The Interaction between Colonial Rule and Academic Construction
——A Case Study of British Colonial Rule in Africa

Li Anshan

Abstract：This article examines British colonial rule in Africa as a case study , systematically analyzing the complex interactions between colonial power and academic construction through three key dimensions：school , discipline , and discourse. In terms of school , the colonial government established an education system to cultivate local elites serving its rule. This system , oriented toward practicality and cultural assimilation , reinforced the infiltration of colonial ideology. In terms of discipline construction , this paper takes British anthropology as an example to reveal how the discipline provides knowledge tools for indirect rule through field research and theoretical production. In terms of discourse , this article critiques the colonizers' systematic construction of African history , culture , and civilization , exposing the underlying racism and Western – centrism logics. The article points out that school , discipline and discourse constructions are all closely related to colonial interests. Colonial rule "otherized" Africa through academic mechanisms , shaping a discipline system that served imperial interests and dissolving the subjectivity of African indigenous culture. In the post colonial era , Africa not only needs to consolidate political sovereignty , but also needs to maintain cultural sovereignty , including reconstructing academic discourse , deconstructing colonial heritage , and achieving decolonization of history and civilization through independent research by African scholars.

Keywords：colonial rule , academic construction , Western – centrism , cultural sovereignty , decolonization

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Regional Cooperation in Combacting Transnational Organised Crime in Africa
—— Law Enforcement and Security Cooperation between China and Africa

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Abstract：After World War Ⅱ , Africa became a complex breeding ground for

transnational crime amidst the process of decolonization and the geopolitical rivalry of the Cold War. Transnational organized crime, intertwined with regional conflicts and terrorism in a vicious cycle, has continuously threatened regional security and development. To address this challenge, African countries has established a multi – dimentional governance system that includes police cooperation, intelligence sharing, and judicial mutual assistance, with support from the African Union, other international institutions, and sub – regional organizations. However, in terms of national governance capacity, legal framework development and the coordination of cooperation mechanisms, Africa still faces many challenges. In this context, China – Africa security cooperation is deepening, with both China and Africa making progress in combating drug smuggling, illegal wildlife trade, and the proliferation of light weapons through joint law enforcement actions, capacity – building projects, and security dialogue mechanisms. In the future, leveraging the Global Security Initiative and digital technology, China and Africa can deepen their cooperation in the areas of criminal intelligence network development, cross – border law enforcement coordination, and judicial capability building, injecting fresh impetus into Africa's security governance and laying a solid foundation for the security of a China – Africa community with a shared future.

Keywords: African regional cooperation, transnational organized crime, China – Africa law enforcement and security cooperation, African security governance

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African Union's Financial Problems and Its Reforms in the Construction of Collective Security System

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Abstract: In the process of building a collective security mechanism, the African Union has long faced difficulties such as a shortage of financial resources, imbalanced funding structures, and excessive external dependence, significantly compromising the autonomy and effectiveness of its peacekeeping operations. This paper analyzes the funding model and institutional constraints of the AU's collective security mechanism from a financial perspective, revealing three key challenges: unbalanced burden – sharing among member states in fulfilling financial obligations, unequal principal – agent relationships created by external aid, and competition between the AU and sub – regional organizations over resource allocation and authority. Key findings demonstrate that the

AU budget remains heavily reliant on external aid, especially targeted funding from Western countries, which erodes its strategic autonomy, while internal fundraising struggles with low compliance rates, disproportionate burdens on regional powers, and weak participation willingness among member states. In response to these challenges, the AU has attempted to enhance its fiscal autonomy through reforms, optimizing the payment mechanism for assessed contributions, activating the Peace Fund, improving financial management and external fundraising capabilities. However, it is still constrained by insufficient political consensus, limited funding sources, and uncertainty in external donations. This paper argues that the African Union needs to improve its internal financial responsibility sharing, reduce its dependence on external funding, and deepen cooperation with the United Nations to seek more stable financial support. International partners should respect Africa's autonomy, optimize aid methods, avoid attaching too many political conditions, and enhance the sustainability of the African Union's collective security mechanism.

