

Analysis of China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation Situation

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The lag of agricultural development and food security are the most intractable problems in Africa. China is famous for its intensive farming culture, and has advantages in agricultural science and technology, agricultural science and technology personnel, agricultural production and management, agricultural technology promotion, poverty alleviation experience, etc. This paper analyzes the current situation and cooperation trend of China-Africa agricultural cooperation from the above perspectives.

Keywords: China-Africa, agricultural cooperation, African population

Introduction

Lagging agricultural development and food security are the most intractable problems in Africa. Most African countries are agricultural countries. Despite possessing rich land resources, they have long been unable to be self-sufficient in grain production. This is attributed to the backwardness of agricultural infrastructure, the prevalent single structure of agricultural products, the convergence of industrial structures, the insufficient input of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, the scarcity of superior seeds, the inadequate irrigated area, and the frequent occurrence of natural disasters. African countries mainly produce and process primary agricultural products, but the efficiency of agricultural production is not high, the degree of agricultural organization is not strong, and the technical foundation is weak.

According to the Report on the Global Food Crisis 2023 by World Food Programme, a total of 36 countries will face severe food crises in 2022, covering east, central, and West Africa, with 17.78 percent of the population in food crisis or above (World Bank, 2025).

Africa's population growth rate is extremely rapid. It is expected that by 2050, the African population will account for 22% of the global population, much higher than the current 14%. By 2100, the number of people in sub-Saharan Africa is expected to rise to 3.1 billion, two and a half times the current population (World Bank, 2025). This rapid growth is mainly due to high birth rates and relatively low contraceptive literacy. Rapid population growth poses multiple challenges to African countries, including family rearing pressures, food security issues, and strained health resources. As a result, African countries will face enormous pressure to increase food production and improve food security for a long time to come.

Known for its intensive farming culture, China has significant advantages in agricultural science and technology, agricultural scientific and technological personnel, agricultural production, operation and management, agricultural technology popularization, and poverty alleviation experience. Food security and agricultural development is one of the areas of greatest concern for China and Africa and a priority for our cooperation (General Administration

of Customs of China, 2025; Zhang, Si, & Yang, 2023). After the China-Africa Leaders' Dialogue in August 2024, China issued the "China Plan for Africa's Agricultural Modernization", which will add new impetus to China-Africa practical agricultural cooperation.

China and Africa enjoy profound friendship and extensive cooperative relations. China has been committed to supporting Africa in its efforts to achieve independent and sustainable development, especially in the field of agriculture. China has provided a large amount of assistance in various aspects, including technology, capital, personnel, and materials, making important contributions to Africa's food security and agricultural modernization. China has set up a number of demonstration centers in Africa, covering most African countries and regions in various agricultural fields such as planting, breeding, processing, irrigation, and machinery, and providing Africa with all-round agricultural technical services. The two sides have also achieved remarkable results in cooperation in agriculture and poverty reduction.

The specific objectives of this paper are: Analyze the characteristics of China-Africa non-agricultural trade, summarize the experience of China-Africa food security cooperation in the construction of African security, promote the cooperation to better develop, discuss deepening China-Africa cooperation and exchanges in the field of agricultural products, and promote the diversification of China-Africa agricultural products trade cooperation methods and content.

China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation Has Achieved Certain Results

Adhering to the vision of building a food security community, China-Africa cooperation on food security has constantly adjusted its cooperation model to achieve better results, and made unique contributions to building the resilience of African countries' food security. The experience of China-Africa food security cooperation can provide practical ideas and plans for African countries to build food security resilience (China Food, Animal and Plant Import and Export Food Safety Information Platform, 2025; An, 2022). Therefore, it is necessary to review the unique contribution and experience of China-Africa food security cooperation in building food security resilience in Africa, which will not only help promote further cooperation, but also provide useful reference for international organizations to carry out food security resilience building activities in Africa.

Structural Analysis of China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation

Total trade structure of agricultural products. In 2023, both the import and export volume of agricultural products between China and African countries increased. In 2023, bilateral trade in agricultural products reached 9.35 billion US dollars (68.255 billion yuan), an increase of 6.1 percent over the same period of the previous year, accounting for 2.8 percent of China's total import and export of agricultural products. In particular, the value of exports was 4.03 billion US dollars, up by 11.4 percent over the same period of last year, accounting for 4.1 percent of China's total agricultural exports; and imports were \$5.32 billion, up 2.4 percent from the same period last year, accounting for 2.3 percent of China's total imports of agricultural products. The trade deficit was \$1.3 billion, narrowing 18.1 percent from the same period last year. China has become Africa's second largest export destination for agricultural products (General Administration of Customs of China, 2025; Zhang et al., 2023). In addition, China's import of agricultural products from African countries has achieved five consecutive increases from 2019 to 2023.

