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# 非洲动态信息摘报

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封面人物：

多哥总统

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- 不安全因素和气候变化是尼日利亚农业面临的最大威胁

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## 每月推荐

中非妇女交流与合作的历程、成效与展望

## 专家供稿

### China–Africa University Cooperation: Conceptual Trend and Its Practical Relevance, Innovative Mode

#### 中非大学合作：概念趋势及其实践相关性与创新模式<sup>1</sup>

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Since the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) was held in 2000, China and Africa have both advocated the expansion of cooperation in the field of education and human resources development, and China-Africa exchanges and cooperation on education have thus ushered in a historical process of fast development. The successive sessions of FOCAC ever since have put China-Africa education cooperation high on the agenda, where a series of initiatives and measures have been put in place, including expanding government scholarships, developing vocational education and training, launching the China-Africa Joint Research and Exchange Plan, China-Africa Joint Research Center, and the China-Africa Think Tanks 10+10 Partnership Plan as well as building the Luban Workshop. All of these have helped cultivate hundreds of thousands of professional and technical talents in Africa, and supported the enhancement of Africa's capacity in higher education. As universities serve as the main actors of international education cooperation, both China and Africa encourage universities to exercise greater autonomy and actively promote the establishment of high-quality cooperation mechanisms, so as to contribute to the common development of both sides. From the 20+20 Cooperation Plan for Chinese and African Institutions of Higher Education to the China-Africa

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Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism, and to the China-Africa Universities 100 Cooperation Plan, the cooperation between Chinese and African universities has continued to advance both horizontally and vertically.

## **PRACTICAL RELEVANCE OF CHINA-AFRICA UNIVERSITY COOPERATION**

In 2009, the Fourth FOCAC Ministerial Conference formulated the "Sharm-El Sheikh Action Plan", where the Chinese government initiated the implementation of the 20+20 Cooperation Plan for Chinese and African Institutions of Higher Education (hereinafter referred to as the 20+20 Cooperation Plan). 20 Chinese universities and 20 African universities were selected to establish a new mode of “one-to-one” inter-university cooperation, marking the change of China-Africa education cooperation mode from government-led to university-led. Over the past ten years, the 20+20 Cooperation Plan has promoted fruitful exchanges and cooperation between the partner universities of both sides, including establishing the mechanism for mutual recognition of academic degrees, conducting joint scientific research, faculty training, academic visits, mutual visits of students and faculty members, curriculum research and development, postgraduate training and other inter-national exchange programs.

First, China-Africa university cooperation is in line with the trend of internationalization of higher education. Internationalization is the basic logic of university development. Complete internationalization of education includes localization of international education and internationalization of local education. At present, the internationalization of Chinese higher education is in transition, therefore Chinese universities need to have a broader international vision, and shift from focusing on European and American universities to interacting with higher education institutions of other countries in the world, which will certainly include developing countries such as African countries. With the promotion of the 20+20

Cooperation Plan, 8 pairs of partner universities in China and Africa have jointly developed majors or courses, 11 pairs of partner universities have carried out joint academic researches, joint construction of laboratories, and joint publication, and some partner universities with mature conditions have made positive attempts to extend the space of overseas education. In 2013, Yangzhou University established the China-Sudan Modern Agricultural Technology Joint Research and Demonstration Center in the University of Khartoum in Sudan. In 2018, East China Normal University and the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania jointly established the University of Dar es Salaam-East China Normal University workstation. The cooperation between Chinese and African universities not only promotes the development of scientific research, as well as the exchange of the management system and governance experience, but also prompts both sides to re-examine the “west-ward” direction and path of internationalization.

Second, China-Africa university cooperation will boost the development of the internal driving force of education in Africa. Higher education is a “necessity” rather than a “luxury for the development of all countries. Africa is still a depression in the development of higher education in the world. In terms of scientific research, the investment in scientific research in African countries accounts for less than 1 percent of GDP, and the level of scientific research development is seriously uneven among different countries. Take scientific research publications as an example, 74 percent of Africa’s scientific output is completed by 11 percent of African countries, with South Africa and Egypt accounting for 25 percent and 22 percent respectively. In terms of the setting of majors, subject to the influence of the colonial system and the restrictions of insufficient funding, the setting of majors and personnel training in African universities have long been detached from the actual economic development of the country, with more than 70 percent of the graduates in liberal arts, resulting in a lack of skilled labor, outstanding structural problems in human resources, and a large-scale outflow of high-caliber talents. The 20+20 Cooperation Plan has offered high-quality

scientific research resources for African universities. For example, Southeast University has provided the University of Zambia with training and research cooperation projects in the fields of high-speed railway construction, vibration-damping technology, fiber-optic sensing technology, energy storage principles and technology, fuel cells and technology, which have effectively upgraded the skills and scientific research level of the university's faculty members in the relevant fields. Pierre Gomes, Minister of Higher Education, Research, Science and Technology of Gambia, said in a public speech, "Gambia does not have an up-to-date higher education system that can deliver competitive talents to Gambia. We need to develop in-depth cooperation with Chinese universities to reform our own education system so that education can become a key driver in shaping the future and promoting progress."

Third, China-Africa university cooperation promotes the sharing of ideas and knowledge between China and Africa. China-Africa cooperation requires not only economic and scientific strength, but also cultural and civilizational strength. In terms of China-Africa civilization exchanges and mutual understanding, the first and foremost thing is to understand each other's civilization and know each other's history, culture, politics, customs, national conditions and social conditions. Higher education institutions are powerful social and cultural organizations responsible for creating and spreading human culture and traditions. Chinese and African universities have both the responsibility and ability to hold high the banner of inter-civilization exchanges, and build intellectual consensus for the building of a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future. Within the framework of the 20+20 Cooperation Plan, partner universities of China and Africa are committed to building a continuous bilateral exchange mechanism to promote the exchange and sharing of ideas and knowledge between the two sides. For example, Donghua University and Moi University of Kenya have jointly organized seven sessions of the Sino-Africa International Symposium on Textiles and Apparel, which has played an active role in sharing the textile and garment cultures of China and Africa as well as empowering



the innovative development of China-Africa textile industry. Beijing International Studies University and Mohammed V University of Morocco have organized 13 consecutive China-Morocco Cultural Festivals to promote cultural exchanges between China and Morocco. Yangzhou University together with the University of Khartoum in Sudan, and Shanghai Normal University together with the University of Botswana, have jointly established the major of China Studies, aiming at cultivating “China hands” from Africa who understand the culture, historical process and governance experience of China, and in turn help Africa independently explore the paths of industrialization and development. From the perspective of academic autonomy, China-Africa partner universities focus on practical topics in areas of pragmatic cooperation between the two sides, which has effectively enhanced the autonomy of academic exchanges and the ability to discover knowledge of both sides.

