -Tanzania's collaboration with China on energy projects (Daily News, 2022). Furthermore, digital infrastructure - investments in digital infrastructure to improve internet connectivity and access to digital services, including the Tanzania National Broadband Network (TNBN) (Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, 2023).

Healthcare and Education Rebuilding

Investing in healthcare and education aligns with FOCAC's emphasis on human capital development, ensuring Tanzania's workforce is skilled and healthy for BRI-related projects. The construction of new hospitals and schools across Tanzania, supported by both domestic and international funding, aims to improve access to healthcare and education services, particularly in rural areas. For example Healthcare System Strengthening in Collaboration with China on healthcare projects (China Daily, 2020), Educational infrastructure development and teacher training programs (Tanzania Ministry of Education, 2020) and implementation of digital learning

platforms and initiatives to improve access to education, particularly in rural areas (Tanzania Ministry of Education, 2023).

Strengthening healthcare workforce capacity through training programs and partnerships with international institutions. Initiatives to train doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals enhance service delivery and healthcare system resilience (Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, 2023).

Economic and Social Services

Rebuilding

Strengthening economic and social services contributes to poverty reduction, a shared goal of both FOCAC and BRI, fostering sustainable development and inclusive growth.

Rural Healthcare Access

Enhancing access to healthcare services in rural and underserved areas through the establishment of health centres and mobile clinics. Outreach programs and community health worker training initiatives improve healthcare access and outcomes in remote communities (Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, 2023).

Economic and Social Services

Rebuilding

The Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), supported by international donors, implements social protection programs targeting vulnerable populations to alleviate poverty and enhance social inclusion.

Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

Improving access to clean water and sanitation facilities is essential for public health and economic development. Initiatives to upgrade water supply systems and build sanitation infrastructure help address water scarcity and improve hygiene standards (Tanzania Ministry of Water, 2022).

Housing and Urban Development

Investment in affordable housing and urban development projects is crucial for addressing housing shortages and improving living standards. Programs to construct low-cost housing units and upgrade urban infrastructure contribute to sustainable urbanization and social development (Tanzania Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Human Settlements Development, 2021).

Technical and Vocational Education

Investing in technical and vocational education to equip youth with relevant skills for employment and entrepreneurship. Expansion of technical training facilities and curriculum development initiatives align with industry needs and promote economic growth (Tanzania Vocational Education and Training Authority, 2022).

Conclusion

President Samia Suluhu Hassan's 4Rs provide a comprehensive framework for Tanzania's development journey. Through her emphasis on reform and rebuilding, supported by engagements with Belt and Road Initiative projects and engagements within the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, Tanzania is poised for sustainable growth, resilience, and prosperity. By implementing these reforms and rebuilding initiatives, Tanzania is not only enhancing its own development trajectory but also positioning itself as an attractive partner for the two initiatives.

Celebrating Six Decades of Tanzania-China Brotherhood: The Everlasting Tapestry

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In the realm of international relations, enduring partnerships are rare treasures, exemplifying the strength of diplomacy, mutual respect, and shared aspirations. The bond between Tanzania and China stands as a testament to such enduring friendship, with six decades of collaborative efforts shaping the socio-economic landscape of both nations. As we celebrate this milestone, it's imperative to reflect on the rich tapestry of achievements and the profound impact of Tanzania-China brotherhood on bilateral relations and beyond.

Historical Foundations

The diplomatic ties between Tanzania and China were formally established on December 9, 1964, setting the stage for a journey characterized by cooperation, solidarity, and shared development goals, according to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs & East African Cooperation.

Infrastructure Development

One of the most visible fruits of Tanzania-China brotherhood is the remarkable transformation of Tanzania's infrastructure landscape. Records by the Tanzania's Ministry of Works and Transport show that Chinese investments have played a pivotal role in the construction of critical infrastructure projects, including roads, bridges, ports, and airports. The Tanzania-Zambia Railway (TAZARA) stands as a symbol of this cooperation, linking the landlocked countries of Zambia and Tanzania to international markets and spurring economic growth in the region.

Economic Collaboration

Economic cooperation between Tanzania and China has flourished over the years, with trade and investment forming the cornerstone of bilateral relations. Chinese investments in Tanza-



Tanzanian Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation January Makamba speaks at a reception in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on April 15, 2024. China and Tanzania held the reception in Dar es Salaam on Monday to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

nia's energy, telecommunications, and manufacturing sectors have catalyzed growth and job creation, while Tanzanian exports, including agricultural products and minerals, have found eager markets in China, according to the World Bank reports. The Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has further deepened economic ties, offering new avenues for infrastructure development and trade facilitation. A recent example being the construction of the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) connecting Dar es Salaam and Morogoro.