Product structure of China-Africa agricultural trade. China-Africa trade in non-agricultural products involves a variety of products, including grain crops such as corn, wheat, and rice, cash crops such as cotton,

coffee, and tea, animal husbandry products such as meat and dairy products, and forestry products such as wood and pulp. In general, the bilateral trade of agricultural products is dominated by China's surplus. In terms of the overall trend, China's agricultural exports to Africa show a steady rise, while imports show a volatile growth. From the analysis of the structure of trade products, the trade of China-Africa agricultural products has a certain degree of complementarity.

In 2023, the main agricultural products imported by China from Africa include sesame, peanuts, citrus fruits, and fish meal for feed. Among them, the import of nuts and products reached 300 million US dollars, an increase of 5 percent year-on-year (Zhang et al., 2023). Fish products, green tea, tomato products and garlic and their products are the main agricultural products exported by China to Africa. In 2023, China exported paddy and rice to Africa to US \$290 million, down 16.5% from the same period last year; Condiment exports amounted to \$180 million, up 10.2%; And chewing gum and candy were \$100 million, up 36.2% from a year earlier (General Administration of Customs of China, 2025).

China-Africa agricultural trade market structure. In terms of trade market structure, in 2023, for example, the top three countries in China's export volume to Africa are South Africa, Ghana, and Nigeria, with exports of 520 million US dollars, 420 million US dollars, and 350 million US dollars respectively, accounting for 13%, 10%, and 8.6% of China's total agricultural exports to Africa, which increased by 8.6%, 16.4%, and 53.9% over the same period of last year respectively. Among the top 10 African countries in terms of exports, except Egypt, the exports of other countries have achieved varying degrees of growth, of which Libya has become the most significant growth market with a year-on-year growth rate of 94.3% (General Administration of Customs of China, 2025).

There is a significant difference in the distribution of China-Africa agricultural trade by country. China mainly imports agricultural products from southern Africa, while exports are mainly concentrated in West Africa.

Building Cooperation Platforms of China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation

In the past decade, China and Africa have deepened practical cooperation in agriculture under such mechanisms as the Belt and Road Initiative and the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation. By setting up platforms such as the China International Import Expo, the China-Africa Economic and Trade Expo, and the Africa Good Things Online Shopping Festival, China has actively provided a showcase for African agricultural products. With the implementation of trade facilitation measures such as the "green channel" for African agricultural products to China, African agricultural products have entered the Chinese market, injecting new momentum into Africa's agricultural modernization.

In order to further strengthen the friendly cooperation between China and African countries, jointly meet the challenges of economic globalization, and seek common development, at the joint initiative of China and Africa, the Forum on China-Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) Beijing Ministerial Conference 2000 was held in Beijing from October 10 to 12, 2000, marking the formal establishment of FOCAC. Since then, China and Africa have held the FOCAC Beijing Summit in November 2006, the FOCAC Johannesburg Summit in December 2015, and the FOCAC Beijing Summit in September 2018, respectively. At the FOCAC Summit in 2024, China proposed to expand institutional opening to Africa and deepen industrial chain and supply chain cooperation, so as to better achieve economic integration, interconnected development, and fruits sharing between China and Africa.

In addition, as China-Africa cooperation expands and deepens, a series of sub-forums have been set up, including the China-Africa Young Leaders Forum, China-Africa Think Tank Forum, China-Africa People's

Forum, China-Africa Local Governments Cooperation Forum, China-Africa Media Cooperation Forum, China-Africa Ministerial Seminar on the Development of Health Cooperation, China-Africa Conference on Poverty Reduction and Development, China-Africa Private Economic Cooperation Forum, China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation Forum, and China-Africa Peace and Security Forum.

The importance of agriculture and rural development in Africa's poverty reduction and development has received increasing attention from all parties. The emergence of mechanisms such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), the Comprehensive Programme for African Agricultural Development (CAADP), and the Forum on China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation (FOCAC) is a concrete manifestation of this change in perception. These institutional structures and settings provide multiple platforms for the diffusion and exploration of China's agricultural development experience in Africa, as well as opportunities and challenges for local agricultural development and, more broadly, economic growth and poverty reduction.