### **CONCEPTUAL TREND OF CHINA-AFRICA UNIVERSITY COOPERATION**

In November 2022, the Chinese Society of Higher Education and the Association of African Universities signed a Memorandum of Understanding the Establishment of Cooperative Partnership, in which the two sides decided to set up the China-Africa Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism to gradually build up a network of China-Africa scientific research cooperation. In July 2023, the inaugural meeting of the China-Africa Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism was held in Namibia. In September of the same year, the Secretariat and Research Institute of the China-Africa Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism were set up in Beijing Foreign Studies University and Zhejiang Normal University respectively. In May 2024, 252 Chinese universities were included in the framework of the mechanism, and they have been gradually carrying out inter-university cooperation with African universities in many fields and in various types .

First, China-Africa university cooperation goes in the same direction of

educational reform in Africa. Africa is a relatively weak region in the world in terms of higher education system. At present, Africa is striving to bridge the gap between education and industry. In February 2024, the African Union released "Agenda 2063: The Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (2024-2033)", which proposes to reform the higher education in Africa: the net enrollment rate of higher education should be increased to at least 50 percent; 40 percent of university graduates are required to specialize in subjects related to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) disciplines; the contribution and conversion rate of scientific research results should be improved, so that by 2033, 50 percent of Africa's scientific output can be transformed into industrial innovation and business production.

China firmly supports Africa's development needs. At present, the China-Africa Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism has absorbed 252 universities as Chinese member universities to carry out joint research, talent cultivation, knowledge innovation, cultural understanding and other concrete cooperation with African universities. In order to dovetail with the goals of the second decade of the African Union, more than 70 percent of Chinese universities have focused on agriculture, health, resource development, environmental protection, digital education, and other specialized fields that are closely related to industrial development. The ten key areas of China-Africa university cooperation are closely aligned with the goals of the second decade of the African Union, which will effectively strengthen the consistency of action of all stakeholders, increase the utilization rate of resources, enhance the capacity building of African higher education, and improve the accessibility of the goals of Africa's educational transformation, thus injecting sustained driving force into Africa's development.

Second, China-Africa university cooperation values the advantageous resources of African universities. For quite a long time, China-Africa education cooperation has mainly relied on the financial and scientific research inputs of Chinese partner universities, with less attention paid to the advantages of African universities. In

fact, African universities also have relative advantages and unique resources. From the perspective of university rankings, some universities in South Africa, Ghana and Egypt have a remarkable performance. From the perspective of competitiveness of academic disciplines, clinical medicine, immunology, infectious diseases, microbiology, environmental and labor hygiene, social sciences and public health, chemistry, engineering and other disciplines have relative competitive strength. From the perspective of research resources, national security, ethnology, sociology, religion, poverty alleviation and eradication, environmental and ecological governance, intangible cultural heritage protection, language and other special disciplines have rich, diversified and unique research resources. From the perspective of international cooperation in academic disciplines, African universities cooperation with western countries in the fields of engineering technology, minerals, geology, resources, environment, agriculture, forestry, fishery, climate and ecology is more in-depth and more internationalized.

In view of this, China-Africa education cooperation needs to be adept at discovering, exploring, absorbing, linking, utilizing and transforming the characteristic elements and advantageous resources of African universities, thus reversing the imbalance of inputs between the two sides over a long period of time, and committing to enhancing the reciprocity and influence of the cooperation results and strengthening the sense of mission and fulfillment of the two sides.

Third, China-Africa university cooperation work to build a more balanced pattern of educational opening-up. Under the framework of the China-Africa Consortium of Universities Exchange Mechanism, a large number of Chinese universities have carried out inter-university cooperation and exchanges with various African universities. Chinese and African universities no longer focus only on the concepts and ideas of European and American universities, but pay greater attention to the contemporary development practices and experiences of both sides, and re-understand and re-interpret the core concepts of human civilization and

development, so as to enhance the autonomy of knowledge development in China and Africa. At the same time, the civilizations, and the governance experience of China and Africa, as well as the technology, knowledge and talents needed for cooperation and development under the frame-work of South-South cooperation, will become the new focus of academic discipline building, scientific research, talent cultivation, and international exchanges between universities of both sides.

As a result, Chinese and African universities will embrace new changes. For Africa, African universities will have the opportunity to get rid of the excessive dependence on the higher education system of the suzerain country, improve their own capacity building, and better meet the real development needs. For China, the situation that Chinese universities tend to “bring in” more than “go out” in the field of internationalization will be effectively improved, and the interaction and reinforcement between Chinese universities and higher education institutions of other countries will be promoted. Hence, the overall opening-up process of China’s higher education to the outside world will be accelerated, and a more balanced and well-conceived pattern of educational opening-up will be fostered.

### **INNOVATIVE MODE OF CHINA-AFRICA UNIVERSITY COOPERATION**

In August 2023, the China-Africa Leaders’ Dialogue was held in South Africa, where the Plan for China-Africa Cooperation on Talent Development was released. It was clearly proposed that on the basis of implementing the 20+20 Cooperation Plan for Chinese and African Institutions of Higher Education, China will launch the China-Africa Universities 100 Cooperation Plan (hereinafter referred to as the Universities 100 Cooperation Plan). In May 2024, the list of the 50 Chinese universities was released. This is not only a simple expansion of the number of China-Africa university cooperation, but also puts forward new requirements on the effectiveness of the cooperation, emphasizing the innovation of the cooperation mod

and practicality of the cooperation fields.

