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中关村论坛
2023 ZGC FORUM



菲利克斯·达帕雷·达科拉： 中非农业合作的使者

Felix Dapare Dakora:
Messenger of China-Africa Agricultural Cooperation

文/沈 犇 译/张佳艺

我第一次见到菲利克斯·达帕雷·达科拉（以下简称达科拉）院士是在2023“聚英”论坛暨环球英才峰会（以下简称论坛）上。当天，他早早地来到了活动现场，身着带有非洲特色的服饰，安静地坐在位子上等待着活动开始。达科拉院士看上去很年轻高大，没有一丝老态，如果没有百度，我肯定想不到他今年已经71岁了。

论坛上，达科拉院士以非洲科学院与中国在“一带一路”倡议下展开的合作为主题进行演讲，讲述了中非农业合作得。活动当天，除演讲外，达科拉院士还有为多个活动基地揭牌、为非洲科学院中国中心签约等任务，但他还是耐心地接受了我的采访。在不久后的非洲科学院中国中心揭牌暨新当选院士颁证仪式（以下简称仪式）上，达科拉院士再次发表了讲话。本文根据采访和达科拉院士讲话内容整理而成。

“我研究的不只是植物”

在论坛上，数位非洲科学院中国院士生动地讲述了自己与非洲科学院合作的故事，尤其是达科拉院士的多年中国好友贾银锁院士用生动鲜活的例子描绘了自己与非洲的缘分，以及中非农业合作取得的成果，让我对他们的研究领域一下子就产生了兴趣。在采访中，达科拉院士又向我介绍了自己的研究

The first time I met Felix Dapare Dakora (hereinafter referred to as Dakora) was at the 2023 Talents Forum and Global Talent Summit (hereinafter referred to as the Forum). On that day, he came to the event early, dressed in African costumes, and sat quietly in his seat waiting for the event to start. Academician Dakora looks young and tall, without a trace of old age. If I didn't search him through Baidu, I would never have thought that he is 71 years old this year.

At the forum, Academician Dakora delivered a speech on the cooperation between the African Academy of Sciences and China under the "Belt and Road" initiative, and talked about the cooperation between China and Africa in agriculture. On the day of the event, in addition to his speech, Academician Dakora also had tasks such as inaugurating several activity bases and signing the contract for the Chinese Center of the African Academy of Sciences, but he still patiently accepted my interview. At the inauguration of the Chinese Center of the African Academy of Sciences and the certification ceremony for newly elected members (hereinafter referred to as the ceremony) afterwards, Academician Dakora delivered another speech. This article is based on the interview and Academician Dakora's speech.

“My research is not just about plants”

At the forum, several Chinese academicians of the African Academy of Sciences vividly told the stories about their cooperation with the academy. In particular, academician Jia Yinsuo, a Chinese friend of Academician Dakora for many years, depicted his own fate with Africa and the achievements of China-Africa agricultural cooperation with vivid examples, which made me interested in their research fields at once. During the interview, Academician Dakora introduced his own research direction to me again.



方向。

“你可以简单理解为我是做植物学研究的，但实际上我研究的不是某种植物或某种农作物。”达科拉院士说到，“我本科学的是农业学，1981年在澳大利亚悉尼大学获得了植物学硕士学位，1985年又在澳大利亚珀斯大学获得了植物学博士学位。我从事的是生物固氮机理与应用技术研究，简单来说就是土壤中的微生物和作物物种之间的相互作用。我的研究在于了解豆类分子（如黄酮类、生物碱、氨基酸、萜类和异黄酮类植物抗毒素）以及根瘤菌代谢产物（如卢米克红、核黄素和吡啶乙酸）的信号和保护作用，尤其是在植物功能和细菌结瘤基因的表达方面。”

