



SELINUS UNIVERSITY

OF SCIENCES AND LITERATURE

Comparison of China-Africa vs. US-Africa Economic Consequences for African Countries

An African Perspective

By

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2022

DECLARATION

I am the sole author of this thesis and
its contents are only the result of the readings and research I have done.

ABSTRACT

This study compares and evaluates China-Africa and US-Africa economic consequences for African countries and considers Africa's relationship with the world's two largest economies. Using development strategies, investments, business engagement, partnership, and cooperation variables, this study examines the impact of US-China economic engagements on Africa's economic growth and development.

From an African perspective, the study pulls together the underlying themes, analytical perspectives, and recommended pathways to Africa's global economic growth and transformation and provides policy implications and future direction for the study.

The study included ten African nations from the western, eastern, central, southern, and northern subregions. The study used a deductive method and a positivist philosophy. A descriptive analysis was done using an online survey.

The study finds that Africa's economic partnerships with the superpowers have positively impacted African economies and provided the resources to enable participation in the global economy. The findings reveal a key novelty in that current global trade and partnership models complement but do not address the needs and interests of African economies. The study concludes that African countries can attain further economic growth, development, and transformation of the continent by improving domestic economies based on mutually beneficial economic partnerships with global players that enable them to compete at a fair international economic level.

Given that we have marginally examined the effects of cultural economics between developed and developing countries, more studies are warranted in this area, particularly to produce further empirical evidence of these findings. Future research could investigate the country-specific effects of US-China's economic engagements in each African country as our results reflect within-country elasticities.

This study provides evidence of the impact of the US and China's economic development strategies, investments, business engagement, and cooperation on the growth of African economies. This comparative study empirically explores the effects of the US and China's economic engagements on economic growth and development in African countries from the African perspective. The study explores ways to increase Africa's global economic influence and power and provides recommendations on the way forward from the African point of view rather than the authors. This study also examines the influence of US-China relations on Africa's cultural economics.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor Salvatore Fava, my primary supervisor, for guiding me through this project.

I am indebted to everyone I have had the pleasure of working with on this and other related projects for providing me with extensive personal and professional guidance and teaching me a great deal about life and scientific research.

Additionally, I would like to thank my friends and family for their support and in-depth study knowledge.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 BACKGROUND

US-Africa and China-Africa relations have evolved over the years. Holding many of the world's natural resources and a productive labor force, Africa has potential. In their approach to supremacy in global relations, it is important to see how the two superpowers engage with Africa and impact its economic interests. As Africa increasingly expands its place in the global economy, the stakes relative to the U.S. and China's geopolitical interests become bigger. Africa's geopolitical and economic importance brings challenges and economic opportunities for globalization.

1.1 HISTORY OF CHINA AFRICA AND US AFRICA RELATIONS

1.1.1 China-Africa Relations

China has gained importance in the global economy. There has been an expansion in developed and developing nations. China's rising economy has an increasing global interest due to the significance of its international investment and for strengthening the cooperation of South-South Cooperation between China and other developing countries (McCauley et al., 2022). Africa's political and economic landscape significantly evidences China's growing footprint (Pairault, 2018).

The relationship between China and Africa has achieved crucial momentum over the last twenty years. According to the China-Africa Economic and Trade Relationship Annual Report (2021), bilateral trade hit \$187 billion, making China Africa's top trading partner. From multiple perspectives, China's engagement in Africa has recreated Africa's geopolitical and socio-economic significance. Chinese involvement in Africa's complex political-economic landscape is made possible through the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and influenced by growing concerns with African economic policy and local governance issues.

China's increased engagements in Africa are part of a great geopolitical competition. (Perlez 2022) observes China is adjusting its approach, more closely integrating financial and diplomatic efforts. China's top leader, Xi Jinping, addressed the China-Africa forum in November 2021 on China's campaign to build African allegiances as part of a great geopolitical move. The growing engagement of China with the nation of Africa has sparked a raging debate in the growth circle (Liu and Tang, 2018) study of China's aid has positively impacted its trade and imports from Africa. China's growing demand for Africa's natural resources was not only helping to re-establishing Africa. While those who believe that initiating new opportunities for reducing high poverty rates in Africa is considered a major economic motive (Oxford, 2020). However, China's significant relationship with Africa is no different from previous ones that highly labeled Africa as a low-cost supplier but with abundant raw materials and fertile ground for selling to low-cost manufacturers. These latter debates for the various groups also indicated that the continent of Africa's engagement with the government of China would have fewer incentives for improving the African economy (McCauley et al., 2022).

1.1.2 US Africa Relations

Similarly, the relationship between the United States and Africa between the U.S. and Africa has gone through at least three major phases: the Cold War, the transitional period from 1990 to 1998, and the post-1998 period. During the politics of the Cold War, the US valued its collaboration with the African continent only as Africa offered a for the nation of the United States and the Soviet Union to conduct their struggle for globalization. The relationship between the US and Africa did not go beyond promoting, nurturing, and controlling the anti-communist path among the elite class of Africa during the Cold War.

The United States has moved to a second-tier position in Africa, displaced by China, a major economic partner for the continent. Africa is an important investment endpoint for various leading American fortune 500 companies and industries that offer jobs to the US economy and a growing revenue base for different cities. There is huge enthusiasm for increasing two-way trade investment. In 2015, Alabama Commerce Secretary Greg Canfield supported the mission of trade and development to South Africa and Tanzania, praising South Africa as a “continent powerhouse” and as a rising market for wide stake from Alabama exporters (Lawson, 2007) noted U.S.increased engagement with Africa continues to defy competition by China. US strategic competition with China in Africa has been a great motivating factor for its new strategy.

Today, we see a new US strategy recognizing Africa as a major geopolitical force. The Biden administration's policies for Africa seek to work with Africa's 54 nations as “equal partners” in tackling global problems and achieving shared priorities. The strategy includes; fostering openness and open societies; delivering democratic and security dividends; advancing pandemic recovery and economic opportunity; and supporting conservation, climate adaptation, and a just energy transition. Antony J. Blinken, US Secretary of State, said that “It's a strategy that reflects the region's complexity, its diversity, its agency; and one that focuses on what we will do with African nations and peoples, not for African nations and peoples,” Today the U.S. supports African Union's African Continental Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA).

1.2 SUPREMACY IN GLOBAL RELATIONS

The struggle for supremacy between a dominant and rising power is the underlying dynamic in the strategic relationship between the U.S. and China. The US reaction to China's actions is seen as a hidden competition playing out in the global territory of Africa. Is cooperation for both a possibility, or are confrontation and competition in Africa inevitable?

There are numerous schools of thought and debates around the supremacy of globalization. Realist theories, the power cycle theory, and the power of transition theory have been relied on to explain global relations. The focus is on the theory of strategic competition that modifies the power transition theory. The new theory explains the relationship between the hegemonic and rising power, and the strategic interactions between them

during the power transition process. (Ifraan 2014) refers to strategic competition as a state of international relations where global powers maximize their economic, political and military interests and minimize the interests of their rivals in the international system. That strategic competition between the hegemonic and rising power is limited to peaceful measures, including diplomatic means.

Empirical evidence shows that The U.S.-China trade remains the largest trading relationship in the world. A relationship that brings changing power dynamics —geo-political, geo-economic, and now geo-technological changes (Allison, G. 2020).

In 2014, China began shifting toward changing the global system. They launched initiatives, including the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the New Development Bank, and the Belt and Road Initiative, forming China's new global leadership approach. It was observed that China's progress as a rising power on so many different dimensions is a first.

Furthermore (Rudd 2018) observes a shift in new territory where strategic competition between China and the United States is happening; high technology, information technology, and now artificial intelligence.

The fact that the relationship between the US and China is observed as competition between two great superpowers is not surprising, Since Cold War ended, the United States has been the richest and most powerful state on the globe; China is, however, the country whose capabilities are rising most rapidly (Friedberg, 2011).

This radical change in the relationship that was observed has moved from strategic engagement to strategic competition. Today, this competition is seen on the African Continent, where the US is still considered number one, but China is viewed as fast gaining ground.

1.2.1 US-China trade rivalry in Africa

The US-China trade rivalry is a crucial part of their broader contest for international primacy. China's motivation for Africa influenced most US leaders' decisions as it would impact the US stake in these regional areas. From their viewpoint, China officials were as convinced of the US commitment to control its hegemony in Africa while weakening China and increasing political and economic relations with them (Hong, 2007). Similarly, US and China businesses participate in well-defined and intense socio-economic rivalry in Africa in a way that overlooks their national government's strategic purpose and complicates the system. In Latin America, Africa, and Southeast Asia, the US claimed points that were also a key part of the cold war rivalry with China and SU that warned of a communist, leading political structure and state power economy (Wang,2020). By resisting a pointless ideological competition, respecting both nations' core stake in Africa, and obliging Africans' development ambitions and security apprehensions, Washington and Beijing may find more significant ground than other beliefs (Qobo, 2022).

Concurrently, the administration of Trump was considering decreasing its engagement in Africa to focus on great competition with Russia and China, which was a priority in the US national security strategy in 2017 (Kostelanetz and Okeke, 2018). To demonstrate the influence that great power competition may leave on the continent and US stake, one must claim it by observing a genuine "Scramble for Africa ". The United States, learning from the historical framework, should limit its participation in the continent for its security, prosperity, and stability concerns. Such engagement may nurture engagement with incipient African states and help Africa resist external guidance and neocolonial developments (Mondliwa et al., 2021).

1.3 US FOREIGN POLICY VERSUS CHINA FOREIGN POLICY IN AFRICA

The US and China are the world's largest economies with great power in international business. Both states are neither intimate friends nor fierce opponents to one another. China and the US have created foreign policies for Africa that predict possible relations of the African continent with them. Being permanent members of the Security Council, US and China's decisions have global influence. Both states cooperate and compete on various international subjects. Historically both did not participate in the journey to Africa during the colonial period, where their relations with the continent of Africa were very negligible. (Friedberg, 2011) see their economic interest in Africa, like investment, trade, and resources. Furthermore, both possess geopolitical and diplomatic stakes to win diplomatic provisions from Africa worldwide. As a result of the Intercontinental Slave Trade from Africa to the US, historical ties between the two citizens are more considerable than those between China and Africa. The presence of African American society is the influence of such past ties. In contrast, there are many alterations in both countries' policy and policy implementation toward Africa.

One of the policies of the US towards Africa is helping democracy and the establishment of democratic institutions counting fair, free, and transparent elections. Though, China has no such foreign policy. China has always been a victim of foreign invasion during the 20th century. Hence, China has given great worth to sovereignty and independence. (Eom et al., 2017) argues that China has a policy of following independence but does not find such results for the US foreign policy. China has a more comprehensive African policy than the United States. Furthermore, there is a big variance in the terminology used in their written guidelines toward Africa. The US policy for Africa is identified as supporting the economic growth and economic development in Africa, supporting democracy, strengthening democratic institutions, preventing conflict, and the like. These terms elaborated that the United States is on the side of supporters, and Africa is on the side of the beneficiary of the support, considered not mutual support.

However, when looking at China's policy toward Africa. (Chapell and Overton, 2002) found mutual support, common prosperity, reciprocity, learning from each other, friendship, and seeking common development. The terminologies of the China policy towards Africa positioned Africa on an equal footing to the policy of the United

States. The Government of China always attaches great significance to Africa. It was an important element of China's independent foreign policy of peace to create and strengthen friendly relationships and collaboration with developing and African countries.. During the early 1980s, the leader of China proposed four principles of technological and economic collaboration between China and African countries, specifically: mutual and equality benefits, stress on practical consequences, diversity in the procedure, and search for common development (Cooke and Downie, 2014).

The policy of the United States towards Africa focuses on democracy, good governance, conflict resolution, human rights, governing illegal transcontinental issues, and the like. Nevertheless, China lacks such a policy toward Africa. Although, China's amazing economic growth is a well-known example of its successful economic improvement, called Beijing Consensus encouraging China's development model based on capitalism was becoming more and more widespread among African countries as contrasting to the Washington Consensus, which advocates the United States supported development model based on neoliberal capitalism (Lawson, 2007). Here, the detail that many African countries are revolving to China for economic guidance seems to highlight that China, like other foreign authorities in Africa, is gaining more and more soft power in Africa (Khong, 2013).

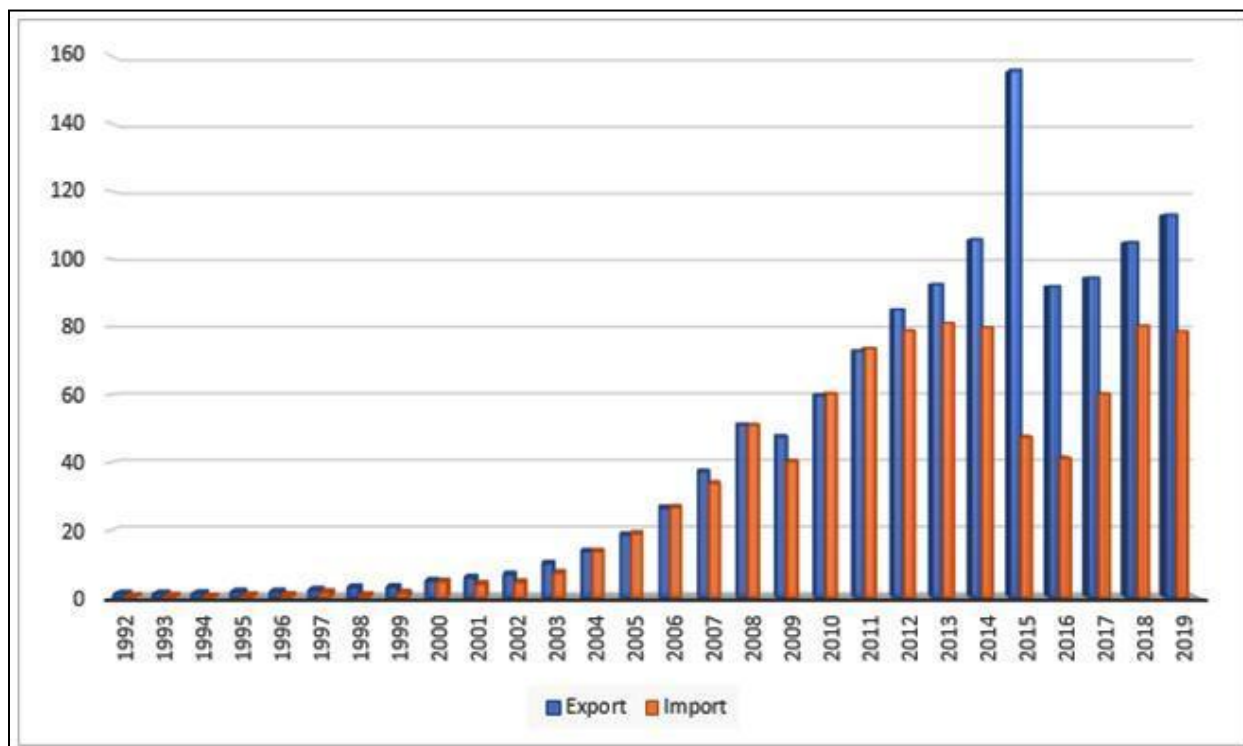
1.4 US VERSUS CHINA COOPERATION WITH AFRICA

US China-Africa cooperation in trade, aid, and investment facilitation has been robust over the last ten years, yielding several spectacular outcomes. It has effectively promoted the US, and China's economic and trade exchanges with African nations boosted economic growth in Africa, and brought tangible benefits to the people of Africa. In this study, the potential meaning of the term "economic engagement" is seen as a process that can occur over trade, like providing economic aid, negotiating trade deals, and supporting direct financial investment but is not limited to excluding integrating countries into the global economic system, economic development (Haass, 2000).

1.4.1 The composition of China's trade with Africa

The trade of China with African nations seemed to be limited during the 1990s and prospered substantially during 2005. The export of China to Africa approximated to US dollar 113 billion dollars in 2019, however, imports of China from Africa approached 78 billion dollars, and the volume has steadily increased over the past 16 years. Similarly, the price of commodities was weak from 2014 to 2017, which had a huge influence on Africa's exports to the Chinese nation, even while China's exports to them were constant. With a total trade of approximately 200 billion dollars in 2019, China has been the biggest bilateral partner of Africa (Liu and Tang, 2018).

The composition of China's trade with Africa (1992-2019)

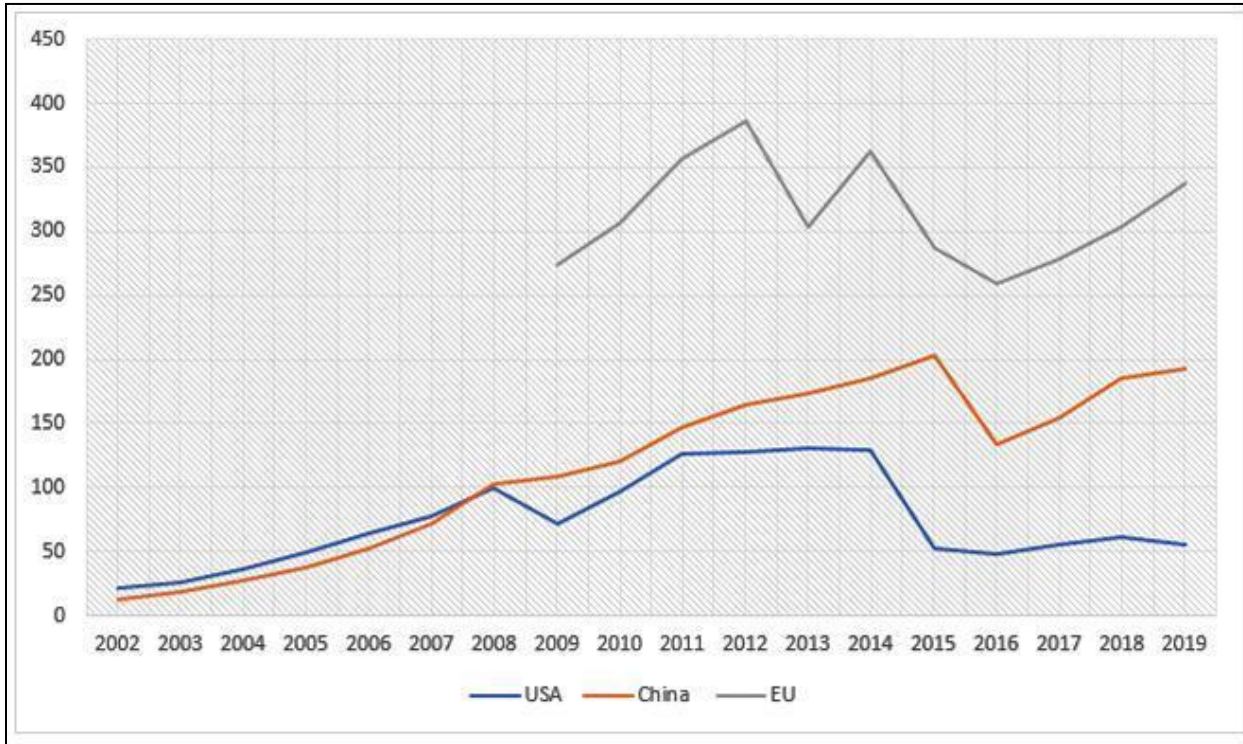


Source; (Liu and Tang, 2018)

The diagram above shows China's largest export markets in Africa (2019.) China's exports to Morocco, Egypt, Algeria, Kenya, Tunisia, and Libya approximated 27 billion dollars or 24% of the entire continent, however, the import from those North African countries approached 7 billion, which was recorded as more than 2/3rd of Chinese trade with the nation of Africa located in Sub-Saharan Africa. China had trade with approximately 53 African countries; however, China, the 6th biggest export destination, got half the total export value to Africa. South Africa is the principal export market, followed by Egypt and Nigeria for China (Pairault, 2018).

The diagram above shows China's key import destinations in Africa (2019). Chinese imports show geographical trends where six continent countries make up almost 68% of total exports. China imports oil and manganese from Gabon, while the DRC provides cobalt and copper. South Africa mostly exports the products of chemical products, iron, platinum, and steel to China (Oxford Analytica., 2020).

Africa's trade with the US, China, and the EU (2002-2019)



Source; (Pairault, 2018)

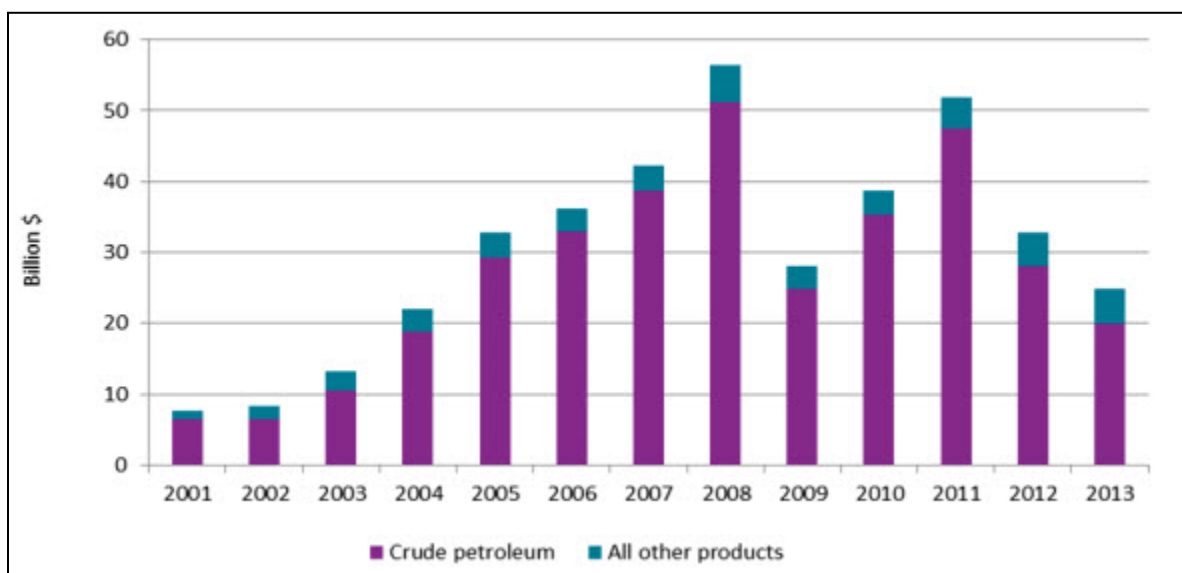
The relevant question is whether the export of China and investment increased to the determinants of others. There is limited research on the concept, but the data suggests some indication. China surpassed the US by becoming Africa's top partner in 2008. As a bloc of trading, the European Union was considered a bigger partner to Africa than the US and China.

Similarly, the pattern for China, US, and EU trade within Africa indicates certain commonalities, such as when China's investment in Africa grows, US and EU trade with Africa. It does not necessarily mean that better levels of China trade with Africans automatically translate to lower levels for the United States or European Union; it may very well be the opposite. (Pairault, 2018).

1.4.2 The Composition of U.S.-Africa Trade

(Qobo, 2022) demonstrates that the trade of the US with Africa is influenced by the export of crude petroleum, which was approximately 90% of all US and African trade.

The impact of the African Growth Opportunity Act on exporting crude oil to the United States was also limited as these products were entering the United States duty-free under the Generalized System of Preferences anyway.



Source; (Qobo, 2022)

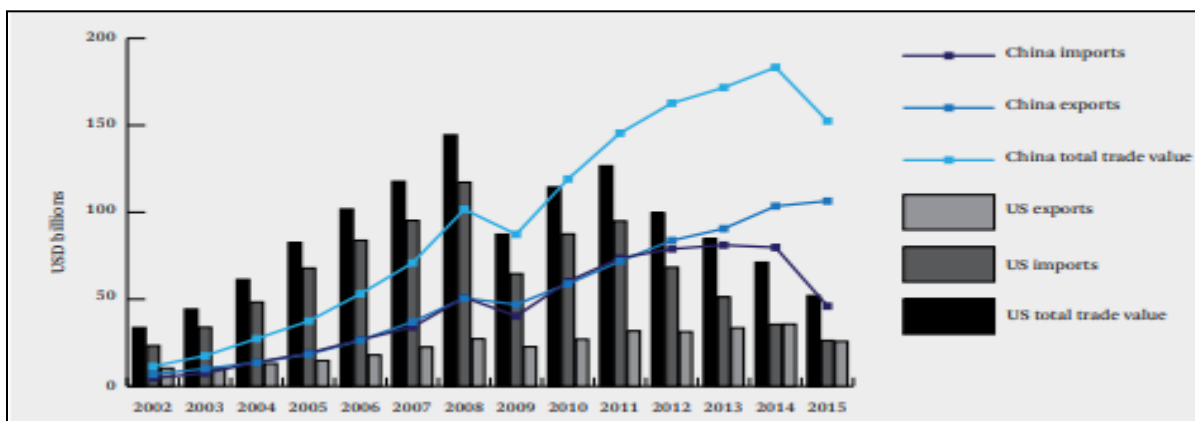
Since 2011, the African exports of crude oil to the United States have been reduced and showed continuity of this reduction due to increases in the United States' production of oil.

Examining this pattern, the failure to increase Sub-Saharan Africa in non-oil exports to the United States may demonstrate a crucial deterioration in the economic relationship.

The graphs above show the disaggregation of exports to the US except for crude oil.

Growth was significant, from approximately 1 billion dollars to around 4.7 billion dollars in 2003 which peaked above 5 billion dollars in 2008, just preceding the financial crisis (Qobo, 2022). Rising export of the United States to Africa was also seen since 2002.

1.4.3 US versus China trade with Africa

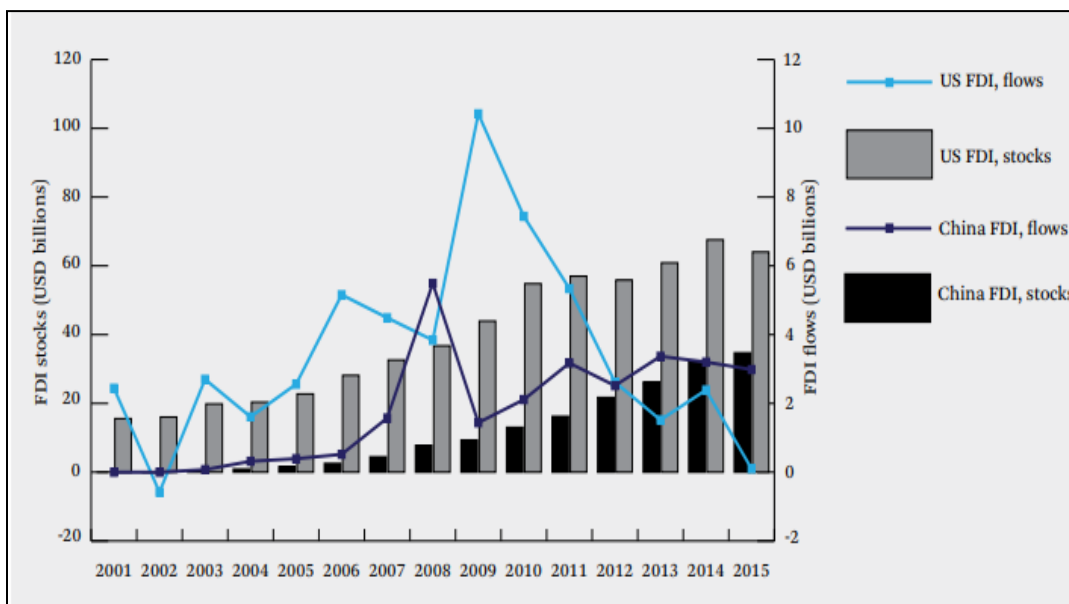


Source; (Wang, 2020)

Similarly, China's exports dropped 28%, from 35 billion dollars in 2014 to 25 billion dollars in 2015, considered the largest yearly drop. In 2008, oil was reported for 85% of United States imports from Africa; however, oil was only 40% of imports in 2015. Instantaneously, the United States began exporting more oil to Africa. In 2015, the United States imported 2.9 billion dollars of petroleum from Angola, while just 1.4% of the United States imports oil abroad. In the meantime, the import of China was around 16 billion dollars of petroleum from Angola and 8% of China's oil imports, which made Africa China's 3rd biggest trading partner in Angola's investment and boosted political reforms rather than criticizing the government authorities. The United States imported approximately 19 billion dollars of oil from Angola to facilitate US access to more oil. Beginning in 2011, while US oil was being imported from Angola, other manufacturers dropped steadily and intensely. However, China's imports from Angola increased rapidly in 2010 and were stable during 2013, dropping in 2015 from 31 billion dollars. The price of commodity fluctuation was important to both China and the US in Africa. Oil was the top export of Africa to both the United States and China, however, because of the falling price, the trade between both countries declined recently. The commodity fluctuation patterns were also responsible for ups and down within the

1.4.4 US versus China Foreign Direct Investment in Africa

Foreign Direct Investment of both countries, the United States and China to Africa and rich countries with limited resources become prosperous destinations for Chinese Foreign Direct Investment flows (Qobo, 2022).