Keywords：African Union, Peacekeeping operations, the Global Security Initiative, African collective security mechanism, international assistance

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A Study on Climate Adaptation Governance in Nigeria：Policies and Practices

Li Huiming and Song Jianxin

Abstract：In the context of increasingly severe global climate change, this paper focuses on Nigeria, the most populous country and largest economy in Africa, to study its climate adaptation policies and actions, and to explore its institutional arrangements and practical paths for addressing its vulnerability to climate change. By systematically reviewing Nigeria's participation in international climate governance since the 1990s, this study analyzes its adaptation concepts, objectives, and measures reflected in policy documents such as the National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action for Climate Change in Nigeria. The study reveals that Nigeria has achieved notable progress in key areas such as agriculture, forestry, transport and public health by establishing cross – sectoral coordination mechanisms, strengthening locally – led adaptation actions, and actively engaging in international cooperation and green financing, providing useful practical examples for other developing countries. However, structural issues such as

funding shortages , limited technical capabilities , and heavy reliance on international aid continue to constrain the effective implementation of climate adaptation policies. Based on these findings , this paper proposes policy recommendations such as optimizing the climate adaptation policy system , strengthen policy coordination , and improving cross - sectoral communication mechanism , in order to provide valuable theoretical references for Africa and other developing countries to enhance their climate adaptation capabilities and promote sustainable development.

Keywords: Global climate governance , climate change , Nigeria , climate adaptation

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Exploration and Practice of Climate Adaptation Policies in Ghana

Zou Xiaolong and Sun Mingyang

Abstract: As a low - to middle - income developing country , Ghana's economy is highly dependent on agriculture and natural resources , making it extremely vulnerable to climate change. Since 1996 , Ghana has actively participated in global climate governance , signing multiple international agreements and integrating climate adaptation policies into its national development strategy. This article explores Ghana's adaptation policies in areas such as agriculture , water resource management , and forest protection , and analyzes its role and challenges in international climate governance. Through devising the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy , Ghana has achieved notable advancements in addressing climate change. However , it still faces challenges such as an incomplete legal system and a shortage of funds. This article also looks forward to the prospects of cooperation between China and Ghana in the field of climate governance , providing a useful reference for global climate governance.

Keywords: Ghana , climate change , climate governance , climate adaption policy , sustainable development

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The Western Indian Ocean under the Indo – Pacific Strategy: Geopolitical Value and Major Power Rivalries

Jiang Lu and Shu Zhan

Abstract: In recent years, the United States and its allies have intensified efforts to construct the so – called "Indo – Pacific Strategy" in response to China's rising national power and the "Belt and Road Initiative". This article provides an in – depth analysis of how major Indo – Pacific powers—represented by the United States, Japan and India—perceive the strategic significance of the Western Indian Ocean, their comprehensive deployments in the region, and the implications for China. The study argues that the region from the Western Indian Ocean to Africa is crucial for securing China's energy and critical mineral supply routes. Meanwhile, this region holds strategic value in expanding China's strategic depth of the westward direction and maintaining its development space. Compared with the systematic layout of "trinity" of military bases, military alliances and military facilities constructed by the major Indo – Pacific countries, China needs to adopt a broader perspective of two oceans and two continents, give full play to its economic and diplomatic advantages, deepen the comprehensive cooperative partnership network with the countries within the region and along the coast, continuously promote the construction of strategic fulcrums, and constantly enhance the capacity for long – distance operations—all to safeguard its strategic interests and development space in the Indian Ocean.

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Tribe Issues in the State – Building of South Sudan

Liu Hui

Abstract: This study provides an in – depth analysis of the tribes' pivotal role in

the process of South Sudan's national construction and the inherent tensions. The tribes, as the main social organizations of South Sudan, have a decisive impact on the process of its state building. The social characteristics of South Sudanese tribes include diversity, decentralization, high autonomy, militarization, and normalization of conflicts. These characteristics pose structural conflicts with the construction of a modern state. The independence and self-organization of tribes limit the state's ability for political integration, the militarization of tribes weakens the state's legitimate monopoly on violence, and tribal identity becomes an obstacle to the national identity. This study systematically analyzes these institutional predicament from the perspective of state building and elucidates the political impacts of tribal issues on the state building of South Sudan, including the governance pattern of strong social forces and weak state power, as well as the failure of community construction due to the lack of national consciousness. This study emphasizes that the key to South Sudan's state building lies in harmonizing the relationships between tribes and the state, and integrating tribes into the modern state governance system.

Keywords：South Sudanese Tribes, State – building, institutional predicament, ethnic politics

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