达科拉院士非常希望能利用自己所学帮助解决非洲粮食问题。他表示，目前非洲的粮食危机仍比较严重。粮食危机导致非洲人民的基本生存需求无法得到满足，更拖住了非洲发展的步伐。过去3年，仅是尼日利亚便在粮食进口上花费了30亿美元。达科拉院士反对国际组织单纯地对非洲进行粮食援助，他认为国际援助并不能从根本上解决问题。正如中国古语所云“授人以鱼不如授人以渔”，对非洲而言只有掌握先进科学技术才能彻底解决粮食问题。达科拉院士说：

“只有先解决粮食自给问题，非洲才能实现进一步发展。非洲拥有世界上64%的可用耕地，但非洲的粮食产量只占世界粮食产量的10%，这说明广袤的非洲土地在粮食生产上存在着巨大潜力，科技创新应在此发挥作用，从根本上解决非洲粮食危机。”达科拉院士选定的豆科植物品种和超级敏感的土壤微生物具有耐干旱、低pH、高盐和高温的特点，可在各种气候变化情景下使用。他还利用生物固氮技术，通过固定土壤氮素根瘤菌，促进豆科作物微量元素的吸收和积累，以克服非洲的微量营养素缺乏症。达科拉院士曾出版题为“生物固氮：通过可持续发展实现农业减贫”的书，在书中讲解了如何利用生物固氮技术推动解决非洲粮食问题。达

“You can simply understand that I do botanical research, but in fact I don't study a certain plant or a certain crop.” Academician Dakora said, “I majored in agriculture and received my master's degree in botany from the University of Sydney, Australia, in 1981, and my doctorate in botany from the University of Perth, Australia, in 1985. I am engaged in the research on biological nitrogen fixation mechanisms and applied technologies, which is simply the interaction between microorganisms in the soil and crop species. My research lies in understanding the signal and protective roles of legume molecules (e.g. flavonoids, alkaloids, amino acids, terpenoids and isoflavone plant antitoxins) and rhizobial metabolites (e.g. lumichrome, riboflavin and indoleacetic acid), particularly in terms of plant function and expression of bacterial nodulation genes.”

Academician Dakora is eager to use what he has learned to help solve the food problem in Africa. He said that the current food crisis in Africa is still relatively serious. The food crisis has led to the basic survival needs of African people not being met, and has further slowed down the pace of development in Africa. In the past three years, Nigeria alone has spent \$3 billion on food imports. Academician Dakora opposes international organizations to simply provide food aid to Africa. He believes that international aid cannot solve the root of the problem. As the Chinese saying goes, “It is better to teach people to fish than to give them fish.” For Africa, only by mastering advanced science and technology can the food problem be completely solved. Academician Dakora said, “Only by solving the problem of food self-sufficiency can Africa achieve further development. Africa has 64% of the world's available arable land, but Africa's food production only accounts for 10% of the world's food production. This shows that the vast African land has great potential for food production, and science and technology innovation should play a role here to fundamentally solve the African food crisis.” The legume species and super-sensitive soil microorganisms selected by Academician Dakora have the characteristics of drought resistance, low pH, high salt and high temperature for use in various climate change scenarios. He has also used biological nitrogen fixation technology to promote micronutrient absorption and accumulation in legume crops through soil nitrogen fixing rhizobia to overcome micronutrient deficiencies in Africa. In his book entitled “Biological Nitrogen Fixation: Poverty Reduction in Agriculture through Sustainable Development”(没找到这本书的官方翻译), Academician Dakora explains how biological nitrogen fixation can be used to promote the solution of food problems in Africa. Academician Dakora is also willing to further cooperate with China, work together and move towards each other and obtain China's help to use science