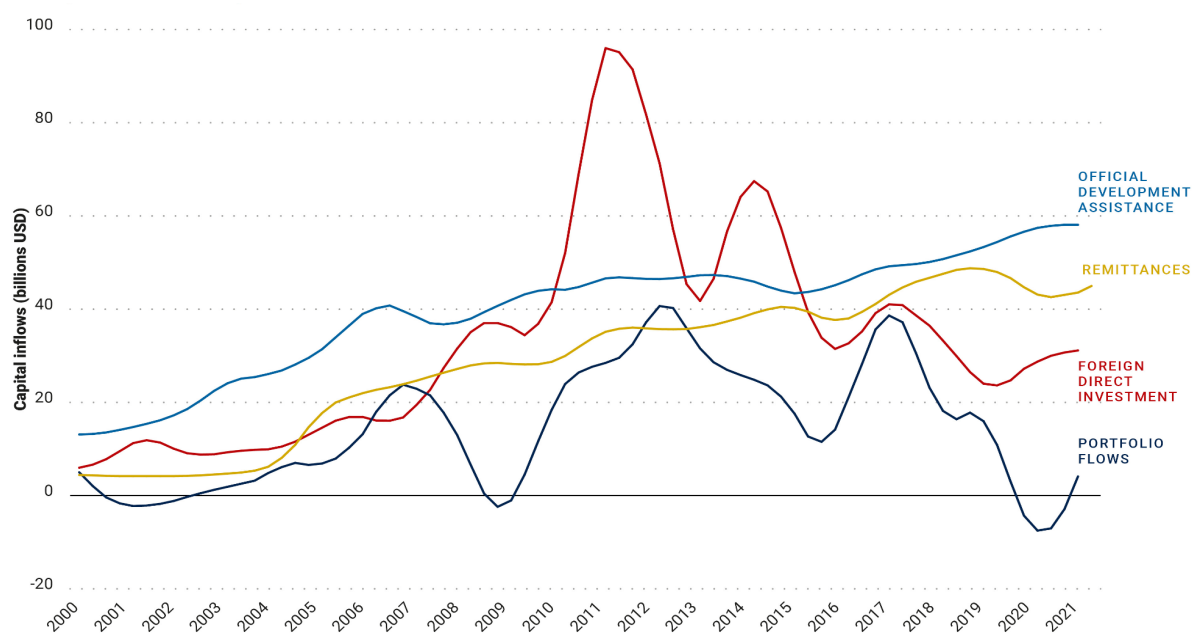


Source; (Wang, 2020)

The Foreign Direct Investment data is unavailable for various African countries because such information was listed as confidential. Thus, China and US foreign direct investment values may be taken with a grain of salt figures. China's foreign direct investment grew by 9 billion dollars from 26 billion in 2013 to 35 billion in 2015.

In the meantime, the flow of China's Foreign Direct Investment to Africa reduced to 3 billion dollars in 2015 from 3.4 billion dollars in 2013, indicating reducing the price of commodities and slowing the economy of China. The FDI of China within Africa peaked in 2008 at 5 billion dollars. The purchase of South Africa Standard Bank shares by 20% that year, was the only year China Foreign Direct Investment flows surpassed US flows. The engagement of the Chinese examines the continent of Africa's infrastructure requirements. The construction sector has been considered the top destination for China's flow of FDI in Africa; however, transportation, including airports, harbors, and roads, is considered a top destination for China's Eximbank loans. Machinery often utilized in infrastructure construction has been a top export to Africa for the US and China. Key nations are constantly top destinations for diverse monetary activities. Countries such as Algeria, Nigeria, and South Africa have emerged as top investment avenues for both. Concerning trade, these three countries had been indicated within the top 5 export investment avenues for the US and China.

In terms of loans, Algeria and South Africa are the highest endpoints for funding from the US Eximbank (Huang and Yeung, 2020)



NOTE: Values for 2021 are estimates. The data underlying the figure are smoothed using three-year averages.

SOURCE: Knomad. (2021). "Recovery: COVID-19 crisis through a migration lens." Migration and Development Brief 35. World Bank Group.

BROOKINGS

(Source: Brookings Africa Growth Initiative, Foresight Africa 2022 Report, World Bank Group)

1.4.5 US and China's Foreign Aid in Africa

Foreign or International aid has been observed to play a significant role in boosting the global economic outlook, encouraging United States exports and global influence. The empirical studies reveal that the exports of the United States to developing countries were positively associated with bilateral help. However, the exports of beneficiaries were not encouraged by these aids. Concerning the different donor's behavior, there is

comparative research on US aid allocation and other donors (McCauley et al., 2022), which compared the aid allocation of the United State with the other donors around the globe and found that the United State attached more significance on the domestic stake than others. The following comparative approach empirically demonstrated the aid allocation of the United State and China to Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). The results indicate that the beneficiaries and donor stakes are important variables in identifying the United States and China's aid allocation.

Secondly, China provided help in this area for natural resources; however, China paid more attention to the global power of natural resources, while the US paid more attention to its global power. Tied aid has been one of the characteristics of China's help in Africa (Wang, 2020). The Chinese use procedures to approach their particular political and economic motives, particularly within Africa.

Assessing the claim that China donates is classified as rogue aid (foreign aid from China is considered China's selfish interest) guided by selfish motives alone. (Wang, 2020) empirically examine to what extent egotisms form China's aid distribution based on the data of China's aid projects such as medical staff, monetary values, and food aid to the developing countries in the world from 1956 to 2006.

The results suggested that the aid allocation of China does not depend on beneficiaries' endowment with natural resources. Thus, it was unjustified to convict that the aid of China was rogue (Wang, 2020).

1.5 AFRICA'S GEOPOLITICAL AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE

Developing powers are now playing an essential function in the economic countryside of the African states as developmental models, trading partners, and sources of finance. From the global arena, including India and China, to integrated regional economies like Indonesia and Turkey, developing nations seek funding from the south and create new infrastructure in African markets.

AFRICOM was established to jointly combat conflict and extremism in Africa, acknowledging that America and Africa have mutual geopolitical and military interests. Today, Africa grows more critical for the United States in national security and economic terms, and the US administration seeks to progress in Africa on an equal partnership. Observers believe that U.S. military presence in Africa, indirectly ensures free access to strategic resources; helps to observe China's rise closely on the continent; and to create a secure environment for oil companies (Cruz & Stephens, 2010) As noted, some see the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) as a geopolitical strategy to ensnare countries in unsustainable debt and allow China undue influence that requires greater cooperation. (Jones, & Hameiri, 2020)

1.5.1 Global Labor Force

The global labor market is undergoing significant demographic shifts. Africa will account for nearly all of this century's growth in the working-age population, whereas Asia dominated previous increases. United Nations population projections show that by 2050, Africa will be the only region in the world with a growing working-age population, the only region with a falling proportion of dependents to the working-age population, and 25% of the world's population with a large global labor force. (Lam & Allen, 2019) As the only region with a growing working-age population, Africa's continued expansion may present investment and economic growth opportunities.

1.5.2 Global Market Potential

According to the World Economic Forum (2019), Africa has become a global workshop. In 2018 it was reported to have held six of the world's ten most dynamic economies and has the world's largest free-trade zone, the African Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA), with returns on investment and entrepreneurship rising fast. By 2030, sub-Saharan Africa's agriculture, including agribusiness, is expected to be worth \$1 trillion (World Bank 2013). Population growth includes the African middle-class potential consumers and clients that will reach 1.1 billion by 2060

Similarly, these nations are also establishing new technologies in Africa. Raising their engagement in Africa led to challenges for the neo-liberal consensus that led to western growth policy for the period. Emerging powers' impact on Africa has grown, challenging governance, fostering geopolitical rivalry, and creating concerns regarding the overall influence of emerging countries on the continent's development.

1.5.3 Africa's Natural Resources and Mineral Wealth

According to The World Mining Congress report 2021, Africa produced almost 1 billion tonnes (about 5.5 percent of the world's minerals) worth \$406bn in 2019, with a potential \$2 trillion investment in natural resources by 2036. It holds 65 percent of the world's arable land and ten percent of its internal renewable freshwater source. Africa contains approximately 30% of the world's mineral reserves, 8% of the world's natural gas reserves, and 13% of the world's oil reserves. The continent has up to 90% of its chromium and platinum, 40% of its gold, and some of the most valuable metals in the world. (Source: The World Mining Congress report 2021) Tantalum, a metal used in mobile phones, laptops, and automotive electronics, is primarily produced in Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). After Botswana and South Africa, the DRC produces the most industrial diamonds in Africa.

The African significance for emerging global powers is frequently held to be its physical wealth as an increasing market for products and services. Africa is home to a large share of the world's water resources and untapped arable land. Undoubtedly strategic minerals, oil, and timber are attributed as drivers for private firms and state-led involvements in these industries where parties may influence components of African relations. Africa is not considered marginal to the globe from political and economic perspectives.

1.6 Problem Statement

The increasing significance of China in the global outlook led to concerns for both developing and developed nations. On the other hand, some (Oxford, 2020; Qobo, 2022; Cook, 2012; Wang, 2020) suggests that the United States engagement with the continent of Africa is not different from previous engagements that place Africa as the cheap supplier but excessive natural resources and fertile environment for the sake of cheap manufacturers. Many of these views contend that Africa possesses the rich natural resources developed countries want for economic progress.

In contrast, the developed nations have the finance and technological resources that Africa requires to grow its economies. The effects of economic engagements and cooperation between developed countries and Africa remain an essential topic in empirical research.

Mainly, the latter voices also questioned those African countries' relations with developed countries and their implications for African economic growth and development. Does having bilateral, and economic ties between China-Africa, and US-Africa increase their economic stake or does the relationship create a rivalry between the developed nations in developing countries with abundant natural resources and labor?

Discussed in the backdrop of the dynamics of strategic competition between two superpowers in a global territory, this study aims to compare and evaluate China-Africa and US-Africa economic consequences for African countries and evaluate Africa's motive as a growing economic power.

1.7. Research Questions

Q1. What are the similarities and differences between U.S. and Chinese development strategies in Africa and do they produce different outcomes in terms of development?

Q.2 How would the US and China's economic and bilateral relations with the African countries impact Africa?

Q.3 What are the US and China's economic consequences on Africa's development?

Q.4 What are the economic and cultural similarities and differences between the US, China, and African countries?

Q.5 What is Africa's motive as a growing economic power?

1.8 Research Objectives

- **To evaluate the influence of the US and China's economies on the development of Africa and assess the prosperity of African trade with the US and China in the future.**
- **To determine the cultural and economic similarities and differences between the United States, China, and Africa?**
- **To identify the motive of African countries as a growing economic power in their relations with the nations of the US and China.**

1.9 Significance of the study

This study contributes to knowledge about the economic effects of Chinese and Western economic engagements in Africa. The impact of China, and the US, especially on African countries, has been a focus of attention. However, more research devoted to the influence on the economic development of African countries, even as the economic activity among the US, China, and Africa has increased significantly, is needed.

Firstly, the current study seeks to fill the gap by offering a threshold contribution to the literature review. The study complements existing literature by reviewing the trade-economic analysis of the two superpowers US and China, and their impact on Africa, which may have a large and significant impact on policy decision-making.

Secondly, the study not only fills in the gaps done by previous research, by providing a horizontally comparative analysis of the US and China's growing economic power in Africa from the perspectives of trade, aid, and investments but also fills gaps in the literature by analyzing the different advantages that African countries gain from the Chinese and western countries through trade partnership.

Thirdly, the study examines whether cultural and social values have a significant role in the development of Africa and identifies different factors that influence the country's development.

This study offers an insight into the African perspective, how Africa evaluates the effects of US China Africa economic engagement in the continent, and their preferred pathway for the globalization of Africa.

Finally, the study also offers insight into African potential for the two global superpowers, where the study also has some structure on various themes of the discussion. The relevant policy implication would result from the facts examined and assessed.

1.10 Research Methodology

The study is used to evaluate and compare the economic consequences of China and the United States for the African countries where the researcher would use a quantitative research design. The study would be based on primary research by conducting a survey questionnaire to evaluate the economic consequences in China, the US, and Africa. Also, online primary sources such as surveys and polls and surveys would be utilized. The study would adopt a non-probability sampling technique to which different individual Africans and companies would respond. The sample size of the study would be 500. The participants would be well aware of the influence of the economic consequences of China and the US on the African economy and who are more engaged in economic affairs. The survey data would be analyzed via SPSS statistical techniques representing frequency tables, correlation, and regression.

Similarly, the study would follow a positivist philosophy that prefers quantitative approaches like surveys, questionnaires, and descriptive statistics as the objective data has good representativeness and reliability. Positivists observe society as forming an individual and believe that the facts of society form individual actions.

1.11 Limitations

The study has several limitations as the study would be conducted to compare two countries' economic consequences on Africa. The study would also limit its findings to a quantitative research design, employing a survey questionnaire for data collection. Also, another limitation of the study is the sample size which is 500. The study may be broadened to more samples which is a true representation of the population. The subsequent limitation is the ever-fluctuating landscape of the US and China's involvement in Africa. It would make it harder to monitor some of the alterations that might occur in the study course and might influence the study findings. The study would be conducted within a short period. However, the study may be evaluated with secondary data.

1.12 Outline of the study

The first chapter will cover the background and scope of the US, China, and African economies. The second chapter will present some theoretical and empirical evidence of trade, aid, foreign direct investment, and the dynamics shaping US Africa and China Africa policy. The third chapter would comprise the study methodology, where each section would be explained, including research design, sampling techniques, data collection, and analysis. The fourth chapter will present the key findings of this study via graphic representations of different variables, with the research questions and objectives of this study. In addition, the fifth chapter will summarize key findings, discuss the study's results and findings, and compare the US and China's economic strategies for African nations. Describing the comparative analysis of economic linkages between these two countries with Africa would outline the investment advantage and potential trade. The last chapter will present the conclusions, implications of this study, policy recommendations, and suggestions for future studies.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The study is used to evaluate and compare the economic consequences of China and the United States on African countries. The first research phase includes exploring and selecting research questions for further investigation. This next phase examines the published literature in the area of inquiry to understand the current state of knowledge in that area. It identifies theories that may help answer the research questions of interest. A literature search included publications on comparative analysis of the influence of Us China trade, foreign aid, foreign direct investments, and cooperation on Africa's economic growth and development. Recent publications were collected from academic journals, relevant online news portals, online platforms, government publications, documents, presentations, and conference proceedings. The depth of information in this review is presented in five major themes:

1. School of thoughts and debates on US-Africa and China-Africa relationship
2. The Dynamics Shaping Africa Policy
3. US-Africa and China Africa economic relations
4. Economic Consequences for African Countries
5. The African perspective on US-China Africa relations

2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1.1 School of thoughts and debates on US-Africa and China-Africa relationship

Rising China's global ambition and research on the country's global growth was seen in past decades. The development of Chinese globalization has been carefully examined by business leaders, academics, scholars, and press professionals (Ongodia, 2017). China's growing strong foreign directions were studied to identify the evidence and regions in which China is more likely to position its expansion programs selectively (Wissenbach, 2010). In contrast, the entrance of China into Africa is subject to various questions among research groups frequently seeking to elaborate on why China is investing in Africa.

However, the evidence and conclusion of many of these scientific approaches vary as these studies assume micro-orientated viewpoints, not to highlight that these studies are often conducted in different circumstances within Africa (Botchway, 2011). Accordingly, their evidence, conclusions, and even recommendations differ, leading to a diversity of positions among practitioners and scholars across the castigations (Fulford, 2009), which increasingly support delicate disagreements between many significant stakeholders (General, 2009). As a result, numerous global reports state that China's existence in Africa negatively influences the whole continent.

2.1.2 Pessimist or neocolonialist school of thought

There are numerous schools of thought, namely the pessimist or neocolonialist aspect, which mention the relations as asymmetrical and unbalanced (Cooke, and Downie, 2014); optimists have the view that it is tantalizing prospect (Welch, 1996) while; some scholars have seen this as a variation in paradigm, stressing a new Chinese growth model which contradicts the convention of strong organizations as key instruments of growth (Fulford, 2009). The rising significance of China in the world arena has led to concerns for both developed and developing economies. Contrarily, a lot of myths revolve around this relationship. Multiple schools of view, such as neo-colonialists and pessimists, mark the relationship as irregular and unstable (Asongu et al., 2013).

The western world and skeptics of the China model observed the first opinion on the neocolonialist school. According to this school, the economy of China does not have good governance conditions for trade, aid, and foreign direct investment with Africa, which is purely seen as profit-making and not at the stake of the host countries.

The African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) is the American key instrument for the western model. intended to create better governance and generally make Africa a better place. (Chapell and Overton, 2002) The Neocolonialist school of thought affirms the American view that US investment within Africa would be sustainable and benefit the African people and that natural resources, namely oil, are instrumental to America and China's involvement in Africa. The US administration pointed out that the oil of Africa is of national strategic motive to them (Toogood, 2016). The growing significance of oil was mentioned as the top priority for the United States. due to some influences mentioned in the growing national energy demand, oil discoveries within Africa, emerging new players in Africa, and instability from outdated US suppliers, including the Middle East.(Wang, 2020). More than 25% of the United States' imported oil is in Africa.

To determine how the United States acts in Africa, it is key to admit the competition between China and the US from a global perspective. Since the late '80s, China's growth has been observed with doubt and unrest in the US. China's rapid economic growth, and growing power and influence in the international arena, raised the threat of a new international rivalry for influence and power (Wang, 2020).

2.1.3 Liberalism and Realism schools of thought

The predominant argument in the United States focused on two main schools of thought: liberalism and realism. The main viewpoint in the United States is that the growing nation of China has reshaped the prevailing global order and threatened the global leadership of the United States. US realist school contends that China positions a big challenge or threat to the US, and the great dispute between the two states is inevitable (Rasler, 1994). Similarly, realists preserve that the growing economic power of China and its effects on the globe would translate into improved military power, allowing China to reshape the institutions and rules of the global system to better serve its motives (Parenti, 2009). On the other hand, supporters of the liberal standpoint suggest that US officials are required to follow an engagement policy instead of a repression one

since it is believed that strengthening bilateral economic connections and institutional ties would be able to create shared interests and decrease China's aggression. The two main visions also inclined the debate on the engagement of China with Africa.

Four key concerns dominate America's deliberations concerning the Chinese existence in Africa. The realist groups defended the first major concern, which argued that the rising Chinese motive or stake in Africa might directly influence the United States. interests in ensuring the availability of African oil. According to (Zhang, 2015), the investment of China in the African oil sector is a path of purposely blocking the supplies to other different importing countries and keeping the US out of the African markets, supporting that the only way to get United States interests in Africa is through enlarged military and economic presence on the continent of Africa.

Besides, another realist outlook contends that Chinese extension in Africa is a part of an overall strategy to threaten the leadership of the United State in the world. According to this stand, China's growing strategic power supports a major change in the power balance over strategic influence on Africa, which may carry a high potential for battle and a change in world leadership.

Finally, a liberal and optimistic view claims that the current state of the China-Africa relationship is not a crucial foreign policy risk to US interest in Africa (Welch, 1996). According to this argument, China's engagement in Africa would be an opportunity for the United States. since there are some areas for collaboration between the two states (Onea, 2014). In brief, it is understandable that the United States, like China, aims to pursue a soft power policy within African countries. Both states are very active in Africa, but always thoughtful in their speeches and ambassadorial and political initiatives. In reality, the two states always pursue their interests under the veil of moral supremacy (Mishra, 2014).

Contrary to the assumption, optimists consider it a tantalizing opportunity (Cook, 2012), while various scholars view this as a paradigm change that further stresses a new China model for the economy's growth (Eom et al., 2017). Contradicting this view, (Gemueva, 2020) considered this the orthodoxy of strong institutions as prime growth instruments.

The various schools of thought analyses show that the study of US-Africa and China-Africa relations cannot be confined to one school. Different thoughts, ideas, and theories paint a more coherent picture of global relations and help us understand its complexities.

2.1.4 Assessing the Myths: opportunities and risks for Africa

(An & Richter, 2020) did a study on trade war effects: evidence from energy and resources sectors in Africa. Previous study views can be divided into three categories: optimistic, neutral, and pessimistic. According to optimists, Africa stands to gain from the trade war and any related conflict between the United States and China. The neutrals are undecided because they haven't seen any real long-term effects on the continent. They take a more pragmatic approach. Based on their analysis of the situation, pessimists believe that the trade war will cause collateral damage in one way or another, either directly or indirectly, to Africa. (Huang et al., 2019)

Numerous studies have been observed to define China's move to Africa. (Asongu & Aminkeng, 2013) claimed that China's stake in Africa is a major part of a recent active global strategy based on non-intervention and multipolarity. According to the story, growing investment, the China-Africa trade boom, and debt cancellation with a strategic focus of China on oil were evidenced as naturally beneficial for both state elites. Subsequently, (Walley-Jean, 2009) evaluated the relationship and claimed that China's strategic move into the continent is highly influenced by strategic engagement between 3 main channels: economic cooperation, foreign direct investment, and trade and pull factors, including market potentials and natural resources. (Nothias, 2018) created that the association is mutually beneficial in the short period and creates critical engagement that the continental government should take to negotiate with China for informed mediums.

On the other hand, (Common, 2021) stressed that China continuously wishes to import more from a natural resource-based state with a limited governance standpoint. The step of (Jones and Hameiri, 2020) was fully shared by (Deardorff, 2015), who concluded the 'myths and partial truths' nearby China–African engagement. From the outlook that China targets donation to Africa with excess natural resources and limited governance, those who do not admit the One-China policy, China aids almost every single state in Sub-Saharan Africa. There is limited justification to recommend that China targets states with bad governance and gives excess funding to states with more natural resources. (Jones & Hameiri, 2020) debunked the current myths of China-Zambia engagement in a two-point examination. Firstly, the idea of China investments is chiefly resource-seeking, the China firms do not seem to be highly motivated by profit-stake, but rather by long-term goals. The government of China viewed the engagement with the continent as mutually beneficial for both nations. More significantly, it is considered one of the non-interference. China does not intervene in the internal concerns of its partners and does not apply conditions. The development of Chinese cooperation in Africa receives high admiration from the African viewpoint for its speed and effective implementation (Klare & Volman, 2006).

2.2 DYNAMICS SHAPING AFRICA POLICY

2.2.1 Globalization in Africa

(Carmody, 2022), using carefully articulated historical dynamics, provocatively assesses the new role of Africa in the global economy. This research explores globalization's evolving nature and impacts throughout the continent as China, the US, and other economic powers exert their influence and site Chad, Sudan, and Zambia as having experienced resource benefits. More studies are needed to answer a pertinent question; Does globalization benefit the underdeveloped nations of Africa?

2.2.2 Regional Integration

African Union's Agenda 2063 outlines the strategic vision for regional integration. Regional integration and Economic cooperation in Africa were the dreams of the state leaders before the 1950s. The scholars considered integration a tool for sustaining economic development and improving the social living standards of Africa. Africa has been seen as progressive in different sectors, although the scale of the continent's practical

success in integration is not associated with the continent's ideological commitment (Sıradağ, 2020). The history of the economy depicts that regional participation is a requirement for sustainable economic development and political stability. Africa requires participation to create extensive and more feasible internal economic space to allow efficient market function. Economically, a large market allows better utilization of economies of scale, while factor mobilization across state borders and fiscal and monetary policy ease economic growth and welfare for integrating countries (Fernandes, 2015). Regional integration has remained one of the key preferences of African politics to achieve the dream of African unity and economic growth (Van et al., 2019). Undoubtedly, the integration may create economic exposures regarding economic growth, foreign direct investment, production capacity, trade promotion, and value chain creation. Africa's participation in the global market would enhance competitiveness and foster diversified economies. Despite progress in state and regional communities, the continent still faces challenges in executing the regional integration motive. The challenges of harmonizing regional programs into the domestic policy framework would have to be addressed for the African people to gain the benefits of regional participation (Chisholm, 2005). African states need to do more to achieve integration. Policymakers must consider regional participation as a key to their extensive strategic development package (Marowa, 2010); both domestic and regional development strategies. Continuous political commitment by the continent's leaders is crucial if the state is to get its national integration agenda (Sıradağ, 2020).

2.2.3 Africa's Strategic Framework

Agenda 2063 is considered a strategic framework for Africa's social and economic transformation for 50 years via particular goals; inclusive socio-economic development, regional area integration, democratic power and security, and peace, among other challenges, purposed to reposition Africa to become a leading international power (Nwebo, 2018). New Africa partnership for the continent development, regional action plan, and programs Agenda 2063 summarizes not only the continent's motivation for the future but also creates key flagship guidelines that may boost the continent's economic development and direct rapid transformation of Africa (Kgatla, 2021).

2.2.4 Africa's Key Development Challenges

The growth experience of the African continent is very different and has gone through a series of events. From the perspective of regional strategy, responding to barriers peculiar to the region, including but not limited to, integration issues, unskilled young labor force, and poor governance is crucial to achieving key challenges peculiar to the region.

The World economic forum report 2021 on capital flows reiterates that foreign direct investment is key to Africa's sustainable recovery. (Nkusu & Nanivazo, 2014) examine international capital flows to Africa, focusing on the role of foreign aid and foreign direct investment (FDI) in the socioeconomic development of Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Numerous countries have successfully used such flows for development. These

include the true commitment of African leaders to work for their people, genuine efforts by foreign providers of capital, and all interest in international development toward improving economic and political governance. To entice potential investors, an increase in FDI flows resulting from the increased productivity of existing and advanced investments and new sources of investment are needed.

African countries are highly dependent on income-earning and agricultural food for exports. Agricultural productivity is lagging behind the phenomenal progress made in Latin America, and Asia and must be a strategic standard for growing productivity of the continent (Adésn et al., 2006).

Natural resources have driven both growth and conflict in modern Africa, contrary to the “resource curse” belief, (Wegenast & Schneider, 2017) find inconclusive evidence for the claim that natural resource abundance increases the risk of social conflict. Instead, African countries must regulate access to natural resources to understand the interrelationship between resources and public resistance against resource extraction arrangements. Addressing disadvantages introduced by geographic fragmentation, and natural resource association is mandatory if Africa is to close the growth shortage with other regional areas. With a greater country proportion and African population with resource-rich and landlocked, it is necessary to compensate by closing the infrastructure shortage and better enhancing and utilizing resource rents. Similarly, the challenge of cross-cutting for the region is controlling better responses to market shocks, specifically in the resources-based countries where fortunes are closely tied with key minerals in the global markets (Aboderin and Ferreira, 2008)

Governance and policy affect growth. (Azam & Ndung’u, 2002) indicate lack of social capital and deficient political institutions results in effective policies that hinder Africa’s growth. (Malamud & Assane, 2013) note that although Africa's economic policies improved, with considerable variation between countries and between policies, trade and exchange rate policies improved much more. (Collier & Gunning, 1999) confirm that during the 1990s, Africa's economic policies improved. However, with considerable variation between countries and between policies: trade and exchange rate policies improved much more than service delivery. Thus, the differing explanations of past slow growth imply different predictions for growth in the coming decade. They argue that poor public economic services will likely be the binding constraint than service delivery.

