



Africa's Poverty and Famines: Developmental Projects of China on Africa

Akhtar Gul (CA)

M. Phil Scholar

Department of Economics

University of Science and Technology Bannu, KPK, Pakistan

akhtar.gul31@yahoo.com

Muhammad Ghulam Shabeer

PhD Scholar

Department of Economics and Statistics (HSM)

University of Management and Technology Lahore

imgshabeer@gmail.com

Rija Ahmad Abbasi

Visiting Lecturer

Department of Economics

University of Science and Technology Bannu, KPK, Pakistan

rijaahmadabbasi0@gmail.com

Abdul Wahab Khan

M. Phil Scholar

Department of Economics

University of Science and Technology Bannu, KPK, Pakistan

khanwahab878@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Poverty exists without any face; it is a multifaceted and complex phenomenon. Poverty and famines existed before human civilization and culture. Human culture existed 0.07 million years ago, and civilization began 6000 years ago. In a modern civilized society, 'first famine in human history occurred in 1708 B.C. From 1708 BC to 1878 AD, 350 famines occurred in various spheres of the world. The Encyclopedia Britannica listed 31 main famines from prehistoric to the 1960s. The sub-continent has also faced eleven severe famines from 1769-70 to 1943, and about 40.9 million people have died due to these famines. Similarly, more than 2 billion people live below the poverty line. Besides, China left 800 million people due to 'Open Door Policy'. Now she is changing the world's shape through BRI. Africa is a complex and perplexing region of

the world. Because, Africa is facing all the root problems of the world, i.e., poverty, massive unemployment and income inequality, mono-culture political economy, border disputes, intra-state wars, and ethnic and lingual clashes. In the land of Africa, the first famine was recorded 2273 years ago in Ethiopia'. About 2,582 languages¹ and 1,382 dialects are found on the African continent. From 1945 to 1999, humanity faced 25 interstate wars, most of which occurred in Africa. Therefore, 127 civil wars happened among 73 states in the same era, and 16.2 million people died. The Export and Import Bank of China will spend 1US\$ trillion on the African continent in 2025.

Keywords: Africa, Resources war, Future of Africa, Poverty, Famine

1. Introduction

1.1 Historical background of poverty and famines

Human beings have never seen a single society that survived without Daram², but in fact, there is no Daram of poverty and terrorism. Still, human beings have never seen a society where poverty and conflict do not exist. Human culture began only 0.07 million years ago³. It means the history of poverty is older than the culture of existence (Kajiita and Murotekang'ethe, 2020; Addae-Korankye, 2014; Harber, 2002; Serageldin, 1989). Culture existed after humans in a civilized society. A civilized society creates a civilization (Simon, 2011). Hence, civilization began 6000 years ago (Chekalin et al., 2019). Poverty and food insecurity are two common problems that occur concurrently in all civilizations (Zezza and Tasciotti, 2010). Our civilization is the last civilization on this beautiful planet. Maybe or not, but our civilization is facing a number of problems which have not faced other civilizations. 'Almost every civilization in the world has been destroyed by food insecurity, with the exception of a few civilizations that have been destroyed by natural disasters⁴. "In a modern civilized society, 'first famine of human history occurred in 1708 B.C. From 1708 BC to 1878 AD, 350 famines occurred in various spheres of the world⁵ (Wood et al., 1995). Besides, the Encyclopedia Britannica listed 31 main famines from prehistoric to the 1960s. The sub-continent has also faced eleven severe famines from 1769-70 to 1943⁶, and approximately 40.9 million people have died due to these famines. In the twentieth century, China would also experience a number of major famines⁷. In the 20th century, the

world faced approximately 59 famines, and during the 20th century, about 70 million people died in only 30 famines⁸ (Devereux, 2000).

In 1959-61, a famine broke out in China, which is known as the Great Chinese Famine (Gørgens and Vaithianathan, 2012; St Clair et al., 2005; Riskin, 1998) Due to this famine, 16.5 to 45 million people died, which is half of the casualties of WWI and WWII⁹ (Tauger, 2009; Fair, 1993). A brief history of famines reveals that these issues confronted every civilization on the planet. In fact, "almost civilization was destroyed through poverty, hunger, and starvation¹⁰." Poverty's etymology is Latin, which means poor¹¹ (Saith, 2005). There is no proper definition of poverty until it exists¹². (Gul et al, 2020) Encyclopedia Encarta defines the term "poverty, " as "a condition of having inadequate means or income". In UNDP's Report [1998], "Poverty is a multifaceted and multifarious spectacle that commonly suggests the insufficiency of resources and lack of choices, which would facilitate people of a society or individual to take pleasure in polite living conditions¹³." Poverty is a multifaceted and complex problem¹⁴ (Marcus et al., 2015; Drake and Pandey, 1996). It is hunger (Dhahri and Omri 2020; Ahmed et al., 2015); it is a lack of shelter (Ruprah 2010; Culhane and Metraux, 1999); it is a lack of liberty (Cole, 2006).[7] as well as a lack of skills¹⁵ (Barham et al., 2020; Ayoub et al., 2009; Gul et al., 2020), capabilities (Yang and Guo, 2020). limited approval of economic and social infrastructure¹⁶, The poor frequently have insufficient access to resources and fewer opportunities for earning a living.

1.2 Poverty in 21st Century

Human beings are experiencing an awful dusk, the dusk of international war (Brooks, 2014). Wars have broken out in almost every sphere of the world (Gilpin, 1981), with peaceful nations also preparing for war on a daily basis. Humankind is surviving with an unbelievable and continuous fear¹⁷ (Bennett, 1988). 21st century civilizations are facing lots of problems (Teferra and Altbachl, 2004). Laster R. Brown defined a proper solution to this problem in his book 'World on The Edge: How to Prevent Environmental and Economic Collapse"; he said, "Merely,

US\$200 billion per year can save our civilization from internal and external threats." Surprisingly, it is equal to two percent of the total military spending of the world. " Because, according to the SIPRI report, [2019], "Global military expenditure is estimated to have been \$1917 billion (2.2% of the world's gross domestic product) in 2019¹⁸. "The 21st century is known as the century of WWII, climate change, extreme poverty, and famines¹⁹.

The hunger and poverty story of the first decade of the 21st century defined American economist Jeffrey D. Sachs in his well-known book, "The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for Our Time," "Currently, more than eight million people around the world die each year because they are too poor to stay alive. Our generation can choose to end this extreme poverty by the year 2025. Every morning, our newspapers could report that more than 20,000 people perished yesterday from extreme poverty." Therefore, 8,000 children are dead from malaria, 5,000 parents lost their children due to tuberculosis, and 7,500 young, educated and uneducated adults' deaths happened due to AIDS. Thousands of deaths occur due to respiratory infection, diarrhea, and millions of deaths happen from chronic hunger.

The other faces of Africans are also unhappy as a result of the first face Poor children, parents, and youths die due to lack of drugs and wards, lack of anti-malarial nets, and insufficient drinking of safe water. Most of the maximum population are unconscious of the everyday struggles for subsistence and a number of poor people around the globe who lose that hope and struggle²⁰. People are facing lots of problems in the vein of terrorism, poverty, unemployment, nuclear war shadows and so on, but poverty is the topmost. When the first dawn of the twenty-first century arrived, billions of people in extreme poverty took their first breaths (Maree, 2010). In 2001, 1.1 billion people lived on an income of less than US \$ 1 per diem, and about 2.7 billion breathed less than US \$2 per diem. 20th or 21st-century poverty and famines are basically human-made famines.²¹ One hundred eighty-nine state leaders signed the Millennium Development Goal under the United Nations Millennium Summit 2000. Poverty reduction is a principal goal of this summit, and the UN has started an immense anti-

poverty movement worldwide (Ravallion, 2007). Through this goal, 1.06 billion people were lifted out of extreme poverty around the globe from 1990 to 2015. Due to several reasons, there are still more than 700 million hungry people around the world. The world, especially developing countries, is faced with harsh challenges in the reduction of hunger, child health, and maternal (Lartey, 2008; Bradshaw, 2007).