科拉院士还愿与中国进一步展开合作，齐心协力、相向而行，获取中国的帮助，利用科技手段从根本上解决非洲的粮食问题。

除此之外，达科拉院士还将自己的研究应用于环境保护、应对全球气候变化。他在采访中多次提到了全球变暖的话题，表示一直希望能够通过自己的力量为解决全球气候问题作出一些贡献。达科拉院士的第一份工作便是在华盛顿史密森研究院的环境研究中心做生态学方面的研究，分析大气中二氧化碳浓度上升对生态系统和土壤的影响。随后，他将生物固氮技术应用于牲畜高蛋白饲料和生物肥料的制作。达科拉院士说到：

“豆科植物中的微生物就可以被制成生物肥料，与现在常用的化学肥料相比，生物肥料对生态环境的影响更小。”达科拉院士非常赞同中国为应对全球气候变化作出的努力，他也愿意能就此与中国展开合作。

“培养学生也是对自己内心的充盈”

除了做研究，达科拉院士还在高校任过职，培养了许多来自非洲的硕士和博士研究生，目前达科拉院士共培养了来自15个非洲国家的47名硕士研究生和20名博士研究生。茨瓦尼科技大学曾将达科拉院士评为“非洲最好的教授之一”。

当我问及达科拉院士在做研究之余培养那么多学生的感受时，他说：“培养学生对我来说是一件丰富内心的事，也让我的人生变得很充实。我们每个人都想有所成就，都有这个‘野心’，当学生跑过来对我说，他想做我的学生，了解微生物学、植物生态学、环境科学或农业方面的知识，渴望能在这些方面有所建树的时候，我也乐于帮助他们。”2021年，达科拉院士培养了非洲大陆地区的14位博士后学生，他很开心可以看到学生们能沿着自己的学术道路继续走下去。有的学生甚至超越了老师，登上了老师没能攀登上的高峰，有一些学生甚至成了学校校长。“我也很高兴看到自己的学生们可以取

and technology to solve the food problems in Africa at the root.

In addition, Academician Dakora also applies his research to environmental protection and global climate change. He has mentioned the topic of global warming many times in the interview, expressing that he always hoped to make some contribution to solving the global climate problem through his own power. Dakora's first job was at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center in Washington, D.C., where he did research in ecology, analyzing the effects of rising atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations on ecosystems and soils. He then applied biological nitrogen fixation technology to the production of high-protein feed and biofertilizer for livestock. Academician Dakora said, "Microorganisms in legumes can be made into biofertilizers, which have less ecological impact than the chemical fertilizers commonly used today." Academician Dakora agrees with China's efforts to cope with global climate change, and he is willing to cooperate with China in this regard.

“Cultivating students is also an enrichment of your heart”

In addition to his research, Academician Dakora has also worked at universities and has trained many master's and doctoral students from Africa. Currently, he has trained 47 master's students and 20 doctoral students from 15 African countries. Tshwane University of Technology has rated Dakora as "one of the best professors in Africa".

When I asked Academician Dakora how he felt about cultivating so many students in addition at the same time of doing research, he said, "Cultivating students is a kind of enrichment of my heart and makes my life fulfilling. Each of us wants to achieve something and has this 'ambition'. When a student comes up to me and says he wants to be my student and learn about microbiology, plant ecology, environmental science or agriculture and aspires to make achievements in those areas, I am glad to help them." In 2021, Academician Dakora trained 14 postdoctoral students from the African continent region, and he is happy to see that the students continue along their academic paths. Some of the students have even surpassed their teachers, reaching peaks that their teachers failed to climb, and some have even become school principals. "I am also glad to see that my students can make more different achievements." Academician Dakora said.

After completing his postdoctoral research at the University of California, Davis, Dakora returned to South Africa to work as a lecturer at the University of Cape Town. Academician Dakora prefers doing experiments in the laboratory to doing administration at school. "So I try to avoid administration and spend more time doing experiments with students."