Global market integration is highly tied to growth, capital flow and trade require great openness, strong abilities for the competitive advantage of the rapid economic growth in the world market, and sustaining the investment environment to make countries great destinations for world resources than prior (Davidson and Sokona, 2001) Africa's lack of openness to international markets trading affects the economy's growth. Subsequently, trade evidence demonstrated that underpinning the growth requirement strategies to focus on scaling up and diverging exports. (Maathai, 2011).

The delayed transitioning of a young labor force plays a critical role in Africa's economic growth through continued household dependency, youth unemployment, and rapid unskilled labor. Thus, suitable strategies

are required to increase youth employability and increase opportunities to attract a growing private industry at home (Besada et al., 2013).

2.3 US AFRICA AND CHINA AFRICA ECONOMIC RELATIONS

China has spent two decades cultivating political and economic relations with Africa. Bilateral China and Africa trade increased, causing the US to rethink its economic relations with Africa.

2.3.1 China-Africa economic relations

The involvement of China in Africa dates back to the 1950s. The relationship with China advanced during the commencement of independence of African countries from colonization during the 1960s. A specific transformation in the African-China relationship's dynamic came about during the 1980s when China boarded upon the policy of "Opening up and Reform." The policy established the new China as the world knows it today. Geo-strategic and economic interests, instead of a willingness to export a particular political philosophy, led to China's existing relationship with the continent of Africa (Ajakaiye and Kaplinsky, 2009). The strength of this kind of relationship was altered by its growing political and economic power and hunger for resources, and the relationship between China with Africa was further deepened. The policy of China opening up and discovering Africa accorded with Africa's failing economic performance due to challenges and mismanagement of structural adjustments. China brings a suitable socioeconomic development formula to the unipolar of the 1990s. (Onjala, 2010) notes that due to the frustrating donor policies and increasing overhead expense of multilateral growth programs, the government of Africa appreciates the alternative proposed by China in a growing multipolar arena.

Similarly, it was suggested in the literature review that global trade is the greatest and most direct medium via which the growth of China may influence other nations. Subsequently, trade influence is associated with the trade structure between China and its partners. The trade flow between China and Africa experienced growth acceleration starting in 2000. According to a report on trade relations from the State Council Information Office of the People's Republic of China (2021), China has been Africa's largest trading partner since 2009, and Africa's total external trade will exceed 21% by 2020. The structure of China-Africa trade is improving. China has facilitated agricultural development in Africa, expanded cooperation in the digital economy, contributed to industrialization, expanded cooperation in infrastructure, and strengthened financial cooperation. The report shows China's imports of services from Africa created close to 400,000 jobs for the continent every year since 2017. China is the second most popular destination for agricultural exports from Africa. The China-Mauritius free trade agreement (January 2021), the first FTA between China and an African country, boosted China-Africa economic and trade cooperation and optimized investment in Africa with over \$43 billion invested by Chinese companies by 2020. By establishing over 3,500 private companies, China has, directly and indirectly, created millions of jobs in Africa. Conclusively, China is not considered a new donor to Africa, and

the aid volume to Africa has demonstrated imperative growth since 2009. Such growth was lower than donations from other conventional partners. On the other hand, China was mostly focused on social industries and neglected commercial arrangements, China donation was specifically targeted to funding infrastructure projects established by Chinese firms (Alden, 2012).

2.3.2 US-Africa economic relations

The economic relationship between Africa and the United States has been through at least three major stages: the Cold war, the Transition period from 1990 to 1998, and post-1998 times. The consensual theoretical place, to the level, that a similar academic place may present, exists was that the United States and Africa partnership between 1950 and 1990 turned around the politics of the Cold War where the US valued its Africa partnership only Africa provided a provision for the US and Soviet Union (SU) to implement out their international efforts. The relationship of the US with Africa was not beyond nurturing, improving, and managing anti-communist ideology among African elites during the cold war. The trade relationship between the two nations was being reshaped by strategic re-engagement policies (Lawson, 2007). America has been keen to rebuild regional partnerships and collaborate in trade, health, security, climate change, innovation, and peace. The contiguous United States' purpose of improving governance and democracy, security and peace, investment and trade development in Africa remain valid. Although, the search for these purposes was unfocused and outdated. Over the periods, the policy of the US toward regional integration was too surrounding, overfilled with sub-objectives, fixed with inputs, and limited outcomes. Furthermore, it insistently addresses Africa as a “regional apart,” divorced from growth in other parts of the globe. The policy of the US to Africa was almost exclusively about national challenges on the continent that were obvious to Africa’s sway in the global structure. An advanced political framework should observe Africa's expertise and motive as a vital part of a broader US methodology to tackle global barriers (Cook, 2013). Today the US Administration reinforces its commitment to be Africa’s partner, underpinned by common interests and the need for Africa and the US to “work together to advance a shared vision of a better future” The US has substantial economic, geopolitical, and military interests, as well as substantial competitive advantages in Africa.

2.3.3 Comparative Analysis of the U.S and China Strategies in Africa

China has always been critical of unfair strategies when associating with and engaging Africa. Scholars pointed out that China's strategy is exploiting the national resources of Africa rather than encouraging the continent’s development. Similarly, different critics also claim that China does not employ local laborers or promote human resource development and aims to establish suitable agreements for itself at the cost of African states (Pereira et al., 2011). Moreover, US businesses and government leaders see China as a major competitor to the US stake in the surrounding. Many authors demonstrated that China seeks to establish a long-term strategy in the continent that may boost and influence its opposite political and economic aims. China invests significantly in the continent as it sees Africa with excess natural resources such as strategic minerals that may offer vital commercial opportunities. In 2020, the African state accounted for 7 of the global 10th growing economies. There are almost 54 continent states represented at the UN that are often preferred

as a block, allowing Africa a vital force in multilateral negotiation. China's foreign policy seeks to legitimize China as a formidable force globally, mainly in Russia, India, Turkey, and Africa. The scope and size of China's footprint on the continent are progressing quickly. In conclusion, while Chinese relations with African countries have been positive in some ways, serious questions are being asked by Western and African intellectuals about China's tactics and strategies in its quest for resources. Unfortunately, many authoritarian African leaders have embraced the Chinese model allowing them to maintain a strong grip on political power (Brooks and Shin, 2006). (Economy and Monaghan, 2006) Also, African leaders cite China as the ideal model for their countries and economies.

Comparatively, the US approach in Africa does not compare to China's engagements, which come with a strong level of attention and resources. While the US administration has paid more attention to Africa and believes the US might close this competitive gap with China soon, a bipartisan agreement is rising that the US has a stake in Africa that causes rivalry with China. This is evidenced by the launched Development Finance Corporation (DFC) and different Chinese-focused legislative initiatives in congress (Nnajifor, 2020).

(Lippert et al.,2020) examined the economy of Africa, public diplomacy, and media ideologies and compared China with the United States. Their study discusses the status, the significance of the US, and the current state dispute between the US and China. Emerging nations and theoreticians of power have tried to understand the hegemony, its relationship to international order, and the reaction of rising powers.

2.4 ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES

(Adisu, Sharkey, & Okoroafo 2010) studied the impact of Chinese investment in Africa and explored the increasingly important economic and business relationship between China and Africa. Their focus was on how this partnership manifests itself in investments over time, giving an African perspective on the benefits of this relationship. Their investigation shows that Chinese investment has been motivated by a desire to access critical resources (oil, bauxite, etc.). The Chinese approach has been to downplay political issues (e.g., human rights). Although recipient African nations have received investment inflows, they have come with certain drawbacks. For instance, they have negatively impacted local trade and commerce. Also, in some cases, African labor has not benefited from Chinese investment. (Jenkins and Edwards, 2006) Looking at China and India's economic impacts on sub-Saharan Africa: Trends and prospects. This study considers four impacts: exports from Africa to Asian Drivers, African imports from China and India, competition in third markets, and impacts on FDI. (Ajakaiye and Kaplinsky, 2009) examined different variables such as infrastructure, prospects, challenges, and economic opportunities and challenges of China and the US in Africa. In Addition, online primary sources such as surveys and polls and surveys were utilized. It is important to divide such determinants for the provision of economic consequences of both countries, namely China and the US, into two broad categories comprising Africa's needs and US-China self-stake. Justification for the choice of such

determinants could be determined in other empirical and theoretical literature on global aid allocation, which identifies the dual nature of global aid. Subsequently, a comparison with other global players in Africa would seek to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the China model for Africa.

2.4.1 Trade

The influence of China-Africa economic engagement on Africa's Total Factor Productivity (TFP) is questionable. For instance, some authors argued that the trade engagement between China and Africa harms economic growth and factor productivity for the continent of Africa. China's economic stake highly dominates such trade to acquire natural resources (Miao et al., 2020). On a similar note, it has been argued that Africa's trade engagement with China is motivated by China's interest that has deteriorated the African economy. China was seen to have a long-run relationship with Africa. While the rising trade flow between China and Africa has been witnessed in the last 2 decades. Trade between Africa and China has been rising since 2000. Total trade between China and Africa has listed multiple growth rates of 24.7% in the prior 2 decades. Universally, Africa is considered much more reliant on China for its trade (Jenkins and Edwards, 2006) note that how Africa has been affected differs from country to country, with some, such as Angola, Nigeria, and Sudan being important exporters, others such as Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda mainly importers from Asia, and Lesotho facing competition from China in export markets. The design of the Africa-China trade is portrayed in the following figure.

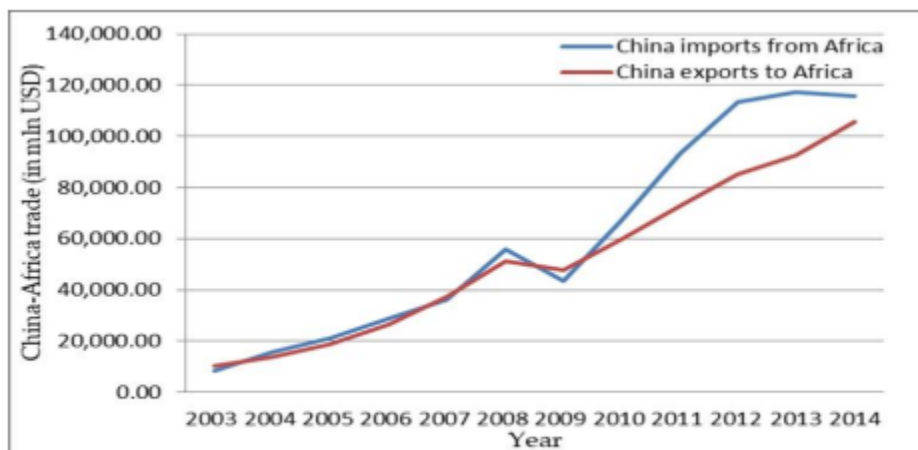


Figure 1. Africa-China trade. Note: Computed by authors based on data from Global Trade Atlas.

Source; (Miao et al., 2020)

2.4.2 Foreign Direct Investments

Foreign Direct Investment of China approached almost all African countries, such as those that do not have an official diplomatic engagement with China (Hanusch, 2012) which depicted that China's outward FDI plays a

significant role in China's economic involvement with many African countries. Moreover, a strong association between China's FDI and economic coordination determined China's vital role in Africa.

Nevertheless, the substance of China's investment is attractive to a few resource-rich states and slow growth to resource-poor states (Herringer et al., 2009). Africa's (host country) natural resources are essential to China's decision to invest in the state. However, it does not impact the decision regarding where to invest in the continent (Lawson, 2007). One may observe that South Africa is the leading destination, followed by Nigeria, Zambia, Angola, Sudan, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. In the meantime, state-owned firms are projecting in China's energy industries and natural resources and have conquered this kind of China investment within Sub-Saharan African nations

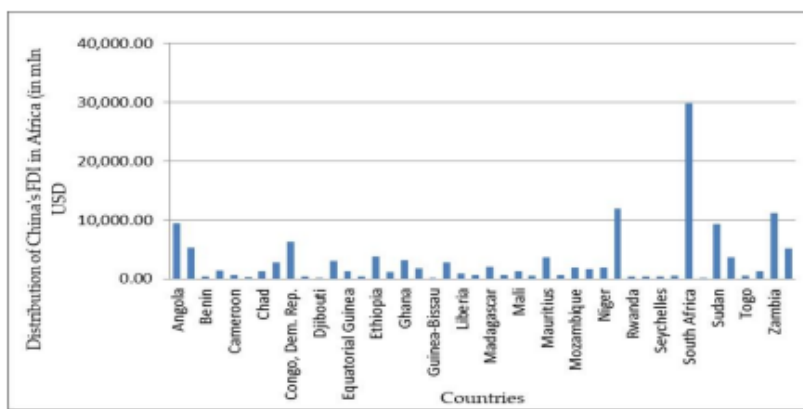


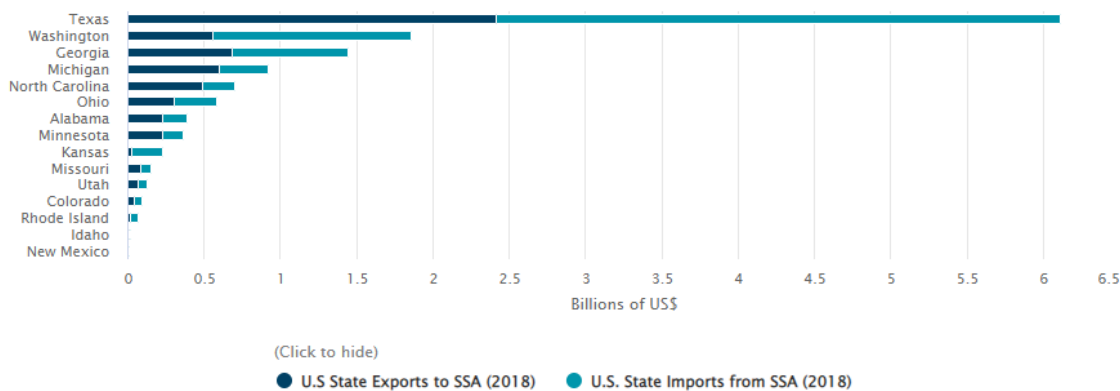
Figure 6. Distribution of Chinese FDI in Africa. Note: Authors' computation from China-Africa Research Initiative AidData.

Source; (Miao et al., 2020)

It is important to mention that Africa is a vital investment endpoint for many big US Fortune 500 firms and industries supporting US jobs and growing the revenue base for various cities. There is actual eagerness toward growing two-way trade investments.

Imports and Exports Between Africa and Key U.S. States

This bar chart illustrates U.S. imports to Africa and African exports to the U.S. for select states (2018). With an average of \$3.7 billion in exports and \$2.3 billion in imports, Texas's economic engagement with the region remains among the largest in the United States.



Source; (Mondliwa et al., 2021)

2.4.3 Foreign Aid

China's aid export to recipients (Africa) positively correlates with Foreign Direct Investment for China and US. Nevertheless, the positive influence is much more active and long-lasting in the case of China. Chinese donation assistance without any political scenario attached may neglect the foreign donation crisis from the US and is more efficient in producing long-term growth (Mondliwa et al., 2021). Through infrastructural projects and revenue production, China's assistance supports the long-run economic development of African states. Therefore, China's assistance is more likely to be acknowledged by Africa.

Both China and the US executed a program of tied assistance. China's exposure depicted that tied donation has the benefit of helping learning by implementing infrastructure projects (Onjala, 2010). Thus, most of China's development facilitation is tied.

Though US aid was reduced from 70% in 1996 to 50% in 2006 and 35% in 2014, it remained common among the US Foreign Aid Programs. In addition, the lessening of this percentage does not indicate the reduction of trade deficits, since a majority of the beneficiaries of the assistance are national entities from donor states (Pereira et al., 2011).

(Liu and Tang, 2018) investigate the impact of the US, and China's foreign aid to Africa on trade flows between donor and recipient countries. Evidence from the gravity model estimates reveals that the two donors' exports are strengthened by their aid to African partners. Interestingly, China's aid positively affects its trade volume and imports from Africa. In contrast, the aid from the US exhibits little impact on the US-Africa total trade and its imports from Africa. A possible explanation for such a difference could be the dissimilar national interests of donors in Africa. This study suggests that African countries should accelerate the pace of advancing domestic economies and rely less on foreign assistance, to establish a fairer and more equal international economic order. This study uses the bilateral trade data of 26 African economies between the US/China and African countries covering 2003–2012.

2.4.4 The future US and Chinese African participation

(Huang et al., 2019) outlines the African perspective on the continent's political and economic relationship with US and China, and its future positioning in the international arena.

Despite public engagement dictating the engagement as multifaceted and comprehensive, China's stake in Africa remained by securing oil reserves and other raw materials to boost its motivating industrial struggle. Such a key stake in Africa was observed as a part of a comprehensive going-out strategy that China commenced in 1990 that influenced private firms and state-owned companies to invest globally, specifically in states with natural resources. By 2020, China was predicted to surpass the US in terms of oil imports globally and may become the leading international customer by 2035. To ensure the supply in the future, China is significantly investing in the vertical and horizontal integrated oil industries in countries including Angola,

Nigeria, and Sudan. Also, Africa presents a great untapped market for China consumer goods. The continent's combined GDP is predicted to increase to \$2.6 trillion by 2020. Still, Africa's investment may help China struggle to reestablish its economy from labor-intensive sectors, particularly China's labor cost increases. These two variables are fueling China's energy requirements with Africa. Gas and Oil production in the continent is forecasted to increase greater than the world parts. Africa grew oil reserves by 25% in the last two decades however natural resources increased. On the other hand, oil production is expected to grow at 6% annually. Global investment in the continent's energy industry by US and China companies will likely continue.

Africa power raises the queries of what may be the contribution from US and China engagements. In briefing the existing strategic positioning of the US and China in Africa, both states provide vital economic growth funding, but China is more aggressive in commercial engagement. Close linkages between China's business and its government are vital for its success (Kaufman, 2009). The humanitarian funding to the continent of Africa by the US government, specifically in removing AIDS, was unexpected but seemingly has had negligible influence on US business' engagement in Africa. The comparative lack of US economic involvement in Africa was sarcastic because the US has considerable Africa-US heritage. Such heritage significantly supported Congressional contribution to US government policies in the continent, such as MCC initiatives, PEPFAR, and trade contracts concerned with Africa. China, with diverse cultures, has been more economically than Africa. The administration of Obama created the 2014 African officials' summit in a struggle to improve US business involvement (Ericsson et al., 2020).

2.4.5 Future competition or cooperation

(Leon VC 2016) studied the status competition between the U.S. and China in Africa by tracing the American reaction to Chinese activities in Africa over a while. The U.S. after sustaining status losses, repositioned itself as a better partner for Africans. Loss of status appears to have motivated the U.S. to take action, inspiring policy changes for Africa. On the one hand, the US aims to broaden the liberal order, while China is indifferent and often opposed to US coercion and interventions against illiberal regimes, causing conflicting interests.

Africa itself highly determines the future of the US and China's engagement in Africa. The essential part of the continent has different types of democracies, while other nations have authoritarian governments. The US is highly dedicated to promoting democracy and criticizing human rights ruins. China is assisting with vital developmental funding and has twice the economic engagement as the US. African officials regarding US and China engagement in the future have expressed the need to move from aid donor and aid recipient to investments and trade" (Bridwell, 2015). Subsequently, US and China funding benefited Africa. In reality, various efforts have involved the engagement of the two nations, specifically by think tanks, including the China Institution of Global Studies and Brookings Institute. Similarly, a study conducted by RAND in 2014 summarized that the US is losing ground in rivalry with China and that the government must take significant stages to raise Africa's existence. Similarly, the China Academy of Social Science, on a similar note, reported

that the West's existing campaigns to deepen their impact expose a more strategic race to China. China must focus on a modest “African strategy” (Mitani, 2009).

Contrary to the view of some (Khong, 2013) concludes by suggesting that, over time, if the United States and China could seize the opportunities that Africa has to offer both countries, peaceful competition and evolution together will happen.

2.5 THE AFRICAN PERSPECTIVE ON US-CHINA and US-AFRICA RELATIONS

PSB Insights, an international research firm, conducted two waves of research among youth across the continent for the Africa Youth Survey. 2020 offers a research strategy for future studies. 4200 Face-to-face interviews across the continent, with responses recorded electronically via tablet. Samples were drawn from different regions in Africa. Quantitative data were subjected to proper academic analysis. The report findings drew a narrative of Afro-optimism among the youth, driven by a strong sense of individual responsibility, entrepreneurship, and confidence in African identity. African youth believe certain countries like the USA and national organizations like the African Union positively influence their countries.

(Sautman & Hairong, 2009) researched African perspectives on China–Africa links and found that many scholars and the international media rely on African views constructed from anecdotal evidence. Using random samples and university-based surveys of 2,000 African university students, elaborate on the first empirically based study of what Africans think of their relationships with China. They concluded that African views are not nearly as negative as Western media make out, but are varied and complex; that only African ruling elites are positive about these links, and that African perspectives vary by country depending on national political awareness of Chinese issues and the extent of Western media influence in African states. They crosschecked survey data with polls taken in African states by US-based firms and a Cameroonian researcher to consider factors that may account for variation in African perspectives on China-Africa links.

Afrobarometer, the leading pan-African research institution conducting public attitude surveys on the continent, is an independent pan-African research network that provides data on African citizens’ values, evaluations, and experiences. conducted surveys in 39 countries, by conducting face-to-face interviews with a randomly selected, nationally representative sample of 1,200-2,400 adult citizens in each country.

Gallup opinion polls (2006) provide more data on African views. Gallup's findings across 19 African countries suggest that Africans are more likely to approve of leaders in the United States than those in China but that these perceptions may be tentative and subject to change.

African opinions on China vary from nation to nation. Africa generally welcomes China's commercial engagement. Among the global poorest and most long-lasting marginalized from the international economy,

countries of Africa require foreign investments that state-backed China entities have provided. Most African officials acknowledged China's policy of not disapproving of governance and human rights practices. Africans are also willing to invest in US investments, which may give the nation twice the prospects and choices. But US investment firms are hesitant to deal with the complex African commercial environment. While African countries do not wish to choose between China and the US, their continued rivalry is a major concern of the continent. Many African officials argued that being a fellow country, China is a more altruistic object than Western governments and companies. Leaders of Africa acknowledged China's promotion of their national infrastructure. Further, they highlighted visible encouragements that promote expanding economic activity, employment for national workers, and tangible enhancements to rails, roads, bridges, and other transportation structures. Such things may benefit ordinary residents (Sautman and Hairong, 2009).

2.5.1 CULTURAL ECONOMICS: Bridging cultural and social differences

World economic globalization has produced tremendous prospects for worldwide coordination between states (Xiumei and Jinying, 2011). An article on Sub-Saharan African cultural belief systems and entrepreneurial activities (Darley & Blankson, 2020) uses a Ghanaian perspective on management to advance the understanding of the culture-entrepreneurship relationship from an African perspective by examining how six African traditional beliefs either promote or hinder entrepreneurial activities.

In contrast, expanding business prospects in China has produced a unique challenge associated with well-managed engagement with various cultures. Negligence of cultural changes caused by cultural variations, including communication gaps, increasing potential transaction costs, various objectives, and means of coordination and process methods, creates most challenges cross-local firms face. These complexities led to the failure of many Chinese foreign cooperation programs (Fan and Zigang, 2004) Africa and China differ greatly in their political and economic systems, social values, and laws presenting challenges to establishing businesses.

(Hofstede, 1998). study on attitudes, values and organizational culture finds an organization's communication climate influences perceptions of organizational cultures. First, concerning power distance, China is considered centralized (though it was observed some propensity toward decentralized control), while Africa is considered relatively decentralized. Regarding high power distance cultures, autonomy is internal in one's location within a hierarchy (Fernandes, 2015). Strong dependence relations exist between children and parents, owners and subordinates, and a significant social remoteness between higher and subordinates. With the grid of power tolerance cultures, people assess autonomy given its perceived appropriateness. Secondly, scholars mentioned in both conditions that contrary to western nations, which have a strong uniqueness of individualism (Jiao, 2001). Africa and China have strong collectivism. In collectivistic cultures, the member stake takes superiority over the individual stake (Kachelmeier and Shehata, 1992). Individuals observe themselves as part

of the group they look after in exchange for loyalty. In the culture of individualism, the people's stake takes priority over the members. Thirdly, Africa is considered to have a higher value of masculinity than China which identified that Africa is average masculinity whereas China is average femininity. Different cultures on what influence individuals to get various objects (Sun and Wang, 2010). Aggressive cultural behavior (masculinity) values material belongings, assertiveness, and money, whereas cultures of the passive object behavior kind (femininity) value social relevance, welfare, and quality of life of others. Fourthly, Africa and China have high values for ambiguity avoidance, unlike the US, which indicates that US people are risk-takers. Last, Africa is a short-term-oriented economy. It is worth mentioning that China commenced planning for whatever the economy wished 50 years ahead. Also referred to as "Confucian dynamism," these last dynamics emphasize a social capacity for delayed gratification and patience. China and Hong Kong, with long-term-oriented values, are inclined to secure more capital and be more patient in gaining the outcomes of their actions. African countries with short-term-oriented cultures are willing to maximize the existing gains and are comparatively less inclined to secure long-term rewards (Sun and Wang, 2010).

2.6 CONCLUSION

A review of the literature on US-China-Africa relations and the impact of the two superpowers on the African economy revealed four key considerations: First, it was discovered that previous researchers had developed concepts on US-Africa and China-Africa relationship and culture economics relevant to the research questions. Second, the study discovered data sources that included at least some areas of interest that would have to be considered, competition versus cooperation, private capital flows, domestic economic growth, economic partnerships, and Africa's interests. Third, the literature review revealed ways other researchers measured an explanation relevant to the research questions. Quantitative methods, including surveys, interviews, and qualitative methods, such as case studies, were adopted by different studies to generate primary data. Secondary data was used to validate the research. This literature review furthers the study's conceptual, empirical, and theoretical aims.

2.6.1 Literature gap

Several studies have examined and evaluated the impact of global economic players, including China, and US investment, on Africa. Fewer studies give the African perspective. this study fills different aspects of the research gap:

2.6.2 A comparative study

The study indicates that a comparative level study may investigate the influence of the US and China on the African continent at the level that can be replicated at an aggregate level, how each nation develops Africa's economy, and reduces the continent's economic barriers.

Furthermore, the study may also determine the impact of business engagement on economic problems for less developed countries like Africa, which is rarely examined in recent studies. Hence, the study intends to add valuable insight to the literature by comparing the economic progress of the US and China in Africa and determining how both nations are improving the economies of Africa.

2.6.3 Advancing the debate

This study provides the evidence-based debate that brings Africa's economic transformation into the center of the dialogue on US-China Africa economic relations about the globalization agenda. Previous studies on US-China-Africa economic relations focus mainly on specific areas of trade, foreign aid, or foreign direct investments. They provide evidence of the impact of either US or China's trade, aid, or FDI on the growth of African economies. This study, however, is a more generalized study on the impact of the economies of two competing global nations on developing African economies from the recipient standpoint. It allows researchers to have broader information and understanding of the research area and to deal with problems more realistically and practically.

2.6.4 The African Perspective

The study outlines the African motive for an economic relationship with the Us and China and its future positioning as an emerging region in the international arena. The study seeks to draw conclusions supported by quantitative or statistical analysis. Most views are clearly of the African individuals rather than the author.

The study aim, data, and other resources seek to influence the techniques used to measure the consequences. The study relies on the timeless "best practice" methods focusing on particular outcomes.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research philosophy, the research approach, the research strategy, the research design, the sampling, the data collection and analysis methods, the ethical considerations, and the research limitations of the project.