2. Poverty in China and how eradicating it?

"China is a sleeping lion. "Let her sleep, for when she wakes, she will shake the world". (Wang and Zhang, 2020; Sridharan, 2014). (Napoleon Bonaparte) This history of the People's Republic of China is bifurcated into the pre and post Mao eras. (Isaacson, 2020; Criveller, 2020). The post-revolution Chinese economy from 1949 to 1976 is known as Mao's economic era (Berry, 2004). Someone calls it the industrial era of China (Mathews and Tan, 2011). China faced its last famine, 'Great Leap Forward Famine' in 1958-62 (Kung and Zhou, 2020). As might be predicted, the contagious diseases, for example, cholera and typhus, were caused by the famine's mortality. But in the post-revolutionary period, the cause of death was starvation and hunger rather than diseases. In the 1970s, China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita was not greater than that of African countries (Zhu et al., 2020) i.e., Malawi or Niger, but today it is tenfold or twelvefold higher (Gráda, C. Ó. 2011). In 1979, real founder of China's economy, president Deng Xiaoping, introduced economic reforms' Open-Door Policy' in December 1978 (Liou et al., 2020). Thus, from 1980 to 2017, China's actual (GDP rose at an average annual rate of about 9.5%. Doug Guthrie also describes the phenomena in his book 'China and Globalization', "The average annual growth rate of Real GDP was 12.3%, the highest rate in that period." According to the World Bank's 2018 report, "the fastest continuous growth by a major economy in all of world history" (Jouffray et al., 2020)

Similarly, according to United State Trade-Data [2019], 'China-US trade grew \$5 to \$600 billion from 1980 to 2018.' (Collado-Nicol, 2020). Therefore, China's government statistics mentioned that, 'From 1953 to 1978, China maintained an average annual Real

GDP of 6.7%." After the completion of the world's largest and biggest projects, BRI, and Vision 2025 and 2030, China will lead the world economy. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the heart and game-changing part of the Belt Road Initiative (BRI) (Wolf, 2020; Hussain, 2020). The 21st century wars are neither the Napoleonic Wars nor the Thirty Years' War nor the United States' Civil Wars. Modern wars are fought for economic zones and resources, as well as to impose state-imperialism. In fact, a new economic cold war has started between China and the USA in Africa (Ross and Jiang, 2020). These wars also include a trade and currency war between the United States and China (Wang, 2020). China did not adopt antagonistic and political approaches that resembled the UK in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the same way, historians divided the US approach into two eras. Firstly, after WWII, the US took an economic approach and, through this approach, controlled the world economy through the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, and Marshall Plan. Secondly, when the USSR collapsed, the US adopted a hard aggressive policy against the world. (About 22 years ago, the USA led the world as a solo supreme power from 1991 to 2012.

After 2014, the world entered multi-polarity, according to Jeffrey D. Sachs, "The US has launched many overseas wars in the past forty years; China has launched none" (Knight et al., 2020). But China's realist version is the balance of power during the whole era. In the 21st century, China has emerged as a regional and international economic power as well as a military power. China spends \$261 billion on defence (Ullah et al., 2020). China's economic power is a turning point in world politics (Yang et al., 2020). Because for the first time in 300 years, someone from Asia challenged the west's hegemony.

Some political and economic scientists analyzed that the US failed to predict the rising powers, and someone mentioned that the US should and will fight these challenges by following a 'containment' approach, which leads to novel economic and military conflicts, i.e., military conflicts and cold war exist in the land of Asia and Africa. (Karabelias, 2020). In 2000, the UN set a goal through Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to reduce the world's extreme poverty by 2015. As a consequence, China

contributed 65% of the worldwide reduction in severe poverty, while India accounted for 20% of the world. From 1990 to 2012, poverty fell from 37% to 12% (about 897 million people in the People's Republic of China²²).

After the 1980s, the Asian statesmen, especially of East Asia's statement, realized that the leader of a state is responsible to the people, not them. Like Chinese President Deng, who changed the lives of Chinese people but not the lives of the workers of the community party. The Deng's changed the history of China in the modern era. As a result, 800 million Chinese people have risen out of absolute poverty over the last three decades (Mahbubani, 2018). In nominal terms, the US's GDP in 2010 was 9 times greater than China's in 2000 (Evans et al., 2020). Because of the US economy's rapid growth, the US GDP was only 2.5 times that of China in 2010. Besides, in 2014, China appeared as the world's major economy [in terms of PPP] and it is 10% larger than the US economy in 1980. China supports the US's aggressive policies and actions as compared to economic growth and development actions. The USA identifies brawn as a strategic result and solution to all problems, not brains. The economic war will be won by China because, according to optimal population theory (Hu et al., 2020), China's population is 1.37 billion and America's population is 321 million (Yi et al., 2020).

3. US's Economic interest in Africa

When the Soviet Union [USSR] collapsed, the United States of America emerged as the sole military (spending \$733 billion) and economic super power (with \$21 trillion volume) in the world. Through his power, the peace preacher and maintainer brought the world peace to an end and remained in power until 2011. The United States was interested in Africa's oil and strategic routes during the Cold War. For these purposes, "US started military ties with African countries, i.e., Morocco, Tunisia, and others (Volman, 2007). The US government and strategic exports selected five major and important sites in Morocco for the construction of strategic air bases. Three out of five developed bases for the Strategic Air Command were not pointed out till 1963²³. " The United States' military ties with a few countries created a power

vacuum on the fragile continent. Therefore, the US controls all trade routes in West Asia and Africa (Maca-Meyer et al., 2003; Weiss, 1997).

In fact, the geopolitical importance of the region lies in a corner where western oil passes through from this region²⁴. Thus, the US controlled geo-strategic route 'Cope route'. According to Nick Turse, "A formerly secret map from AFRICOM shows a network of 29 U.S. military bases that stretch from one side of Africa to another".²⁵ Africa has a large arms market. The US is also interested in Africa because of its large arms market. Currently, more than half of the conflicts in the world have occurred on the land of Africa (Tull, 2006). When the US established military bases in Africa; he gave military aid to African countries. African countries imported arms from both the Western and communist blocs during the 1970s and 1980s. Besides, 'US increased arms exports to third world countries.

Western Europe rebuilt its arms industries (Sprenger, 2015); it now purchases fewer arms from the United States. On the other hand, the Africa Attractiveness report described that "the major investors by many projects in Africa were the US, France, and UK, respectively." Remarkably, China is the main investor in terms of total capital, investing in excess of twice the dollar amount of France or the US and more than triple that of the UK²⁶. "The US is investing \$30, 855 in Africa through 463 projects. Therefore, France's 329 projects and the UK's 286 projects started with \$34,172 and \$17, 768 volumes, respectively. But the guru of investment [China] launched 259 projects with the largest volume of \$72, 235. A few facts and figures show that, China is changing the lives of Africans as compared to Americans (Zhang, 2013). The major interest of America's 'is its military and strategic presence, not the development of Africa'. According to Josh Becker, co-founder and CEO of Impele Consulting Group, "We are seeing marvelous growth in interest in Africa [from the US], but not the identical growth in indecision. Companies take their notebooks but not their check books".

4. Poverty in Africa

If a nation's economic sovereignty is lost, all sovereignty is lost. From the 16th to the 20th centuries, the Western Powers (France, the United Kingdom, and the Protégées) seized control of most of the world's land (including South East Asia, the Subcontinent²⁷, North and Central Africa, and South and Central America). These powers exploited natural resources in the seized regions. During that time, only France looted \$50 billion in valuable resources from seized regions (Van Everdingen et al., 2000) and shipped a large volume of products and merchandise back to France. Asia and the sub-continent faced severe famines in colonial times because of the West's exploitation of resources. As a consequence, Western exploitation is the root cause of poverty in developing countries, i.e., African, Asian, and Latin America^{28,29}. [Figure-1]

Africa is the world's second largest continent covering about over 30 million square kilometers and 2nd largest populous continent. Africa consisted 54 states and it is the home of 1.216 billion people and 330 million people living in middle class.