得更多不一样的成就。”达科拉院士这样说。

完成在美国加利福尼亚大学戴维斯分校的博士后研究工作后，达科拉回到了南非，在开普敦大学做讲师。与从事学校行政管理类的工作相比，达科拉院士更喜欢在实验室里做实验，“于是我就尽量避免行政类的工作，花更多的时间和学生们一起做实验。”达科拉院士笑着说，“我们通常会给学生提供一些研究项目，让学生有更大发展空间。”为了能让学生们有更好地发展，达科拉院士还会积极寻找资助者，让学生们能够有机会出国学习、开拓视野。在他的帮助下，他的学生们曾到过韩国、芬兰等多个国家交流学习。

“没有交流合作，就不会有成功的研究”

我向达科拉院士介绍：“我们的杂志叫《国际人才交流》，顾名思义，主要刊登的

Academician Dakora said with a smile, “We usually provide students with research projects that give them more room to develop better.” To enable students to have better development, Academician Dakora also actively seeks out sponsors so that students can have the opportunity to study abroad and expand their horizons. With his help, his students have been to Korea, Finland and many other countries for exchange and study.

“Without exchange and cooperation, there will be no successful research”

I introduced to Academician Dakora, “As the name of our magazine International Talent suggests, it mainly publishes articles on international cooperation and exchange in science and technology. May I ask you what you think about international cooperation and exchange in your research field?” Academician Dakora replied firmly, “There can be no successful academic research without exchange and cooperation with colleagues around the world. To give a very simple example, sometimes you may not have a certain kind of equipment for complex experiments, and the best solution is to cooperate with someone who has such equipment and go to him to find answers to your questions.”

Since his student days, Academician Dakora has realized the importance of going out of Africa to learn and exchange with

是一些国际科技合作和交流方面的文章，请问您对自己研究领域的国际合作和交流有什么看法呢？”达科拉院士坚定地回答：“如果不和世界各地的同行们交流合作，就不会有成功的学术研究。举个很简单的例子，有时你可能没有某种用于复杂实验的设备，最好的解决办法就是与拥有这种设备的人合作，去他那里寻找问题的答案。”

从学生时代开始，达科拉院士就意识到了走出非洲与世界各国的同道中人学习交流的重要性。他坚信，与别国的同伴合作交流、去国外的实验室学习应该越早开始越好，这有助于开拓视野、掌握新技术。他曾到过美国、加拿大、澳大利亚等国家学习工作，即便是回到非洲后，也仍与这些国家的同行们保持着长期的合作关系。达科拉院士也鼓励自己的学生走出国门。他认为，发展中国家的学生如果只待在自己熟悉的实验室，不了解外面的世界，就很容易变得不自信，质疑自己学习的内容。当学生们从其他国家的实验室回来，他们会很兴奋，知道自己所做的事情和其他国家的同行一样，并没有落后，就会用更积极的方式对待自己的研究方向。

除了与非洲大陆以外的国家展开交流合作，达科拉院士与非洲大陆各国的同行们也保持着良好的交流合作关系。一家由银行赞助的国际热带农业研究所多年来一直资助他的研究，研究所总部在莫桑比克，他每次去莫桑比克都会去研究所拜访。如今，达科拉院士以前的学生们几乎遍布非洲大陆，他与非洲各个国家的合作也因自己的学生变得更加紧密。

达科拉院士没有完全把非洲学者放在寻求合作的位置，他表示，世界各国的学者与非洲合作的意愿也很强烈，尤其是在植物学和动物学领域，这得益于非洲的生物多样性。对比欧洲的土壤，非洲土壤中的微生物要丰富得多，非洲植物中大有研究价值。在动物学领域也是同样的道理，比如研究大象的欧洲专家也会专程到非洲大陆来和当地的

fellow scientists from all over the world. He firmly believes that cooperation and communication with peers in other countries and the study in foreign laboratories should be started as early as possible, which will help expand horizons and master new technologies. He has studied and worked in the United States, Canada, and Australia. Even after returning to Africa, he still maintained a long-standing relationship with his peers in these countries. Academician Dakora also encourages his students to go abroad. He believes that students from developing countries who stay in their familiar labs and do not know the outside world will become unconfident and question what they are learning. When students come back from labs in other countries, they are excited to know that they are doing the same things as their counterparts in other countries and are not lagging behind, and they will approach their research directions in a more positive way.