3.1 RESEARCH PHILOSOPHY

A research philosophy believes in collecting, interpreting, and analyzing data collected. This study adopted the positivist philosophy that holds reality and is objective. This philosophy also states that knowledge not based on positivism is incorrect (Miller Strang & Miller, 2010).

The study followed a positivist philosophy that prefers quantitative approaches like surveys, questionnaires, and descriptive statistics as the objective data has good representativeness and reliability.

Why not interpretivism? Interpretive research uses data to develop a theory or hypothesis.

Positivism, on the other hand, relies specifically on empirical scientific evidence, through statistics design and conduct of research are shaped by reasoning and observations. The diagram below shows the differences between positivist and interpretive research.

Diagram:3.0 The differences between positivist and interpretive research

Positivist Research	Interpretive Research
Employs methods aimed at theory (or hypotheses) testing	Employs methods aimed at theory building
Uses laboratory experiments and survey research	Uses action research and ethnography
A deductive research approach, starting with a theory and theoretical testing postulates using empirical data	An inductive approach starts with data and derives a theory about the phenomenon of interest from the observed data
Uses quantitative data	uses qualitative data

3.2 RESEARCH APPROACHES

This research study is based on quantitative research (which focuses on the numbers and their frequencies) with a deductive approach that looks into the generalization of the population; research questions and the theory are checked first and then moved to more particular results. The conclusion follows logically from the available facts (Jonker & Pennink, 2009).In this case, the alternative Inductive approach aimed at developing a theory was considered inappropriate.

3.3 RESEARCH STRATEGY

In creating a research strategy, the study considered the aims and objectives outlined in previous chapters and adopted a survey strategy for data collection in a structured manner. Researchers adopt various strategies for a particular research study. Some strategies are an experiment, survey, action research, case study, grounded theory, ethnography, and archival research (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2007). This study followed a positivist philosophy that prefers quantitative approaches like surveys. (Sahay,2016) notes that although there is flexibility, researchers generally associate particular research strategies with particular research philosophies.

3.4 METHODOLOGICAL CHOICES

While designing this research, deductive and inductive research options were considered. This study adopted the deductive choice, which generally, leads to the use of a quantitative method or methods, as opposed to the inductive choice, which leads to a qualitative method or methods. The design encompasses all; methodology, methods, tools, and techniques. There can be a combinative research design that uses a mixture of both. Survey methods were used for data collection, and qualitative data analysis was adopted for the open-ended survey questions.

3.5 TIME HORIZONS

Consideration was given to the time limit for the completion of the study. Where a problem at a particular time is to be dealt with, cross-sectional research is undertaken to answer a question or solve the problem. In this study, a cross-sectional method where the time is prefixed for the completion of a study was adopted. The time horizon allotted to the study to collect data for the selected samples conducting the research was prefixed and planned.

In contrast, in a longitudinal method, there is no time limit for the data collection, analysis, and other completion of the research. Behavioral studies are usually conducted in longitudinal methods as observation takes a long time (Saunders, Lewis, Thonhill, 2009)

3.6 RESEARCH DESIGN

A research design specifies how the research is carried out, and what methodology and techniques were adopted for achieving objectives. This process involved creating a blueprint of the activities to answer the research satisfactorily. This outline specifies how the research is carried out and the methodology and techniques adopted for achieving objectives. Without such a logical and systematic plan, no scientific study is possible (Myers, 2009). It is a “blueprint” for empirical research to answer specific research questions that specify the data collection, the instrument development, and the sampling process. This research execution

phase includes pilot testing of the measurement instruments, data collection, and selection of data analysis methods.

3.7 DATA COLLECTION

This study drew from previously tested methods used in similar research. The online survey is considered one of the most cost-effective methods for primary data collection and was adopted by the study. According to (Ajakaiye and Kaplinsky, 2009), data collection tools from previous empirical studies and theoretical literature could be adopted. Systematically collected data and proper analysis will answer a research question (Bryman & Bell, 2007). Primary and secondary data are collected for a systematic analysis of any research (Kumar, 2008). Sometimes, mixed-mode designs that combine qualitative and quantitative data may help generate unique insight into a complex social phenomenon and are often highly desirable. (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

3.7.1 Pilot testing the instruments

Pilot testing was used to detect potential problems in the research design and instrumentation. The pilot sample of 50 was a small subset of the target population. Pretesting techniques included the review of the draft questionnaire and using question testing methods to pretest the online questionnaires. After successful pilot testing, the study collected data using the sampled population. The data collected in the pilot sample was quantitative. Data collected from the question testing process resulted in changes to the questionnaire wording, reordering, and improving usability.

3.7.2 The Survey Instrument

In this study, the strategy of survey research obtaining data from the sample population was adopted. (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2007) noted survey research studies are mainly used to investigate social and psychological factors. The study was conducted amongst the African population resident in Africa and the diaspora communities.

An online survey using a structured questionnaire that the target audience completed over the internet by filling out a form was used. Google Forms, an instrument for online surveys offered by Google, was used to create the survey forms, collect responses in a spreadsheet, and present an interpretation of the results. A 35-question survey instrument was developed. Questions were displayed methodically and in a user-friendly manner.

Previous research outlines the advantages and disadvantages of conducting online survey research. Advantages include interactions with hard-to-reach respondents, and using automated data collection, with built-in analysis tools. surveys administered through the Web can, potentially lower costs, reduce survey administration overhead, and collect survey data quickly and efficiently. But as (Bhattacharjee, 2012) noted

can also negatively influence survey response and measurements, such as incompatibility with the target computing environment, survey usability, computer literacy of participants, and program defects. (Mesch, 2012) agrees on the disadvantages of online survey research, including data validity, design, and sampling issues.

In this study, the following considerations were made when using online surveys, including Internet survey error: sampling, coverage, nonresponse, and measurement, and online survey design to improve the accuracy and quality of responses while reducing sampling and non-sampling bias. According to the total survey error theory, most survey errors stem from non-sampling errors such as response and non-response. (Gideon, 2012) discusses the importance of questionnaire design and specific question phrasing and how they affect response rate and quality of response from single-item phrasing to the presentation of an entire questionnaire. (Couper, 2001) suggests using visual design enhances the visual appeal of a Web questionnaire to enrich the survey experience for respondents getting them to provide their answers in the desired format, diagram 3.1 Survey instrument below shows the graphics included in the questionnaire. (Manzo, and Burke, 2012) considers methods that might improve survey responses. including Web-based survey design and confidentiality issues. A widely used technique in internet surveys is the 'prefer not to answer (PNA) option, allowing respondents to continue without responding to each question. 'I don't know the answers' were used in this survey. The goal was to extend the range of survey measurements without inadvertently compromising data quality. The survey was tested, and no technical problems were found. However, the wording of some questions was slightly modified, and the validation for required input fields was dropped.

3.7.3 Survey Questions

Demographic and comparative questions allowing for the African perspective on the impact of the US and China's economic engagement in Africa were generated. This study used a highly structured survey questionnaire with both quantitative and qualitative questions. The quantitative questions were in yes/no format, or rating scale (1 to 5), whereas the qualitative questions had a box where respondents could write in their own words. The open-ended questions were used to collect data that generated unexpected insights not otherwise available from structured quantitative data. Below are some of the sample questions that were included in the questionnaire.

3.7.4 Closed-ended question

Diagram 3.1 Survey instrument



What is your household income.(based on annual income in dollars)

- a. below 5000k
- b.\$5,000 - \$10,000
- c.\$10,000-\$50,000
- d.\$50,000 -\$100,000
- e.over \$100,000

Would you say that the United States takes Africa's interests into account in business engagement with your country?

- strongly agree
- agree
- disagree
- strongly disagree
- Don't know

Would you say that China takes Africa's interests into account in their business engagement with your country?

- strongly agree
- agree
- disagree
- strongly disagree
- Don't know

Which foreign culture (values beliefs and attitudes) would you say is superior to Africa? Is the US culture more superior or is the Chinese culture more

superior?
a.US culture
b.China culture
Africa should rely on international trade by importing more goods into Africa from other countries
strongly agree
agree
disagree
strongly disagree
Don't know
There is a need for Africa to diversify from the agriculture sector to the industry and service sector
strongly agree
agree
disagree
strongly disagree
Don't know



3.7.5 Open-ended questions

Open-ended survey questions, on the other hand, were more useful when soliciting a variety of responses that could not be easily captured in one or more closed-ended questions. Open-ended questions allow respondents to include more information, such as their understanding of the subject, yielding more candid information. The respondents' answers were very minimal and brief, yet very informative. Respondents were engaged and allowed to contribute their ideas to the study.

OPEN ENDED QUESTIONS

Do you have any ideas/activities on how to increase Africa's economic global influence and power on the international arena? If yes, please provide suggestions on activities that can be used to transform Africa's economy.

Do you have any ideas on how to improve African countries' cooperation with other developing countries in the global south? If yes, please provide suggestions on activities that can be used to support Africa's development with the south.

For purposes of this study, although open-ended questions are qualitative as they do not collect numerical data, and surveys are generally not considered optimal as instruments for qualitative data collection, the open-ended survey responses were used to enhance, confirm, or refine the story told through quantitative data. Significant to this study, (Rouder et al., 2021) refer to open-ended questions are a qualitative metric that does not yield qualitative research insights, but can significantly enhance the insights gained from quantitative studies. Therefore, while open-ended questions were used in the quantitative survey, they were not defined as qualitative research.

3.8 SAMPLE SIZE, SAMPLING TECHNIQUE, AND SELECTION

3.8.1 Sample size

The actual sample size of the study was 209. The participants were well aware of the influence of the economic consequences of China and the US on the African economy and or engaged in financial affairs.

3.8.2 Sampling technique

The study adopted a non-probability sampling approach where the data was collected from participants from different localities using a convenient sampling technique where individuals were willing to participate in studies but were not randomly sampled. The target population size did not allow for full precise representation. The selection of the sample was subjective. Previous studies note that convenience sampling can be used for a population that is too general a category within a limited timeframe (Alvi, 2016) This sampling technique was fast, inexpensive, and easy, and the respondents were readily available. (Leeper, 2016) research confirmed the effects in the national and convenience samples were statistically indistinguishable in 16 out of 20

experiments and argued this analysis could be trusted in political science research. It can be used to generate a potential hypothesis or study objective. Other nontraditional non-probability sampling methods, network sampling, were explored. Previous studies that adopted network sampling found it useful for hard-to-reach populations.

On the other hand, probability sampling methods, also called random sampling or representative sampling, are (non-systematic) in nature. As (Bhattacharjee 2012) observes, randomization also assures external validity, allowing inferences from the sample to be generalized to the population.

The study carefully chose the target population from which to collect data and a sampling strategy to select a sample from that population. Survey individuals rather than business firms were targeted. While selecting a sample, reasonable care was taken to avoid a biased sample that would generate biased observations. A random sample of the African population could not be selected because no comprehensive list of Africans with e-mail addresses was available.

Consequently, the respondents were selected from 10 countries representing five regions of Africa: Nigeria, Ghana, (West Africa), Egypt, Ethiopia, (North Africa), Kenya, Uganda (East Africa), Zambia, South Africa, (south) DRC, and Equatorial Guinea (central). Invitations were sent (survey link shared via social media) to a sample of respondents from a sampling frame of a well-defined African population. The survey was limited to English-speaking respondents. Selection of the respondent list permitted identification of the total population and controlled nonresponses through built-in checks on the survey forms. The selection of this non-probability sample, although not representative of all Africans with Internet access, was more appropriate than soliciting volunteers from general sites with unknown populations. It is acknowledged that since the target population is very large, demographically mixed, and geographically dispersed, it was difficult to access a truly representative sample.

3.9 DATA ANALYSIS

The survey data was analyzed via SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). The study collected massive quantities of knowledge from the survey data and derived descriptive statistics. Statistical techniques, simple descriptive numbers to complex analyses of matrices with graphics, representing frequency tables. (Bala Jyoti 2016) recommends the applied math package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), a helpful and all-purpose survey analysis package.

Descriptive statistics were used to look at the primary data, and frequency distribution tables are often used to look at categorical variables. When anyone submits the Google Form, they'll get an automatic confirmation email in HTML format to access Google Drive, Google Forms, and their survey, sending the online survey to

Interpretation of results generated by Google Forms gives you the ability to store and organize your results in a spreadsheet with Google Sheets. that was imported into SPSS for further analysis.

Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis that involves reviewing the raw responses and identifying patterns or keywords to generate codes. These codes were supported by themes and sub-themes found in transcribed data. Initial codes are grouped into categories while attributes emerge, forming new codes (Saldana 2015). Throughout this process, patterns in the data begin to take shape, forming the outlines of a story that will add meaning to the results (Saldaña, 2021). This coding framework was used to develop the raw responses and create a conclusion for the research.

Other considerations for research techniques like secondary data analysis were made. Secondary data analysis is an analysis of data that has previously been collected and tabulated by other sources. Such analysis is a common statistics method comprising written publications, including articles, journals, and books used to examine research effectiveness in many studies There are limitations since data is collected for a presumably different purpose, and may not adequately address the research questions of the study.

3.10 RESEARCH REPORT

The final research phase involved preparing the final report documenting the entire research process and findings. This report detailed all the choices made during the research process and the outcomes of each phase. The study has detailed the findings with inferences from previous studies. Having a ready research proposal simplified and quickened the process of writing the finished report. (Bhattacharjee, 2012) notes that research value is found in the documentation of the research process and outcomes for reference by future generations; reports that are essential for the incremental progress of science.

3.11 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

The legalities of privacy, informed consent, and data collection were considered. The survey questionnaire content was, to an extent, sensitive. The subject included demographic information, opinions on the two global economies, and suggestions for improving African economies. Empirical research guides conducting internet-based research ethically with emphasis laid on these areas: the study population, legal issues, privacy expectations of users, data considerations, and data storage. Online platforms google forms covered these considerations.

3.12 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY LIMITATIONS

Some limitations of this study, including time and budget constraints, and the demographics of respondents, should be noted. Implications for future survey research are explored.

3.12.1 Time and budget constraints

Due to time constraints, convenience sampling, a method adopted to collect data from a conveniently available pool of respondents, were used. The study focused on an online survey where respondents with ready access to the internet were guided to complete the questionnaire. One of the disadvantages of convenience sampling is the inability to generalize the survey results to the population as a whole, and the possibility of under- or over-representation of the population. The ideal would have been to use multiple samples or a survey repeat to understand whether your results truly represent the population. One can go further to gather more samples offline as a comparison to test for differences. That being said, the responses from a convenience sample were useful in identifying issues, defining ranges of alternatives, and collecting non-inferential data.

3.12.2 Target population

Individuals versus firms were considered as respondents for the study. Although the participants were well aware of the influence of the economic consequences of China and the US on the African economy and/or engaged in economic affairs, the study needed to ask background questions concerning the level of extent individual participants technically understood global economic relations. Each participant may have had different conceptualizations of global economic relations. Participants may have been more motivated and expressed more positive attitudes than nonparticipants. Because the data were self-reported, a bias owing to social desirability cannot be excluded. A random selection of only 209 respondents was reached instead of the proposed 500, which would have been a more credible number to fulfill this study.

3.12.3 Non-Random selection

There is the possibility of sample selection bias. Non-probability sampling was cost-effective but not fully random. There is always a chance that the non-randomly selected population may not have accurately represented the African population of interest, thus increasing the chances of bias. The option was probability sampling, where participants are randomly selected, and each has an equal chance of being chosen.

3.12.4 Online survey

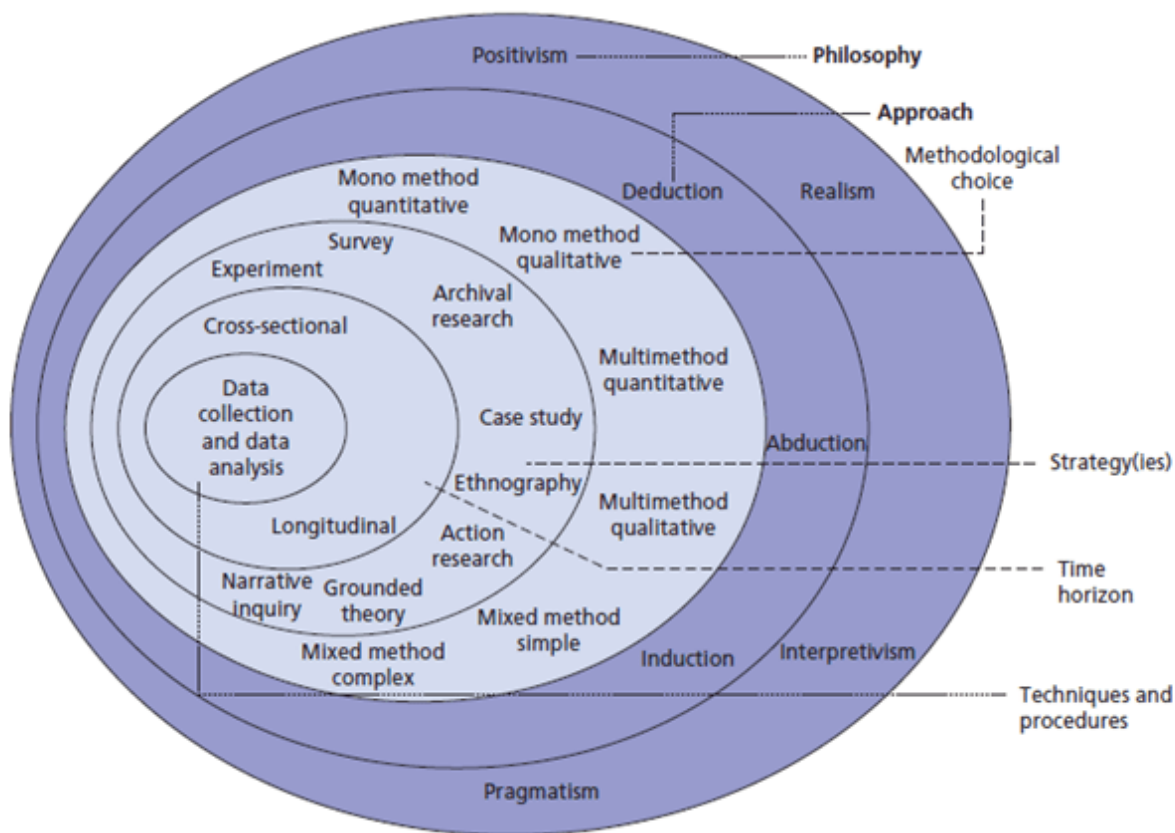
Web surveys are self-administered and present unique challenges for questionnaire or instrument design. Previous surveys conducted by Afrobarometer among probability South African samples in 2008 and 2011 indicate that individual Internet or computer use and mobile Internet access likely explained by gender and educational level gaps (Bautista, 2012) were lower than estimated in the literature.

Could interviewer-administered surveys better address the sensitive issues in surveys? Well-trained interviewers can often explain unclear terms to respondents, keep them motivated, reassure them of the confidentiality of their answers, and probe incomplete or inadequate responses. Future research could supplement the random sample with an offline instrument.

3.13 CONCLUSION

A widely used concept of the research onion (Saunders, Lewis, & Thomhil, 2007) was referred to in navigating the research process used in this study. The figure below shows the main layers in the research onion: philosophy, strategy, time horizon, choices, techniques, research approaches, and data collection methods.

Diagram 3.2



This study employs quantitative and descriptive methods. Primary data sources were used to make the analysis and conclusion. The investigation, in this case, although conducted with a small sample size was quite in-depth.

CHAPTER 4. THE RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

The fourth chapter discusses the results and findings of the study, compares the US and China's economic strategies for African nations, and provides the African perspective on the economical and bilateral relations with US and China concerning Africa's motive as a growing power in the global economic order. Describing the comparative analysis of economic linkages between these two global players and Africa would outline the investment advantage and potential trade.

This descriptive research to evaluate the influence of the US and China's economies on the development of Africa was based on research questions and did not necessarily include a hypothesis. In this study, descriptive statistics were used to describe the basic features of the data. Summaries about the sample and the measures are provided. Qualitative analysis was done for the open-ended questions included in the survey.

Research Questions

- Q1. What are the similarities and differences between U.S. and Chinese development strategies in Africa, and do they produce different outcomes in terms of development?
- Q.2 How would the US and China's economic and bilateral relations with the African countries impact Africa?
- Q.3 What are the US and China's economic consequences on Africa's development?
- Q.4 What are the economic and cultural similarities and differences between the US, China, and African countries?
- Q.5 What is Africa's motive as a growing economic power?

Research Objectives

- To evaluate the influence of the US and China's economies on the development of Africa, and assess the prosperity of African trade with the US and China..
- To determine the cultural and economic similarities and differences among the United States, China and Africa?
- To identify the motive of African countries as a growing economic power in their relations with the nations of the US and China.

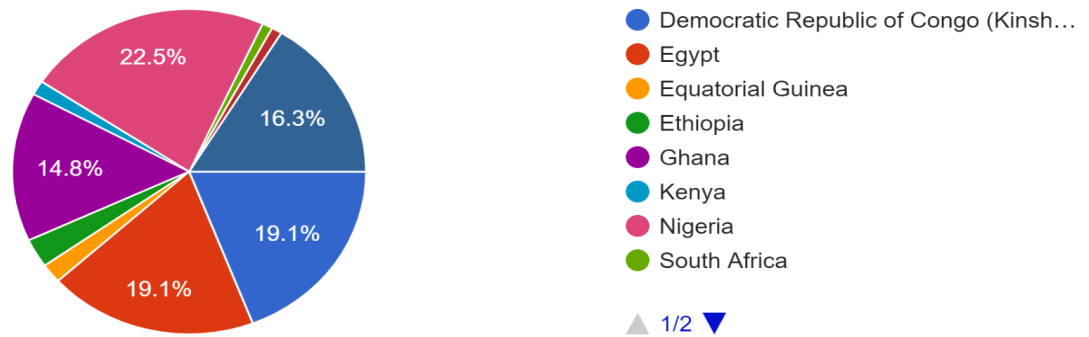
4.1 QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

4.1.1 Demographic statistics

The section below entails the description of the research respondents Countries with the highest representation of respondents were from South(Zambia 16%) West (Nigeria 23%, Ghana 15%), and North Africa Egypt 19%

What is your nationality ? (Country of origin)

209 responses



What is your current residence? Where are you located?

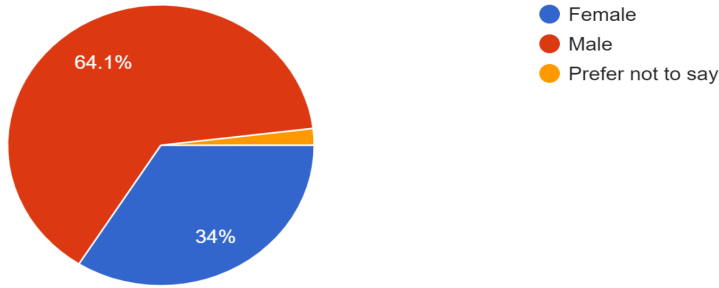
209 responses



From the results as represented in the figure above, the majority of the respondents 165(79%) were residents of Africa, and 44(21%) represented African nationals in the diaspora residing mainly in Europe, the USA, Canada, the Middle East, and other countries.

What is your gender ?

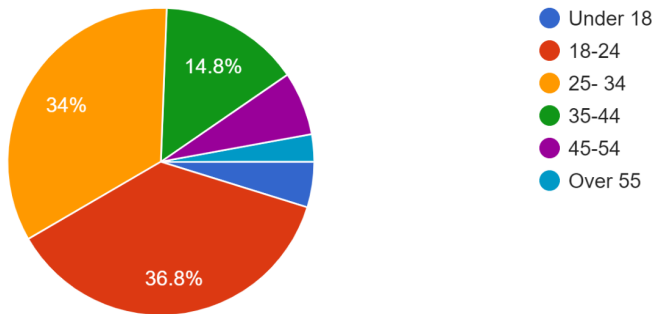
209 responses



From the results as represented in the figure above, the majority of the respondents 134(64.1%) are male, 71(34%) are female, while 4(1.9%) prefer not to say their gender.

What is your age?

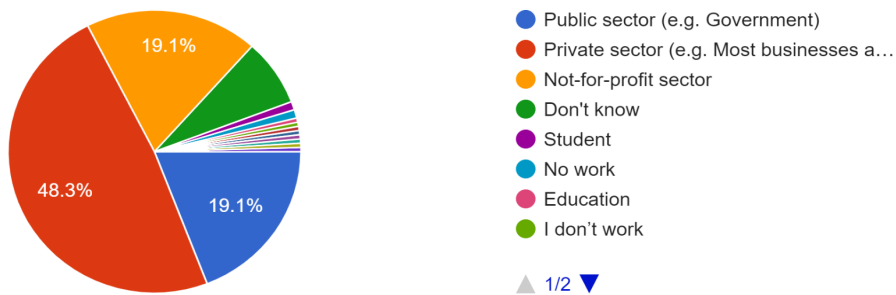
209 responses



For the age of the respondents, the group with the highest respondent is 18-24 having 77(36.8%) respondents, while the least are participants over 55 years having 6(2.9%) participants. Details are shown in figure x.0 above.

The organization you work for is in which of the following:

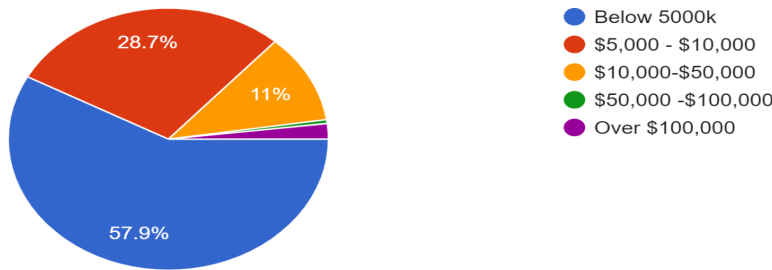
209 responses



For organizations working with, the majority of the respondents 101 (48%) in this study work in the Private sector(most businesses and individuals), 40 (19%) work in the public sector (e.g. government), 40(19%) work in the Not for profit sector.

What is your household income? (Based on annual income in dollars)

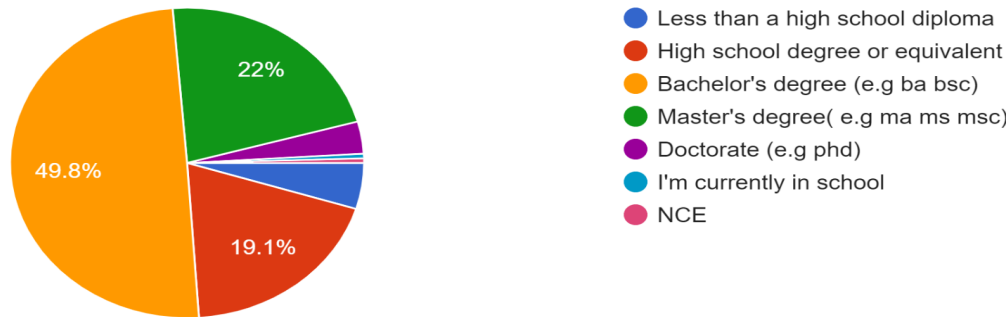
209 responses



For income, the majority of the respondents in this study 121(57.9%) have an average total household income below \$5000k, 60(28.7%) of them have income between \$5000 - \$10000, 23(11%) have a household income between \$10000 - \$50000, 4(1.9%) have an income of over \$100000 while 1(0.5%) have income between \$50000 - \$100000. Details are seen in Figure x.0 above.

What is the highest degree or level of school (education) you have completed? If currently in school, please indicate the highest qualification you have received.

209 responses



For the highest degree or level of school (education) of the respondents, the education group with the highest number of respondents was 104 (50%) Bachelor's degrees (e.g BA BSC), 46 (22%) Master's degrees (e.g MA MS MSC),40 (19%) High school degree or equivalent, 10 (5%) less than a high school diploma, 7(3%) Doctorate (e.g Ph.D.) and 2(1%) others not in school.