As an important supporting event of the 2024 FOCAC Summit (FOCAC, 2025), the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) jointly held the 8th China-Africa Business Conference in Beijing on September 6. It is the highest-level economic and trade event between Chinese and African business communities under the framework of FOCAC. Since its inception in 2003, the China-Africa Business Conference has been held alternately in China and African countries every three years, and seven sessions have been successfully held so far.

The platform of the China-Africa Environmental Cooperation Center has become an important bridge to promote environmental policy exchanges and joint research between the two sides. Through the implementation of projects such as the "China-Africa Green Messenger Program" and the "China-Africa Green Innovation Program", China-Africa cooperation is moving from the policy level to substantive project cooperation, marking a new stage of bilateral cooperation in the field of ecological protection.

Supporting Africa's Agricultural Modernization

China's agricultural trade facilitation measures with Africa are of great significance to African governments and farmers. They will help unlock the potential of Africa's agricultural modernization plan and translate resource endowments into tangible development results. From hybrid rice to corn and soybeans, and from tropical agriculture to dry farming, Chinese crop varieties and agricultural technologies have taken root and sprouted on the African continent, and fertile soil has been created into good fields (Lin & Cui, 2023). Agricultural cooperation parks and processing plants for agricultural products have been built, and measures to facilitate China-Africa agricultural trade have been implemented one after another, opening up a channel from fields to markets and contributing to Africa's agricultural modernization.

Changing the model and concept of China-Africa agricultural cooperation. Promoting the development of agricultural industry chain and enhancing the added value of products is the key link in the pilot promotion of Chinese agricultural technology in Africa, which mainly includes two sets of mechanisms: technology and system. On the one hand, through the experiment, demonstration, and popularization of agricultural planting technology, we can increase production and income. On the other hand, through cooperation and experience sharing in agricultural technology extension, we will mobilize the enthusiasm of African governments at the grassroots level and realize sustainable technology extension. For example, from the Huambao Mosan Agricultural Park in Mozambique to the Kotediwa Rubber Factory in West Africa, Chinese enterprises have set up agricultural

cooperation parks and processing plants for agricultural products in many African countries, opening up fields and markets, and empowering local economic and social sustainable development.

The continuous exploration of agricultural cooperation models with Africa has brought new vitality to the agricultural development of Africa as a whole, which has not only promoted the prosperity of China-Africa agricultural trade, but also brought tangible benefits to the African people.

For example, Hunan Grain and Oil Import and Export Group, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hunan Agricultural Development and Investment Group Co., LTD., has laid out a number of key agricultural cooperation projects in Africa, including establishing a pepper base in Rwanda, importing non-GMO soybeans, corn, sorghum, and other crops from Tanzania, and building an overseas warehouse in Kenya. At present, the Group is building a new model of agricultural cooperation between production and trade integration and Africa, which is “international trade first, industrial project follow-up, advantageous single product breakthrough, forming a closed loop of production and trade”.

Train technical personnel. Since 1996, under the FAO framework of South-South Cooperation and tripartite cooperation, Chinese experts have demonstrated and promoted agricultural technologies to host countries. From the construction of agricultural technology demonstration centers to poverty reduction demonstration villages, China-Africa agricultural cooperation has always been committed to cultivating agricultural talents and injecting living water of talents into local agricultural development. African countries have enhanced the capacity of local technical personnel through cooperation with China’s agricultural expert group. This win-win cooperation model has reached consensus to a certain extent. African countries are generally willing to continue to strengthen cooperation with China to make more progress in agriculture and achieve sustainable development.

There are various channels for cooperation. Chinese experts have trained dozens of young cadres in Burundi, who have used their skills to lead local people on the road to prosperity, and have been hired to pass on their experience to neighboring countries. Chinese biogas experts have held training courses on practical biogas technologies in Uganda, recreating the scenes of Chinese farmers escaping poverty by developing aquaculture. With the assistance of Chinese veterinary experts, veterinary experts from China’s Guangxi province taught chicken farmers in Deblemakos, Ethiopia, techniques to reduce the mortality rate of chicken seedlings. In addition, in order to expand the area of rice cultivation and ensure adequate water supply, the Chinese side has also started by improving water infrastructure and building canals to ensure irrigation.

Expand the access of African agricultural products to the Chinese market. China has all along attached great importance to expanding imports from Africa, giving full play to the advantages of its large market, and providing a broad market space and cooperation opportunities for African companies. Africa, with its rich natural resources and labor force, has provided China with a stable supply of agricultural products, and many African countries have made it their development goal to export a large amount of agricultural products to the Chinese market. In 2023, the top three provinces and cities that import agricultural products from Africa are Beijing, Shandong, and Zhejiang, in order.