Cultural Exchange and People-to-People Ties

Media reports show that Cultural

exchange and people-to-people ties have been integral to nurturing Tanzania-China brotherhood. Educational scholarships, cultural exchanges, and twinning arrangements between cities have fostered cross-cultural understanding and friendship. Tanzanian students studying in China and Chinese scholars in Tanzania have enriched academic discourse and contributed to the development of human capital in both countries. Furthermore, cultural festivals, art exhibitions, and language programs have celebrated the diversity of respective cultures, strengthening the fabric of our bilateral relationship between the two nations.

One of the recent initiatives in-



Tanzanian Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation January Makamba (2nd L, Front), Chinese Ambassador to Tanzania Chen Mingjian (1st L, Front) and other participants visit a photo exhibition during a reception in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on April 15, 2024.

clude the establishment of Confucius Institutes in Tanzania, promoting Chinese language education and cultural exchange. Equally the Tanzanian government's support for the teaching of Kiswahili in Chinese universities reflects a reciprocal commitment to linguistic and cultural exchange.

Healthcare Cooperation

In recent years, healthcare cooperation between Tanzania and China has garnered increased attention, particularly in the wake of global health challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic. China's provision of medical supplies, expertise, and technical assistance has bolstered Tanzania's healthcare infrastructure and response capabilities, according to the People's Daily, published in 2021. Additionally, collaboration in the areas of medical research, training, and capacity-building has paved the way for sustainable healthcare development and improved public health outcomes.

Recent collaborations include the donation of COVID-19 vaccines by China to Tanzania, contributing to the national vaccination campaign and efforts to curb the spread of the virus as reported by Xinhua News Agency. Fur-

thermore, joint initiatives in telemedicine and information exchange have strengthened healthcare delivery systems and facilitated knowledge sharing between medical professionals in both countries.

Environmental Conservation and Sustainable Development

Both Tanzania and China recognize the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable development in securing a prosperous future for generations to come. Collaborative efforts in wildlife conservation, forestry management, and renewable energy have underscored our shared commitment to preserving the natural resources and biodiversity that define the nations. Projects such as the construction of eco-friendly infrastructure and the promotion of clean energy technologies reflect our collective efforts to mitigate climate change and build resilient communities, according to the Tanzania Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism.

Recent endeavours include the signing of agreements between Tanzania and China to combat illegal wildlife trafficking and promote conservation initiatives, and joint research projects

focusing on sustainable agriculture and eco-tourism have aimed to balance economic development with environmental preservation, ensuring the long-term viability of Tanzania's natural ecosystems.

Conclusion

As people commemorate 60 years of Tanzania-China brotherhood, it is evident that the partnership has transcended geopolitical boundaries and evolved into a multifaceted alliance characterized by trust, cooperation, and mutual benefit. From infrastructure development and economic collaboration to cultural exchange and healthcare cooperation, the fruits of the friendship are woven into the fabric of countries' societies, enriching the lives of its citizens and strengthening the bonds that unite the two nations.

Looking ahead, the next chapter of Tanzania-China relations holds boundless opportunities for further collaboration and innovation. By harnessing the spirit of friendship and solidarity that has defined their journey thus far, people can overcome challenges, realize shared aspirations, and continue to build a future of prosperity and harmony for both nations and beyond.



The Secretaries General Meeting for The Mwailimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School was held at The Mwailimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School in Kibaha, Coast Region from January 23rd to 25th, 2024. The attendees, from left to right, were Comrade Fikile Mbalula, Secretary General of the African National Congress (ANC); Comrade Manuel Domingos Augusto, representing the Secretary General of the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA); Comrade Francisco Ussene Mucanheia, representing the Secretary General of the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO); Comrade Sophia Shaningwa, Secretary General of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); Comrade Dr. Emmanuel J. Nchimbi, Secretary General of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM); and Comrade Dr. O. M. Mpofu, Secretary General of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF).



The inaugural issue of "THE LEADERSHIP" magazine was launched on January 23, 2024, at Mwailimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School in Kibaha, Tanzania. From left to right, the attendees included Comrade Wang Heming, Director General of the International Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee and head of the delegation from China; Comrade Sophia Shaningwa, Secretary General of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO); Comrade Mohammed Said Mohammed, Deputy Secretary General of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) in Zanzibar; Professor Marcellina Chijoriga, Principal of Mwailimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School; and Comrade Munyaradzi Machacha, a member of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) politburo and Principal of the Hebert Chitepo School of Ideology.



Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School.