4.2 RESEARCH QUESTION ONE

Research Question 1. What are the similarities and differences between U.S. and Chinese development strategies in Africa, and do they produce different outcomes in terms of development?

4.2.1 US VERSUS CHINA ECONOMIC MODELS FOR AFRICA DEVELOPMENT

The objective here is to evaluate the influence of the US and China's economies on the development of Africa, and assess the prosperity of African trade with the US and China

The USA Represents the Best Model for Future Development for Africa, (US Economic Development Model Focuses on Developing Partnerships with Africa)

Considering economic models, a total of 86(41%) of the respondents agreed that the USA represents the best model for future partnership with African countries through a focus on economic development, while a total of 45(21%) disagreed.

Table 1.0: The USA represents the best model for future development of Africa

The USA represent the best model for future development for Africa		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	62	29.7
	Disagree	31	14.8
	Neutral	78	37.3
	Strongly agree	24	11.5
	Strongly disagree	14	6.7
	Total	209	100.0

China Represents the Best Model for Future Development for Africa, (China's Economic Development Model Focuses on Gaining Access to Africa's Natural Resources and Opening Up Markets for Chinese Exports)

Considering economic models, a total of 80(38%) of the respondents agreed that the Chinese represent the best model for future partnership with African countries through a focus on natural resources and opening of markets, while a total of 56(27%) disagreed.

Table 2.0: China represents the best model for future development of Africa

China represents the best model for future development for Africa		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	58	27.8
	Disagree	37	17.7
	Neutral	73	34.9
	Strongly agree	22	10.5
	Strongly disagree	19	9.1
	Total	209	100.0

Conclusion. Therefore, the results indicate that the USA has a better economic development model when compared to China.

4.2.2 STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP WITH AFRICA

Is It More Important for Africa to Have Economic Ties with The USA Or China? Which Strategic Partnership Is More Beneficial to Africa?

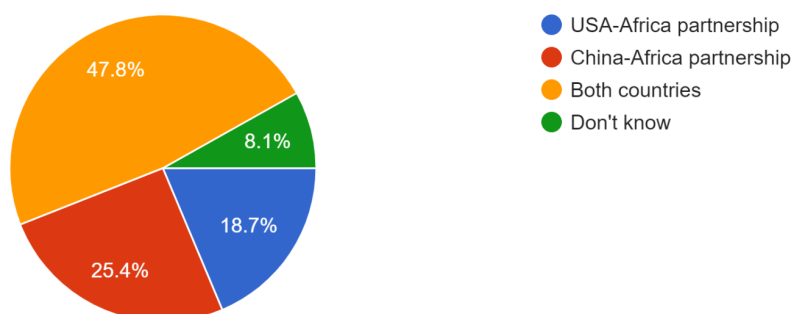
Of the participants in this research, almost half the respondents, 100 (48%), reported that it is more important to have economic ties with both the US and China. However, 53(25.4%) participants believe having an economic partnership with China is more important for African countries than economic ties and partnerships with the US. More details are presented in Table 3.0 below.

Table 3.0: Which strategic partnership is more beneficial to Africa?

Which strategic partnership is more beneficial to Africa?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Both countries	100	47.8
	China-Africa partnership	53	25.4
	Don't know	17	8.1
	USA-Africa partnership	39	18.7
	Total	209	100.0

In your view is it more important for Africa to have economic ties with the USA or China? Which strategic partnership is more beneficial to Africa?

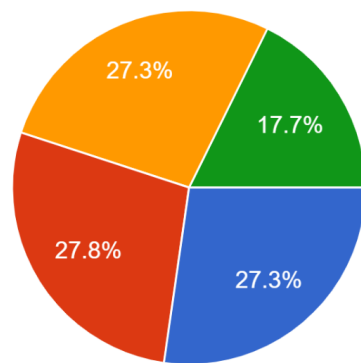
209 responses



There is a strong preference for the US - Africa partnership and China-Africa partnership. Almost half of the respondents 100(48%) believed that having economic ties with both countries is most beneficial to Africa. However, Chinese investment in African economies has greater benefits than the USA.

With regard to funding from foreign donors, which model does your country benefit more from?

209 responses

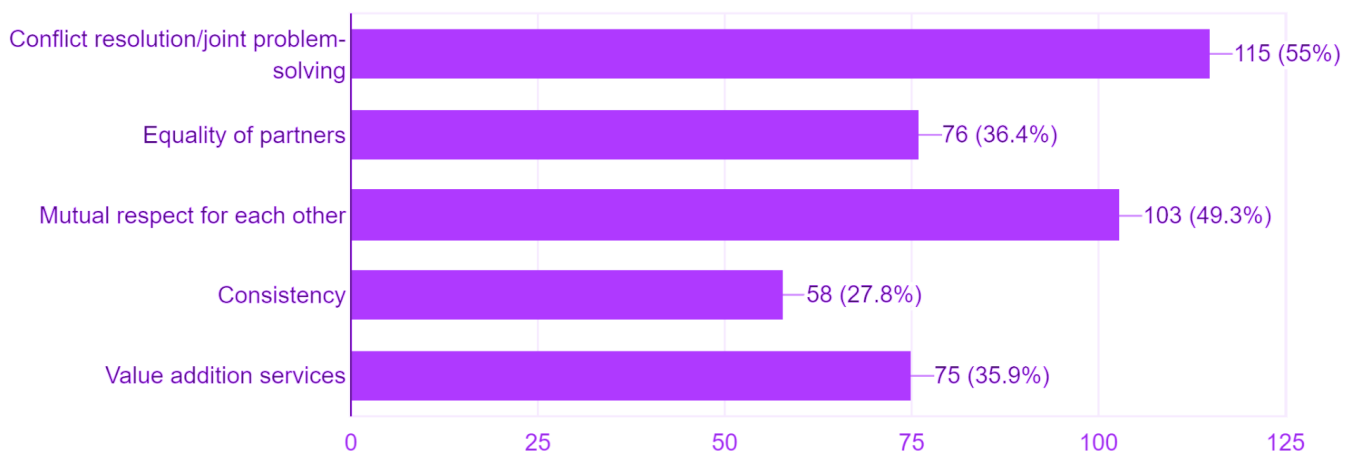


- A foreign aid-dependent model where us or china funding is a source of income for your government.
- An independent model where your country promotes its own sources of income (through private sector develo...
- A mixed model where foreign aid complements but does not substitute your government's income.
- Don't know.

Concerning foreign aid donor funding, 54% of respondents agreed to the continued foreign aid (dependent and mixed aid) models. 28% preferred the independent model where African countries promote their resources. Clearly, respondents show a higher preference for foreign aid funding as a benefit for African countries.

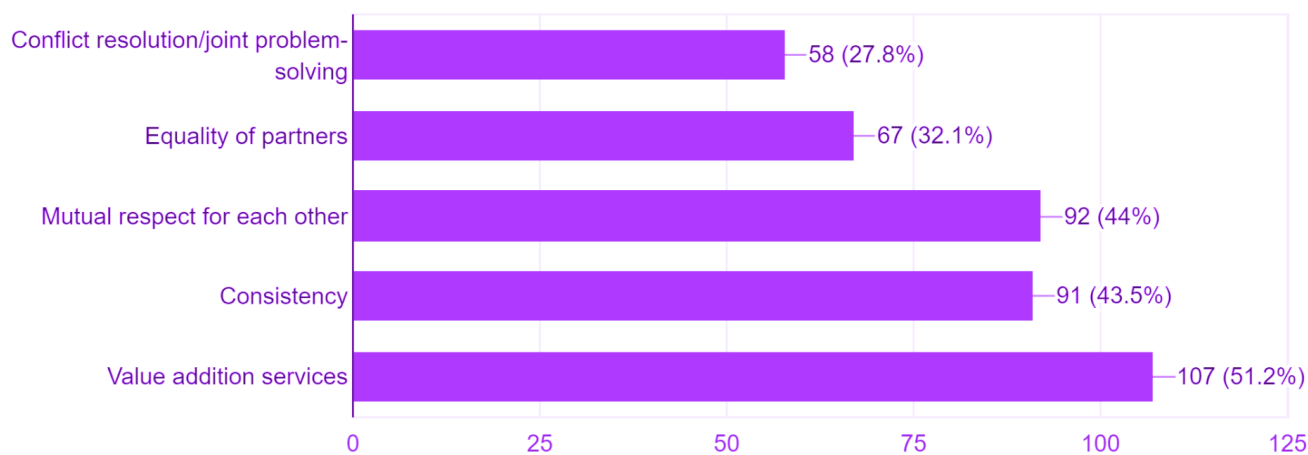
Which of the following characteristics of a successful strategic partnership with Africa does the US display?

209 responses



Which of the following characteristics of a successful strategic partnership with Africa does the Chinese display?

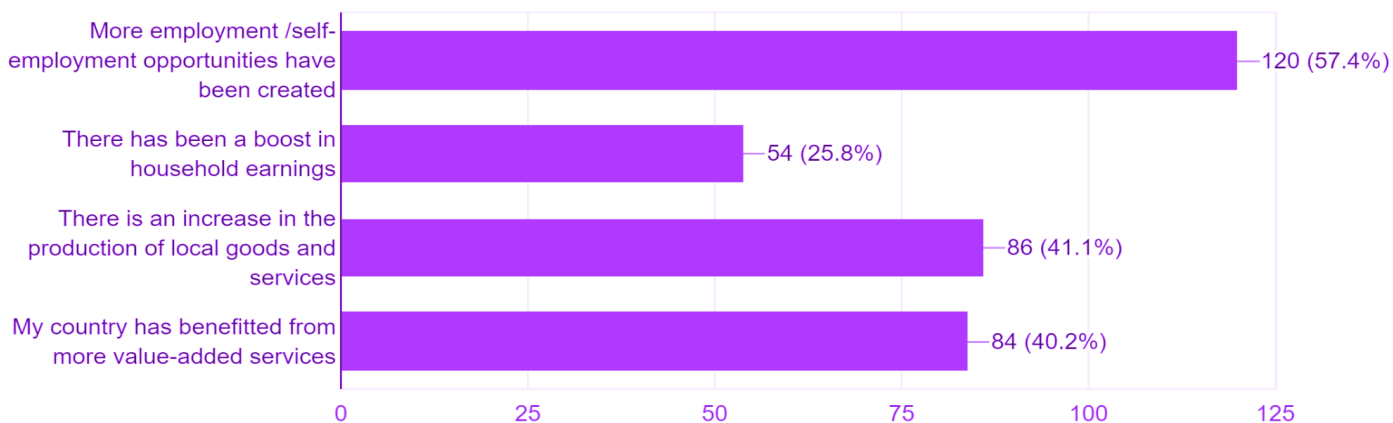
209 responses



When participants were asked about having a successful strategic partnership with Africa 115 (55%) thought that the US handles conflict resolution better than China 58 (28%). Both the US and China treat Africa as equal partners US 76 (36%), China 67 (32%), with mutual respect 103 (US 49%) and China 92 (44%), while China is seen to have more consistency 91 (44%) compared to the US 58(28%). China also has more value addition services 107 (51%) than the US 75 (36%).

Which of the following growing economic benefits (if any) would you say are applicable to Africa's economic ties with the US economy in the last five years? (Please tick all that apply)

209 responses



According to the results of the analysis, the majority of the respondents in this study found that more employment/self-employment opportunities were created by the US 120 (57%) rather than China 102 (49%) Only 54(29%) respondents saw a boost in household earnings with US economic ties compared to 71(34%) with China economic ties to Africa. China took the lead in increasing the production of local goods and services 89(42.6%) compared to the US 86(41%) as well as bringing a benefit to value-added services 95(46%) compared to the US 84 (20%)

4.3 RESEARCH QUESTION TWO

Research Question. 2 How would the US and China's economic and bilateral relations with the African countries impact Africa?

The USA Take Africa's Interests into Account in Business Engagement with Your Country

When participants were asked if they think the USA takes Africa's interest into account in business engagements, 58(27.8%) agreed, 27(12.9%) strongly agreed, 59(28.2%) were neutral. However, 44(21.1%) of the participants disagreed, while 21(10%) strongly disagreed. A total of 85(41%) of the respondents would say that the USA takes Africa's interest into account during the business engagement, while a total of 65(31%) disagreed. Table 4.0 below gives more details.

Table 4.0: The USA take Africa's interests into account in business engagement with your country

The USA take Africa's interests into account in business engagement with your country		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	58	27.8
	Disagree	44	21.1
	Neutral	59	28.2
	Strongly agree	27	12.9
	Strongly disagree	21	10.0
	Total	209	100.0

China takes Africa's Interests into Account in Their Business Engagement with Your Country

For China, 59(28.2%) agreed, 17(8.1%) strongly agreed, 78(37.3%) were neutral. However, 44(21.1%) of the participants disagreed, while 11(5.3%) strongly disagreed. A total of 76(36%) of the respondents would say that the Chinese take Africa's interest into account during the business engagement, while a total of 55(26%) disagreed. Table 5.0 below gives more details.

Table 5.0: China takes Africa's interests into account in business engagement with your country

The China take Africa's interests into account in business engagement with your country		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	59	28.2
	Disagree	44	21.1
	Neutral	78	37.3
	Strongly agree	17	8.1
	Strongly disagree	11	5.3
	Total	209	100.0

China Is Currently the Largest Investor in Africa, Followed by the USA?

Considering what country is the largest investor in African countries, a total of 99 (47%) of the participants agreed that China is the largest investor in Africa, followed by the USA, a total of 45(21%) disagreed, while 65(31.1%) were neutral.

Table 6.0: China is currently the largest investor in Africa, followed by the USA.

China is currently the largest investor in Africa, followed by the USA?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	61	29.2
	Disagree	30	14.4
	Neutral	65	31.1
	Strongly agree	38	18.2
	Strongly disagree	15	7.2
	Total	209	100.0

Chinese Investment in African Economies and Infrastructure Has Produced Greater Benefits for African Stability and Prosperity Than USA

A total of 88(42%) of the respondents in this study affirmed that Chinese investment in African economies has greater benefits and stability than the USA. In contrast, a total of 50(24%) of them disagreed.

Table 7.0: Chinese investment in African economies and infrastructure has produced greater benefits for African stability and prosperity than USA

Chinese investment in African economies and infrastructure has produced greater benefits for African stability and prosperity than USA		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	61	29.2
	Disagree	33	15.8
	Neutral	71	34.0
	Strongly agree	27	12.9
	Strongly disagree	17	8.1
	Total	209	100.0

In Order to Develop Africa, The Bilateral Relationship Between USA And China Needs to Be a Partnership

According to a total of 108(52%) of the participants in this study agreed that, to develop Africa, the bilateral relationship between the US and China needs to be a partnership. However, a total of 18(8%) of them disagreed while 83(39.7%) were neutral.

Table 8.0: To develop Africa, the bilateral relationship between the US and China needs to be a partnership

In order to develop Africa, the bilateral relationship between USA and China needs to be a partnership		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	69	33.0
	Disagree	12	5.7
	Neutral	83	39.7
	Strongly agree	39	18.7
	Strongly disagree	6	2.9
	Total	209	100.0

The Economic Competition Between the USA And China in Africa Is Beneficial for The Development of Your Country

When talking about the benefits of the USA and China competition, a total of 109(52%) of the respondents affirmed that the trade competition is beneficial to African countries while a total of 55(26%) disagreed.

Table 9.0: The economic competition between USA and China in Africa is beneficial for the development of your country

The economic competition between USA and China in Africa is beneficial for the development of your country		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	62	29.7
	Disagree	41	19.6
	Neutral	45	21.5
	Strongly agree	47	22.5
	Strongly disagree	14	6.7
	Total	209	100.0

African Countries Are Experiencing Economic Distress from the USA-China Trade War

The table 10.0 below shows results of the analysis which indicates that a total of 81(39%) of the respondents affirmed that African countries are experiencing economic distress due to the USA-China trade war. In contrast, a total of 56(27%) of them disagreed.

Table 10.0: African countries are experiencing economic distress from the USA-China trade war

African countries are experiencing economic distress from the USA-China trade war		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	53	25.4
	Disagree	41	19.6
	Neutral	72	34.4
	Strongly agree	28	13.4
	Strongly disagree	15	7.2
	Total	209	100.0

Conclusion

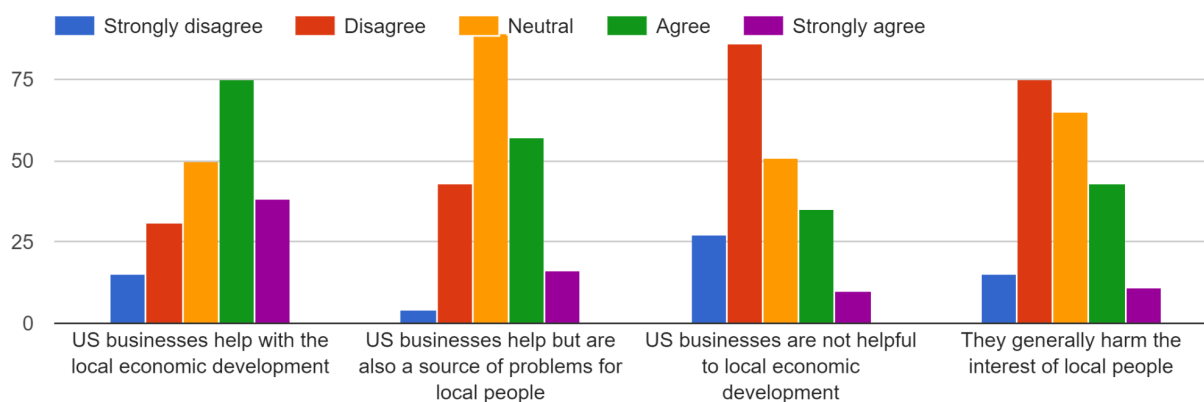
With regards to the economic model, the USA presents a better model than the Chinese. Also from the results, the USA takes Africa's interests more into consideration when having business engagements when compared to China. However, Chinese investment in African economies has greater benefits and stability than the USA. The results show that it is important to have economic ties with both the US and China.

4.4 RESEARCH QUESTION THREE

Research Question.3 What are the consequences of China and Africa's economy on Africa's development?

4.4.1 IMPACT OF US-CHINA BUSINESSES ON AFRICAN ECONOMIES

What is your perception of the US businesses in your country?



US businesses help with local economic development

The results below indicate that the majority of the respondents 75(35.9%) agreed that US businesses help with local economic development, 38(18.2%) strongly agreed, 50(23.9%) were neutral, 31(14.8%) disagreed, while 15(7.2%) strongly disagreed. This is to show that a total of 113(54.1%) of the respondents affirmed that US businesses help to develop the local economy, a total of 46(22%) disagreed, while 50(23.9%) were neutral. Details are presented in Table 11.0 below.

Table 11.0: US Businesses Help with Local Economy Development.

US businesses help with the local economic development		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	75	35.9
	Disagree	31	14.8
	Neutral	50	23.9
	Strongly agree	38	18.2
	Strongly disagree	15	7.2
	Total	209	100.0

US businesses help but are also a source of problems for local people

When participants were asked if US businesses help or also are a source of problems for local people, 57(27.3%) of the participants agreed, 16(7.7%) strongly agreed, 89(42.6%) were neutral, 43(20.6%) disagreed. In contrast, 4(1.9%) strongly disagreed. This implies that a total of 73(34.9%) of the participants affirmed that US businesses help but are also a source of problems for local people; a total of 47(22.4%) disagreed while 89(42.6%) are neutral.

Table 12.0: US businesses help but are also a source of problems for local people

US businesses help but are also a source of problems for local people		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	57	27.3
	Disagree	43	20.6
	Neutral	89	42.6
	Strongly agree	16	7.7
	Strongly disagree	4	1.9
	Total	209	100.0

US Businesses Are Not Helpful to Local Economic Development

According to the results of the analysis, the majority of the respondents in this study 86(41.1%) disagreed with US businesses not being helpful to local economic development, 27(12.9%) strongly disagreed, 51(24.4%) were neutral. On the other hand, 35(16.7%) of the respondents agreed that US businesses are not helpful to local economic development, while 10(4.8%) strongly agreed. This shows that a total of 113(54%) believe US businesses to be helpful to local economic development. In comparison, a total of 45(21%) reported that US businesses are not helpful to local economic development.

Table 13.0: US Businesses Are Not Helpful to Local Economic Development

US businesses are not helpful to local economic development		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	35	16.7
	Disagree	86	41.1
	Neutral	51	24.4
	Strongly agree	10	4.8
	Strongly disagree	27	12.9
	Total	209	100.0

They Generally Harm the Interest of Local People

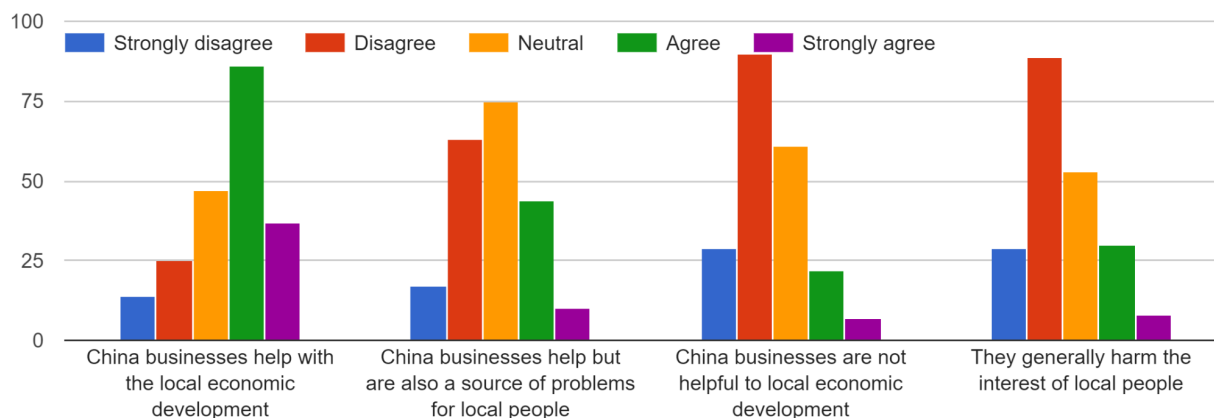
When asked if US businesses harm the interest of local people, the results of the analysis shows that the majority of the respondents 75(35.9%) disagreed with US businesses harming the interest of local people, 15(7.2%) strongly disagreed, 65(31.1%) were neutral. On the other hand, 43(20.6%) of the respondents agreed that US businesses generally harm the interest of the local people, while 11(5.3%) strongly agreed. This shows that a total of 90(43%) believe US businesses do not harm the interest of the local people. In comparison, a total of 54(25.8%) reported that US businesses are generally harmful to the interest of local people. Details are shown in Table 14.0 below.

Table 14.0: They Generally Harm the Interest of Local People

They generally harm the interest of local people		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	43	20.6
	Disagree	75	35.9
	Neutral	65	31.1
	Strongly agree	11	5.3
	Strongly disagree	15	7.2
	Total	209	100.0

4.4.2 INFLUENCE OF CHINESE BUSINESSES ON THE AFRICAN ECONOMY

What is your view of Chinese businesses in your country?



China Businesses Help with The Local Economic Development

The results below indicate that the majority of the respondents 86(41.1%) agreed that Chinese businesses help with the local economic development, 37(17.7%) strongly agreed, 47(22.5%) were neutral, 25(12%) disagreed, while 14(6.7%) strongly disagreed. This is to show that a total of 123(59%) of the respondents affirmed that Chinese businesses help to develop the local economy, a total of 39(18.6%) disagreed, while 47(22.5%) were neutral. Details are presented in Table 15.0 below.

Table 15.0: China Businesses Help with The Local Economic Development

China businesses help with the local economic development		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	86	41.1
	Disagree	25	12.0
	Neutral	47	22.5
	Strongly agree	37	17.7
	Strongly disagree	14	6.7
	Total	209	100.0

China Businesses Help but Are Also a Source of Problems for Local People

When participants were asked if Chinese businesses help or also are a source of problems for local people, 44(21.1%) of the participants agreed, 10(4.8%) strongly agreed, 75(35.9%) were neutral, 63(30.1%) disagreed, while 17(8.1%) strongly disagreed. This implies that a total of 54(25.8%) of the participants affirmed that Chinese businesses help but are also a source of problems for local people; a total of 80(38.3%) disagreed, while 75(35.9%) are neutral. Details are represented in Table 16.0 below.

Table 16.0: China Businesses Help but Are Also a Source of Problems for Local People

China businesses help but are also a source of problems for local people		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	44	21.1
	Disagree	63	30.1
	Neutral	75	35.9
	Strongly agree	10	4.8
	Strongly disagree	17	8.1
	Total	209	100.0

China Businesses Are Not Helpful to Local Economic Development

According to the results of the analysis, the majority of the respondents in this study 90(43.1%) disagreed with Chinese businesses not being helpful to local economic development, 29(13.9%) strongly disagreed, 61(29.2%) were neutral. On the other hand, 22(10.5%) of the respondents agreed that Chinese businesses are not helpful to local economic development, while 7(3.3%) strongly agreed. This shows that 119(57%) believe Chinese businesses are helpful to local economic development. In comparison, 27(13.8%) reported that Chinese businesses are not helpful to local economic development.

Table 17.0: China Businesses Are Not Helpful to Local Economic Development

China businesses are not helpful to local economic development		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	22	10.5
	Disagree	90	43.1
	Neutral	61	29.2
	Strongly agree	7	3.3
	Strongly disagree	29	13.9
	Total	209	100.0

They Generally Harm the Interest of Local People

When the participants were asked if Chinese businesses harm the interest of local people, the results of the analysis shows that the majority of the respondents 89(42.6%) disagreed with Chinese businesses harming the interest of local people, 29(13.9%) strongly disagreed, 53(25.4%) were neutral. On the other hand, 30(14.4%) of the respondents agreed that Chinese businesses generally harm the interest of the local people, while 8(3.8%) strongly agreed. This shows that a total of 118(56%) believe Chinese businesses do not harm the interest of the local people. In comparison, 38(18%) reported that Chinese businesses are generally harmful to the interest of local people. Details are shown in Table 18.0 below.

Table 18.0: They Generally Harm the Interest of Local People

They generally harm the interest of local people		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	30	14.4
	Disagree	89	42.6
	Neutral	53	25.4
	Strongly agree	8	3.8
	Strongly disagree	29	13.9
	Total	209	100.0

Conclusion

To answer the research question, the study concludes that US-Chinese businesses in African countries influence economic development positively. Participants affirmed that US-Chinese trade helps develop the local economy without harming the interest of local people.

4.4.3 INFLUENCE OF US TRADE ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Participants asked if US trade has a positive or negative influence on the economic condition of African countries; results indicate that the majority of 104(49.8%) of the respondents reported that US trade has a positive influence on economic conditions of African countries while 55(26.3%) mentioned that the trade has negative influences.

Table 19.0: Influence of Us Trade on Economic Conditions

Influence Of Us Trade on Economic Conditions		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Don't know	50	23.9
	Negative	55	26.3
	Positive	104	49.8
	Total	209	100.0

4.4.4 INFLUENCE OF CHINESE TRADE ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Results indicate that the majority 123(58.9%) of the respondents reported that Chinese trade has a positive influence on economic conditions of African countries. In contrast, 38(18.2%) mentioned that trade has negative influences.

Figure 20.0: Influence of Chinese Trade on Economic Conditions

Influence Of Chinese Trade on Economic Conditions		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Don't know	48	22.9
	Negative	38	18.2
	Positive	123	58.9
	Total	209	100.0

Conclusion

To answer the research question, the study concludes that US-Chinese businesses in African countries influence economic development positively. Participants affirmed that US-Chinese trade helps develop the local economy without harming the interest of local people.