In addition to the exchange and cooperation with countries outside the African continent, Academician Dakora has also maintained good exchange and cooperation with his colleagues in various countries of the African continent. A bank-sponsored international institute of tropical agriculture has been funding his research for many years. The institute is headquartered in Mozambique, where he visits every time he goes there. Today, Academician Dakora's former students are almost all over the African continent, and his cooperation with various African countries has become even closer because of his own students.

Without putting African scholars exclusively in the position of seeking cooperation, Academician Dakora said that scholars from all over the world are also willing to cooperate with Africa, especially in the fields of botany and zoology, thanks to the biodiversity of Africa. Compared with European soil, African soil is much richer in microorganisms and of great research value. The same is true in the field of zoology. For example, European experts studying elephants also travel to the continent to cooperate with local institutions and researchers. Overall, cooperation with countries around the world is carried out in a harmonious and pleasant atmosphere.

“China-Africa friendship has a long history”

Referring to the China-Africa friendship, Academician Dakora sincerely said, “China-Africa friendship has a long history.” In his speech, Academician Dakora briefly reviewed the history of China-Africa cooperation. Back when the People's Republic of China was just founded, China and Africa established a close relationship, and Chairman Mao Zedong also mentioned that the African people are the brothers and sisters of the Chinese. China has been helping Africa to develop, and at the same time, countries on the continent have been

机构和研究人员展开合作。整体而言，与世界各国的合作都是在和睦愉快的氛围下进行的。

“中非友谊源远流长”

提到中非友谊，达科拉院士真诚地说：

“中非之间的友谊源远流长。”达科拉院士在发言中简单回顾了中非合作的历史，早在中华人民共和国刚刚成立时，中非就建立了紧密的关系，毛泽东主席还提到过非洲人民是中国人民的兄弟姐妹。中国一直在帮助非洲发展，同时，非洲大陆的国家也全力帮助中国恢复在联合国的合法席位，这是国际政治上一个非常重大的转折点。很难想象，没有中国加入的联合国今天会是什么样。中国经过不断的努力在联合国大会发出的声音越来越具有影响力，非洲有55个成员国加入了联合国，在联合国大会中的代表性也在不断增加。“这也得益于非中前辈们在联合国大会上所作的努力，我们现在属于‘前人栽树，后人乘凉’了。”达科拉院士开玩笑道。当今，中非友谊也在不断深化，涉及多个领域。仅以农业为例，中非合作便涉及作物种植、种质遗传、医用农作物、节水灌溉等多个方面。

达科拉院士非常看好中非合作的前景。他在论坛上提到，现在越来越多的非洲学生选择来中国学习工作，与中国人进行科技合作，中国科技部、商务部、教育部等部门都设立了中非留学生项目，让非洲学生来中国交流学习。达科拉院士认为，中非学生之间的交流有助于增进双方对文化、国情的互相了解，进一步推动未来中非在科技领域的合作。

达科拉院士与中国科学家的合作如今也已开花结果。他和我分享了一件自己与中国科学家合作的趣事。有一次，达科拉院士和一个由9名中国科学家组成的代表团来到非洲进行考察，中国科学家们想在非洲的一个国家建立中国研究中心。在去加纳北部的路

doing their utmost to help China to regain its rightful seat in the United Nations, which is a very significant turning point in international politics. It is hard to imagine what the United Nations would be like today without China's membership. China's voice in the United Nations General Assembly has become more and more influential through its continuous efforts. 55 African member states have joined the United Nations and their representation is also increasing. "This is also due to the efforts of our African and Chinese predecessors in the United Nations General Assembly. Our predecessors plant the trees in whose shade our generation rests." Academician Dakora joked. Today, China-Africa friendship is also deepening in many fields. In agriculture alone, for example, China-Africa cooperation involves crop cultivation, seed treatment genetics, medical crops, water-saving irrigation and many other aspects.