First, it advocates the mode of cluster synergy. The Universities 100 Cooperation Plan emphasizes that inter-university cooperation should be conducted in a cluster mode on joint scientific research, student exchange, mutual visits of teachers and talent cultivation. Cluster mode is a new type of cooperation mode different with decentralized and discrete cooperation. It requires changing the past mode of “ individual combat ” and transforming to a synergistic mode of elemental agglomeration. It requires target integration and reengineering of cooperation objects and project benefits, and systematic planning of cooperation resources such as human resources, finance, materials, and policy systems, and calls for collaborative actions.

The cluster mode includes at least two aspects of internal and external changes. Internally, a collaborative linkage mechanism within the university system should be established to further strengthen the regular communication and collaboration among the implementers of the universities, and to enhance the consistency of target generation and the integrated use of resources. Externally, the establishment of a more open cooperation mechanism is needed. For example, it's imperative to further strengthen the close connection with African continental, regional or professional organizations such as the African Union, and to strengthen multilateral cooperation with international organizations such as the UNESCO, the World Bank and other countries, as well as interact with the key industries of the Belt and Road cooperation. Cluster-based co-operation will greatly promote the intensification of internal resources and maximize external benefits, including linking talents, knowledge and technology among universities and industries to produce synergistic value chain effects. It will also help promote the effective flow of knowledge and technology, and generate a deep fusion of innovative technologies and factors of production, so as to contribute to industrial upgrading for greater economic and social development.

Second, it serves the major practical needs of China-Africa cooperation. China

and Africa are at different development stages and therefore face different development needs. China's economy has ranked second in the world for 14 consecutive years. Standing at the new stage of development, vigorously developing new quality productive forces has become a strategic choice for China to build its new national competitive advantages. As for Africa, affected by the international situation, market demand and other external challenges, the economic recovery and transformation process of African countries is slow, and the task of integrated development and industrialization remains urgent. It is the greatest practical need to find the converging point between different development tasks and the balance point between different stakeholders of both sides to deepen China-Africa cooperation.

The Universities 100 Cooperation Plan, in a cluster cooperation mode, links the talents, knowledge and technology of China and Africa to major theoretical and practical issues of the two sides, and then makes specific deployment regarding to different fields and categories. A batch of Chinese universities in the fields of science, technology, economics and trade focuses on accelerating the flow of knowledge and technology transfer in various industries with African universities, and cultivating qualified talents, so as to jointly respond to the challenges of the digital economy, green development, health industry and other "new economy" sectors as well as the realistic requirements of the differentiated development tasks of China and Africa. A batch of universities in the field of humanities and social sciences have made efforts to deepen the sharing of development concepts and social governance experiences, and to promote people-to-people exchanges and connectivity between China and Africa, so as to boost cooperation between the two sides in terms of perception and understanding.

Third, it optimizes the monitoring and evaluation system. Internationally, more and more attention is being paid to the tracking and evaluation of education cooperation projects, and immediate adjustment of follow-up strategies will be made based on the feedback of stage-by-stage results in order to improve the quality of

project implementation. As China-Africa university cooperation is in an important period of development, it is indispensable to build a set of monitoring and evaluation system with standardized procedures and scientific indicators.

In implementing the Universities 100 Cooperation Plan, we can learn from the experience of international monitoring and evaluation of education aid to Africa, and combine it with the specific practice of China-Africa university cooperation to improve the mechanism, optimize the design of indicators, strengthen the training of the evaluation team, and reasonably apply the results of the evaluation. It should be noted that the whole-process management centered on monitoring and evaluation aims at “chaining” it with resource allocation, giving full play to its role in lubricating and regulating. At the same time, it is necessary to pay full attention to the understanding and communication barriers brought by the differences in cultural and linguistic backgrounds between China and Africa. It is also important to take the initiative to strengthen cultural ex-changes and adaptive capacity building on both sides, so as to actively ensure that the utilization of resources for cooperation tends to be optimized.

Driven and led by the power of the Global South, “new globalization” is accelerating its pace. China and Africa are the most important partners of each other in the historical process of rejuvenation and prosperity. To accomplish great things, Chinese and African universities are duty-bound to strengthen exchanges and mutual understanding between Chinese and African civilizations, tell the good stories of sincerity, real results, amity and good faith in China-Africa cooperation, and promote the building of a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future.

## 政治动态

### 塞内加尔警察总长访问冈比亚以加强双边关系和安全合作

(原题: Senegal's Police Chief Visits Gambia to Strengthen Bilateral Ties, Security Collaboration)

来源: 自由网 (Foroyaa.net), 当地时间: 1月9日

作者: Ndey Sowe, 曾志芳译 董海娟校

原文链接: <https://foroyaa.net/senegals-police-chief-visits-gambia-to-strengthen-bilateral-ties-security-collaboration/>



塞内加尔警察总长马梅·塞杜·恩杜尔将军(Mame Seydou Ndour)于2025年1月7日至11日对冈比亚进行工作访问。

1月7日,恩杜尔将军抵达班珠尔国际机场时,受到了冈比亚警方高级官员的热烈欢迎,包括埃布里马·巴赫(Ebrima Bah)、帕特·贾洛(Pateh Jallow)、布巴·萨尔(Buba Sarr)、阿德琳·巴桑格赫(Adeline Basangeh)、穆斯塔法·东东(Mustapha Ndong)以及法马拉·乔巴特(Famara Jobarteh)等人。随后,恩杜尔将军及其随行人员被护送至酒店,为即将展开的工作做准备。

据冈比亚警方消息,恩杜尔将军及其代表团于1月7日周二下午访问了冈比亚的塞内加尔大使馆以及塞内加尔-冈比亚常设秘书处。这两次访问标志着恩杜尔将军工作行程的正式开始,此次出访旨在加强双边关系并推动在地区安全事务上的合作。

冈比亚警方表示,在塞内加尔大使馆,恩杜尔将军率领的代表团受到了由塞内加尔大使临时代办拉米内·姆巴耶(Mr. Lamine Mbaye)接待。此次会晤强调了团结与合作的重要性,双方发言人均强调了两国公民之间的共同目标与