Interestingly, till the world powers' exploitation of resources. The interest of powers and resources in wars creates poverty and conflicts in underdeveloped countries. Modern wars, resource wars, and resource wars shattered people's peace and prosperity within states and globally. Poverty is not the destiny of just African people. Of course, Africa was the first land that faced famine. On the land of Africa, the 'first famine' was recorded 2273 years ago in Ethiopia³⁰. In the West African Sahel, famines happened every seven to ten years in the 17th century and every five years in the 18th century³¹. It is the fate of all populations in the world facing regional conflicts, political instability, corruption, a fragile economy, civil war and the influence of world power. Africa's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 15 times and 7 times less than the GDP of the US and China. Africa is one of the world's poorest regions, with 40% of the population living on less than \$1.25 per day and 69 percent living on less than \$2 per day³².

In Post-2015 the main and fundamental goal of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is to 'universally wipe out severe poverty by 2030'. The crucial goal of the MDGs should be to

reduce poverty and extreme inequality, especially in developing regions of the world. According to experts and policymakers, ending Africa's poverty is possible through capital formation and democracy. Therefore, someone mentioned that it's possible through high growth, equity, political stability, and strong policies, i.e., 'inclusive and green'³³. Since 2010, more than half of the region's economies have included the world's fastest growing and emerging economies. The world poverty rate has been shrinking since the 1950s (Azzarri and Signorelli, 2020), but sub-Saharan African countries have barely made a step since the 90s. Due to accelerated growth, the region's severe poverty fell by 10 percent. Famines were eradicated from all regions outside Africa. The USSR faced the last 'European famine' after WWII (Johnson, 2020; Filtzer, 2002). In 2030, about 1-in-5 Sub-Saharan children will live in poverty, which is 43% of the world's poverty. Between 2015 and 2030, sub-Saharan African births will increase from 29% to 30%. The last quarter of the 20th century has seen an astonishing improvement in poverty reduction. Poverty has dramatically declined in the mid-20th and the first two decades of the 21st century. Oxford's Max Roser says, "In 1950, 75 percent of people were living in dangerous and severe poverty; it was 44 percent in 1981. However, in fact, in 2016, extreme poverty fell by less than ten percent " (Mahbubani, 2018; Si et al., 2020). Africa's poverty rate has doubled from 1999 to 2012 (Badibanga and Ulimwengu, (2020). Africa shares 21.4% of the world's poverty, down from 43.4% in 2012 (Watkins, K., &Quattri, M. 2016).

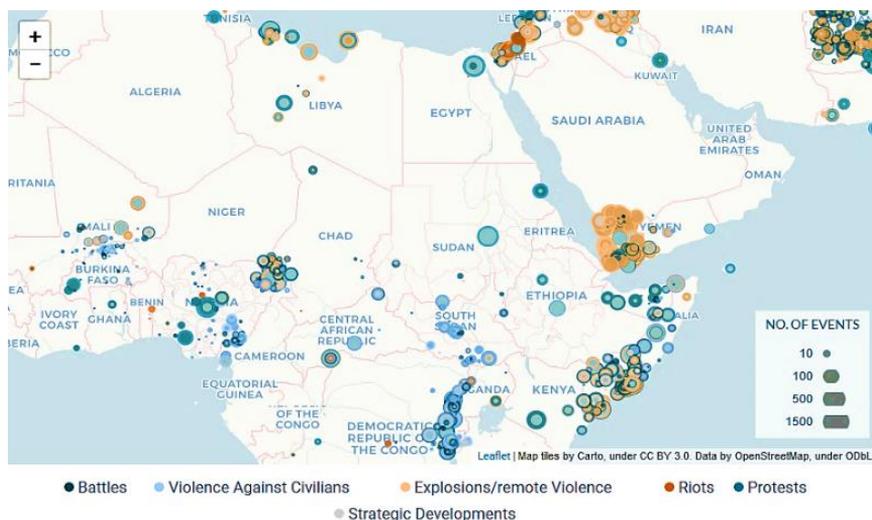
5. Causes of Africa's Poverty

Africa is a complex and perplexing region of the world. Because Africa is confronted with all of the world's severe and root-cause problems, such as poverty, massive unemployment, income inequality, mono-culture political economy, border disputes, intra-state wars, ethnic and lingual clashes, a lack of infrastructure, unpredictable (mostly poor) economic performance, political instability, the chronological tendency for violent strife, smooth civil war, and the extent of corruption (Moyo 2009), intra and inter-war, climate change³⁴. (Gráda, C. Ó. 2011) However, there are four major causes of African poverty: civil war, drought, a lack of democracy, and a population explosion.

4.1 Civil War

Due to ethnicity, race, and language, Africa is one of the most complex regions in the world. More than 3,000 ethnic groups and over 2,100 different languages are spoken in forty Sub-Saharan African countries (approximately 6,200 languages and dialects spoken worldwide) (Mayo and Mayo, 2011). The African continent has approximately 2,582 languages and 1,382 dialects³⁵(Lodhi, 1993). There are no similarities in race, language, and religion. From 1945 to 1999, humankind faced 25 interstate wars (Kennedy, 1999) Most occurred in Africa, where approximately 3.33 million casualties occurred. These wars involved 25 states worldwide. Therefore, 127 civil wars happened among 73 states in the same era, and 16.2 million people died. Most of the casualties occurred in Africa, and more than half of the total fled from Africa to the rest of the world. During this era, refugees were greater than casualties. The economic destruction of Afghanistan, Somalia, and Lebanon are the causes of civil wars. The majority of civil wars occurred in poor countries³⁶, with 34, 34, and 17 occurring in Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, and the Middle East³⁷, respectively. Civil wars occur when conflicts are ongoing and after a long time. War impacts on peace and prosperity, economic growth and development, and the standard of living of a country.³⁸ A civil war destroyed interior market activities, so people lost their jobs. From 1980 to 2000, the entire region faced a severe civil war. The civil war negatively impacted per capita growth, employment, and poverty. Due to these civil wars, most countries faced high unemployment, worsening health conditions, and dire poverty with low standards of living. Similarly, when masses of a society or country flee to another society or country [There is direct association between refugee's crisis and conflicts in Africa (Salehyan, I. and Gleditsch, K. (2006)], there is an increase in labour ratio but jobs are fixed. If you create new jobs but not in the same ratio; creates a gap of unemployment. This gap has created poverty in Africa.

Fig. 1. The turmoil today



Sources: *The Economist*, 2020;

<https://www.strategiesconsultingfirm.com/>, 2020

4.2 Drought

Drought and conflict are the root causes of all famines throughout history; famines occurred as a result of conflicts, resource exploitation, and extreme poverty. From 1708 B.C. to 2019–20, there were approximately 434 famines worldwide (Gráda, C., 2011). More than 376 famines occurred due to drought and conflict. After 1960, about 99 percent of famines were caused by droughts and floods (natural triggers) and conflicts (government’s policies, war, malfunction of globe response) in Africa and globally (Devereux, S. 2000). Drought creates food insecurity and food insecurity is further creating major socio-economic and socio-political problems in the rest of the world, particularly in Africa. In the current scenario, climate change is totally affecting Africa’s agriculture in two aspects: dwindling rain ratio and massive floods (Paudel et al., 2020).