Academician Dakora is very optimistic about the prospect of China-Africa cooperation. He mentioned at the forum that more and more African students are now choosing to come to China to study and work in China and cooperate with Chinese in science and technology. Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Education of PRC have set up China-Africa student programs for African students to come to China for exchange and study. Academician Dakora believes that the exchange between Chinese and African students will help improve mutual understanding of culture and national conditions, and further promote future cooperation between China and Africa in the field of science and technology.

Academician Dakora's cooperation with Chinese scientists has now blossomed as well. He shared with me an interesting story about his cooperation with Chinese scientists. Once Academician Dakora and a delegation of nine Chinese scientists came to Africa for an investigation. Chinese scientists wanted to establish a Chinese research center in an African country. On the way to northern Ghana, they rested under a tree. Chinese scientists were curious where the water came from when they noticed water on a stone under the tree. In fact, it was oil from the African shea, also known as shea butter. This oil is edible and can also be used to make cosmetics and soap. It also has good medicinal value. Africans often use this oil on the bodies of newborn babies to protect their bodies from bacterial infections. Chinese scientists saw the prospect in it and reached a cooperation with the academician side of Dakora, deciding to set up a shea oil processing plant in Africa, and transplanted the trees of this species to Hebei Province, China. Previously, the epidemic slowed down the pace of cooperation between Chinese and African scientists, but with the implementation of China's liberalized entry policy, Academician Dakora believes that he will cooperate more closely with his Chinese partners.

上，他们在一棵树下歇脚，中国科学家发现树下石头上有水，便感到好奇，是哪里来的水。实际上，这是非洲酪酯树（shea）结出的油，也称乳木果油。这种油可以食用，也可用于制作化妆品、肥皂，还具有良好的药用价值，非洲人常用这种油涂在新生儿的身体上，保护婴儿身体不受细菌感染。中国科学家们看到了其中的前景，并与达科拉院士达成了合作意向，决定在非洲设立酪酯油加工厂，并将该品种的树移植到了中国河北省。之前，疫情放缓了中非科学家们合作的步伐，但随着中国放开入境政策的施行，达科拉院士相信，自己将会和中国伙伴们一道展开更紧密的合作。

“愿为中非友谊长存作出努力”

“我之所以选择和中国进行深度合作是因为非洲现在的一些问题，中国也遇到过并找到了有效的解决办法。正如今日的非洲，中国之前也面临粮食不足和粮食安全危机，中国已经成功解决了问题，并且能够有粮食盈余向其他国家出口。与一个有相似经历的国家学习是符合非洲利益的，因为向他国学习有益的经验比从零开始更高效，更容易帮助非洲解决当前的粮食危机。”达科拉院士强调了非洲与中国合作的必要性，“与欧洲和美国相比，中国与非洲在地理环境上的情况也更为相似。非洲有四大沙漠，而欧洲和美国更擅长开垦肥沃的土地，只有中国拥有丰富的沙漠开垦经验，因此从开垦荒地的角度看，向中国学习也是一个明智之举。”此外，达科拉院士还很赞同中国人的价值观，并且认为这些价值观值得非洲国家借鉴。例如，中国人从未殖民过任何一个国家，也从未主动与任何一个国家开战，这些价值观值得非洲国家学习。

数十年来，达科拉院长先后来华交流20多次，与中国人民结下了深厚的友谊，为中非科技合作和人文交流作出了突出贡献。2022年，达科拉院长获得了中国政府授予

“Willing to make efforts for the long-lasting friendship between China and Africa”