相互尊重。作为友好象征，恩杜尔将军赠送了象征性礼物，彰显塞内加尔与冈比亚之间持久的伙伴关系。

访问结束后，恩杜尔将军及其代表团前往位于法贾拉的塞内加尔-冈比亚常设秘书处，受到大使埃尔·哈吉·伊布·博耶（El Hadji Ibou Boye）及其副手谢尔诺·奥马尔·巴里（Cherno Omar Barry）博士的热烈欢迎。两位领导人赞扬了冈比亚警方在促成这一历史性交流中的重要作用，并强调了在应对地区安全挑战中合作的重要性。

此次访问是自 1994 年以来，首位塞内加尔警察总长正式访问冈比亚。冈比亚警方表示，访问为双方进一步加强双边关系与区域安全合作奠定了基础。恩杜尔将军表示，双方将继续加强安全合作，并对冈比亚警方的热烈欢迎表示感谢。

冈比亚警方热烈欢迎恩杜尔将军及其代表团，并期待在这次意义非凡的访问期间进行富有成效的交流。

## 多哥外交部长对越南进行正式访问

(原题: Un vent de dynamisation et de renforcement des relations d'amitié et de coopération souffle sur Lomé et Hanoï)

来源: *Télégramme228(Lomé)*, 当地时间: 1月11日

作者: *Gabinho*, 毛雨静译 董海娟校

原文链接: <https://www.telegramme228.com/un-vent-de-dynamisation-et-de>



应越南社会主义共和国外交部长裴青山 (Bùi Thanh Sơn) 邀请, 多哥外交、合作与非洲一体化部长罗贝尔·迪塞 (Robert Dussey) 教授于 2025 年 1 月 8 日至 11 日对越南进行正式访问。此次访问旨在加强两国自 1975 年建交以来的友好合作关系。迪塞部长在受到越南国家元首梁强 (Lương Cường) 接见时转达了多哥总统福雷·埃索齐姆纳·纳辛贝 (Faure Essozimna Gnassingbé) 的指示。随后迪塞部长与越南农业农村发展部长黎明欢 (Lê Minh Hoan)、越南海防市人民委员会主席阮文松 (Nguyễn Văn Tùng) 会晤。双方重点讨论双边与多边性质的共同利益问题, 赞扬多哥与越南间友好合作关系, 并强调在团结、相互尊重和共赢伙伴精神上进一步加强两国在共同关心的领域内的合作, 满足两国人民的殷切期望。

为使两国合作更适应当前环境与两国战略选择, 双方同意审查并更新 1995 年签署的经济、商业、文化、科学和技术合作协定, 探讨两国在农业、旅游和港口等特定领域签署新协议的可能。为促进两国间政治交流与定期磋商, 两位部长签署了关于多哥与越南外交部政治磋商谅解备忘录。同时为了增进两国友好合作关系的知名度, 双方决定庆贺两国建交 50 周年纪念日。

在地区层面，越南外交部长裴青山祝贺多哥通过对话、磋商与调解等和平手段，促进西非次区域和平。在多边层面，两位部长期待多哥与越南在当今世界面临的主要挑战与问题达成一致意见，双方相互鼓励支持两国在共同国际机构内展开合作，特别是相互支持选举候选人。在农业和农村发展方面，双方相互讨论加强两国在农业领域合作的必要性。迪塞部长表示多哥从越南引进的水稻种植领域经验中受益匪浅，向越南政府表示多哥政府对越南改善多哥稻米种植提供技术支持的感谢。为支持多哥农业发展计划项目的实施，双方部长签署关于加强两国农业领域合作的意向书。此外双方还讨论了与世界银行（World Bank）、非洲开发银行（African Development Bank）等国际发展机构启动三角合作项目的可能性，特别是在多哥水稻开发方面的可能性。

迪塞部长还与海防市人民委员会主席阮文松讨论洛美自治港与海防自治港、多哥工商会与海防市之间建立伙伴关系的可能，以及洛美与海防之间结对的可能性。

在此次访问结束之际，迪塞部长向越南人民和政府表达衷心感谢，并邀请越南外交部长裴青山对多哥进行正式访问，裴青山接受了他的邀请。

## 利比里亚政府宣布准备启动国家发展议程

(原题: Gov't announces readiness to launch of Liberia's Development Agenda)

来源: 新曙光报 (*The New Dawn*) , 当地时间: 1月13日

尹开阳译 周依钊校

原文链接: [https://thenewdawnliberia.com/govt-announces-readiness-to-launch-of-liberias-development-agenda/#google\\_vignette](https://thenewdawnliberia.com/govt-announces-readiness-to-launch-of-liberias-development-agenda/#google_vignette)



利比里亚国家发展议程的启动标志着该国迈向包容性和可持续发展的历史性时刻。利比里亚财政与发展规划部长奥古斯丁·佩兹·恩加富安 (Augustine Kpehe Ngafuan) 表示, 利比里亚国家发展计划——“ARREST 包容性发展议程” (the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development ,AAID) 及各州发展议程 (the County Development Agendas) , 将于 2025 年 1 月 15 日在大巴萨州 (Grand Bassa) 的布坎南市 (Buchanan) 正式启动, 目前各项准备工作已一切准备就绪。

在接受采访时, 恩加富安部长强调, 该项议程的启动不仅仅是一场仪式活动, 更是国家发展进程中的一个关键里程碑。恩加富安部长指出, 利比里亚的国家发展计划通常有六年的规划周期, 与政治政权的任期相一致。每届新政府上任后, 均有责任根据执政党的政治宣言制定新的发展议程, 其体现了总统对国家的愿景与期望。

恩加富安部长表示, 这项国家发展计划的启动是国家广泛且包容的发展进程的关键, 涉及全国各地的主要利益攸关方。他强调, “ARREST 包容性发展议程”不仅是一份技术性文件, 更是一份路线图, 反映了总统对利比里亚未来的愿景。该文件呼吁采取行动, 强调了政府部门、发展伙伴、民间社会组织和其他利益相关者之间广泛的全国参与和合作的重要性。