4.3 Lack of Democracy

Democracy is not only a solo act but slightly a commitment to sure institutions such as the free and faire elections, civil society, political accountability and rule of law. After the proper functioning of these institutions elect electorate based on common vote. (Diamond, 2015). It also contains (to changing degrees) the development of civic culture, freedom of speech and the acceptance of social agreement. Democracy and famine do not mix together (Sen, A. 2014). Africa is a continent where democracy is once in a blue moon. Africa's decolonization began in the 1960s. At the Berlin Conference, European authorities divided the plot of Africa without a thought for the unity of current cultural groups and state systems. As a result, large ethnic groups divided into small parts, and other small parts started to struggle for a single, separate region (state). This separate state concept created civil wars and authoritarian types of governments.

In the same vein, Omar Bongo of Gabon died after 42 years in power (Mengara, 2020); Muammar Gaddafi of Libya remained in power for 39 years (Saba and Akbarzadeh, 2018); Teodoro Obiang Mbasong of Equatorial Guinea remained in power for 30 years (Onukwuba, 2018); Hosim Mubarak of Egypt remained in power for over 27 years (Oguonu and Ezeibe, 2014); However, between 2005 and 2012, the value of democracy was arguably reduced, with political rights, economic peace, and civil rights increasing in fifteen states but worsening in eighteen other states. A number of African leaders have organized violent and cruel behavior through reduced rights during election periods in a proposal to grip on to power and authority. In Africa, about 19 and 25 per cent of elections are blemished by conflicts³⁹.

4.4. Population Bomb

"We are all doomed if we do not control population growth." Surprisingly, 0.1 million years ago, about 5 million people were breathing on this planet⁴⁰. In 2019, about 81 million people are added each year to the world population⁴¹. The world population is 7.7 billion, and the world population could grow at the same rate to about 8.5 billion in 2030 (United Nations, 2013), 9.7 billion and

10.9 billion, respectively, in 2050 and 2100. On the basis of population growth, Sub-Saharan Africa will account for the fastest region (the annual population growth rate on the African continent is too high; from 1980 to 2015, the rate was 2.5) in the world in the coming decade. There are many causes of the population explosion in Africa, i.e., early marriage, high birth rate, high illiteracy, failure of government policies, and so on.

In a sequel, an extraordinary population growth rate has created too many problems in the whole region. First of all, food insecurity: this region has already been facing these problems for the previous four decades. Furthermore, low per capita income, pressure on land, conflicts for resources, environmental degradation, massive unemployment, and epidemic diseases (Bambrick, 2018). As Malthus defined it, "There is an inverse relationship between high population growth and unemployment." Thus, the high population growth rate of the region created three main problems through a sequence: massive unemployment, regional conflict, and food insecurity. Approximately 0.2 billion people were added to the world population between 2019 and 2050, with 1.05 billion (52%) and 237 million (11.85%) added in Sub-Saharan Africa, Northern Africa, and Western Asia, respectively. much growth indicates Africa will face worsening conditions if population growth is not controlled in the coming years.

6. China developmental projects and Africa

Times are varying worldwide, especially in Africa and Asia. An additional emerging feature of Africa's international political-economy is the mounting power, in many respects, of other developing economies, together with India, Brazil, and obviously China (Hickey et al., 2020). Currently, China is the major trade partner for African countries. China's Export-Import Bank plans to spend over US \$1 trillion on the land by 2025. As well, China now wants to surpass the US government in total infrastructure, developmental, and agricultural R & D funding. Because of this, China has enlarged its occurrence in Africa's development⁴². China's development in Africa is not new. In the 1950s, China entered Africa⁴³. In the 1960s and 70s (Mao's era), China

developed particular ties with African governments through aid (in the previous 5 decades, more than US \$1 trillion in development-associated assistance has been shifted to Africa from wealthy countries and the rest of the world) and development programmes (Addaney, 2020).

The Tazara-railway line (linking Zambia to the Tanzanian coast) was built by China at a cost of nearly \$500 million between 1970 and 1975; it was the most significant emphasis of this period. In 1999, the "Go Out Policy" (Going Global Strategy) was implemented by the Chinese government and buoyed China's firms from side to side with a variety of public financing schemes to invest overseas, surely including Africa. With present movements, China's overseas investments cover over 132 countries in the rest of the world. According to the UN, "China raised \$81.5 billion in foreign direct investment (FDI) in just ten years⁴⁴ (from 2002 to 2012). (Zhang and Zhu, 2020). Ethiopia intends to have 30 industrial parks by 2020 (4 parks are already operational), which has successfully attracted foreign investment. However, 28,000 jobs have been created⁴⁵. China is concerned about the financial sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. For this purpose, China is also developing the African banking sector. In 2000, Bank of China became the first Chinese bank in Africa, which seized the opportunity to open a branch in Johannesburg and now has swathes of business in 20 African countries.⁴⁶

7. How will China eradicate Africa poverty through projects and policies?

Preliminary investments in China were small. Between 1979 and 1990, the volume was \$51.9 million for 103 economic and others projects (around \$500,000 per project). Chinese businesses rely deeply on government-sponsored support schemes to get a position in domestic African markets. The director of the China Africa Network at the University of Pretoria, Martyn Davies, said rightly, 'Figures are hard to originate by, but China is perhaps the principal solo investor in African continent. In the same vein, "China is the principal infrastructure's builders." They are the principal investors to Africa, and Africa-China-trade has unbiassed pushed past \$100 billion per annum." "Moyo writes in her book, "Dead Aid," under the title "The Chinese are our friends," In previous sixty years, "No

country of the world has had as much of an effect on social fabric, political and economic conditions of Africa as Republic of China have subsequently the turn of the epoch. It is not the first period China has been there. One of the long-lasting testimonials to its previous presence is the 1,860-km (1,160-mile) railway, built-up in the 1970s for US \$500 million, that connects Zambia, through Tanzania, to the Indian Ocean. Therefore, Chinese government invested US \$900 million in Africa in 2004, out of the US \$15 billion the landmass received, a rise of US \$20 million in 1975 (Van de Looy and de Haan, 2006).

Roads build up in Ethiopian cities, gas and other network pipelines in Sudan, power in Ghana and railways in Nigeria. These are a small number of torrents of billion-dollar projects that China has flooded Africa in previous five years, each one slice of a well-orchestrated proposal for China to be the central foreign force in 21st Africa. " In the same way, "In a determination to help fast-track Africa's development, China has in current years promised to train 15,000 African professionals, build up thirty hospitals and 100 rural schools, and rise the many Chinese government scholarships to Africa's students from the present 2,000 per annum to 4,000 per year by 2009. In 2000, China wrote off US \$1.2 billion in African debt. In 2003, it forgave another US \$750 million. In 2002, The People's Republic of China provided \$1.8 billion in development assistance to African states (Bräutigam, 2011). In 2006 alone, China signed bilateral trade agreement volume almost US \$60 billion⁴⁷." According to McKinsey, "More than 10,000 Chinese firms operating entire continent [Africa]. Since 2005 the volume is greater than \$2 trillion, about \$300 billion in investing currently financial years. The project creating a huge trade and novel opportunities in land of Africa."

8. Future of Africa

It is a reality of our time that Africa's poverty is always used as an example; like in other parts of the world, Africa is also trying to reduce extreme poverty. According to the Human Security Brief (2006), various battle deaths in intra-state wars has declined from more than 65,000 per annum in the 1950s to smaller 2,000 per annum in the existing decade (the first decade of the 21st century).

(Mahbubani, 2018). In fact, from 1990 to 1997, fourteen out of sixteen intra-wars were fought in Africa. In 1992, the continent was home to 46.7 percent of the world's civil wars (Nadakavukaren and Caravanos, 2020). The United Nations Department of Humanitarian Affairs declared 8 out of the 15 complex emergencies in Africa since its foundation.