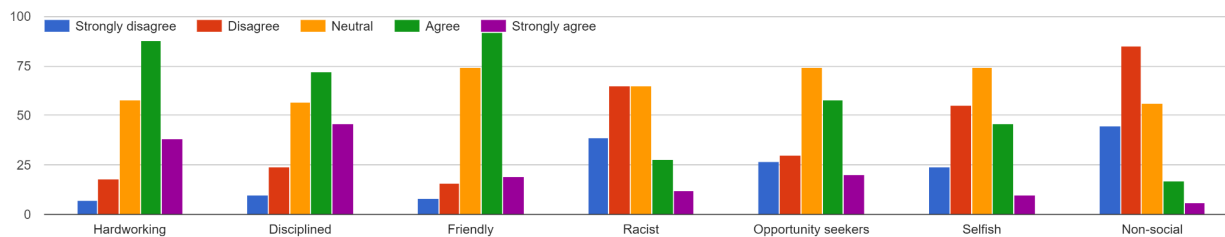
4.5 RESEARCH QUESTION FOUR

Research Question .4 What are the economic and cultural similarities and differences between the US, China, and African countries?

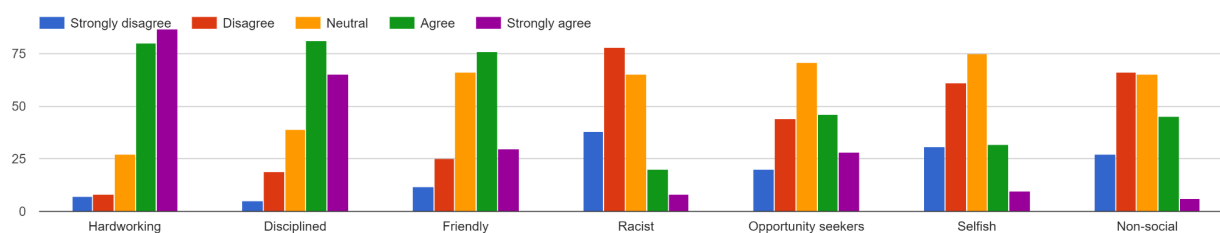
To determine the cultural and economic similarities and differences between US-China trade with Africa, the researcher explored different categories of questions. The following sections will answer the fourth research question.

WHAT IS YOUR IMPRESSION OF AMERICANS PRESENT IN YOUR COUNTRY VS WHAT IS YOUR IMPRESSION OF CHINESE PRESENT IN YOUR COUNTRY

What is your impression of Americans present in your country? (Please tick all that apply)



What is your impression of Chinese present in your country? (Please tick all that apply)



Hardworking

As stated in Table 21.0 below, the majority of the participants in this study 88(42.1%) agreed that Americans in Africa are hardworking, 38(18.2%) strongly agreed, 58(27.8%) are neutral. On the other hand, 18(8.6%) of the respondents mentioned that Americans in Africa are not hardworking, while 7(3.3%) strongly disagreed. A total of 126(60%) respondents affirmed that Americans are hardworking while a total of 25(12%) disagreed.

Table 21.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**Hardworking**)

Hardworking		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	88	42.1
	Disagree	18	8.6
	Neutral	58	27.8
	Strongly agree	38	18.2
	Strongly disagree	7	3.3
	Total	209	100.0

On the other hand, As stated on Table 22.0 below, the majority of the participants in this study 87(41.6%) strongly agreed that Chinese in Africa are hardworking, 80(38.3%) agreed, 27(12.9%) are neutral. On the other hand, 8(3.8%) of the respondents mentioned that the Chinese in Africa are not hardworking, while 7(3.3%) strongly disagreed. A total of 167(78%) respondents affirmed that the Chinese are hardworking while 15(7%) disagreed.

Table 22.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**Hardworking**)

Hardworking		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	80	38.3
	Disagree	8	3.8
	Neutral	27	12.9
	Strongly agree	87	41.6
	Strongly disagree	7	3.3
	Total	209	100.0

From the results above, it is indicated that respondents perceive Chinese to be more hardworking than Americans in Africa.

Disciplined

From Table 23.0 below, the majority of the participants in this study 72(34.4%) agreed that Americans in Africa are Disciplined, 46(22%) strongly agreed, and 57(27.3%) are neutral. On the other hand, 24(11.5%) of the respondents disagreed, while 10(4.8%) strongly disagreed. A total of 118(56%) respondents affirmed that Americans are disciplined while 34(16%) disagreed.

Table 23.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**Disciplined**)

Disciplined		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	72	34.4
	Disagree	24	11.5
	Neutral	57	27.3
	Strongly agree	46	22.0
	Strongly disagree	10	4.8
	Total	209	100.0

From the above results, participants perceive Chinese to be more disciplined than Americans in Africa.

From table 24.0 below, the majority of the participants in this study 81(38.8%) agreed that Chinese in Africa are Disciplined, 65(31.1%) strongly agreed, and 39(18.7%) are neutral. On the other hand, 19(9.1%) of the

respondents disagreed, while 5(2.3%) strongly disagreed. A total of 146(70%) respondents affirmed that the Chinese are disciplined while 24(11%) disagreed.

Figure 24.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**Disciplined**)

Disciplined		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	81	38.8
	Disagree	19	9.1
	Neutral	39	18.7
	Strongly agree	65	31.1
	Strongly disagree	5	2.3
	Total	209	100.0

Friendly

When asked if participants perceive Americans in Africa to be friendly, the majority of the participants in this study 92(44%) agreed that Americans in Africa are friendly, 19(9.1%) strongly agreed, 74(35.4%) are neutral. On the other hand, 16(7.7%) of the respondents disagreed, while 8(3.8%) strongly disagreed. A total of 111(53%) of respondents affirmed that Americans are friendly, while 24(11%) disagreed.

Table 25.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**friendly**)

Friendly		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	92	44.0
	Disagree	16	7.7
	Neutral	74	35.4
	Strongly agree	19	9.1
	Strongly disagree	8	3.8
	Total	209	100.0

When asked if participants perceive Chinese in Africa to be friendly, the majority of the participants in this study 76(34.4%) agreed that Chinese in Africa are friendly, 30(14.4%) strongly agreed, 66(31.6%) are neutral. On the other hand, 25(12%) of the respondents disagreed, while 12(5.7%) strongly disagreed. A total of 106(50.7%) respondents affirmed that the Chinese are friendly while 37(17.7%) disagreed.

Table 26.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**friendly**)

Friendly		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	76	36.4
	Disagree	25	12.0
	Neutral	66	31.6
	Strongly agree	30	14.4
	Strongly disagree	12	5.7
	Total	209	100.0

In terms of friendliness, Americans are perceived to be more friendly than Chinese in African countries.

Racist

In terms of racism, the majority of the participants in this study 78(37.3%) disagreed with Chinese in Africa being perceived as racists, 38(18.2%) strongly disagreed, and 65(31.1%) were neutral. On the other hand, 20(9.6%) of the respondents agreed, while 8(3.8%) strongly agreed and reported that they perceive Chinese as racists. A total of 116(56%) respondents do not perceive Chinese as racists while a total of 28(13.4%) perceive them as racists.

Table 27.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**Racist**)

Racist		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	20	9.6
	Disagree	78	37.3
	Neutral	65	31.1
	Strongly agree	8	3.8
	Strongly disagree	38	18.2
	Total	209	100.0

In terms of racism, the majority of the participants in this study 65(31.1%) disagreed with Americans in Africa being perceived as racists, 39(18.7%) strongly disagreed, 65(31.1%) are neutral. On the other hand, 28(13.4%) of the respondents agreed, while 12(5.8%) strongly agreed and reported that they perceive Americans as racists. A total of 104(48%) respondents do not perceive Americans as racists while a total of 40(19%) perceive them as racists.

Table 28.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**Racist**)

Racist		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	28	13.4
	Disagree	65	31.1
	Neutral	65	31.1
	Strongly agree	12	5.7
	Strongly disagree	39	18.7
	Total	209	100.0

From results explained above on racism, Americans are perceived and considered to be more racist than Chinese in Africa.

Opportunity seekers

To determine if the respondents perceive Americans in Africa as opportunity seekers, the results below indicate that the majority of the respondents 58(27.8%) agreed that Americans are opportunity seekers, 20(9.6%) strongly agreed, and 74(35.4%) are neutral. On the other hand, 30(14.4%) of the respondents disagreed, while 27(12.9%) strongly disagreed.

A total of 78(37%) of respondents affirmed that Americans are opportunity seekers while a total of 57(27%) disagreed.

Table 29.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**Opportunity seekers**)

Opportunity seekers		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	58	27.8
	Disagree	30	14.4
	Neutral	74	35.4
	Strongly agree	20	9.6
	Strongly disagree	27	12.9
	Total	209	100.0

To determine if the respondents perceive Chinese in Africa as opportunity seekers, the results below indicate that the majority of the respondents 46(22%) agreed that Chinese are opportunity seekers, 28(13.4%) strongly agreed, 71(34%) are neutral. On the other hand, 44(21.1%) of the respondents disagreed, while 27(12.9%) strongly disagreed. A total of 74(35%) of respondents affirmed that the Chinese are opportunity seekers, while a total of 71(34%) disagreed.

Table 30.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**Opportunity seekers**)

Opportunity seekers		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	46	22.0
	Disagree	44	21.1
	Neutral	71	34.0
	Strongly agree	28	13.4
	Strongly disagree	20	9.6
	Total	209	100.0

The results of this study show that Americans, when compared to Chinese, are perceived as opportunity seekers more than Chinese.

Selfish

In terms of selfishness, the majority of the participants in this study 61(29.2%) disagreed with Chinese in Africa being perceived as selfish, 31(14.8%) strongly disagreed, and 75(35.9%) were neutral. On the other hand, 32(15.3%) of the respondents agreed, while 10(4.8%) strongly agreed and reported that they perceive the Chinese as selfish. A total of 92(44%) of respondents do not perceive Chinese as selfish while a total of 42(20%) perceive them as selfish.

Table 31.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**Selfish**)

Selfish		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	32	15.3
	Disagree	61	29.2
	Neutral	75	35.9
	Strongly agree	10	4.8
	Strongly disagree	31	14.8
	Total	209	100.0

In terms of selfishness, the majority of the participants in this study 55(26.3%) disagreed with Americans in Africa being perceived as selfish, 24(11.4%) strongly disagreed, 74(35.4%) were neutral. On the other hand, 46(22%) of the respondents agreed, while 10(4.8%) strongly agreed and reported that they perceive Americans as selfish. A total of 79(38%) respondents do not perceive Americans as selfish while a total of 56(26.8%) perceive them as selfish.

Table 32.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**Selfish**)

Selfish		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	46	22.0
	Disagree	55	26.3
	Neutral	74	35.4
	Strongly agree	10	4.8
	Strongly disagree	24	11.5
	Total	209	100.0

Therefore, Chinese are considered to be less selfish in their relationship when compared to Americans in Africa.

Non-social

When asked if participants perceive Americans in Africa to be non-social, the majority of the participants in this study 85(40.7%) disagreed, 45(21.5%) strongly disagreed, and 56(26.8%) were neutral. On the other hand, 17(8.1%) of the respondents agreed, while 6(2.9%) strongly agreed.

A total of 130(62.2%) of respondents affirmed that Americans are social, while 23(11%) perceive them as non-social. Details are as seen in Table 33.0 below

Table 33.0: What Is Your Impression of Americans (**Non-social**)

Non-social		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	17	8.1
	Disagree	85	40.7
	Neutral	56	26.8
	Strongly agree	6	2.9
	Strongly disagree	45	21.5
	Total	209	100.0

When asked if participants perceive Chinese in Africa to be non-social, the majority of the participants in this study 66(31.6%) disagreed, 27(12.9%) strongly disagreed, 65(31.1%) were neutral.

On the other hand, 45(21.5%) of the respondents agreed, while 6(2.9%) strongly agreed. 93(44%) of respondents affirmed that the Chinese are social, while 51(24%) perceive them as non-social. Details are seen in Table 34.0 below.

Table 34.0: What Is Your Impression of Chinese (**Non-social**)

Non-social		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	45	21.5
	Disagree	66	31.6
	Neutral	65	31.1
	Strongly agree	6	2.9
	Strongly disagree	27	12.9
	Total	209	100.0

Comparing the responses above for US-China relations, it is seen that Americans are perceived to be more social than Chinese in Africa.

Which Foreign Culture (Values, Beliefs, and Attitudes) Would You Say Is Superior to Africa's Culture in Your Country?

Which foreign culture (values, beliefs and attitudes) would you say is superior to Africa's culture in your country ?

209 responses

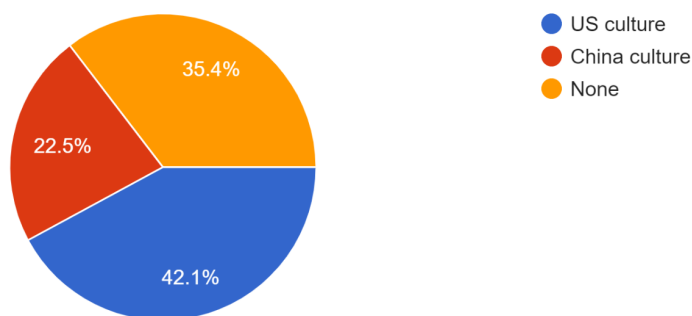


Table 35.0 below presents the results of the analysis which shows that the majority of the participants 88(42.1) mentioned that the US culture is superior to African culture. At the same time, 47(22.5%) reported that Chinese culture is superior.

Table 35.0: Which foreign culture would you say is superior to Africa's culture in your country?

Which foreign culture would you say is superior to Africa's culture in your country?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	China culture	47	22.5
	None	74	35.4
	US culture	88	42.1
	Total	209	100.0

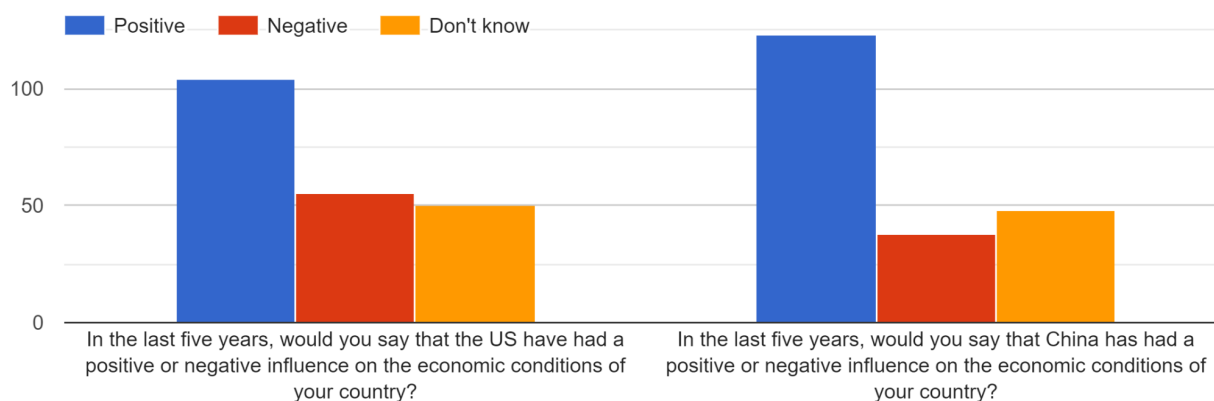
Would You Say That the Chinese Adapt More Quickly to Your Local Community Than Americans?

Considering their level of adaptation to the local community, the results indicated in table 36.0 below show that the Chinese in Africa adapt much more to local communities in Africa than Americans.

Table 36.0: Chinese adapt more quickly to your local community than Americans.

Chinese adapt more quickly to your local community than Americans?		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Don't know	19	9.1
	Much less adaptive	17	8.1
	Much more adaptive	61	29.2
	Same	38	18.2
	Somewhat less adapted	28	13.4
	Somewhat more adaptive	46	22.0
	Total	209	100.0

In the last five years, would you say that the US or China have had a positive or negative influence on the economic conditions of your country?



Conclusion

To answer the fourth research question, US-China relations with African countries are similar in that they both influence the cultural economics positively, however, in terms of values, and beliefs results indicate that the cultural economics of Chinese partnership is better.

4.6 RESEARCH QUESTION FIVE

Q.5. What is Africa's motive as a growing economic power?

This research question will answer what African countries plan to do as a growing economic power. What is the African perspective on the economic and bilateral relations with the US and China? What is their motive as a growing economic power? The study asked participants a different set of questions to determine what should be prioritized by African countries to meet economic growth and demands. This entails recommended strategies and policies that could be adopted.

To Grow Its Economy, African Countries Should Prioritize Finding Markets to Export More High-Quality, Unique African Products.

The first question to explore the economic motive of African countries examined if Africans should prioritize a search for markets to export unique African products. From the results as indicated in Table 37.0 below, the majority of the participants in this study, 82(39.2%) agreed, and 75(35.9%) strongly agreed that there is a need to prioritize a search for markets for the export of unique African products.

On the other hand, 9(4.3%) disagreed, while 7(3.3%) strongly disagreed. This shows that a total of 157(75%) of the participants agreed that there is a need to prioritize the export of African products, while a total of 16(7.6%) disagreed.

Table 37.0: African countries should prioritize finding markets to export more high-quality, unique African products

African countries should prioritize finding markets to export more high-quality, unique African products		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	82	39.2
	Disagree	9	4.3
	Neutral	36	17.2
	Strongly agree	75	35.9
	Strongly disagree	7	3.3
	Total	209	100.0

Africa's Economic Growth Lies in Developing Its Local Resources. Boosting Local Production and Protecting Local Producers

To grow economic power, another strategy was developing local resources, boosting local production, and protecting local producers. According to the results, the majority of the respondents, 85(40.7%), strongly agreed, 70(33.5%) agreed, and 40(19.1%) were neutral. However, 7(3.3%) of the participants disagreed and strongly disagreed, respectively. 155(74%) of the respondents agreed and 14(6.6%) disagreed.

Table 38.0: Africa's Economic Growth Lies in Developing Its Local Resources

Africa's Economic Growth Lies in Developing Its Local Resources		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	70	33.5
	Disagree	7	3.3
	Neutral	40	19.1
	Strongly agree	85	40.7
	Strongly disagree	7	3.3
	Total	209	100.0

Africa Should Rely on International Trade by Importing More Goods into Africa from Other Countries

As shown on Table 39.0 below, a total of 86(41%) of the respondents agreed that Africa should rely on international trade by the importation of more goods into African countries. In contrast, a total of 73(35%) disagreed.

Table 39.0: Africa should rely on international trade by importing more goods into Africa from other countries

Africa should rely on international trade by importing more goods into Africa from other countries		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	53	25.4
	Disagree	40	19.1
	Neutral	50	23.9
	Strongly agree	33	15.8
	Strongly disagree	33	15.8
	Total	209	100.0

There Is a Need for Africa to Diversify from The Agriculture Sector to The Industry and Service Sector

To understand the motive of the growing African economy, a total of 136(66%) of the respondents agreed that there is a need for Africa to diversify from agriculture to industry and service sector, 42(20.1%) were neutral. In contrast, a total of 30(14%) disagreed.

Table 40.0: There is a need for Africa to diversify from the agriculture sector to the industry and service sector

There is a need for Africa to diversify from the agriculture sector to the industry and service sector		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	76	36.4
	Disagree	18	8.6
	Neutral	42	20.1
	Strongly agree	61	29.2
	Strongly disagree	12	5.7
	Total	209	100.0

Improving Infrastructure Including Supply Chain Logistics Is Important

To boost economic power, participants were asked if improving infrastructure including supply chain is important, in response to this, a total of 151(72%) of the participants agreed, 40(19.1%) were neutral while a total of 18(8.6%) disagreed. Results are presented in Table 41.0 below.

Table 41.0: Improving infrastructure including supply chain logistics is important

Improving infrastructure including supply chain logistics is important		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	72	34.4
	Disagree	11	5.3
	Neutral	40	19.1
	Strongly agree	79	37.8
	Strongly disagree	7	3.3
	Total	209	100.0

African Countries Need to Form More Strategic Business Partnerships with A Focus on Digitalization and Connectivity to Create a Technologically Sophisticated Service Sector

The result of the analysis shows that a total of 163(78%) agreed that African countries need to form more strategic business partnerships with a focus on digitalization and connectivity, 30(14.4%) were neutral. In contrast, a total of 16(7.6%) disagreed.

Figure 42.0: African countries need to form more strategic business partnerships

Improving infrastructure including supply chain logistics is important		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Agree	69	33
	Disagree	6	2.9
	Neutral	30	14.4
	Strongly agree	94	45
	Strongly disagree	10	4.8
	Total	209	100.0

Conclusion From the results of the analysis, it is indicated that the best motive for African countries to boost their economic power is forming more strategic business partnerships with a Focus on digitalization and connectivity to create a technologically sophisticated service sector; this was affirmed by 78% of the participants. Additionally, 74% of the participants affirmed that another good motive to grow its African countries is to find markets to export more high-quality, unique African products.

4.7 QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS

As part of the survey, participants were asked two open-ended questions. These questions were about ideas or suggestions that they felt would increase Africa's global economic influence. Five main areas were pointed out from the responses gathered from the participants in this research. These areas include

1. Industrialization
2. Better Partnership
3. Human capital development
4. Technology and digitalization
5. Diversification of economy/agriculture

4.7.1 Industrialization

From the responses from participants in this study, Africa's economic growth can be improved through domestic industrialization. This can be achieved by creating more production and service industries for processing local goods, entrepreneurial development, commerce, and trade.

According to the example quoted below, Africa's economic growth is a function of our local Industry.

"One way to improve the economy is by Improving the local production"

According to another participant, Africa can improve its global economy by

"Developing its local resources. Boosting local production and protecting local producers"

Throughout the survey, participants kept mentioning the development of local industries, promotion of local products, improvement of local production, increase in local entrepreneurship, and support for local businesses.

4.7.2 Better Partnership

Another major point highlighted by participants in this study is the need for a better partnership. As mentioned by many participants, African countries should encourage and partner with other African countries, cooperate and share ideas for economic growth. They also mentioned that when dealing with foreign nations, they should endeavor to enter only partnerships that have the best interest of the local people. Some of the mentioned points are;

"Partnerships and cooperation in projects",
 "Partnerships, Africa should be united and stand in solidarity",
 " Share ideas to be developed together as one"
 "Consideration should be given to African development as against selfish interest"

4.7.3 Human Capital Development

According to participants in this research, the level of Africa's economic development is a function of its human capital capacity. Rather than look for foreign expertise, respondents emphasized that African nations should train, educate and develop their workforce to meet their economic demands. Some of the points include the following;

“Improve HR Skills and education”
 “Developing youth skills and leadership programs”
 “Getting more skilled workers living in your community”

With regards to human capital development, participants also explained the need for better leadership and governance. According to them, African leaders should be trained to enable them to make and implement good economic policies.

4.7.4 Technology And Digitalization

The world is evolving, therefore, African nations need to braze up technologically to remain relevant in a digital economy. Participants emphasized the need to bring in technological tools and infrastructure both in the production of goods, supply chain, and in logistics. Some points highlighted in this area are;

“Building better infrastructure through highway improvements”
 “Bring new technologies”
 “Africa needs to embrace technology and mechanize agriculture

4.7.5 Diversification Of Economy/Agriculture

Another very important aspect highlighted by participants is economic diversification. Respondents believe that the African nation needs to diversify into other sectors of the economy like sports, and tourism, and embrace change. Also mentioned by many participants in the development of the African agricultural sector.

“African countries should focus on Agriculture and exporting its produce”
 “Africa should focus on Agriculture and processing those items for exportation this will increase our Gross domestic product

4.8 CONCLUSION

This study explores the potential differences in the economic engagements of China and the US in African countries. The economic impact on African economies between these two global powers was also evaluated. Evidence indicates that African nations may experience a positive impact that contributes to their growth and development. The statistical analysis confirmed that global powers and African cultural economics have a positive but complicated relationship

CHAPTER 5:THE DISCUSSION

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The current study examines the comparative analysis of China and US economic consequences on Africa. The impact of both countries' economic engagement, cooperation, and development in Africa is assessed. US and China's footprints on the continent grew significantly in the previous decades. The study complements existing literature by reviewing the economic analysis of the two superpowers, the US and China, and their impact on Africa.

The study also offers insight into Africa's potential for future participation in global economic development and may have a large and significant impact on policy decision-making.

This chapter has key findings on the evaluation of the influence of the US and China's economies on the development of Africa, and assesses the prosperity of African trade with the US and China, the cultural and economic influences among the United States, China, and Africa and gives the African perspective/ motive of African countries as a growing economic power in their relations with the nations of the US and China.

KEY FINDINGS

5.1 EVALUATING US AND CHINAS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR AFRICA'S ECONOMIES

The results show that the USA represents the best model for future partnerships with African countries through a focus on economic development versus the Chinese model, which focuses on natural resources and the opening of markets. The study provides further analysis of both development models.

Diagram 5.1: shows US model of engagement in Africa versus the Chinese model

STRATEGY OF ENGAGEMENT WITH AFRICA	US STRATEGY	CHINA STRATEGY
MODEL	US model	China model
	partnership	natural resources, geopolitical influence in global affairs, win-win cooperation, common development
POLICY	Reactive countering China's actions	Proactive, a shift from Aid to equal partnership and a focus on globalization
	Promotes Democratic institutions as key to addressing African problem	Authoritarian model, puts development before democracy
	Counter China's commercial, security and geopolitical influence in Africa	become a major international player promoting a multipolar world
STRATEGY PLATFORM	PROSPER AFRICA program active engagement as true partners in Africa	FOCAC Forum on China Africa cooperation infrastructure lender
	Build Back Better - development overseas	BRI Belt and Road initiative
	AGOA act Africa Growth and Opportunity Act promotes free trade. The free trade agreement with Kenya is a model for Africa.	top trade partner
	MCC Millennium challenge corporation	China EXIM bank
	PEPFAR President's Emergency Plan for Aids relief	
	DFC International Development corporation	
FOREIGN AID	short term, conditional, tied to political and security interests	No conditions attached. More acceptable by African countries
	conditional aid attached to structural and social reform, separates aid and trade	aid distribution is tied to trade. China's foreign aid takes three main forms – grants, interest-free loans, and concessional loans,
	47 nations and 8 regional programs in sub-Saharan Africa received \$8.5 billion in aid from USAID and the US Department of State in Fiscal Year 2020.	Chinese global foreign aid expenditures increased steadily from 2003 to 2015, growing from US\$ 631 million in 2003 to US\$ 3 billion in 2015. Foreign aid expenditures dropped sharply to US\$ 2.3 billion in 2016, but have since rebounded to US\$ 2.94 billion in 2020. source UN Comtrade data
	FY2021 budget request is underway; the Administration has requested \$5.1 billion in aid for Africa	soft power approach
TRADE	According to the US Census Bureau of Foreign Trade from Jan-Jul 2019, total US trade_with Africa was worth \$31.3 billion.	According to data from the General Administration of Customs of China, China's total import and export volume with Africa was \$101.86 billion in the first half of 2019, up 2.9% year-over-year.
	Equity investment, oversee private sector projects technical assistance	Financing development funds, equity funds, infrastructure funds
	building closer relationships	profit-driven approach
FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS	Investment destination for US industries and Fortune 500 companies	economic partner
IMPORTANCE OF AFRICA	Investments, jobs, revenue base, two-way trade	economic partner, geopolitical influence, diplomacy

1 Trade

China's development strategy in Africa has seen the extension of its influence across the continent, placing it high on the global agenda. In Africa, China has emerged as a significant political and economic power. China is the continent's largest trading partner and investor. Chinese engagement in Africa has renewed Africa's geopolitical and economic importance by expanding trade and development. Key strategic instruments like FOCAC Forum on China-Africa cooperation seek to influence policy. At the same time, long-term projects, including the top infrastructure lender Belt and Road Initiative, and top trade partner China EXIM bank, have given China high standing in many African countries.