To further tap the growth potential of imported agricultural products from Africa, China has adopted a series of trade facilitation measures. China attaches particular importance to promoting the export of high-quality and distinctive African products to China. The value of imported agricultural products from Africa has maintained positive growth for seven consecutive years, which not only satisfies the diversified demands of Chinese

consumers, but also enables African agricultural workers to reap tangible benefits from the Chinese market. In recent years, the import volume of African agricultural products exported to China has grown rapidly.

In terms of building Africa's export capacity, China has taken a number of measures to help Africa improve its inspection and quarantine capacity and product competitiveness. First, China has invited government officials and technical personnel from African countries to attend training sessions in China to enhance their inspection and quarantine capacity. Second, we will give full play to the role of agricultural technology demonstration centers and agricultural experts to help Africa improve product quality and market competitiveness. In addition, China supports African exports to China through various modes such as tripartite cooperation, and some local provinces and cities have worked with international trade centers to help African companies understand the technical procedures of Chinese customs, so that more high-quality and green African agricultural products can enter the Chinese market.

In terms of expanding import access, China has actively implemented the "Nine Projects" to further expand the scope of products exported from the least developed countries to China with zero tariff treatment, which has reached 98% of the tariff items. To this end, China has established a "green channel" for the export of African agricultural products to China and signed 22 access protocols with 14 African countries to ensure that more African agricultural products can enter the Chinese market smoothly.

Expanding agricultural cooperation.

Cooperation in the field of food crops. In many African countries, Chinese crop varieties and agricultural technology have significantly increased the local production of rice, millet, corn, and other crops, making them more productive and nutritious, and helping African people secure their jobs in the middle end of agricultural development. Rice and millet, the main food crops in China, have also taken root in Africa.

Rice is one of the main food crops in China and one of the most important food crops in the world. However, in Africa, the planting area and yield of rice are relatively low, resulting in the need to import a large amount of rice every year, creating a huge economic burden. Chinese farmers have made great efforts to promote rice cultivation in Africa, introducing Chinese rice varieties that are drought-tolerant, disease-resistant, and have high yields, and adopting water-saving, labor-saving, and high-efficiency rice planting techniques to make full use of Africa's water resources such as swamps, lakes, and rivers. This has not only enabled the rapid development of rice in Africa and improved the self-sufficiency rate of food in Africa, but also boosted the local rice processing and trading industries.

Cooperation in the cotton industry. By introducing advanced technology and first-class equipment, making full use of local agricultural conditions and human resources, and relying on Africa's superior cotton production conditions, Chinese enterprises have carried out a number of businesses, including breeding, cotton seed distribution, cotton planting and purchase, processing and sales, cottonseed oil extraction and edible cottonseed oil sales, cotton by-product sales, and low-grade cotton spinning and sales, effectively driving the development of the local cotton industry in Africa. For example, the China-Africa Cotton Development Limited is a large enterprise integrating cotton planting, processing, sales, and cotton oil refining (China-Africa Cotton Development Limited, 2025). The company uses China's practical breeding technology to purify and rejuvenate degraded cotton varieties in Africa, and has cultivated high-quality cotton varieties with high resistance, high yield, and more suitable for growing under natural conditions in Africa, and has carried out successful practice in Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique, Malawi, and other countries.

In addition, the cooperation between China and Africa in animal husbandry, fishery, and other industries has also achieved remarkable results.

Possible Paths for Deepening China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation

Trade in agricultural products plays an important role in China-Africa trade and is influenced by many factors such as policy support, market demand, and geographical advantages. In order to further deepen China-Africa agricultural cooperation, we should start by addressing the difficulties facing Africa's agricultural development, while drawing on China's successful experience in agricultural development to promote the sustainable development of African agriculture.

Helping to Resolve the Difficulties in Africa's Agricultural Development

First, we will analyze the urgent problems that need to be solved in Africa's agricultural development.

The poorest groups in Africa are concentrated in rural areas. At present, more than 50 percent of the African population is engaged in agricultural production, of which 70 percent are smallholder farmers. Smallholder farmers are the main undertakers of food production in Africa, but they are also the poorest and most vulnerable groups in the continent.

Insufficient awareness of the risks associated with the availability of food crises. With external shocks such as climate change, economic crisis, frequent wars, and rampant diseases, coupled with ineffective internal governance such as population growth, divided interests, and polarization, Africa's food security resilience is lacking, and the food crisis is getting worse (Moseley, 2020; Chen, 2022).