“ARREST 包容性发展议程”的制定由一个专门的政府间技术团队负责监督，该团队与国家及地方层面的利益相关方以及独立顾问进行了全面磋商。该计划的路线图包括组建技术委员会、组织全国范围的利益相关方参与活动、汇总讨论结果、撰写初稿以及进行严格的验证过程。“ARREST 包容性发展议程”现将进入实施阶段，在这一阶段，它将引领利比里亚在各领域实现可持续和包容性发展，促进经济增长、减少不平等并改善所有利比里亚人民的福祉。

恩加富安部长承诺确保该计划目标的实现，并强调在国家迈入发展新篇章的过程中，全体利比里亚人民的全面参与至关重要。

在大巴萨州布坎南市举行的启动活动将汇聚政府官员、发展合作伙伴、民间社会团体和广大市民，共同见证这一充满希望和决心的时刻，标志着利比里亚为建设繁荣和包容性未来所迈出的重要一步。

## 经济动态

### 非洲开发银行在塞内加尔启动开创性能效项目

(原题: African Development Bank Launches Pioneering Energy-Efficiency Project in Senegal)

来源: 非洲开发银行 (African Development Bank), 当地时间: 1月13日

孟书凝译 周依钊校

原文链接: <https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/african-development-bank-launches-pioneering-energy-efficiency-project-senegal-80043>



非洲开发银行 (African Development Bank, AfDB) 批准向塞内加尔提供 851 万欧元贷款, 用于实施 “高效照明灯具推广计划” (Programme to Promote Efficient Lighting Lamps, PPLEEF), 这是一项推动该国能源效率提升的开创性举措, 标志着该银行首个完全专注于需求侧能源效率的投资项目正式落地, 为整个非洲的可持续发展树立了新标杆。

高效照明灯具推广计划通过替换传统白炽灯为现代发光二极管 (LED) 照明灯具, 将彻底改变塞内加尔的能源使用方式, 惠及达喀尔 (Dakar)、捷斯 (Thiès) 和久尔贝勒 (Diourbel) 地区的近 70 万户家庭及 8 万家小型企业。该项目将大幅节约能源、降低用电成本, 并显著减少碳排放, 其核心是创新的电费单融资模式, 消费者可通过每月节省的电费来偿还新灯具的费用, 确保了项目的普及性和可负担性。

非洲开发银行可再生能源与能源效率部门的首席能源效率官贾莱尔·沙布

舒布（Jalel Chabchoub）强调了该计划的深远意义：“高效照明灯具推广计划是塞内加尔政府对能源获取的可持续发展和普及承诺中的一个里程碑，该计划不仅将在高峰时段减少能源需求和消耗，还将通过电费单融资模式推动其他高效设备的引入。作为塞内加尔全国照明计划的第一阶段，高效照明灯具推广计划为塞内加尔乃至未来整个非洲的可持续能源发展奠定了基础。”

除了对塞内加尔的直接效益外，高效照明灯具推广计划还具有可复制性和可扩展性，可供其他非洲国家借鉴。通过降低能源消耗，该项目推迟了对昂贵电厂投资的需求，尤其是在用电高峰期。

塞内加尔能源经济与管理署（Agence pour l'Économie et la Maîtrise de l'Énergie, AEME）总干事马姆·库姆巴·恩迪亚耶（Mame Coumba Ndiaye）表示：“该项目将通过降低能源账单，对家庭和小企业的预算产生积极影响。它每年将节省超过 1.89 亿千瓦时的电力，缓解电网压力。这些节省下来的电力将用于增强电力供应，改善民众的用电条件。”从 2019 年至 2024 年，非洲开发银行已实现在非洲的能源项目中投资约 60 亿美元的承诺。

随着高效照明灯具推广计划的启动以及非洲开发银行与世界银行集团（World Bank Group）及其他合作伙伴共同推出的“300 任务”（Mission 300）计划的推进，非洲正在迈出缩小能源获取差距的重要步伐，这些努力彰显了非洲在可持续发展和能源公平方面的坚定承诺。

## 利比里亚通过 100%利润汇回和免税措施吸引尼日利亚投资者

(原题: Liberia woos Nigerian investors with 100% profit repatriation, tax exemptions)

来源: 分析家报 (*The Liberia investigator*), 当地时间: 1 月 13 日

作者: Kenneth Athekame, Taofeek Oyedokun, 彭宝仪译 蒋妍校

原文链接: <https://liberianinvestigator.com/business-news/liberia-woos-nigerian-investors-with-100-profit-repatriation-tax-exemptions/>



1 月 10 日, 在拉各斯举行的“发现利比里亚: 探索 2025 年利比里亚投资机会”活动上, 利比里亚国家投资委员会 ( Republic of Liberia National Investment Commission , NIC ) 主席杰夫·布利勃 ( Jeff Blibo ) 在概述该国农业、采矿、住房、房地产、旅游和交通等关键领域的发展情况后, 呼吁尼日利亚投资者和企业家探索该国巨大的经济发展潜力。

布利勃主席表示, 作为本国经济基石的农业部门为小农户和农业企业提供了重要发展机会。政府为改善基础设施、土地使用政策和市场准入所做的持续努力进一步增强了农业增长的潜力。此外, 布利勃主席指出, 利比里亚政府致力于营造对投资者友好的环境, 例如创建双货币体系 ( 允许以利比里亚元和美元交易 ) 以及推行政府激励措施 ( 100%利润汇回和免税 ), 并将利比里亚定位为西非经济创新中心。“利比里亚是一片充满希望的土地。” 主席希望尼日利亚商界领袖抓住时机, 建设两国之间更紧密的经济联系并实现互惠互利。

尼日利亚总统投资特使穆罕默德·巴 ( Mohammed M. Bah ) 表示利比里亚是一片充满投资前景的“绿地”, 利比里亚政府致力于创造对投资者友好的环



境，希望来自尼日利亚的投资者以开放的心态抓住机会。

利比里亚总统旅游特使克里斯托弗·奥纳努加（Christopher Onanuga）介绍了利比里亚尚未开发的旅游业潜力。利比里亚令人叹为观止的风景、丰富的文化遗产和多样化的野生动物可以成为可持续旅游业发展的支柱。他鼓励尼日利亚投资者抓住机会，将利比里亚转变为西非首屈一指旅游目的地。