“I chose to cooperate intensively with China because there are problems in Africa right now that China has also encountered before and found effective solutions. Just like Africa today, China has faced food shortage and food security crises before. China has managed to solve the problems and has been able to have food surpluses to export to other countries. It is in Africa's interest to learn from a country with a similar experience, as it is more efficient to learn from another country's useful experience than to start from scratch and more likely to help Africa solve its current food crisis.” Academician Dakora emphasized the necessity of cooperation between China and Africa. “China is also more similar to Africa in terms of geography than Europe and the United States. Africa has four major deserts, while Europe and the U.S. are better at reclaiming fertile land. Only China has rich experience in desert reclamation, so it is also a wise move to learn from China from the perspective of reclaiming wasteland.” In addition, Academician Dakora agrees with the values of Chinese and believes that they are worth learning from African countries. For example, Chinese have never colonized any country, nor have they taken the initiative to go to war with any country. These values are worth learning from African countries.

Over the past decades, Dakora has visited China for more than 20 times, forged a profound friendship with Chinese people and made outstanding contributions to China-Africa scientific and technological cooperation and people-to-people exchanges. In 2022, Dakora received the Chinese Government Friendship Award, the highest award for foreign experts by Chinese Government, which is both a token of the Chinese Government's appreciation for Dakora's contribution and also an embodiment of the affection of Chinese people for him.

Academician Dakora believes that there will be closer academic exchanges and cooperation between Africa and China in the future. For him, Academician Dakora plans to deepen cooperation with China in food crops, climate change and other areas. He plans to establish the China-Africa Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation Alliance, through which he will try to conduct joint research to guide the future development of agricultural science, so that science and technology can play a greater role in solving Africa's food problems. Academician Dakora also hopes to further strengthen the construction of hospitals and other important infrastructure, so that China-Africa cooperation can benefit the African masses.

“China-Africa relations have been developing from the past to the present. Everyone is very friendly and enthusiastic. I really

外国专家的最高奖项——中国政府友谊奖，这既是中国政府对达科拉院长所作贡献的褒奖，也包含了中国人民对他的情谊。

达科拉院士认为，未来非洲和中国之间将会展开更密切的学术交流与合作。于他而言，达科拉院士计划深入与中国展开合作，在粮食作物、应对气候变化等方面与中国进行合作。他计划建立中非农业科学技术创新联盟，通过该联盟尝试进行联合研究，引导未来农业科学的发展，让科学技术在解决非洲粮食问题上发挥更大作用。达科拉院士还希望能够进一步加强医院等重要基础设施的建设，让中非合作惠及非洲群众。

“中非关系从过去到现在都在不断的发展，大家都非常的友好，非常的热情，我也非常喜欢中国的美食，所以每次来中国我都非常兴奋。我很高兴看到越来越多的非洲国家能够和中国合作，加入我们的科学院，让非洲在科学界能够发出更多的声音。同时，我希望非洲能同中国一道应对全球挑战。”达科拉院士讲话中谈到。

中非合作不断迈向新高度，在“一带一路”倡议中树立了平等互信、合作共赢、共同发展的国际发展范式，俨然已经成为“一带一路”的样板工程，也是引领中国国际发展体系建设，重塑主流国际发展体系，推动构建“人类命运共同体”的一面旗帜。愿中非友谊之树常青。■

like Chinese food, so I am excited every time I come to China. I am glad to see that more and more African countries are able to cooperate with China and join our Academy of Sciences, so that Africa can make more voices in the scientific community. At the same time, I hope that Africa can join China in addressing global challenges.” Academician Dakora expressed in his speech.

China-Africa cooperation is constantly advancing to a new height, setting up a paradigm of international development of equality, mutual trust, win-win cooperation and common development in the “Belt and Road” initiative, which has become a model project of the “Belt and Road”. It is also a leader in building China’s international development system, reshaping the mainstream international development system and promoting the construction of the “community with a shared future of mankind”. May the tree of friendship between China and Africa grow evergreen. ■