African countries are not aware of the shortcomings in the food supply system, which is highlighted by the dependence on imports for food supply and the serious underinvestment in agriculture, which makes it difficult to realize the production potential. The continent will spend between US \$35 billion and US \$50 billion per year on food imports in 2020-2023 (Chen, 2022; Zhang, 2022), and its food self-sufficiency rate will continue to decline and become more volatile. Although there has been some exploration of the transition of African agriculture to green agriculture and climate change adaptation, progress has been slow due to insufficient technical resources (Noort et al., 2022; Akinola et al., 2020).

Although some African countries have a wide variety of crops, including maize, sorghum, rice, wheat, millet, potato, coffee, cassava, cacao, plantain, yams, dates, and edible plantains, their yields per unit area are well below the world average. Nigeria, for example, is the world's largest producer of cassava, with an annual output of 50 million tonnes, but its unit yield is only 16.63 tonnes per hectare, or just 34 per cent of potential (Noort et al., 2022; Dougill et al., 2021).

Women's low literacy level. In Africa, due to traditional concepts and conditions, women are the main undertakers of agricultural labor and food production in Africa, accounting for more than 50% of the entire labor force. In sub-Saharan Africa, 80 percent of food is produced by women. This proportion continues to grow as urbanization increases and the number of men working in cities increases. However, the illiteracy rate in some African countries even exceeds 50 percent, and the majority of them are women. Low literacy limits female workers' ability to master modern agricultural techniques and large farm machinery.

The agricultural machinery rental market is underdeveloped. Agricultural machinery leasing is an important way to realize agricultural mechanization in the absence of economic ability to buy agricultural machinery. However, in sub-Saharan Africa, more than one-third of Africa's rural population is geographically

and economically isolated from market towns, living in remote and dispersed areas, which increases the operating costs of agricultural machinery leasing. In addition, land is the main property of poor farmers in Africa, but due to unclear land ownership, farmers lack of effective collateral, which also objectively restricts the development of agricultural machinery leasing market.

Power shortage in African countries. Power facilities in Africa are relatively scarce, and the construction of power grids in many regions is not perfect, resulting in insufficient power supply. 567 million people in sub-Saharan Africa lack access to electricity (An, 2022), with one of the lowest levels of access in the world. New energy development in Africa is relatively lagging behind, and many regions still rely on traditional fossil fuels such as coal for power supply, which leads to high power generation costs and environmental pollution problems. In addition, the cost of power generation in Africa is relatively high, mainly due to high fuel costs and high transmission and distribution losses. The scarcity of investment resources leads to a lack of power infrastructure and services, which further exacerbates the power shortage. Transmission and distribution losses in Africa are severe, resulting in a large amount of wasted electricity and reducing the actual available supply. The poor management of power companies in some African countries has led to inadequate maintenance of power facilities, and aging power supply facilities are not repaired in a timely manner, further affecting the stability and reliability of power supply.

Low level of agricultural mechanization. The level of agricultural mechanization in many African countries has fallen far behind that of Asian and Latin American countries that used to be inferior to them. African farmers own only one-tenth the number of agricultural machinery tools as farmers in other developing countries and regions, and the pace of agricultural mechanization in Africa is much slower than in other regions. Access to power machinery and agricultural production equipment remains a major challenge in Africa (Dougill et al., 2021).

From the perspective of solving these problems, China should analyze the path of deeper cooperation in agriculture between China and Africa, and seek cooperation opportunities in helping African countries cope with the deficiencies in the food supply system, gradually solve the shortage of electricity, improve the popularization of education, and enhance the level of agricultural mechanization.

China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation Based on China's Experience in Agricultural Development

At present, a considerable number of African countries still face serious food security problems. For a long time to come, China-Africa agricultural cooperation should continue to focus on agricultural infrastructure construction, food production, agricultural technology exchange, and agricultural industry chain construction.

As the world's second largest economy, China's economic aggregate has surpassed that of Africa since 1983, and its per capita GDP surpassed that of Africa in 1993. In terms of poverty reduction, the poverty incidence rate in China was close to 80 percent in the early 1980s, but it had dropped to 9.9 percent by 2004. According to the white paper "China's Practice in Human Poverty Reduction", 770 million rural people in China have been lifted out of poverty according to the current poverty standard since Reform and Opening Up; According to the World Bank's international poverty standard, China accounted for more than 70 percent of the global poverty reduction during the same period, greatly accelerating the global poverty reduction process (Economic Daily, 2024).