The African Union (AU) plays a significant role in Africa's peace, security, and development, i.e., the UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), MONUC in Congo, and UNMIS in Southern Sudan. In 1990, approximately 20 wars were raging across the continent at the same time; in 2010, only a few wars were still raging. Africa will have a bright future for many reasons; AU and UN efforts, reducing inter and intra-state conflicts, restoring political stability and the world's powers trying to maintain peace and stability. Africa is the largest and fastest growing market in the world. Therefore, democracies are being restored in more than half the regions. Like, "In African states, the multi-party system enlarged from 5 to 35 in the last decade (from 1989 to 1998) of the 20th century (Rohrbach, 2020). Therefore, one-party states or authoritarian power states in Africa decreased from 29 to 2 (Oguonu, C. N., & Ezeibe, C. C. 2014). In Africa except Somalia, as well as Latin America except Venezuela, it has also become more functional. In the 1980s, Ethiopia was considered a symbol of famine-state and absolute poverty in all of Africa. However, in three decades, it's increased per capita income by 214 percent.

Similarly, other African countries, such as Rwanda and Uganda, have increased per capita income in a sustainable manner (Mahbubani, 2018; Bikorimana and Shengmin, 2019). Prominent Singaporean academician and diplomat Kishore Mahbubani defined the future of Africa when he said, "Today, Africans and Latin Americans are learning from Asian success stories. In 2008, Kenya launched Vision 2030 (Kiiru and Barasa, 2020), an ambitious development programme that was heavily inspired by similar concepts in Singapore and Malaysia. Kenya's northern neighbor, Ethiopia, has been explicit in its admiration and emulation of South Korea and Taiwan. In 2015, Ethiopian President Mulatu Teshome said, "Ethiopia is going through a

national renaissance, following Korea's model of development." As Swedish physician and epidemiologist Hans Rosling has documented, "In 1950, Europe's share of the world's population was 22 percent, while Africa's was 9 percent. By 2050, Europe's share will have shrunk to 7 percent, while Africa's will have exploded to 39 percent." Robert I. Rotberg defined Africa's future and China's role in it in his article titled "Africa's Economic Prospects."

China imports a lot of Africa's petroleum, iron, and other metals without continued exports to China (Zhao, 2007). In the same way, Africa's poverty reduction also depends on China, especially when the continent's population is swiftly increasing. In 2017, Sub-Saharan Africa's average GDP per capita was \$1,553. Entirely, 65 per cent of sub-Saharan Africans receive less than \$2 per day. According to Benabdallah (2020), Ethiopia is growing at 10 percent a year as a result of new Chinese-sponsored initiatives, while Ghana has been growing at 6 percent, according to Benabdallah (2020). With lab our exports to South Africa and some textile shipments to the United States, it has been growing at a rate of more than 4% per year. Growth in Burkina Faso, Senegal, and Tanzania has been just under 4 percent for several years in South Africa.⁴⁸ " The African continent has huge market opportunities. Consumer expenditure is estimated to reach \$2.1 trillion to \$2.5 trillion in only 5 years from 2025 to 2030.⁴⁹ The World Bank estimates that "the African food market alone could be worth \$1 trillion by 2030, greater than tripling the current \$300 million market." The world's military and economic advancements and emerging economies (BRICS) to improve governance, education, and public management, reduce corruption and civil conflicts, and control terrorism and arms supplies to the continent (Taylor, 2020).

Conclusion and Recommendations

The aim of this study is to answer the question, "Does China's Belt and Road initiative project (anti-poverty) kick out poverty and famine from African countries with this project?" This study examined qualitative research strategy and data collected from 6 books and several research articles. The continent of Africa is one

of the poorest regions in the world. Poverty and famines occur for many reasons. In the 1950s, the world emerging and advanced economies invested in Africa. Neither removing poverty nor controlling famine is possible for a single instruction or state, but in the 21st century, China's single project 'Belt and Road Initiative' holds this capacity. Military bases were established in Africa by the United States and other emerging powers. Thus, world powers are withdrawing troops and closing military bases in Africa. They invest in infrastructure, like China. China has launched lots of developmental projects worldwide. BRI is one of the largest and most valuable projects in the world. The estimated cost is more than 1 trillion and covers 68 countries on three continents: Asia, Africa, and Europe. As a result, more than 1 billion jobs will be created, direct and indirect. Thus, Chinese developmental projects reduce poverty and famines in Africa and Asia.

Recommendations

1. Other countries and institutions around the world learn from China and adopt Chinese-style development projects in Africa. China has recently emerged as the world's largest investment guru.
2. The United Nations is full-flagged implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) because, through these goals, we reduce poverty worldwide, including in Africa.
3. The world's arms suppliers are stopping buying arms for African countries. Africa's (both North Africa's and Sub-Saharan Africa's) military spending is \$41.2 billion, which is 2.1 percent of the world.
4. Africa's countries' conduct restores democracy. It is possible when every government conducts an election. Free and fearless elections are removing all other types of government, i.e., authoritarian, dictatorship, civilian dictatorship, kleptocracy, etc.
5. If the African Union has less dependency on the rest of the world, then take a free and fearful decision against any decision. Because she depends on the rest of the world, she does not use her own powers.

6. World powers should stop resource exploitation in the region. The fundamental and core dilemma of African conflicts is resource exploitation.
7. High population growth Many countries have adopted effective birth control policies. because of a high birth rate, a large population aged 0.1 to 14 years, and a youth bulge population.



Figure-2: African democracy rate in 2011

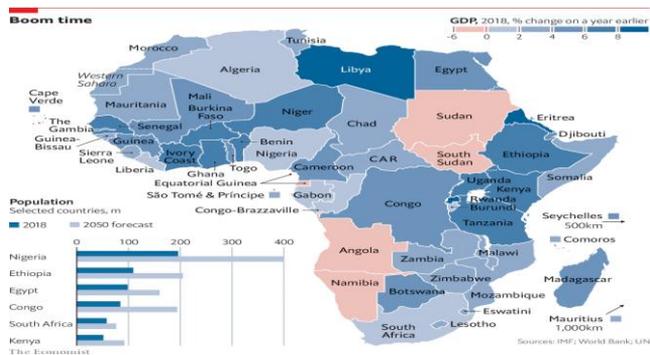


Figure-3 Africa

Notes:

1. Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. (2010). The role of institutions in growth and development. *Leadership and growth*, 135.
2. Addae-Korankye, A. (2014). Causes of poverty in Africa: A review of literature. *American International Journal of Social Science*, 3(7), 147-153.
3. Addaney, M. (2020). Strengthening Africa's Adaptive Capacity to Climate Change: African Union Law and Implications of China's. *Climate Change, Hazards and Adaptation Options: Handling the Impacts of a Changing Climate*, 481.
4. Ahmed, A. U., Hill, R. V., Smith, L. C., Wiesmann, D. M., Frankenberger, T., Gulati, K., ... & Yohannes, Y. (2007). *The world's most deprived: Characteristics and causes of extreme poverty and hunger* (Vol. 43). Intl Food Policy Res Inst.
5. Ayoub, C., O'Connor, E., Rappolt-Schlichtmann, G., Vallotton, C., Raikes, H., & Chazan-Cohen, R. (2009). Cognitive skill performance among young children living in poverty: Risk, change, and the promotive effects of Early Head Start. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 24(3), 289-305.
6. Azzarri, C., & Signorelli, S. (2020). Climate and poverty in Africa South of the Sahara. *World development*, 125, 104691.
7. Badibanga, T., & Ulimwengu, J. (2020). Optimal investment for agricultural growth and poverty reduction in the democratic republic of congo a two-sector economic growth model. *Applied economics*, 52(2), 135-155.
8. Bambrick, H. (2018). Resource extractivism, health and climate change in small islands. *International Journal of Climate Change Strategies and Management*.
9. Barham, B. L., Melo, A. P., & Hertz, T. (2020). Earnings, Wages, and Poverty Outcomes of US Farm and Low-Skill Workers. *Applied Economic Perspectives and Policy*, 42(2), 307-334.
10. Benabdallah, L. (2020). *Shaping the Future of Power: Knowledge Production and Network-Building in China-Africa Relations*. University of Michigan Press.
11. Bennett, D. H. (1988). *The party of fear: From nativist movements to the New Right in American history*. UNC Press Books.
12. Berry, C. (2004). *Postsocialist cinema in post-Mao China: the cultural revolution after the Cultural Revolution*. Routledge.
13. Bikorimana, G., & Shengmin, S. (2019). Socioeconomic and demographic forecasters of upgraded water and sanitation facilities admittance in Rwanda. *International Journal of Social Economics*.
14. Bradshaw, T. K. (2007). Theories of poverty and anti-poverty programs in community development. *Community Development*, 38(1), 7-25.
15. Bräutigam, D. (2011). Chinese development aid in Africa: What, where, why, and how much?. *Where, Why, and How Much*.

