



[China Escalates Its Political Party Training in Africa](#)

China promotes its dominant party model in Africa through a suite of training programs for party and government officials even though this model is antithetical to Africans' preference for multiparty democracy. A ubiquitous Chinese government talking point is the principle of non-interference in other countries. This includes issues of governance where China has long claimed that it does not export its model or encourage foreign nations to emulate its practices. Yet, this is rapidly changing in China's engagements in Africa. The Chinese Communist Party (CCP) has escalated its training of African party and government officials as part of CCP General Secretary Xi Jinping's "new model of party-to-party relations," particularly in the Global South. An indication of this renewed emphasis is the Mwalimu Julius Nyerere Leadership School. Launched in 2022, the Nyerere School trains ruling party members from the Former Liberation Movements of Southern Africa (FLMSA) coalition—Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Africa Center for Strategic Studies.

[China-Africa digital cooperation continues advancing, highlighted in infrastructure construction](#)

China-Africa cooperation has been continuously advancing in the digital sector covering a wide range of industries from infrastructure to e-commerce, bolstered by swiftly developing technologies, African officials and business representatives told the Global Times on the sidelines of the Forum on China-Africa Digital Cooperation held by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology on Monday. Digital cooperation between China and South Africa has brought a lot of benefits, with many Chinese technology companies investing in South Africa and helping the country to expand in various sectors ranging from infrastructure to e-commerce, South African Ambassador to China Siyabonga Cyprian Cwele told the Global Times. For instance, more than 70 percent of the telecommunication infrastructure in South Africa is supplied by Chinese enterprises, and the country is building several cloud centers with some of them being operated by Chinese firms, according to Cwele. Global Times.

[Digital Cooperation: China and 26 African countries to jointly innovate in digital world](#)

China and several African countries have issued a China-Africa Action Plan for Digital Cooperation and Development on Monday – aiming to promote cooperation and development in the digital sector. CGTN reporter Liu Jiaxin brings us the latest from the China-Africa Digital Cooperation Forum in Beijing. Officials and representatives from the telecommunication industry in the African continent have come to Beijing to strengthen digital cooperation with China and develop strong collaborations. JIN ZHUANGLONG, Minister, China's Ministry of Industry and Information Technology "China-Africa cooperation in the digital field has huge potential and broad prospects. China will continue to adhere to the principle of extensive consultation, joint contribution and shared benefits, actively carry out digital cooperation with African countries – to help build a 'Digital Africa!'" Minister Jin Zhuanglong said every Chinese city has been covered by the 5G network – which has empowered 74 national economic categories, including industry, power generation, mining, ports and other fields. CGTN.

[China-Africa people-to-people exchanges: a spirit of friendship and partnership](#)

It is known that China-Africa people-to-people exchanges have deep roots in history. But few people may know the intriguing story about "giraffe diplomacy." It all started with the ocean voyages by Zheng He, one of the greatest navigators in China's Ming Dynasty, who reached as far as East Africa. In the 1410s, Zheng He brought back a creature that had never been seen in China — an African giraffe. The Chinese assumed the giraffe was a unicorn, which according to tradition, meant the creature was blessed with immense wisdom and benevolence. This is how the gift of giraffe initiated early exchanges between the Chinese and African peoples. Since then, people-to-people ties between China and Africa have grown stronger, bringing the two peoples closer and injecting cultural vitality into China-Africa cooperation. Osman, one of the first 24 students enrolled at the Djibouti Luban Workshop, had a childhood dream of becoming a railway worker. The Luban Workshop helped Osman's dream come true. CGTN.

[Chinese solar industry boosts green energy development in Africa](#)

Reports by the World Bank indicate that in sub-Saharan Africa, about 600 million people, or approximately 53 percent of the region's population, live without access to electricity. Hundreds of millions more in urban cities have only limited or unreliable electricity. Furthermore, fossil fuels continue to dominate the energy supply and infrastructure in Africa. This is because, after gaining independence, most of these African countries developed energy infrastructures focused on non-renewable sources, despite the continent being rich in renewable/green energy resources. Thus, the false narrative of overcapacity from the Western-led countries to counter Beijing's "made in China" drive on new energy vehicles, photovoltaics and lithium batteries is also an attempt to hinder Africa's green energy production. The Western-led overcapacity narrative is more about protecting their markets than focusing on global efforts to reduce carbon emissions. This comes at a time when fossil fuels continue to cause damage to our environment through carbon emissions. Global Times.