活动负责人福拉米·奥拉瓦莱（Folami Olawale）表示，“我们相信，只有通过了解非洲并利用贸易和相互关系，才能实现真正的可持续增长。”他还表示，利比里亚与美元挂钩的经济体系可以为尼日利亚投资者带来的战略优势，在利比里亚产生的利润可以增加尼日利亚的外国直接投资（foreign direct investment, FDI)并稳定奈拉。

在会议期间，与会者提出了对来自安全、经商便利性以及政府支持等方面的担忧。利比里亚代表团向投资者承诺将创建安全的投资环境，并宣布计划建立“一站式服务”来满足所有投资需求。

## 加纳计划降低塞地贬值率至 8%

(原题: Minister of Finance designate targets 8% cedi depreciation)

来源: 加纳时报 (Ghanaian Times), 当地时间: 1 月 14 日

余诗影译 董海娟校

原文链接: <https://ghanaiantimes.com.gh/minister-of-finance-designate-targets-8-cedi-depreciation/>



加纳候任财政部长卡西尔·阿托·福森 (Cassiel Ato Forson) 博士宣布计划将加纳货币塞地的贬值率在最短时间内降低至 8%。他在 1 月 13 日接受议会任命委员会审查时发表了这一声明。福森博士表示,要实现这一目标,需要实施全面战略,以稳定经济并恢复对本币的信心。

福森博士提出了一系列应对措施,包括增强外汇储备、提高出口收入以及限制不必要的进口。他指出,这些干预措施不仅可以减少货币贬值,还将改善整体经济前景。他重申了将致力于解决货币不稳定根源的承诺,并保证与利益相关者合作, 创造一个促进增长并惠及所有加纳人的可持续经济环境。

目前,塞地的年均贬值率约为 23%。截至 2024 年底,市场数据显示,塞地对美元贬值率约为 20%。上周,塞地对美元贬值 0.48%,使其年初至今的贬值率在 2025 年刚刚过去 13 天就已达到 1.27%。这主要是因为企业需求旺盛和外汇流动性不足,同时加纳银行在圣诞节后放缓了日常外汇拍卖活动。塞地以 15.68 兑 1 美元的中间价收盘。塞地对欧元贬值 0.62%,但对英镑则小幅升值 0.26%。本周开始,塞地以 15.85 兑 1 美元的汇率交易。

福森博士还对当前的税收减免政策表示了担忧，认为其缺乏透明性并存在偏袒现象。他呼吁在税收减免政策的适用上实现更大的透明度和公平性。他认为，流程的不透明性削弱了公众信任，同时也为滥用行为提供了机会，从而阻碍了国家筹集足够的发展资金。

此外，福森博士强调了改革税收减免政策对确保其公平并对国家有利的必要性。他表示，税收优惠应基于清晰、透明且以绩效为导向的标准予以适用。他进一步表示，若其提名获得通过，解决这些问题将成为首要任务。

这位候任财政部长还强调了在增加财政收入与维持友好商业环境之间取得平衡的重要性。他向委员会承诺，若获任命，他将努力简化税收优惠程序，同时在国家财务政策中保持公平与问责制。

## 尼日利亚与中国深化经济合作 促进可持续发展

(原题: Nigeria, China Move to Deepen Economic Co-Operation, Sustainable Development)

来源: 今日报 (*This Day*) , 当地时间: 1月15日

董海娟译 蒋妍校

原文链接: <https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2025/01/15/nigeria-china-move-to-deepen-economic-co-operation-sustainable-development/>



尼日利亚-中国全面战略伙伴关系 (Nigeria-China Strategic Partnership, NCSP) 总干事约瑟夫·特格贝 (Joseph Tegbe) 正在中国访问，以加强中尼关

系，并推动两国在经济和可持续发展领域的合作。此行与尼日利亚总统博拉·艾哈迈德·蒂努布（Bola Ahmed Tinubu）提出的“新希望”议程保持一致。

1月13日，特格贝总干事与尼日利亚代表团前往中国国家发展和改革委员会（National Development and Reform Commission, NDRC）总部，受到了国家发改委副主任赵辰昕先生等高级官员，以及尼日利亚外交界人士和中国商界人士的接待。

特格贝将按照蒂努布总统的愿景，与中国达成多项战略协议，推动国家整体进步以及农业等经济支柱领域的发展。双方将着力保障粮食安全；加速替代能源的探索步伐，大力开发可再生能源；深化医疗保健行业革新；加快采矿业发展以带动经济增长；助力教育发展以推动文化交流。在此基础上，积极促进科技创新并全力支持中国“一带一路”倡议（China's Belt and Road Initiative, BRI）。

此次访问彰显了尼日利亚联邦政府致力于建立牢固双边关系并支持尼日利亚的经济多元化计划、基础设施发展、技术转移以及通过创造就业机会促进两国互惠互利的合作。通过这一倡议，尼日利亚可以利用其资源和人力资本来发展关键产业、改善基础设施，并通过技能培训计划提升青年能力。

1月13日，特格贝总干事及其团队访问了中国土木工程集团（China Civil Engineering Construction Corporation, CCECC）总部，与中国港湾工程集团人员（China Harbour Engineering Company, CHEC）共进晚餐，并于1月14日与中央开发银行行长、外交部、中国进出口银行、中国开发银行以及中国电建集团的代表会面。

## 社会动态

### 利比里亚：法律改革运动初具规模

(原题: Liberia: Campaign for Law Reform Takes Shape)

来源: 新曙光报 (New Dawn), 当地时间: 1月10日

作者: Stephen G. Fellajuah 张媛慧译 周依钊校

原文链接: <https://thenewdawnliberia.com/campaign-for-law-reform-takes-shape/>



利比里亚法律援助支持服务中心 (The Center for Legal Aid Support Services, CLASS) 是一个非营利组织, 提供公共利益法律服务。该组织发起了一项活动, 旨在进一步确保每位利比里亚公民都能获得充足的司法援助, 并推动通过一系列关键法案, 以完善该国的法律框架。