16. Brooks, R. (2014). Duck-Rabbits and Drones: Legal Indeterminacy in the War on Terror. *Stan. L. & Pol'y Rev.*, 25, 301.
17. Chekalin, E., Rubanovich, A., Tatarinova, T. V., Kasianov, A., Bender, N., Chekalina, M., ... & Morozova, I. (2019). Changes in biological pathways during 6,000 years of civilization in Europe. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 36(1), 127-140.
18. Cole, D. (2006). The Poverty of Posner's Pragmatism: Balancing Away Liberty after 9/11.
19. Collado-Nicol, D. (2020). Environmental, Social and Governance Challenges in China Today. In *Modern China* (pp. 11-27). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
20. Criveller, G. (2020). An Overview of the Catholic Church in Post-Mao China. In *People, Communities, and the Catholic Church in China* (pp. 9-27) Palgrave Pivot, Singapore.
21. Culhane, D., & Metraux, S. (1999). One-year rates of public shelter utilization by race/ethnicity, age, sex and poverty status for New York City (1990 and 1995) and Philadelphia (1995). *Population Research and Policy Review*, 18(3), 219-236.
22. Devereux, S. (2000). Famine in the twentieth century
23. Dhahri, S., & Omri, A. (2020). Foreign capital towards SDGs 1 & 2—Ending Poverty and hunger: The role of agricultural production. *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics*.
24. Diamond, L. (2015). Facing up to the democratic recession. *Journal of Democracy*, 26(1), 141-155.
25. Doho, G. (2020). From literary concept to self-proclaimed state: three generations of Anglophone-Cameroonians at war. *Journal of the African Literature Association*, 1-20.
26. Drake, B., & Pandey, S. (1996). Understanding the relationship between neighborhood poverty and specific types of child maltreatment. *Child abuse & neglect*, 20(11), 1003-1018.
27. Evans, T. S., Shi, Z., Boots, M., Liu, W., Olival, K. J., Xiao, X., ... & Escobar, L. (2020). Synergistic China–US ecological research is essential for global emerging infectious disease preparedness. *EcoHealth*, 1-14.
28. Fair, J. E. (1993). War, famine, and poverty: Race in the construction of Africa's media image. *Journal of Communication Inquiry*, 17(2), 5-22.
29. Falkenmark, M. (2006). Shift in thinking to address the 21st century hunger gap. In *Integrated Assessment of Water Resources and Global Change* (pp. 3-18). Springer, Dordrecht.
30. Filtzer, D. (2002). *Soviet workers and late Stalinism: Labour and the restoration of the Stalinist system after World War II*. Cambridge University Press.
31. Fombad, C. M. (2020). Taming Executive Authoritarianism in Africa: Some Reflections on Current Trends in Horizontal and Vertical Accountability. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 12(1), 63-91.

32. Gilpin, R. (1981). *War and change in world politics*. Cambridge University Press.
33. Gørgens, T., Meng, X., & Vaithianathan, R. (2012). Stunting and selection effects of famine: A case study of the Great Chinese Famine. *Journal of development Economics*, 97(1), 99-111.
34. Gráda, C. Ó. (2011). Famine's past, famine's future. *Development and change*, 42(1), 49-69.
35. Harber, C. (2002). Education, democracy and poverty reduction in Africa. *Comparative education*, 38(3), 267-276.
36. Hickey, S., Abdulai, A. G., Izama, A., & Mohan, G. (2020). Responding to the commodity boom with varieties of resource nationalism: A political economy explanation for the different routes taken by africa's new oil producers. *The Extractive Industries and Society*.
37. Hu, W., Ge, Y., Dang, Q., Huang, Y., Hu, Y., Ye, S., & Wang, S. (2020). Analysis of the Development Level of Geo-Economic Relations between China and Countries along the Belt and Road. *Sustainability*, 12(3), 816.
38. Hussain, E. (2020). CPEC and the Belt and Road Initiative: Economic Implications for the Greater Middle East. *Asian Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies*, 14(1), 35-50.
39. Isaacson, N. (2020). Science and Fiction in Post-Mao China.
40. Johnson, C. (2020). From Resistance Movement to Civil War: Why Violence Escalated in Lithuania but not in Moldova during Soviet Annexation (1944–1952). *Europe-Asia Studies*, 1-25.
41. Jouffray, J. B., Blasiak, R., Norström, A. V., Österblom, H., & Nyström, M. (2020). The blue acceleration: the trajectory of human expansion into the ocean. *One Earth*, 2(1), 43-54.
42. Kajiita, R. M., & Murotekang'ethe, S. (2020). Investing in People and Communities for Social Change: Lessons from Social Enterprises in South Africa. *Journal of Progressive Human Services*, 1-18.
43. Karabelias, G. (2020). Albania: Civil-Military Relations in the Post-Cold War Era. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Politics*.
44. Kennedy, D. M. (1999). *Freedom from fear: The American people in depression and war, 1929-1945*. Oxford University Press.
45. Kiiru, J. M., & Barasa, L. N. (2020). Securing Inclusive Growth: Mentorship and Youth Employment in Kenya. In *Africa and the Sustainable Development Goals* (pp. 145-154). Springer, Cham.
46. Knight, D. W., Nian, W., & Chen, E. (2020). Launching an online graduate degree for tourism management in China: Lessons in Chinese-foreign cooperation. *Journal of Teaching in Travel & Tourism*, 1-21.
47. Kung, J. K. S., & Zhou, T. (2020). Political elites and hometown favoritism in famine-stricken China. *Journal of Comparative Economics*.
48. Lartey, A. (2008). Maternal and child nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa: challenges and interventions. *Proceedings of the Nutrition Society*, 67(1), 105-108.

49. Liou, J. L., Hsu, P. C., & Wu, P. I. (2020). The effect of China's open-door tourism policy on Taiwan: Promoting or suppressing tourism from other countries to Taiwan?. *Tourism Management*, 78, 104055.
50. Lodhi, A. Y. (1993). The language situation in Africa today. *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 2(1), 79-86.
51. Maca-Meyer, N., González, A. M., Pestano, J., Flores, C., Larruga, J. M., & Cabrera, V. M. (2003). Mitochondrial DNA transit between West Asia and North Africa inferred from U6 phylogeography. *BMC genetics*, 4(1), 15.
52. Mahbubani, K. (2018). *Has the West lost it? A provocation*. Penguin UK.
53. Marcus, A. F., Echeverria, S. E., Holland, B. K., Abraido-Lanza, A. F., & Passannante, M. R. (2015). How neighborhood poverty structures types and levels of social integration. *American journal of community psychology*, 56(1-2), 134-144.
54. Maree, J. G. (2010). Reassessing career counseling in Africa in the 21st century: Breathing new life into qualitative approaches.
55. Mathews, J. A., & Tan, H. (2011). Progress toward a circular economy in China: The drivers (and inhibitors) of eco-industrial initiative. *Journal of industrial ecology*, 15(3), 435-457.
56. Mayo, C. M., & Mayo, R. (2011). Normative nasalance values across languages. *Echo*, 6(1), 22-32.
57. Mengara, D. (2020). The Making of a Monarchical Republic: The Undoing of Presidential Term Limits in Gabon Under Omar Bongo. In *The Politics of Challenging Presidential Term Limits in Africa* (pp. 65-104). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
58. Nadakavukaren, A., & Caravanos, J. (2020). *Our global environment: A health perspective*. Waveland Press.
59. Oguonu, C. N., & Ezeibe, C. C. (2014). African union and conflict resolution in Africa. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(27 P1), 325.
60. Oguonu, C. N., & Ezeibe, C. C. (2014). African union and conflict resolution in Africa. *Mediterranean Journal of Social Sciences*, 5(27 P1), 325.
61. Onukwuba, H. O. (2018). Indigenous Leadership Practices in Africa. In *Indigenous Management Practices in Africa*. Emerald Publishing Limited.
62. Paudel, B., Zhang, Y., Yan, J., Rai, R., Li, L., Wu, X., ... & Khanal, N. R. (2020). Farmers' understanding of climate change in Nepal Himalayas: important determinants and implications for developing adaptation strategies. *Climatic Change*, 158(3), 485-502.
63. Ravallion, M. (2007). Evaluating anti-poverty programs. *Handbook of development economics*, 4, 3787-3846.
64. Riskin, C. (1998). Seven questions about the Chinese famine of 1959–1961. *China Economic Review*, 9(2), 111-124.