In contrast, the number of people living in absolute poverty on the African continent rose from 168 million in 1981 to 298 million in 2004, and the poverty incidence rate remained high at over 40 percent. Africa is the

only region in the world where the number of poor people continues to increase. Over the past 25 years, the number of poor people in Africa has increased from 278 million to 413 million.

Over the past 40 years of Reform and Opening-Up, China has made remarkable achievements in agricultural development. Africa's agricultural development should learn from the characteristics of China's development model and explore a development path suited to its own national conditions.

The government leads agricultural development. Agriculture is a high-risk industry. The Chinese government has established a relatively complete set of policies and institutions through top-level design of land system, agricultural infrastructure construction, agricultural technology popularization, agricultural price mechanism, and agricultural subsidies to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of agricultural production.

Develop agriculture with regional characteristics. Due to China's vast territory, there are obvious differences in natural resource endowment, climatic conditions, planting history and tradition, and living and consumption habits among different regions. These factors work together to influence local agricultural production and achieve regional agriculture. The basic experience of the development of characteristic agriculture can be summarized into three points: the basis of characteristic resources, the boundary of market capacity, and the cornerstone of protection and development.

In the process of development, characteristic agriculture presents three characteristics: at the regional level, the industrial layout is continuously optimized, and the regional characteristics are basically formed; At the industrial level, the level of industrialization and marketization is improved, and the trend of branding is obvious; At the main level, business entities show diversified development, and cooperation modes tend to be diversified.

When choosing which kind of characteristic agricultural products as the key development direction, we should not only consider the resource and environmental carrying capacity of the region, but also consider the market direction of the products, as well as the purchase willingness and purchasing ability of consumer groups.

Carry out phased development. The 40-year history of agricultural development with Chinese characteristics can be roughly divided into three stages: the first stage was to "take grain as the key" and wait for the opportunity in the gap; The second stage was to take advantage of the east wind of agricultural structural adjustment and embark on the road of planning and development; The third stage is to realize all-round development by taking the reform of agricultural supply side and targeted poverty alleviation as an opportunity.

After entering the 21st century, China's agriculture has moved rapidly from solving the problem of "eating enough" to solving the direction of "eating well", and the development of characteristic agriculture based on regional resources has become an important choice in the new stage of agricultural development, a key direction of agricultural supply-side structural reform, and an important battlefield for industrial poverty alleviation in the battle against poverty.

Development mode of smallholder farmers. The contribution of agriculture to economic growth and poverty reduction is widely recognized. China has a well-developed food security system suitable for the development of smallholder farmers, which helps to expand arable land, increase total food supply, avoid natural disasters, and reduce losses in agricultural production. Food security for smallholder farmers is what African countries urgently need and is at the core of building resilience to food security.

The incidence of poverty is sensitive to trends in agriculture's share of GDP. Provinces where agriculture's share of GDP has fallen faster have seen a slower reduction in poverty. China's agricultural share growth contributes more than four times as much to poverty reduction as manufacturing and services.

When learning from China's successful experience in agricultural development, Africa should learn from the lesson of "pollution first, treatment later" of China and other countries, avoid the excessive use of pesticides to threaten the local ecological environment, establish the concept of green development, replace pesticides through technological means, and promote the sustainable development of agriculture. To further China-Africa agricultural cooperation, we should seek cooperation opportunities in increasing trade in non-agricultural products, building local agricultural industrial parks, popularizing agricultural technology, and training agricultural technical personnel, so as to help Africa's agricultural development.

Closing Remarks

This paper analyzes the structure of China-Africa agricultural cooperation from three perspectives: the total structure of China's non-agricultural product trade, the structure of agricultural product trade, and the market structure of agricultural product trade. It also analyzes the achievements of China-Africa agricultural cooperation from the perspective of building cooperation platforms and helping Africa's agricultural modernization development, and discusses the problems that need to be solved in the current stage of African agricultural development, and the experience of China's agricultural development that should be learned from, and on this basis, the feasible path for deeper agricultural cooperation between China and Africa was discussed.

The African market is special. In the process of exploring the African market, Chinese enterprises should pay attention to environmental protection, food safety, and other issues that the local people are concerned about. In addition to bringing income, employment, and tax revenue to the African people, it is more important to "teach people how to fish", to impart technology and market thinking, and to establish brand sales channels. In order to promote the complementary advantages of China-Africa agricultural trade and the healthy development of China-Africa trade, we will take various measures to help Africa solve the food problem.

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