2025年1月9日, 该组织在蒙罗维亚 (Monrovia) 的科里纳酒店 (Corina Hotel) 举办了一场咨询研讨会, 该研讨会汇集了媒体人士、民间社会行为者和利比里亚立法机构的代表, 共同讨论立法过程及法律改革, 并在联合国开发计划署 (UNDP) 的支持下重点推动三项待决法案的实施: 《法律援助服务法》 (Legal Aid Services Act, LAC)、《利比里亚惩戒服务法》 (Liberia Corrections Service Act, LCS) 和《非诉讼纠纷解决法》 (Alternative Dispute Resolution Act, ADR), 这些法案对加强国家的司法与安全至关重要。

律师乔治·金 (George King) 强调, 媒体和公民社会组织 (CSO) 等国家行为者的影响力至关重要, 并指出这些研讨会是更大战略的一部分, 旨在与立法机构就法律改革、修订和制定新法等方面进行有效沟通, 以确保利比里亚人民的安全。

民主行动与发展研究所（ the Institute for Democratic Action and Development , IDAD ）的执行主任约瑟夫·切扬（ Joseph Cheyan ）在会议中强调了明确与哪些委员会接触的重要性，并且在与立法者沟通时应保持简洁明了。他还分享了其他与立法机构沟通的策略，包括提交信件和请愿书、召开面对面会议以及参与政策对话和简报。

利比里亚参议院的立法研究分析师罗伯特·迈尔斯（ Robert Myers ）提到了立法过程中的一些困难，如许多立法者不会仔细阅读法律文件，这可能会影响关键法案的通过。他强调，必须与法案的发起人和共同发起人沟通，并克服立法机构内部的官僚主义障碍。一些与会者建议法律援助支持服务中心成立一个指导委员会，以解决与立法机构互动的具体问题，该委员会将帮助协调各方努力，确保倡导策略的重点和有效性。

这次研讨会是该组织推动利比里亚法律体系改革和改善所有公民获得司法公正的重要举措，通过提高对立法过程的认识并涉及关键利益相关者，积极推动法律改革。

## 不安全因素和气候变化是尼日利亚农业面临的最大威胁

(原题: FOOD SECURITY: Insecurity, climate change are biggest threats to agriculture —

Olawepo-Hashim)

来源: 先锋报 (Vanguard News), 当地时间: 1月12日

金霄译 曾志芳校

原文链接: <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2025/01/food-security-insecurity-climate-change-are-biggest-threats-to-agriculture-olawepo-hashim/>



1月12日, 前总统候选人格本加·奥拉韦波·哈希姆(Gbenga Olawepo-Hashim)在阿贝奥库塔联邦农业大学校友会第27届年会和第26届年度系列讲座上表示, 尼日利亚农业面临的最大威胁是安全问题和气候变化。他还强调, 基础设施薄弱和交通不便也是制约农业发展的因素。

哈希姆援引国家统计局的数据指出, 在2022年至2024年期间, 约有50万农民流离失所, 导致两万多亿奈拉的经济损失。此外, 尼日利亚中间地带的农业活动下降了70%以上, 导致玉米和山药等农作物短缺。

他表示: “除了上述紧迫问题外, 还有一些长期困扰农业发展的挑战, 如基础设施薄弱、市场准入困难和道路网络不畅, 这些都阻碍了农产品的及时配送。非洲开发银行指出, “尼日利亚每年因运输和储存不足造成的农产品产后损失超过90亿美元。”

哈希姆强调, 校友会在推动母校和国家发展的过程中发挥了重要作用。他表示: “世界各地的校友会具有共同目标——为校友提供联系平台, 促进他们与母校的互动, 并通过资金、创新和战略投资支持母校的进步。”

目前, 尼日利亚的顶级校友会拥有超过500多万会员, 其中15%的校友从

事农业和食品相关行业。例如，伊巴丹大学校友开发了一个价值 10 亿英镑的机械化农场，阿赫马杜贝洛大学校友会的农业项目在卡杜纳投资了 20 亿奈拉，建立了一个木薯加工中心，这有助于提升粮食安全并为学生提供培训机会。

## 塞拉利昂报告首例猴痘病例

(原题: Sierra Leone Reports First Case of Mpox)

来源: 新时代 (New Era), 当地时间: 1 月 13 日

张媛慧译 蒋妍校

原文链接: <https://neweralive.na/sierra-leone-reports-first-case-of-mpox/>



塞拉利昂是十年前西非埃博拉病毒疫情中受影响最严重的国家之一，2014 年至 2016 年期间造成约 4000 人死亡，其中包括近 7% 的卫生工作者。塞拉利昂报告了自去年世界对这种潜在致命病毒性疾病发出最高警戒级别以来的首例猴痘 (Mpox) 确诊病例。

“患者是一名来自西部农村地区的 27 岁男子，” 国家公共卫生局在社交媒体上提及。该机构补充说，卫生团队正在积极追踪和调查，以识别可能接触病毒的人并防止病毒进一步蔓延。检测于 1 月 10 日确诊该病例，但没有具体说明患者感染的病毒变异株。

猴痘是由一种与天花同属一科的病毒引起的，其症状表现为高烧和称为水疱的皮肤病变。该疾病于 1970 年在刚果民主共和国首次发现，此后主要局限于



十几个非洲国家。然而，从 2022 年开始，该病毒开始更广泛地传播，蔓延至以前从未传播过的发达国家。

世界卫生组织在 2024 年将其列为最高警戒级别。塞拉利昂卫生当局表示，他们迅速启动了应对措施，将患者隔离并进行治疗。患者的接触者将被监视 21 天，并在其访问的地区加强监控。一项公众宣传运动已经开启，卫生工作者正在领取防护设备并接受预防技术培训。

## 教育动态

### 利比里亚学习中心启动：利比里亚教育领域的变革性里程碑

(原题: Liberian Learning Center Launched: A Transformative Milestone in Liberia's Educational Landscape)