65. Rohrbach, L. (2020). Intra-party dynamics and the success of federal arrangements: Ethiopia in comparative perspective. *Regional & Federal Studies*, 1-20.
66. Ross, R. S., & Jiang, C. (Eds.). (2020). *Re-examining the Cold War: US-China Diplomacy, 1954–1973*. BRILL.
67. Ruprah, I. (2010). *Do Social Housing Programs Increase Poverty? An Empirical Analysis of Shelter Induced Poverty in Latin America* (No. 0510). Inter-American Development Bank, Office of Evaluation and Oversight (OVE).
68. Saba, A., & Akbarzadeh, S. (2018). The Responsibility to Protect and the Use of Force: An Assessment of the Just Cause and Last Resort Criteria in the Case of Libya. *International Peacekeeping*, 25(2), 242-265.
69. Saith, A. (2005). Poverty lines versus the poor: method versus meaning. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 4601-4610.
70. Salehyan, I. and Gleditsch, K. (2006) "Refugees and the Spread of Civil War", *International Organization*, 60 (2): 335-366
71. Sen, A. (2014). Development as freedom (1999). *The globalization and development reader: Perspectives on development and global change*, 525.
72. Serageldin, I. (1989). *Poverty, adjustment, and growth in Africa*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
73. Si, S., Ahlstrom, D., Wei, J., & Cullen, J. (2020). Business, entrepreneurship and innovation toward poverty reduction.
74. Simon, K. W. (2011). The Regulation of Civil Society Organizations in China-Current Environment and Recent Developments. *Int'l J. Civ. Soc'y L.*, 9, 55.
75. Slee, R. (2013). How do we make inclusive education happen when exclusion is a political predisposition? *International Journal of Inclusive Education*, 17(8), 895-907.
76. Spolsky, B. (2018). Language policy in French colonies and after independence. *Current Issues in language planning*, 19(3), 231-315.
77. Sprenger, S. (2015). Amid German, industry worries... Key Army Official Downplays Momentum For MEADS Program In Europe. *Inside Missile Defense*, 21(20), 1-7.
78. Sridharan, V. (2014). China, the sleeping lion has woken up, says Xi Jinping. *International Business Times*.
79. St Clair, D., Xu, M., Wang, P., Yu, Y., Fang, Y., Zhang, F., ... & He, L. (2005). Rates of adult schizophrenia following prenatal exposure to the Chinese famine of 1959-1961. *Jama*, 294(5), 557-562.
80. Tauger, M. B. (2009). The Indian Famine Crises of World War II. *British scholar*, 1(2), 166-196.
81. Taylor, I. (2020). *The Role of BRICS in Large-Scale Armed Conflict: Building a Multi-Polar World Order*: by Malte Brosig, Basingstoke, Palgrave MacMillan, 2019, 205 pp., € 65 (hardcover), ISBN 978-3-030-18536-7.

82. Teferra, D., & Altbach, P. G. (2004). African higher education: Challenges for the 21st century. *Higher education*, 47(1), 21-50.
83. Tull, D. M. (2006). China's engagement in Africa: scope, significance and consequences. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 44(3), 459-479.
84. Ullah, A., Xinshun, Z., Kamal, M. A., & JiaJia, Z. (2020). Modeling the relationship between military spending and stock market development (a) symmetrically in China: An empirical analysis via the NARDL approach. *Physica A: Statistical Mechanics and its Applications*, 124106.
85. United Nations. (2013). UN Projects World Population to Reach 8.5 Billion by 2030, Driven by Growth in Developing Countries.
86. Van de Looy, J., & de Haan, L. (2006). Africa and China: A strategic partnership?. *Institute for Defence Studies and Analysis. Strategic Analysis*, 30(3), 562-575.
87. Van Everdingen, Y., Van Hillegersberg, J., & Waarts, E. (2000). Enterprise resource planning: ERP adoption by European midsize companies. *Communications of the ACM*, 43(4), 27-31.
88. Volman, D. (2007). US to create new regional military command for Africa: AFRICOM. *Review of African Political Economy*, 34(114), 737-744.
89. Wang, J., & Zhang, X. (2020). The geopolitics of knowledge circulation: the situated agency of mimicking in/beyond China. *Eurasian Geography and Economics*, 1-23.
90. Wang, Y. (2020). Causes of US-China trade imbalances: a review. *Journal of Chinese Economic and Foreign Trade Studies*.
91. Watkins, K., & Quattri, M. (2016). Child poverty, inequality and demography: why sub-Saharan Africa matters for the Sustainable Development Goals. *London: Overseas Development Institute*.
92. Weiss, H. (1997). Late third millennium abrupt climate change and social collapse in West Asia and Egypt. In *Third millennium, BC climate change and Old-World collapse* (pp. 711-723). Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg.
93. Wolf, S. O. (2020). Afghanistan Within the BRI Vision and the Feasibility of Enlarging the CPEC. In *The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor of the Belt and Road Initiative* (pp. 261-280). Springer, Cham.
94. Wood, D. F., Barone, A., Murphy, P., & Wardlow, D. L. (1995). Logistics of famine relief. In *International Logistics* (pp. 325-338). Springer, Boston, MA.
95. Yang, J., Huang, J., Deng, Y., & Bordignon, M. (2020). The rise of red private entrepreneurs in China: Policy shift, institutional settings and political connection. *China Economic Review*, 101431.
96. Yang, Y., & Guo, X. (2020). Universal basic education and the vulnerability to poverty: evidence from compulsory education in rural China. *Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy*, 1-23.

97. Yi, X., Luo, H., Zhou, J., Yu, M., Chen, X., Tan, L., ... & Li, J. (2020). Prevalence of stroke and stroke related risk factors: a population based cross sectional survey in southwestern China. *BMC neurology*, 20(1), 5.
98. Zezza, A., & Tasciotti, L. (2010). Urban agriculture, poverty, and food security: Empirical evidence from a sample of developing countries. *Food policy*, 35(4), 265-273.
99. Zhang, X. (2013). How ready is China for a China-style world order? China's state media discourse under construction. *Ecquid Novi: African Journalism Studies*, 34(3), 79-101.
100. Zhang, Y., & Zhu, Q. (2020). RMB Internationalization in Relation to the Belt and Road Initiative. *The Belt and Road Initiative: Opportunities and Challenges of a Chinese Economic Ambition*, 122.
101. Zhao, H. (2007). China's Oil Venture in Africa. *East Asia*, 24(4), 399-415.
102. Zhu, F., Wu, X., & Gao, Y. (2020). Decomposition analysis of decoupling freight transport from economic growth in China. *Transportation Research Part D: Transport and Environment*, 78, 102201.
103. Akhtar Gul, S. H., Ali, H., & Zahra, F. COVID 19 IMPACT ON POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT LEVELS: A CASE PAKISTAN. *Journal of Research and Reviews in Social Sciences Pakistan*, Vol 3 (2), 2020 pp 879-893
104. Gul, A., Zahra, F., Iqbal, A., Ghafoor, T., & Hussain, M. (2020). Linkage between poverty, inequality, and income distribution: a case on Bannu District, Pakistan. *Asian Development Policy Review*, 8(4), 330-339.