[China and African countries issue action plan to promote cooperation in the digital sector](#)

China and the African countries have issued a China-Africa Action Plan for Digital Cooperation and Development, during the China-Africa Digital Cooperation Forum on Monday, aiming to promote cooperation and development in the digital sector between China and African countries. The countries recognize that digital development plays an important role in advancing modernization. A digital Africa can be an important driver for global development. Digital development can facilitate inclusive growth and sustainable development, making it a key pathway to achieving the China-Africa Cooperation Vision 2035. The countries believe that it is important to seize the opportunities of the digital era, to strengthen digital cooperation, to advance modernization through digitization, all of which align with the development paths and common interests of both China and African countries, and thus building a high-level China-Africa community with a shared future. The countries emphasize that international cooperation is essential for bridging the digital divide, and ensuring that people from around the world can have access to the benefits of digital technology. CGTN.

[Xinyan Yu – journalist shoots documentary about China's expansion in Africa](#)

Documentary filmmaker Yu Xinyan Yu reports on the bright and dark sides of economic advancement- in Ethiopia and China. Yu Xinyan grew up in one of the last enclaves of the socialist planned economy. It was the 1990s and Yu's parents worked in the factory of one of the large state-owned steel companies in Wuhan. Their

"dānwèi" (单位) was more than just a workplace: The state provided the workers with housing, childcare and recreational activities. A large part of social life was organized in this way. Table Media.

[Chinese enterprises in South Sudan provide aid for COVID-19 response](#)

The Chinese Business Association in South Sudan (CBASS) on Thursday donated food and relief items to help the east African country respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. Zhu Yan, acting chairperson of CBASS, said the group provided 30 sets of tents, 200 mosquito nets, 100 bags of rice, 100 bags of wheat flour and 2,000 liters of cooking oil to the office of Vice President Rebecca Nyandeng to help in the battle against COVID-19. Zhu said Chinese traders have been supporting the government and people of South Sudan with relief assistance since the formation of their organization in 2015. "Under the leadership of the Chinese embassy, we will continue to strengthen the cooperation on infrastructure development, international trade, resources exploration, education and medical industry," Zhu said. "We encourage more Chinese enterprises to participate in the economic development of South Sudan and make better contributions toward economic development and bilateral communication between the two countries," Zhu added. People Daily.

[Special Representative of the Chinese Government on African Affairs Liu Yuxi Visits Sao Tome and Principe](#)

On July 26, 2024, Special Representative of the Chinese Government on African Affairs and Ambassador for the Affairs of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Liu Yuxi visited Sao Tome and Principe, during which he successively met with Foreign Minister Gareth Haddad Guadalupe and Economy Minister Disney Ramos of Sao Tome and Principe. Chinese Ambassador to Sao Tome and Principe Xu Yingzhen attended relevant activities. Liu Yuxi said that since the resumption of diplomatic relations between China and Sao Tome and Principe, bilateral relations have developed steadily, with increasingly consolidated political mutual trust and fruitful practical cooperation. China appreciates Sao Tome and Principe's adherence to the one-China principle and is ready to further deepen mutually beneficial cooperation and make joint preparations for the new summit of the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation, so as to promote the continuous development of bilateral relations. Liu Yuxi also introduced the information of recent Third Plenary Session of the 20th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the People's Republic of China.

[Egyptian, Chinese officials discuss strengthening educational, technological cooperation](#)

Egypt's Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research Ayman Ashour welcomed Lin Xin, China's Vice Minister of Science and Technology, to explore collaborative efforts in scientific, research, and technological fields. The discussions, held at the ministry's headquarters in Egypt's New Administrative Capital, were attended by key figures including Hossam Osman, Egypt's Deputy Minister for Innovation and Scientific Research, Moustafa Rafat, Secretary-General of the Egyptian Supreme Council of Universities, Walid Sheta, Executive Director of the Science, Technology, and Innovation Funding Authority (STDF), and Sherif Saleh, Acting Head of the Cultural Affairs and Missions Sector. Minister Ashour highlighted the longstanding and fruitful relationship between Egypt and China, emphasising the importance of strengthening this partnership to benefit both nations. He underscored the growing strategic cooperation and the mutual commitment to advancing higher education and scientific research. Daily News Egypt.

[China and 26 African countries launch action plan to boost digital cooperation, development](#)

In a significant move to enhance digital collaboration, China and 26 African countries on Monday unveiled an action plan in Beijing to advance digital cooperation and development. This initiative aims to strengthen partnerships in digital policy, infrastructure, cutting-edge innovation, digital transformation, security, and talent nurturing over the next three years. The action plan includes the implementation of 10 digital transformation demonstration projects and the training of at least 1,000 professionals in the digital field. Jin Zhuanglong, minister of industry and information technology, China's top industry regulator, emphasized the importance of digital development in achieving inclusive growth and sustainable development. He said China highly values cooperation with African nations in the digital domain and will continue to adhere to the principles of consultation, contribution, and shared benefits. "We will actively engage in digital cooperation with African countries to build a shared future in digital development." China Daily.

Please note: The news items presented here are for informational purposes. The views expressed within them are those of the authors and/or individuals quoted, not those of the Africa Policy Institute.