来源: 非洲新闻头条 (FrontPage Africa), 当地时间: 1月9日

作者: Gerald C Koinyeneh, 彭宝仪译 曾志芳校

原文链接: <https://frontpageafricaonline.com/news/liberian-learning-center-launched-a-transformative-milestone-in-liberias-educational-landscape/>



1月9日, 由加拿大慈善机构赋能街区 (Empowerment Squared) 创始人里奥·努波鲁·约翰逊 (Leo Nupolu Johnson) 捐赠的利比里亚学习中心正式启动, 标志着该国在推进教育和促进社区发展迈出了历史性的一步。该中心的创建被誉为项变革性举措。总统约瑟夫·博阿凯 (Joseph Boakai) 认为中心是“利比里亚最重要的投资之一”, 教育部长贾索·梅利·贾拉 (Jarso Maley Jallah) 则表示, 这是一项“充满激情的行动”。

该中心在佩恩斯维尔市政厅的旧址上分多个阶段建造, 旨在成为教育、创新和社区参与的中心, 主要服务包括为儿童和成人提供书籍、数字资源和教育计划; 为企业家提供联合办公和企业孵化空间; 提供广播电台、室内运动设施以及举办文化和社区活动的空间。同时, 该中心的混合访问模式确保为核心项目提供免费或补贴服务, 并提供联合办公空间和活动租赁等创收选项以维持运营。

目前, 第一阶段的建设已经完成, 中心成为了该国战后第一个综合学习中

心和图书馆，并通过联合办公和企业孵化成为了个人和职业发展的中心。在第二阶段将建设体育馆，旨在成立“培养纪律、团队合作和身体健康的空间”。约翰逊表示，中心将通过提供多样化的发展空间，全面培养利比里亚的未来领导人。他还指出：“我希望中心成为利比里亚国家图书馆系统的基础，确保每个公民都能获得知识和资源，弥合教育差距并培养终身学习的文化。”

体育馆建设的筹款工作已经启动，约翰逊邀请所有支持者、合作伙伴和朋友共同参与：“我们一起为利比里亚创造机会、韧性和转型的遗产。”

该中心的成功建设是多个组织合作努力的结果，虽然在其建设过程中存在一定挑战，包括物流和进口成本、对服务的需求不足以及建设可持续收入模式，但赋能街区将继续寻求社区和政府支持来解决这些障碍。同时，约翰逊也积极呼吁政府提供预算支持，并通过志愿服务、捐赠和积极参与鼓励公民参与。随着利比里亚政府接受这一变革性项目，中心成为进步的灯塔，为子孙后代创造了更光明的未来。

## 非院动态

践行“真”“情”“实”“意”，携手推进全球南方现代化——第五届“一带一路”智库论坛在浙江师范大学成功举办<sup>1</sup>

浙江师范大学非洲研究院（非洲区域国别学院）

今年是共建“一带一路”第二个“金色十年”的开局之年，也是中非合作的大年，还是时任浙江省委书记习近平同志在浙江省社科联第五次代表大会上对全省社科联组织和社科工作者提出“真”“情”“实”“意”总要求 20 周年。为学习贯彻习近平总书记关于共建“一带一路”的重要论述，落实中非合作论坛北京峰会成果及习近平主席复信南非前资深外交官、浙江师范大学非洲研究院名誉教授格罗布勒等非洲 50 国学者重要精神，推进浙江省共建“一带一路”高质量发展，在省社会科学界联合会指导下，浙江师范大学依托浙江省区域国别与国际传播研究智库联盟于 2024 年 12 月 25 日举办以“践行‘真’‘情’‘实’‘意’”，携手推进全球南方现代化”为主题的第五届“一带一路”智库论坛。

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<sup>1</sup> 本文转载自微信公众号“浙师大非洲研究院”，内容略有删减。

## 非洲研究院（非洲区域国别学院）举行 2024 年度党支部书记 工作述职评议会<sup>1</sup>

浙江师范大学非洲研究院（非洲区域国别学院）

2025 年 1 月 8 日下午，非洲研究院（非洲区域国别学院）成功举办 2024 年度党支部书记工作述职评议会。学院党委书记王珩、党委委员、纪委书记、政治学、行政教工党支部书记李雪冬、非洲学教师党支部书记欧玉芳、政治学、非洲学研究生党支部书记廖思傲出席。在本次述职会议上，各党支部书记就 2024 年度的支部工作进行了深刻的总结汇报，梳理了 2024 年度所取得的显著成绩，剖析了存在的问题与不足，并提出下一年度工作规划。

此次述职大会全面梳理总结了本年度学院基层党支部的工作，为今后工作的有效开展奠定了坚实的基础。新的一年，各党支部将坚定不移地贯彻落实上级党委的决策部署，铭记初心使命，强化使命担当，以更加昂扬的姿态和坚定的决心，续写学院基层党支部建设辉煌的新篇章。

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<sup>1</sup> 本文转载自微信公众号“浙师大非洲研究院”，内容略有删减。

## 每月推荐

### 中非妇女交流与合作的历程、成效与展望<sup>1</sup>

张利萍，浙江师范大学非洲研究院博士研究生

刘鸿武，浙江师范大学非洲研究院院长、博导

《非洲研究》2023 年第 2 卷（总第 21 卷）

推荐链接: <https://mp.weixin.qq.com/s/OhxoC9zCD1lDX6QrNH5mgw>



妇女交流作为中非人文交流的重要内容，为推动中非合作行稳致远做出了重要贡献，但学界对此关注甚少。本文对 20 世纪 40 年代以来中非妇女交流与合作进行了历史考察，发现早期中非妇女交流围绕争取民族解放斗争展开；改革开放前后转向支持非洲妇女投身新独立国家的建设；中非合作论坛促进妇女交流机制化发展，非洲妇女能力建设受到重视。在构建新时代中非命运共同体背景下，为进一步深化中非妇女交流与合作，双方应进一步加强规划，推动机制建设；深化研究，强化理论支撑；拓展平台，巩固合作网络；协同创新，促进中非妇女交流与合作高质量、可持续发展。

<sup>1</sup> 本文转载自微信公众号“浙师大非洲研究院”，内容有删减。



2025年1月18日，尼日利亚尼日尔州油轮爆炸现场。