References

-
- ¹ Language which is speaking in Africa, Arabic (170 million) English (130 million), Swahili (100), French (115), Berber (50), Hausa (50), Portuguese (20) and Spanish (10) (Spolsky, 2018)
- ² Hindi word uses for Religion.
- ³ Harari, Y. N. (2014). *Sapiens: A brief history of humankind*. Random House
- ⁴ Brown, L. (2012). *World on the edge: how to prevent environmental and economic collapse*. Routledge.
- ⁵ Walford, C. (1878). The famines of the world: past and present. *Journal of the Statistical Society of London*, 41(3), 433-535.
- ⁶ Hazlitt, H. (1973). *Conquest of Poverty, The*. Ludwig von Mises Institute. "Alamgir conducted a comprehensive survey 'Famine in South Asia in 1980. He recorded 22 famines that took place British Raj between 1770 and 1900.'"
- ⁷ Ó GRÁDA, C. O. R. M. A. C. (2008). The ripple that drowns? Twentieth-century famines in China and India as economic history 1. *The economic history Review*, 61, 5-37.
- ⁸ Meng, X., Qian, N., & Yared, P. (2015). The institutional causes of China's great famine, 1959–1961. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 82(4), 1568-1611.
- ⁹ Leitenberg, M. (2006). *Deaths in Wars and Conflicts in the 20th Century*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, Peace Studies Program.
- ¹⁰ Brown, L. (2012). *World on the edge: how to prevent environmental and economic collapse*. Routledge.
- ¹¹ Addae-Korankye, A. (2014). Causes of poverty in Africa: A review of literature. *American International Journal of Social Science*, 3(7), 147-153.
- ¹² Yunus, M. (1993). Alleviation of Poverty is a matter of will, not of means. *Grameen Bank*, www.grameen-info.org.
- ¹³ Fukuda-Parr, S. (2003). UNDP Human Development Report 2003.
- ¹⁴ National Development Planning Commission (Ghana), & Ghana. Environmental Protection Agency. (2004). *Strategic Environmental Assessment of the Ghana Poverty Reduction Strategy: Process report*. NDPC.
- ¹⁵ Noman, A., Botchwey, K., Stein, H., & Stiglitz, J. E. (Eds.). (2012). *Good growth and governance in Africa: Rethinking development strategies*. Oxford University Press.
- ¹⁶ Englama, A. & Bamidele, A. (1997), Measurement issues in poverty. In *Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria, Selected Papers for the 1997 Annual Conference of the Nigerian Economics Society*(pp141-156)
- ¹⁷ Robbins, L. R. B. (1968). *The Economic Causes of War*. Fertig.
- ¹⁸ Sheet, S. F. (2020). TRENDS IN WORLD MILITARY EXPENDITURE, 2019.

-
- ¹⁹ Nelson, G. C., Rosegrant, M. W., Palazzo, A., Gray, I., Ingersoll, C., Robertson, R., ... & Msangi, S. (2010). *Food security, farming, and climate change to 2050: scenarios, results, policy options* (Vol. 172). Intl Food Policy Res Inst.
- ²⁰ Sachs, J. (2005). *The end of poverty: How we can make it happen in our lifetime*. Penguin UK.
- ²¹ Ó GRÁDA, C. O. R. M. A. C. (2008). The ripple that drowns? Twentieth-century famines in China and India as economic history 1. *The economic history Review*, 61, 5-37.
- ²² Watkins, K., & Quattri, M. (2016). Child poverty, inequality and demography: why sub-Saharan Africa matters for the Sustainable Development Goals. *London: Overseas Development Institute*.
- ²³ Glickman, H. (1983). From the Congo to Soweto: US Foreign Policy toward Africa since 1960. By Henry F. Jackson. (New York: William Morrow, 1982. Pp. 324. \$13.95.). *American Political Science Review*, 77(1), 261-262.
- ²⁴ Makinda, S. M. (1982). Conflict and the Superpowers in the Horn of Africa. *Third World Quarterly*, 4(1), 93-103.
- ²⁵ pentagon's own map of U.S. Bases in Africa contradicts its claim of "light" footprint, Nick Turse, Jan 5, 2020,
<https://theintercept.com/2020/02/27/africa-us-military-bases-africom/>
- ²⁶ Figure of the week: Foreign direct investment in Africa, Pavce Madden, October 9, 2019
<https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2019/10/09/figure-of-the-week-foreign-direct-investment-in-africa/>
- ²⁷ Now is called South Asia.
- ²⁸ Reinhard, W. (2011). *A short history of colonialism*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.
- ²⁹ Acemoglu, D., & Robinson, J. A. (2012). The origins of power, prosperity, and poverty: Why nations fail. *Crown Business, New York NY*.
- ³⁰ Webb, P., & Braun, J. V. (1994). *Famine and food security in Ethiopia: lessons for Africa*. John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
- ³¹ Devereux, S. (2000). Famine in the twentieth century.
- ³² Abebe, T., & Quaicoe, N. (2014). Causes of poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: A layered theory approach to understanding significant factors. *Journal of Economics and International finance*, 6(6), 112-124.
- ³³ Bicaba, Z., Brixiová, Z., & Ncube, M. (2016). *Eliminating extreme poverty in Africa: trends, policies and the role of international organizations*.
- ³⁴ Locusts generated food crisis in 1890s and 1931 in Ethiopia, Sudan and Niger and Now in April-June 2020 suffered Africa and Asia.
- ³⁵ Lodhi, A. Y. (1993). The language situation in Africa today. *Nordic Journal of African Studies*, 2(1), 79-86.
- ³⁶ Collier, P. (2007). Why the poorest countries are failing and what can be done about it. *Wider Angle* (2), 1-3.

- ³⁷ Fearon, J. D., & Laitin, D. D. (2007). Ethnic minority rule and civil war onset. *The American Political Science Review*, 101(1), 187-193.
- ³⁸ Justino, P. (2012). War and poverty. *IDS Working Papers*, 2012(391), 1-29.
- ³⁹ African Union and Conflict Resolution in Africa, Chika Njideka Oguonu, Christian Chukwuebuka Ezeibe
- ⁴⁰ the Population Bomb', Paul Erlich,
- ⁴¹ UNDP (March, 2016), 'The Demographic Profile of African countries,
- ⁴² Tiboris, M. (2019). *Addressing China's Rising Influence in Africa*. Chicago Council on Global Affairs.
- ⁴³ Krukowska, M. (2018). China's economic expansion in Africa—selected aspects. *International Business and Global Economy*, 37(1), 84-97.
- ⁴⁴ <https://www.pinkerton.com/our-insights/blog/1218/chinas-going-out-strategy-increasing-overseas-expansion/>
- ⁴⁵ <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/africa-in-focus/2019/03/05/migration-of-chinese-manufacturing-jobs-to-africa-myth-or-reality/>
- ⁴⁶ Li, S., & Rønning, H. (2013). China in Africa: Soft power, media perceptions and a pan-developing identity. *CMI Report*.
- ⁴⁷ China's January 2006 African Policy Investment Strategy, White Paper, China—Africa Cooperation Forum. China's Africa Policy. <http://www.China.org.cn>.
- ⁴⁸ Rotberg, I. R. (April 2019), 'Africa's economic prospects'
- ⁴⁹ Tiboris, M. (2019). *Addressing China's Rising Influence in Africa*. Chicago Council on Global Affairs.