In the analysis of several study findings, it was viewed that the investment of China is beneficial for Africa's economic development. Deborah Brautigam, Bernard L. Schwartz Professor of Political Economy and Director of the China Africa Research Initiative at Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies, describes US companies as seeing "risks whereas China sees opportunities." In contrast to the US's short-term projects, China's long-term relationships have been a more successful approach. (Zafar, 2007) notes that the Chinese economic growth model influences foreign policy by guiding trade and investment decisions in Africa. The "no strings attached" financial and technical assistance is a welcome alternative to the US model. Similar findings were found by (Bourque and Sili, 2020), who claimed that China's methodology to Africa represents a barrier to the American stake in enhancing diplomacy, sustainable development, and good governance.

The result affirms that the growing economic presence of China in Africa is beneficial and of mutual advantage to both sides. But is this sustainable? Chinese investment and trade with Africa have suddenly increased. Although China surpassed the United States as Africa's largest trading partner in 2009, China-Africa trade value has decreased in recent years. China's focus on Africa depends on abundant natural resources, including strategic minerals. Subsequently, (Jenkins and Edwards, 2006) explained the relationship and claimed that China's move into such a nation (Africa) is highly driven by strategic interaction and the influence of pull factors such as market potential and natural resources. (Zafar, 2007) observes that the demand from China has contributed to an upward swing in prices, particularly for oil and metals from Africa, and has boosted the real GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa. (Du Plessis, 2014) refers to China's model as an alternative 'model of development' regarding aid and trade in Africa. (Brautigam, 2011) notes that government officials and leaders welcome Chinese aid and export credits that reinforce incumbent leaders. However, civil society, trade unions, and some local business sectors have not embraced China businesses. The influx of small-scale traders, the

impact of Chinese goods on local manufacturing, high levels of counterfeiting, and substandard goods coming into Africa from China affect domestic economies.

On the other hand, the US model focuses on economic development and is driven by countering China's commercial, security, and geopolitical influence in Africa. The United States has approached Africa with a reactive approach that competes with China's greater attention and resource demand. What makes the US model the preferred strategy development model in Africa? Previous studies show how Africa's changing landscape is propelling a shift in how US policymakers view the continent. At the same time, (Carmody, & Owusu, 2007) agreed with the study findings that the U.S. move for increased economic engagement with Africa has had significant consequences on economic development. Moving Africa onto the center stage in global oil and security politics, strengthening trade and export markets, and investment ties, and encouraging US companies to take advantage of expanding opportunities have had far-reaching results.

US-Africa relations are focused on deepening the business relationship. The study results show that the USA considers Africa's interests more when having business engagements when compared to China. China mainly imports commodities from Africa, while the US has started to import more manufactured goods. According to (Eom et al., 2017), the US Government is developing long-term strategies and funding high-value projects to open US markets to the world. Key strategic instruments and initiatives include PROSPER AFRICA, a commercial, diplomatic strategy program that promotes active engagement as true partners in Africa. This U.S. Government initiative is set to increase two-way trade and investment between the United States and African countries; Power Africa, an initiative that aims to support economic growth and development by powering Africa, Build Back Better (B3W), a global infrastructure initiative, Africa Growth, and Opportunity Act (AGOA act) that promotes free trade. Free trade agreements with Kenya as a model for Africa, MCC Millennium challenge corporation, Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI), and PEPFAR President's Emergency Plan for Aids relief. By establishing the \$60 billion U.S. Development Finance Corporation, the U.S. has attempted to restructure its commercial relationship with Africa (DFC).

Afrobarometer surveys show that African citizens prefer democracy and accountable governance over other forms of government. Studies show that economic growth and social progress are sustainable only with individual liberty and the rule of law. Democratic institutions are key to addressing Africa's problems. Africa leans towards a rules-based authority.

US engagements in Africa established over the years remain strong. The United States holds a strong favorable position on several key issues important to Africa's future. The U.S. is addressing Africa's regional trade, investment, and commercial interests by supporting the implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Agreement (AfCFTA). The US model promotes free trade, financial liberalization, good governance, and partnership. While Chinese investment in African economies has great benefits and stability, Africa prefers

the U.S. development model over the Chinese model. (Nnajofofor, 2020). agrees that African states tended to embrace Western companies and businesses when given the option. This is evident in the larger majority of Western businesses established in the continent compared to those from other parts of the world.

2 Foreign Aid

Regarding foreign aid donor funding, most respondents agreed to the continued foreign aid (dependent and mixed) models. Some preferred the independent model where African countries promote their resources. The study showed a higher preference for continued foreign aid funding as a benefit for African countries. For this study, Foreign aid, although not limited to economic aid, refers to Official Development Assistance (ODA). We also look at how development aid as a source of foreign aid given by governments and other agencies supports the economic development of African countries. There has been extensive debate about the role of aid, and other international capital flows in developing poorer countries. Foreign aid programs offered by donors aim to alleviate poverty and promote growth in recipient countries.

Evidence from previous studies by (Amusa, Monkam & Viegi, 2016) observed that with the emergence of new donors, China had become the largest contributor of aid to Sub-Saharan Africa(SSA) countries, putting the US in second place however current data shows that US aid allocation to Africa surpasses China. Forty-seven nations and eight regional programs in sub-Saharan Africa received \$8.5 billion in aid from USAID and the US Department of State in Fiscal Year 2020. The financial year(FY 2021) budget request by the Administration was \$5.1 billion in aid for Africa. In comparison, Chinese global foreign aid expenditures dropped sharply to US\$ 2.3 billion in 2016, but have since rebounded to US\$ 2.94 billion in 2020. (Source: Ministry of Finance of China, China Research Initiative, John Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies)

The goal of international aid is to maintain a functioning global society but, does Africa benefit from foreign aid? Much literature has been directed toward studying the relationship between foreign aid and economic growth. that questions foreign aid donor motives. (Carr, 2020) refers to the nature of China's aid relationship with Africa and notes that development initiatives and aid in Africa are indicative of Chinese "soft power." utilized to gain influence. There is little evidence to suggest that exposing African states to aid lowers their legitimacy. Several studies on the effects of foreign aid on state legitimacy suggest that exposure to aid affects the legitimacy of African states.

On the other hand, US foreign aid is attached to structural and social reform. It was identified that most of the respondents were satisfied with the Chinese investment as there is no benchmark and preconditions. The findings were also confirmed by (Common, 2021), who claimed that US benchmarks negatively influence Africa's economic development. The study notes that Africa prefers the Chinese foreign aid model, which offers

aid with no requirements of domestic policy change, to the US model, which attaches economic or political conditionalities to development assistance.

Literature on foreign aid to Africa criticizes its effectiveness, making African economies dependent and weakening African governments. Africa is a resource-rich continent. Yet Africa is dependent on aid, reliant on foreign debt, which detracts from foreign direct investments and negatively affects the African economy.

(Sachs, J. D. 2015) offers a contrary view on foreign aid as a strong advocate of increasing aid to poor countries in a push for global sustainable development. While foreign aid received in Africa stimulates investment, there is insufficient empirical evidence to show that, it enhances growth leading to eventual economic development, leaving us with questions about the need for its reform. Contrary to expectations (Blair & Roessler, 2021) examines the effects of foreign aid, comparing aid from the United States to aid from China on the perceived legitimacy of recipient states. There is little evidence to suggest that exposing African states to aid lowers their legitimacy. They concluded that despite donors adhering to different rules, principles, and operating procedures, the effects of aid on state legitimacy at the micro level are ineffective.

However, Foreign Aid faces pressure from donors and recipients to change. (Janus, Klingebiel & Paulo, 2015) presents 'specialization' and 'integration' as future scenarios for development cooperation. (Mistry 2005) argues that the focus on 'growth' and 'development' rather than poverty reduction and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), would accelerate Africa's development. China's aid expansion to Africa merely reinforces a global pattern to enhance the development finance and input provisions (Miao et al., 2020).

Do African economies need to consider moving away from a foreign aid-dependent model to a mixed model where foreign aid complements African country resources for its domestic production? While foreign aid dependence points toward the recipient's unmet needs, indicating a demand for more aid to foster growth and employment, can the emergence of new donors bring the much-needed reform that addresses Africa's interests and meets this need, or should African governments focus on other capital flows? The World Bank statistics show an estimated annual \$87 billion in remittances from foreign-based Africans, which can be a potential collective capital resource for Africa's development. (Gatune 2010) Even though it has been known for some time that aid alone cannot promote development, the shifting landscape makes aid less relevant. Brautigam, D. (2011) suggests that donor countries must consider combining aid funds with private money in strategically coordinated ways that boost business for donor-owned companies and encourage them to invest in economically sustainable ventures that foster growth, structural transformation, and employment.

3 Foreign Direct Investments

Considering what country is the largest investor in African countries, the results determined that China is the largest investor in Africa, followed by the USA. Over the past ten years, trade and investment between China

and Africa have been strong, resulting in several remarkable outcomes. It has boosted African economic growth, increased China's trade and ties with the continent, and benefited the African people directly. A study examining some of these issues for FDI in Africa, (Donou-Adonsou & Lim, 2018) confirmed that Chinese FDI improves income in Africa, and the demand for resources has increased China's intensive competition with the U.S, overtaking U.S. investment in Africa. (Rasoanomenjanahary 2021) also confirmed the findings, China-Africa cooperation in trade and investment facilitation has boosted African economic growth and brought tangible benefits to the people of Africa,

Numerous studies highlight the impact of the US, and China's economic ties on Africa's economic transformation. (Zafar, A. 2007) notes demand from China has contributed to an upward swing in prices, particularly for oil and metals from Africa, and has boosted the real GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Chinese aid and infrastructure investment are bringing capital to the continent that is desperately needed." Prosper Africa" was launched by the U.S. State Department to provide additional investment opportunities for African businesses and growth. The total foreign direct investment in the region in 2021 was \$88 billion (source UNCTAD) U.S. trade and investment hubs—have generated tremendous opportunities for millions of Africans and Americans.

(Eom et al., 2017) provide data on the US and China's economic activities in Africa. Chinese FDI stock finances Africa's transportation (roads, railroads, airports, and harbors), with Nigeria, Algeria, and South Africa being the biggest benefactors for the US and China FDI flows. Construction machinery is exported to Africa by US and China, which, in turn, offers oil and raw materials. (Oqubay & Lin, 2019) African nations desperately need the state-backed Chinese companies' supply of foreign investment. US Africa investments provide added opportunities and choices.

(Klagge & Zademach, 2018) conclude that A new and growing appetite for investment in Africa, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa, has resulted from the availability of opportunities with enormous growth potential.

5.2 IMPACT OF US AND CHINA 'S ECONOMIC AND BILATERAL RELATIONS ON AFRICA

The results show that the bilateral relationship between the USA and China needs to be a partnership to develop Africa. The analysis also affirmed that African countries are experiencing economic distress due to the USA-China trade war. Although both countries have a successful strategic partnership with Africa, respondents think the US handles conflict resolution better than China. Both US and China treat Africa as equal partners with mutual respect, while China is seen to have more consistency. China also has more value-added services than the US.

The study affirmed that there are advantages to the USA and China's competition and that the trade competition benefits African countries. Ongodia, E.A. (2017) agrees with the study, the competition not only

offers Africa an opportunity to reinvent and position itself as the continent of the 21st Century but also allows Africa to redefine its engagement with the two dominant powers and other emerging powers as well.

Africans believe having economic ties with both countries is most beneficial to Africa. There is a strong preference for the US - Africa partnership and the China-Africa partnership as both countries present advantages. Similar results were affirmed by (Huang and Yeung, 2020), showing a significant relationship between China, the US, and Africa was found internationally regarding trade and FDI. China and US are Africa's most crucial investors and are more influenced by Africa's natural resources.

Despite both countries' different trade and investment strategies in Africa, their business engagements contribute to the nation's general development, which boosts growth opportunities for Africa's other investors. China's engagement and cooperation with Africa are even greater than the US. The US must cooperate with China for its economic stake and international motive, including governance and security.

Similarly, China's economic engagement with most African countries is more crucial than America's. China's engagement with the government of such countries is also warm as China does not, with most of the countries in Central Africa being more significant than those of the United States. Its relationship with the governments of these countries is also generally warmer. Conversely, there are few areas where both countries have equal contributions and may cooperate. Both nations also found common results; commercial activities do not negatively influence the environment.

In terms of the economics of the great power rivalry, does rivalry or relationship benefit Africa?

Globalization has intensified US china's competition in other global territories, presenting a power shift, and affecting global economic relations. The two countries' governance and strategic development models put them in competition with each other. Two major theories in International relations: the theory of strategic competition that modifies the power transition theory when the global powers strive to maximize their economic, political and military interests and minimize these interests of the rival have been relied on to explain global relations. Strategic competition between the hegemonic and rising power is limited to peaceful measures, including diplomatic means. US reaction to China's actions in a hidden competition in a third-party area in Africa (a global territory) is evidence of the growing great power competition.

This study acknowledges that both superpowers have multifaceted motives within the wider complex global framework. However, focussing on common goals and interests while also seeking cooperation that addresses the needs of Africa would be a win-win situation. Africa has welcomed partnerships from superpowers who must respect and address Africa's interests.

5.3 CONSEQUENCES OF US AND CHINA ECONOMIES ON AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT

The study concludes that US-Chinese businesses in African countries influence economic development positively. Participants affirmed that US-Chinese trade helps develop the local economy without harming the interest of local people. China and USA countries take Africa's interests into account in business engagement.

The study found that Chinese investment in African economies and infrastructure has produced greater benefits for African stability and prosperity than the USA. According to the analysis results, while the US created more employment/self-employment opportunities, on the other hand, China boosted household earnings, increasing the production of local goods and services and bringing a benefit to value-added services. In contradiction, (Cook, 2013), in his study on South Africa's politics and economy with the US, finds a similarity between the US and China in providing economic benefits in terms of value-added services and production of goods and services. However, it should be noted that this study focused on a particular nation. Through technology transfers, supporting local procurement, creating well-paying jobs, and strengthening global supply chains, Chinese investments in Africa's infrastructure, manufacturing, and agricultural processing, among other areas, have contributed to social stability and economic prosperity in African nations. China's search for the growth of natural resources to fulfill the demand for industrialization has been directed to Africa. Subsequently, it was also found that China's investment in Africa facilitated local economic development. (Zafar, 2007) observes that demand from China has contributed to increased oil and metals prices in Africa, and has boosted the real GDP in Sub-Saharan Africa. Undeniably China's economic relationship with other economic players has a ripple impact on the global economy. By contrast, U.S. relations with Africa, in line with economic developments, have changed from being aid-dependent to becoming a trading partner. (Asefa & Kai, 2021) confirm US trade relations with the continent have promoted trade, investment, and the growing middle class in Africa since.

The study found that investment by the US and China is perceived as positive for the African economy as it decreases poverty and unemployment in the continent. Investors from the host countries have observed that Africa offers potential investment opportunities. Hence, it creates a marriage of opportunities for both host and recipient countries. Despite an improved economic performance in many African countries in recent years, Africa's economic challenges remain significant. Africa is reliant on foreign donors. Many countries have also faced difficulties reducing high poverty rates, improving social welfare indicators, and combating corruption and unstable economies. African economies need to step away from these isolationist policies and closed economies and look to diversify their economies. Similarly, the investments made in Africa by the United States and China have aided the host nations in establishing foreign currency reserves, encouraging technological transfers, and removing supply bottlenecks. Similar results were also found by (Hong, 2007), who identified that the relationship mutually benefits for a short time and facilitates critical intervention that the government of Africa should negotiate for a more informed and stronger channel.

5.4 CULTURAL SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES AMONG US, CHINA, AND AFRICA

Empirical evidence suggests that there is a correlation between culture and economic systems, and those cultural characteristics are more likely to influence the economic system. The cultural belief system suggests that the culture-entrepreneurship relationship (cultural belief system and entrepreneurial activities) is more complex than previously envisaged. (Wanasika, Howell, Littrell, and Dorfman, 2011) Analysis of existing literature indicates that Africa relies on indigenous cultural values to overcome problems. (Darley & Blankson, 2020) African culture, as a whole, frames entrepreneurial activities.

The result depicted that there are similar trends in culture between China and Africa. While the US and China's relations with African countries are similar in that they both influence cultural economics positively, in terms of values and beliefs, results indicate that the cultural economics of the Chinese partnership is better. Similarly, it has been observed that China is more hardworking and adaptive than the USA.

However, US culture remains superior to African culture to Chinese culture. The politics, religion, economies, technology, and languages of Africans all reflect the influence of the West. Africans now look to the West as a model for the economic system because of this influence. (Nnajifor, P., 2020) observes African nations and their leaders' preference for Western culture and civilization due to their respective and common historical experiences.

Can China change the African perception of Western influence and culture? Similar results were also found by (Fan and Zigang, 2004) identified that, unlike the US, China's investment in Africa represents a great challenge for Africa. China's assertive use of knowledge diplomacy, specifically its language, to politically engage Africa's growing youth population. Economic diplomacy and language are used to affect foreign policy in Africa. (Chansoria M 2022).

5.5 INCREASE AFRICA'S ECONOMIC GLOBAL INFLUENCE AND POWER

The African perspective provides the motive of African countries as a growing economic power in their relations with the nations of the US and China

The demographics show that the highest respondent's age group is 18-34(71%), with (48%) working in the private sector (businesses), majority of the respondents 134(64.1%) are males, 71(34%) are female. For income, most of the respondents in this study have an average household income below \$ 5,000. All respondents were African, with the majority residing in African countries (Zambia, DRC, Nigeria, Egypt, Ghana, Ethiopia, South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, Uganda, and Kenya) and the diaspora.

The analysis indicated that African countries need to boost their economic power by forming more strategic business partnerships focusing on digitalization and connectivity, creating a technologically sophisticated service sector. Additionally, it affirmed that African countries need to find markets to export more high-quality, unique African products to grow their economy. Africans welcome US-China economic engagement and see new opportunities in US China's trade and investment opportunities. Africans have been moved to the center of the struggle for supremacy.

Similar findings from a random sample survey (Sautman & Hairong,2009) showed that most Africans approve of links with China and are more positive about the effect of China on their countries than the effect of the United States. However, variation in opinion exists from country to country.

PSB Insights, an international research firm, conducted two waves of research among youth across the continent for the Africa Youth Survey. 2020 on the rise of Afro-Optimism providing insights into young African's ideas about their future.Young Africans who envision an "African century" driven by a strong sense of individual responsibility, entrepreneurship, and confidence in African identity are developing the concept of "afro-optimism."African youth believe that national organizations like the African Union and the European Union, as well as particular nations like the United States, have positive effects on the continent and their countries.

Africa's potential is evident through the positive contributions of the superpower's economic engagements in Africa. While the US-Africa and China-Africa relationships are beneficial, Africa's contribution to global economic development can not be ignored. This study brings forward ideas or suggestions for bringing Africa onto the center stage, increasing Africa's global economic influence. in this research, five key areas were pointed out:

1. Industrialization

Africa's economic growth can be improved through domestic industrialization. This can be achieved by creating more production and service industries for processing local goods, entrepreneurial development, commerce, and trade. According to the example quoted below, Africa's economic growth is a function of our local Industry. All through the survey, participants kept mentioning the development of local industries, promotion of local products, improvement of local production, increase in local entrepreneurship, and support for local businesses. Similar findings from (Sampath, 2016), who identified sustainable Industrialization in Africa as a developmental choice, promoting industrialization remains the core national prerogative regarding agenda setting and problem-solving for countries. (Rekiso, 2017) concludes that industrialization and regional economic integration have a positive, circular, and cumulative effect in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Integration into the global economy can easily be achieved through developing local production based on value-added products and exporting domestic manufactured goods. Manufacturing and industrial development are key to meeting Africa's development goals (Signé, 2018). The study concludes that Africa should focus on minimizing its imports and increasing its exports to generate more revenue, finding markets to export more high-quality, unique African products, including textiles /other manufactured goods

2. Better Partnership

African countries should encourage and partner with other African countries, cooperate and share ideas for economic growth and development. They also mentioned that when dealing with foreign nations, they should endeavor to enter only partnerships that have the best interest of the local people. The US, China to Brazil, Turkey, Germany, Russia, France to Japan, and the Gulf Arab states, have all shown heightened interest in Africa. While (Muekalia, 2004). argues that existing partnerships see Africa as a partner in the fulfillment of its strategic goals, namely: energy, trade, and geopolitical interests. Africa needs partnerships that address its needs and interests and embraces the green and digital transition to foster increased development and economic prosperity (Dizolele 2022). The study concludes that consideration should be given to African interests when pursuing development for the continent.

3. Developing Human Capital

The study raises the significance of developing human capital in accelerating Africa's economic growth and development. Rather than look for foreign expertise, respondents emphasized that African nations should train, educate and develop their workforce to meet their economic demands. African leaders should be trained to make and implement good economic policies. Focusing on youth development programs impinging on skills and leadership is the way forward.

Similar findings are noted by (Lyakurwa, 2007), who agrees that targeted investments in technology and human capital are crucial to economic expansion. Africa's private and public sectors should put more money into building capacity. (Aluko & Aluko, 2011) point out human capital development as one of the fundamental solutions to entering the international arena and argue why highly planned and developed human capital will be the source of comparative advantage in the twenty-first-century global economy.

4. Technology and digitalization

As the world evolves and technology takes over, African nations must embrace technology to remain relevant in a digital economy. The study emphasized the need for technological tools and infrastructure to produce goods, supply chains, and logistics. To boost local production and protect local producers, strategic business partnerships with a focus on digitalization and connectivity to create a technologically sophisticated service sector, Africa should leverage its natural resources in negotiating for the technological transfer of knowledge and intelligence and invest more in industrial/technological development. Similarly, (Myovella, Karacuka, & Haucap, 2020) find that digitalization positively contributes to economic growth in developed and developing countries. New technologies have played significant roles in economic activity. (Schelenz & Schopp 2018) expound on African countries' efforts to catch up with the rest of the world to build a digital planet. Nigeria, Kenya, and South Africa are at the forefront of the digital revolution in Africa's e-government, that "The digital face of Africa is mobile," as demonstrated by mobile banking/finance. He advocates for African governments to step up affordable internet and not see it as a threat to stability or developing local resources.

5. Diversification of economy/agriculture

Another important aspect highlighted by participants is economic diversification. Respondents believe that the African nation needs to embrace change and diversify into other sectors of the economy, like sports, and tourism. Also mentioned by many participants is the development of the African agricultural sector. Similar findings confirm that although farming remains the occupation of choice for most households in African countries, Urban migration, and difficult agricultural conditions have led to a focus on agricultural income-generating activities (Davis, Di Giuseppe & Zezza, 2014). Christine Lagarde, a former managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), attributes the growth to economic diversification. Diversification is also extremely important when it comes to absorbing sudden shocks from the outside. (Usman & Landry, 2021) suggests three evident dimensions of economic diversification, employment, and production: gross domestic product (GDP) diversification, international trade or exports diversification, and fiscal diversification (expanding government revenue sources and public expenditure targets).

5.6 CONCLUSION

Both nations are staged to boost Africa's economic development competitively. Given the significance of natural resources, Africa's economic growth is highly based upon local production and protecting national producers. Nevertheless, relying on the agricultural sector, results found that Africa must rely on diversifying itself from agriculture to industry and the service sector, which are considered the two main pillars of economic growth and development. For such growth, the nation requires technological infrastructure lacking in Africa (Hong, 2007).

While there is a lack of such resources, Africa requires international trade and donations to boost the economy. While competition is seen to be healthy, U.S.-China-Africa cooperation is also desirable. Similar findings also affirmed that a lack of engagement and cooperation between both countries might result in economic distress for Africa as a trade war would negatively impact the economy.

African interests are critical in the increased US-China economic engagement on the continent. (Frankema & Van Waijenburg, 2018) agrees that the growth of integrated domestic consumer markets is a more realistic route for Africa's twenty-first-century rise out of poverty.

CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.0 CONCLUSION

This study compares and evaluates China-Africa and US-Africa economic consequences for African countries and considers Africa's relationship with the world's two largest economies. The study finds that Africa's economic partnerships with the superpowers have positively impacted African economies and provided the resources to enable participation in the global economy. (Rasoanomenjanahary, 2021) notes that despite their different strategies for investment and trade in Africa, their business contributes to host economies' general growth and development. It has reduced the general poverty rate, provided employment, boosted growth, and created development opportunities for investors and the host continent.

Yet despite improved economic performance in many African countries in recent years, Africa's economic challenges remain significant. A shift in the African perspective embedded in new narratives like Afro-optimism: an emerging concept for young Africans who are looking ahead into an “African century” driven by a strong sense of individual responsibility, entrepreneurship, and confidence in an African identity and “Africa Rising” The idea that the continent's population and economic growth would accelerate development and make it a more significant player in international affairs has emerged. The narrative on the “African renaissance” calls for African political renewal and economic regeneration. This study suggests that African countries can attain economic transformation by improving domestic economies that compete globally. Africa's interests are key to any economic partnership. Africa wants a level playing field in the international arena. Agenda 2063 is the African Union's master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. Can current and potential global players realize Africa's potential as an equal player in the global economic world? The chapter pulls together the underlying themes, analytical perspectives, and recommended pathways to Africa's global economic transformation and provides policy implications and future direction for the study.

6.1 THE FUTURE OF US AFRICA AND CHINA AFRICA ENGAGEMENTS

Chinese African development strategies are increasing engagement for deeper relations. The new model of China may produce an alternative to structural modification strategies that largely failed in the past three decades In African agreements (Liu and Tang, 2018). The entrepreneurs of China are dynamic in the manufacturing industry of Africa, where they support integrating Africa into global value chains, in agriculture and fishing markets, and the textile sector, among others. China's relationship with Africa is encouraging and promising for the above examinations (Marwa, 2010). Africa's labor force is a potential young pool that can benefit from this relationship. As a potential food basket, Africa is set to benefit from investment flows from China in African agricultural products. On the other hand, the US approach to engaging Africa as an equal

partner is a win-win situation. US private sector investment engagement with its African entities is the way forward.

China and the US have positively impacted local trade and commerce and produced employment opportunities and resource inflows. Their approach toward Africa is positive; increased engagement attracts more investment and trade opportunities. Building long-term relationships and improving cultural economics will strengthen economic ties with African nations.

6.2 GLOBALIZING AFRICAN ECONOMIES

The empirical literature on Africa's economic performance identifies integration into the global economy as a key to economic growth. Policies and changes aimed at "globalizing" African economies can yield growth rates that reach global economic growth levels (Edoho, 2011)

The global multilateral rules-based system offers guidance through multilateral organizations. Lessons learned from the failure of structural adjustment programs can propel future agendas for African economic development. The role of multilateral organizations in globalization, including Africa i.e The Bretton Woods Institutions—the IMF and World Bank on a regional level is crucial. The IMF notes that developing countries like Brazil, China, Costa Rica, the Philippines, and Mexico have made economic progress since their integration into the global economy. demonstrating that integration into the global economy can benefit developing countries. (Pedersen & McCormick, 1999) suggest that more research is needed between the economy and the wider African social and institutional environment. IMF further suggests that more countries take advantage of the investment opportunities, opening up their market for integration into the global economy. The managing Director of the IMF in Washington, D.C., at the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (2002), confirmed IMF's role as a good catalyst in the partnership between developed and developing nations. (Chitonge, H. 2015) looks at the World Bank and the IMF's role in dealing with African experiences and the challenges facing the continent today to bring on board 70%-80% of Africans who have been excluded from growth.

6.3 REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN AFRICA

Regional integration is a key preference of African politics to achieve the dream of African unity and economic growth (Van et al., 2019) The idea of an African renaissance was introduced by President Thabo Mbeki, calling for African political renewal and economic regeneration to re-emerged on the continental agenda. It advocates for the achievement of sustainable economic development and the changing of Africa's place in the world economy so that Africa becomes free of the yoke of the international debt burden, and no longer a supplier of raw materials or an importer of manufactured goods. Similar studies agree with Mbeki's renaissance, as a way

forward for re-positioning the continent within a rapidly globalizing world economy, accelerating the process of globalization itself. According to the African Development Bank's 2013 Annual Development Effectiveness Review, increased regional economic integration will enable African producers to construct regional value chains, achieve economies of scale, increase intra-African trade, and become internationally competitive, enhancing growth prospects (Rok Ajulu 2001).

Economic development can be attained by deeper regional integration focusing on growing domestic economies, and increasing regional trade. The 2018 African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (AfCFTA) has the potential to establish a single African market with over a billion consumers and a GDP of more than \$3 trillion, making Africa the world's largest free trade area. Trade and cooperation agreements that support Africa's efforts to integrate will be pushed forward by this game-changing development among global partners.

6.4 EXPANDING /ATTRACTING FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENTS

FDI, as a large source of capital flows, plays a key role in economic development and growth, attracting sizable amounts of investment capital for domestic companies. There is a need for African economies to play a more active role in their investment relationship with other foreign countries by attracting more international investors to support the better integration of African economies into international capital flows. Africa had the highest return rate on foreign direct investment inflows between 2006 and 2011, as stated in a report produced by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. Africa has one of the highest direct investment returns in the world. According to the African Development Bank's Annual Development Effectiveness Review 2013, Africa is now the world's fastest-growing continent due to investments in key sectors like agriculture, ICT, automotive, and financial services. (Patton 2021) The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), a government agency in the United States, offers insurance and financing options to American investors, lenders, contractors, exporters, and non-governmental organizations investing in developing and post-conflict nations.

Scholars on investment finance identify financial strategies to attract more FDI to Africa.

African governments need to work on policy frameworks that promote transparent policies and regulations in the areas of public finance regulation, trade, investment policies, and trade liberalization policies to enhance economic growth in the current world economy. Consequently, a level playing field is established for all investors. (Onafowora, & Owoye, 1998) It can stimulate economic growth in some African countries through an outward-looking export expansion strategy.

The onus is on African countries to explore the capitalization of banks and strengthen financial banking systems. Mixed or blended financing, and co-finance, present bankable projects as a potential avenue for

expediting economic growth.(Bakare 2011) claimed that for a country to grow, part of its resources must be sacrificed to current consumption and invested in capital formation instead.

Reinforcement of arbitration laws through treaties that promote sustainable development like the Pan-African Investment Code (PAIC), the first continent-wide African model investment treaty developed by the African Union (Mbengue & Schacherer, 2017) referred to as the 'Africanization' of International Investment Law.

Efficient debt management plays a key role in debt relief. (Omotola, & Saliu,2009). links debt relief with good governance. According to the World Bank, countries in the region are either at moderate or high risk of debt distress as of October 2021, with the proportion of countries at high risk increasing from 52.6% to 60.5%. Africa's efforts to manage debt have led to an acceptance of development assistance from emerging donors like China, the United Arab Emirates, Brazil, Korea, India, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia (Woods, 2008) argues that a silent revolution of emerging donors quietly offering alternatives to aid-receiving countries and attempting to overturn the rules of the multilateral aid system.

6.5 AFRICA'S ROLE IN FORGING PARTNERSHIPS

Africa should find ways to integrate strongly with all the world's regions.This is of specific interest to our study as findings support jointly addressing development strategies and priorities and play a great role in forging strategic partnerships with the two superpowers and the other global powers. Today, African countries are working with existing and emerging partners. In this new era, Africa needs to be treated as an equal and valuable partner in the practice and the opportunity to redefine the foundations of its partnership with Africa. Cooperation with new partners must focus on supporting Africa's push for economic diversification, digitization, and human capital development, leading to the continent's eventual integration into the global economy.

Mvemba Phezo Dizolele, director of the Africa Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, 's speech on prioritizing Partnerships with Africa emphasizes the necessity of new partnerships, which will fundamentally alter Africa's integration into the global market. Africa must align with partnerships that foster inter-Africa trade, increasing development and economic prosperity and bringing effective change in economic integration.

(Kaplinsky et al. 2009) emphasizes Africa's role in the integration process, its strategic agenda being driven by African governments determining access to their economies, and differentiating the interests of each emerging partner.It is not surprising to see that existing partnerships are moving towards deeper engagement with the African Union and embracing its strategy for Africa's development.Emerging partnerships will be better placed to compete on the continent by picking a leaf from the existing partnership approach to form more strategic business partnerships

6.5.1 The New U.S.-African partnership

The new U.S. Africa strategy also commits to working more closely with African partners, especially the African Union, to deepen engagement and partnerships in Africa. The United States is determined to collaborate with regional governments and international partners to construct economies in Africa that are more stable and inclusive. The strategy presents a fresh vision for a partnership between the United States and Africa in the twenty-first century that addresses some of Africa's economic priorities, such as attracting private capital and cooperating with African nations' articulated visions of continental integration within the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Signing free trade agreements with several African Countries is a step in the right direction. The United States is discussing free trade agreements with several African countries. The United States-Kenya Strategic Trade and Investment Partnership (STIP), launched in 2022, will increase economic engagements to promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth; benefiting workers, consumers, and businesses (including micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises); and support African regional economic integration.

6.5.2 China-Africa Cooperation Vision 2035

The Forum on China-Africa Trade Cooperation (FOCAC) has focused on forming closer relationships between China and Africa. China supports the implementation of the 2063 Agenda of the African Union and its flagship projects. China actively participates in developing the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). China-Africa annual bilateral trade is expected to reach USD300 billion in 2035. China will help Africa develop digitization, green projects, and education.

6.5.3 African Union

The African Union (AU) aims to promote economic growth, trade, and investments. sustainable development. Promoting economic trade is the primary focus of the African Continental Free Trade Area's implementation and increased infrastructure investment.

This is especially relevant regarding Africa Union's 50-year plan to refocus and reprioritize Africa's agenda. integrated, prosperous, peaceful Africa is driven by its citizens representing a dynamic force in the international area, and a strategic framework to deliver inclusion and sustainable development goals. Agenda 2063 is the master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. Africa's development blueprint for achieving inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development over 50 years

Africa Development Bank steering the initiative Africa Investment Forum(transactional platform for investment) is a step in the right direction. A forum for understanding investment capital flows and promoting an integrated Africa narrative. (Ernest & Young, 2013)

Intra-regional trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area(AfCFTA) will connect the region's 55 African Union member states, promote the growth of value chains, create a more integrated market, and lay the foundations for increased international trade in the process. (Songwe, 2019) argues that AfCFTA will improve export sophistication across the continent by enabling more countries to integrate regional and global value chains, deepening regional integration, and boosting intra-African trade before opening domestic markets to the pressure of more developed competitors.

6.5.4 South-south cooperation

South-South cooperation brings economic diversification and expands development options. (Ewelukwa, 2011) notes the emergence of new major global players among developing countries and the development of sound, robust, deepening and widening economic activity between developing countries. Similarly (Hamam & Toomel,2010), other “emerging” economies play a role in global development. African countries have seen a significant increase in trade, foreign direct investment, and official development assistance from partners in the South. China, India, Brazil, Malaysia, Turkey, and several other countries, reducing Africa's dependence on its traditional partners and opening new policy space for African governments.

This study emphasizes developing domestic economies to take better advantage of cooperation with other global economies. Although the North still leads international economic relations, there is a shift as new players emerge.The cooperation between China and Africa, focusing on common development and deepening win-win trade relations, is a great example of South-South cooperation.The responsibility for enhancing South-South trade and economic cooperation lies with developing countries.Africa can emulate other successful developing countries in the south.

6.6 AFRICAN DIASPORA

The economic and political partnership between the United States and Africa benefits from the African diaspora's ability to influence the government of the United States regarding developments in Africa.

(GATUNE, 2010) agrees that the African diaspora is a vast resource that Africa must exploit by tapping into the great skilled human resource pool, consulting with invaluable practical experience in multiple sectors, and creating important networks that link Africa to the larger world. Africa needs to do more to incorporate the African diaspora into its communities.

The estimated number of African Diaspora by region is North America, 39.16 million; Latin America, 112.65 million; the Caribbean, 13.56 million; and Europe, 3.51 million. African Americans, whose population is now nearly 40 million, have been the driving force behind this new partnership between Africa and the United States. According to the World Bank, foreign exchange revenue boosted by remittances from the diaspora contributes to about 2 to 3 percent of sub-Saharan Africa's GDP. (Kaba, 2004) reports that blacks in the U.S. have more financial capital or access while blacks in Africa have excess useful land and abundant natural and human resources. It has been reported that the buying power of blacks in the United States in 2002 was \$646 billion, projected to increase to \$853 billion in 2007. Diaspora-merged assets can provide the capital flows that Africa needs.

6.7 GOOD GOVERNANCE and LEADERSHIP

Studies show a link between good governance and economic growth. (Schneidman, & Initiative, 2013) note that improved governance is key to Africa's economic growth. (GATUNE, 2010). Better governance will come from transforming people from subjects to citizens. (Aryeetey 2002) suggests adopting more cooperative approaches and greater interest in governance issues within a more global and regional framework. President Obama pointed out that development depends upon good governance, a responsibility that rests solely on Africans (Accra International Conference, 2009).

African governments need to develop policies and strategies for socioeconomic development. Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 is the development guide for attaining development aims to bring the country into the middle-income bracket by 2025. Tanzania is expected to: improve its quality of life, promote stability, invest in human capital, and deliver good governance. The African Development Bank forecasts Tanzania's GDP will grow by 4.9% in 2022 and 6.3% in 2023.

Unfortunately, many authoritarian African leaders have embraced the Chinese model allowing them to maintain a strong grip on political power (Brooks and Shin, 2006). Also, (Economy and Monaghan 2006) African leaders cite China as the ideal model for their countries and economies. (Mills, 2012) argues that African leaders have become aid dependent and failed to make good decisions, offer good leadership, or even adopt policies for growth and development that have been a success in other developing countries. (Oqubay, & Lin, 2019) notes that many African governments appreciate China's policy of not criticizing human rights and governance practices. Also (Kaufman, 2009) stressed after an empirical determination that China is significantly willing to import more from Africa as the continent has lower governance standings.

A way forward is for African leaders to focus on developing policy initiatives, implementing effective development strategies, attracting capital investment, and offering strong leadership that brings about domestic economic development and allows for global expansion.

(Scheye and Pelsler, 2020) report Governments should no longer be automatically considered the default partner of development agencies. The state should be seen as one actor among many rather than the principal foundation on which development is predicated. That, governments should be encouraged to standardize, coordinate, support, and help finance initiatives that enable community control of local resources. Similarly (Nwebo, 2018) argues that Africa's missed development opportunities in the past lie in the fundamental problem of democratic governance deficit and that there is an ineluctable linkage between democratic governance and sustainability of development and therefore presents the adoption of the democratic governance method as the only sustainable way of successfully addressing Africa's development challenges.

6.8 PORTRAYING A NEW IMAGE OF AFRICA

Concerning implications for the media, Africa is treated as less significant in most western media and in the imaginations of most western citizens. (Nothings, 2018) observes that international and national media address matters, giving an upsurge to the negative propaganda and media coverage that may benefit both recipient nations and source countries. (Pineau 2005) argues that the media concentrates on victims or government officials, rather than successful entrepreneurs who are the voice of the future in getting the continent fully to participate in the global economy. Not taking Africa seriously affects the growth and development outcomes. (Aryeetey, 2002). Exaggerated perceptions impede the continent's development, particularly in investment opportunities risk, while a positive narrative on Africa's potential attracts investment and increases international economic engagement.

6.9 RECOMMENDATIONS -THE WAY FORWARD

Global shifts are reshaping Africa's relationships with the rest of the world significantly and rapidly. China has become Africa's largest trade partner. US, and emerging partners are increasing trade with Africa. Africa needs to be more globally competitive. 17% global population, 2% global trade, 3% global GDP, 2% global manufacturing, and less than 2% foreign direct investment (FDI). There is a need to move from the economic development model of exporting raw materials and importing everything else.

Recommendations (the way forward)

1. Embrace the digital revolution - Technology and digitalization
2. Economic diversification - agriculture, tourism, and manufacturing
3. Developing human capital - youth education and development programs
4. Protecting indigenous businesses.

The study recommends improving and developing domestic programs to attain massive investment for rapid growth. Key recommendations include; Technology and digitalization, better partnership, investing in human capital through quality education, and investing in the manufacturing sector to boost global exports and increase agricultural productivity. Smart technologies open new global markets and increase the global economy.

1 Embrace the Digital Revolution

The study suggests that technology is a key factor that will change Africa's fortune for good. Digitalization through information and communication technology (ICT) creates economic growth in Africa. African countries need to increase access to the internet, and other information and communications technologies (ICT). Social media is significant for growth.

Automation of government sectors can influence how governments engage with citizens through e-government platforms. African Development Bank reports 650 million mobile users in Africa, surpassing the number in the United States or Europe. Mobile subscription has the biggest potential to enable Africa to skip traditional developmental stages. E-commerce and the mobile economy are creating opportunities. The study suggests digitalizing manufacturing and agriculture through smart technology to optimize output and productivity. (Steinke et al., 2021) suggest digitizing advisory organizations to help agricultural extension services in low- and middle-income countries tap the digital revolution's full potential. Also, embracing the digital revolution attracts FDI. Ghana's technology sector products and services attracted Google's investment in Ghana, bringing in more FDI in 2022.

Despite investment efforts, African countries have not maximized the benefits of digitization for economic prosperity due to digital skills shortages, deficits in ICT infrastructure, and high-cost structures. (Solomon, & van Klyton, 2020) mention skills development as a top policy priority for African countries. Similarly, (Myovella et al., 2020) agree that to increase the development impact of digitalization, African countries must develop complementary skills. That becoming future-ready involves revising and reorienting the curriculum in African educational institutions around science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) subjects. And that a special focus needs to be given to technical and vocational education and training (TVET), with better public-private sector collaborations. The study advocates for more strategic business partnerships focusing on digitalization and connectivity to create a technologically sophisticated service sector

2 Economic Diversification

Africa needs to diversify and move away from agriculture and into the manufacturing, tourism, mining, and service industries. For this study, economic diversification, a path of economic development, is transitioning from subsistence agriculture, natural resources extraction, and other forms of primary production to value-added manufacturing, services, and other industry.(Usman, & Landry, 2021). argues that a lack of economic diversification is often associated with increased vulnerability to external shocks that can undermine prospects for longer-term economic growth

Economic diversification can only be successful if challenges with existing partnerships are addressed; improving working conditions in Chinese firms, reviewing involvement with African governments, protecting domestic businesses engagement. The governments of the US, China, and Africa have conflicting interests but must not hesitate to diversify their business (Mishra, 2014)

Diversification through Green projects that make products or develop technologies aimed at protecting the environment are on the rise. Solar power, a renewable energy source, contributes to sustainable development. In 2021, the US signed a memorandum of intent to create a mega solar project in Botswana and Namibia with the potential to generate 3,000–5,000 megawatts of energy. These projects are expected to transform both countries into some of the most significant producers and exporters of solar power. (Patton 2022)

UNEP's Green Economy Initiative, funded by the European Commission and other donors, supported the transition towards a green economy and promoted African social and environmental entrepreneurship. The project aimed to raise public awareness of the green economy and its potential economic, social, and environmental benefits. This could motivate stakeholders and governments to reorient their policies and investments toward greening their economies.Africa's Great Green Wall Initiative is a bold movement launched by the African Union to restore degraded lands in the Sahel by 2030.

The study concludes that African countries should prioritize finding markets to export more high-quality, unique African products to grow their economy. Plans to Invest in old traditional markets, including tourism and agriculture, should be enhanced. Natural capital accounts for 30 percent to 50 percent of total wealth in most African nations.(UNEP). The African Development Bank states that oil and minerals managed in an accountable and transparent manner have a huge impact on the economic growth of African countries.

The World Bank emphasizes the need for African policymakers to implement policies that accelerate structural transformation through productivity-enhancing growth and jobs.To drive a structural transformation process that boosts growth, agricultural productivity must be increased, and removing tariffs and taxes on exports and imports will increase international trade flows.

Africa has a large, young pool of labor that can be tapped into to increase African agricultural products and products that can serve as a solution to food security by global partners. Morocco example has recorded agricultural development success with its new agricultural strategy, green Generation 2020-2030” (GGS), building on the success of the World Bank Morocco Green Generation Program to create a new generation of young agricultural workers and entrepreneurs. Two notable key factors, for the project, are the development of human capital in young people and rural areas and the creation of sustainable agricultural development. (World Bank report 2020)

African countries hold strategic assets needed by the developing world. Tanzania holds the world’s largest high-quality reserves of minerals, such as graphite, essential to greening the global energy supply(battery technology or solar technology). It is estimated that Africa loses USD 195 billion annually of its natural capital through illegal mining, logging, wildlife trade, unregulated waters, and illicit financial flows, to mention a few.

3. Human Capital Development

(Aluko, & Aluko, 2011). arguments for why highly planned and developed human capital will be the source of comparative advantage in the twenty-first-century global economy. The second half of the 20th century saw considerable advancements in science and technology, with the establishment of broadly based governments and the strengthening of institutions, which have led to significant socio-economic progress and improvement in people's lives in many countries. Following World War II's conclusion, the developed countries' advancement has been through aggressive human and institutional capacity development. Indeed, the globalization phenomenon of the present age could not have been possible without the development and application of knowledge and the institutional capacity to sustain it. The examples of the United States of America, Germany, and other developed countries reveal the critical role universities, research centers, industries, foundations, and government play in institutionalizing capacity building.

Youth education and development programs are key to creating a skilled global labor force. By 2050, Africa's population will double, and half of it will be under 25 years old, Africans will make up one in four people on earth (United Nations). Ichikowitz Family Foundation’s “African Youth Survey 2022,” includes the immense optimism of the region’s youth, and a marked shift in perceptions of foreign partners. Youth believe that anything that will have the greatest impact is what Africa needs: development of the infrastructure; management of water; and connectivity to digital media. Initiatives and investments to unlock the continent's economic promise and create sustainable and rewarding jobs are their greatest need. Their greatest need is initiatives and investments to unlock the continent’s economic promise and create sustainable and enriching jobs. (Aluko, & Aluko, 2011) This can be achieved by building the skills of youth and incumbent workers and

stopping the leakage of people out of the labor market. For education to contribute significantly to the development and be sustained, it must be of high quality to meet the skill-demand needs of the economy.

Studies also suggest that globalization may contribute to income disparity and inequality between the more educated and less educated members of society. This means that unskilled workers may be affected by declining wages, which are under constant pressure from globalization. On the challenges of employment for local workers, the government of Africa should follow the Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) instances that address what portion of plans staff should be domestic.

Africa's youth, if skilled and given the opportunities to build a better future, is Africa's biggest asset. Also, the African diaspora has a large reservoir of human and financial capital. A working relationship, tapping into the advanced skills and knowledge between foreign-based Africans, 'the Diaspora', and Africans on the continent, is key to inclusive development.

4. Protecting Indigenous Businesses

Africa's economic growth lies in developing its local resources, boosting local production, protecting local producers, and implementing policies like incentivizing indigenous startups. This outcome was established in previous studies, such as (Oyebowale and Algarhi 2020), and (Cudjoe et al., 2021), who found a consistent positive link between domestic investment and economic growth. Multiple investors that drive domestic investments include Government/Public Sector Enterprises. Private Sector Enterprises. Banks/Financial Institutions/Domestic Institutional Investors. As the continent continues to improve its business climate, the private sector has emerged as the primary growth engine. Small and medium-sized businesses play a crucial role in developing the African economy. The Tanzania Development Vision 2025 indicates that this sector is one of the vibrant contributors to the country's long-term development (Mallya, 2000). In the assessment of Africa's external relations: Reinventing and pursuing new partnerships, (Mills 2022) concludes Africa's development problems can be resolved by establishing the regulatory conditions to grow and formalize the private sector. Although there are some complications for dissatisfied national business owners and opportunities for domestic workers. (Konings, 2007), Africa is experiencing entrepreneurial success, and thoughtful actions must be undertaken to secure indigenous businesses that cannot compete with the flood of cheap Chinese imports, hard-hit local industries (especially manufacturing and textiles), and merchants that have to shut down.

6.10 LIMITATIONS TO RESEARCH

Methodological limitations on time and budget constraints are addressed in more detail in the methodology chapter. A further limitation is that the study considered the views of only a sample of 209 respondents from 10 different countries, via an online questionnaire survey. The original intention was to survey 500 or more respondents from more than 30 countries. However, this did not happen due to severe access problems and the time scales. Africa has been addressed at the macro level rather than country by country. Each African country has a unique socioeconomic experience and important history and culture (cultures) that are not picked up in this analysis.

6.11 FUTURE RESEARCH

Despite the above limitations, this study has shown that future research and implications could be undertaken. Statistical data collected by local governments and civil society needs to be made digitally available to researchers; data availability would encourage future research and secondary data analysis; this would also allow the governments to see how things went and facilitate decision-makers' tasks.

More studies on Africa incorporating the perceptions and experiences of the African population as participants are needed. This could be undertaken by utilizing online survey questionnaires and one-on-one interviews with a much larger sample. At the very least, the African perspective is crucial as stakeholder recommendations in promoting a dialogue between Africa and other global players on the key issues influencing development policy and practice in Africa, ultimately giving way to sound economic growth and development strategies.

To assess and debunk the myths and intricate debates regarding the influences on Africa's economic growth and development, future research might concentrate on investigating the effects on a country-by-country basis. More studies are warranted to produce further empirical evidence of these findings. Africa needs to be addressed on a country-by-country basis rather than as a continent. Ideally, a research design that combines with cross-country analysis of existing administrative data where feasible would be adopted.

More comparative research that covers the impact of sustainable development in different developing countries is also needed. In particular, a study that addresses the impact of emerging global economic partners versus existing players on the development of Africa seems to be neglected in terms of research.

6.12 FINAL REMARKS

The study concludes that:

- US Africa and China Africa economic relations have had a positive impact on the development of African economies and provided the resources that enable Africa's participation in the global economy
- US strategic partnership is the preferred economic development model for African countries
- China's cultural economics leans more towards African culture
- Africa's motive is to form more strategic business partnerships that assist with the development of its local resources and domestic economies leading to Africa's global economic transformation.

According to the World Bank, Sub-Saharan Africa is a diverse continent with human and natural resources that have the potential to promote inclusive growth and eradicate poverty. It is home to over one billion people, half of whom will be under 25 by 2050. The continent is paving a brand-new path for development by maximizing the potential of its resources and people by creating the world's largest free trade area and a market with 1.2 billion people. With a slowdown in global economic activity, ongoing supply constraints, outbreaks of new coronavirus variants, high inflation, and rising financial risks due to high and increasingly vulnerable debt levels, the economy is expected to expand by 3.6% in 2022, down from 4% in 2021

. As most of the shocks dragging down the global economy are anticipated to dissipate, a recovery in global demand is anticipated in 2023. Africa is home to approximately 30% of the world's mineral reserves, 8% of the world's natural gas, and 13% of the world's oil reserves, according to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). Up to 90% of the world's chromium and platinum are located on the continent, which also contains 40% of the world's gold. Africa is home to the world's largest cobalt, diamond, platinum, and uranium reserves. It contains ten percent of its internal renewable freshwater source and 65 percent of the world's arable land. Seven of the world's fastest-growing economies will be in Africa in 2020. By 2030, there will be 1.7 billion people in Africa's market.

Africa is a prominent player in international diplomacy because 54 nations, many of which vote together, represent the continent at the United Nations. (Sany and Sheehy, 2021).

While globalization and trade contributed to the impressive economic expansion of the past three decades, it is generally acknowledged that the benefits have been unevenly distributed. Although global poverty has decreased, not everyone has enjoyed full prosperity. (The World Bank Gini index). Current geopolitical shifts in the ideology of unipolar versus multipolar, NATO nuclear force, and Ukraine versus Russia war have presented new problems; a disruption of global supply chains, the global oil crisis, a tightened capital supply, disruption of African imports, and a debt crisis (servicing of debt) that looms over Africa have had adverse effects on the U.S-Africa and China -Africa commercial relationships. Yet Africa's challenges have not deterred further competition that plays out with emerging countries, notably, Japan, Germany, South Korea, India, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Iran, and Australia India, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, and Iran, which have seen Africa's potential and increased their commercial engagement in Africa.

Africa presents a real challenge that calls for a drastic shift in thinking. What the study coins as 'the changing face of Africa relations' The African economies that have sustained unprecedented rates of growth, are driven mainly by strong domestic demand, improved macroeconomic management, a growing middle class, and increased political stability. (Jerven 2017) observes that African economies have been growing for over a decade, fuelling the counter-narrative of 'Africa Rising', and this information changes the questions that should be asked about African economies. Future research needs to explain Africa's growth and explore its prospects as a potential for other emerging nations—including Japan, Germany, South Korea, India, Russia, Brazil, Turkey, Iran, and Australia that are stepping up to fill the demand.

At present, the playing field in international trade is not level. Industrial countries should eliminate restrictions against imports of African products. In contrast, African countries must develop a coordinated trade strategy and actively demand and negotiate concessions. (Ajayi, 2001).

Africans are working hard to find solutions to their problems. African governments must attract new sources of investment capital to advance African interests. The current global trade and partnership models complement but do not necessarily address the needs of African economies. Africa has defined their model of development based on its vision and priorities for the future. Africa absolutely requires participation in global standard-setting and policy coordination processes. Ultimately, Africa's sustainable development rests primarily in the hands of African governments and societies that can bring 54 sovereign states together.

Further cooperation with active partners on the regional, global south, and global level on mutual sectors of interest is also a key consideration for steering Africa's development strategy.

The study concludes that the success of future initiatives depends on extensive consultations with African partners on their development model. A model that maximizes foreign and domestic capital flows, and new

technologies, goes beyond development aid and creates robust domestic African economies dependent on their resources is the future. Africans are working hard to find solutions to the complexity of their problems. What Africa wants from other players is to be recognized as an equal partner participating in strategies and projects that are mutually beneficial and address Africa's needs. While most of Africa's developmental problems are caused by domestic factors that need domestic solutions, there is room for external partners, including new and emerging partners and the African communities in the diaspora, to collaborate and address these challenges for the mutual benefit of all parties.

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Presentations

This Issues Brief is based on a speech, "Working for a Better Globalization", given by the Managing Director of the IMF at the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops in Washington D.C. on January 28, 2002. The speech is available at <http://www.imf.org/external/np/speeches/2002/012802.htm>

Sidestepping Great Power Rivalry: U.S.-China Competition in Africa

Can Washington challenge Beijing in Africa while also seeking cooperation that advances African interests? Wednesday, April 28, 2021 /BY: Joseph Sany, Ph.D.; Thomas P. Sheehy

Benin: Harnessing the Power of Economic Diversification," speech by Christine Lagarde, IMF Managing Director Chamber of Commerce Posted: 2019-12-12

Dr. Monika Chansoria is a Senior Fellow at The Japan Institute of International Affairs (JIIA) in Tokyo in her article Beware, China's Growing Soft Power in Africa Through Confucius Institutes in Universities, published in JAPAN FORWARD March 2022

Christine Patton 2021, senior economist at *Investment Monitor's* African investor guides and a global expert on cross-border investment, identifies the five countries on the continent that look set for stellar years in 2022 for FDI.

Jane Perlez past Beijing bureau chief (2022), in her recent article Beijing Integrates Its Financial and Diplomatic Efforts in Africa in New York Times

Acronyms

AfCFTA African Continental Free Trade Area

AfDB African Development Bank

AU African Union

DRC Democratic Republic of Congo

DAC Development Assistance Committee (United Nations)

EU European Union

FDI Foreign direct investment

GDP Gross domestic product

ICT Information and Communications Technology

ILO International Labour Organization

IMF International Monetary Fund

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NEPAD The New Partnership for Africa's Development

ODA Official Development Assistance

OECD Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development

OPIC The Overseas Private Investment Corporation

SSA Sub-Saharan Africa

UN United Nations

UNDG United Nations Development Group

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNEP United Nations Environment Programme

WHO World Health Organization