

# GEOCULTURAL COLLABORATION OF AFRICA-BRAZIL AND MUTUAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER BRICS

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## Abstract

*Geocultural synergies and complementarities among BRICS member-states in general and Brazil & African countries are focusing on the BRICS role in Africa's development. It defines how an integrated partnership between the BRICS nations and Africa can lead to sustainable economic development by Geocultural regional integration. The industrialisation projects should achieve a mutually beneficial outcome for BRICS and the Africa continent. Africa's growth rate of the past decade shows the enormous potential nurturing the immense consumer base. The export opportunities will be immense once they reach a certain level of development. The growth rate that Africa has attained is more than the result of the resource boom and is promising diverse long-term growth amongst these countries. These synergies have enhanced by recent BRICS expansions to 11 members, including Ethiopia, Egypt, Nigeria, and Uganda, under Brazil's 2025 presidency. NDB has approved "\$40 billion over 120 projects, including \$7 billion in Brazilian models for African renewables and agro-hubs". The Rio Declaration drives Brazil-Africa trade surges (such as \$169 billion in agriculture exports) toward sustainable mutual development by giving priority to AfCFTA integration, local currency commerce (which lowers costs by 5%), and Global South reforms. This dynamic collaboration uses a common anti-colonial past to promote fair development in a multipolar globe.*

**Keywords:** Development, Geoculture, Agriculture, Infrastructure, Climate Change, Terrorism.

## Introduction

The post 1990 world has undergone major and swift changes that highlight the need for corresponding transformations in global governance in all relevant areas. BRICS represents 43% of the world's population and 18% of global trade. Asia, Africa, Europe and Latin America adds to its transcontinental value and significance. The BRIC came to existence at the beginning of the international financial crisis of 2009 with the objective to change the world economy and register the representation of developing countries in the reform of the international financial institutions including the World Bank and the IMF. BRICS supports the increase of capital, under the principle of fair burden sharing, of the International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development and of the International Finance Corporation, in addition to more robust, flexible and agile client-driven support for African economies from multilateral development banks. The argument behind this reform is to address the rising market demand and building a strong economic architecture of the developing world. It is felt that emerging market economies of Africa have the potential to mitigate this financial crisis and can play an even larger and active role as engines of economic growth and prosperity on the globe. BRICS commits to work together with Africa towards reducing imbalances in global economic development and fostering social inclusion.

Post 1990, a number of African countries had accepted the electoral politics and strengthened democratic set up for people's welfare and planning for sustainable economic development. Africa supports a multipolar, equitable and democratic world order, based on international law, equality, mutual respect, cooperation, coordinated action and collective decision-making of all States. "The regional organizations of Africa such as COMESA, EAC, ECOWAS, SACU and SADC put forward their vision of supporting elected leaders democratically and reinforce it to all member-states. The BRICS Leader's summit held in New Delhi in March 2012" (Haibin, 2012:5) has already emphasized on a larger role for the congregation on the issues pertinent to governance and political coherence. BRICS during the third summit of 2011 declared, "Based on universally recognized norms of international law and in a spirit of mutual respect and collective decision making, global economic governance should be strengthened, democracy in international relations should be promoted, and the voice of emerging and developing countries in international affairs should be enhanced" (Sanya Declaration, 2011: Online). BRICS supported this change in Africa and support rule of international law, equality, mutual respect, cooperation, coordinated action and collective decision-making of all states. The regional organizations and the Africa Union (AU) condemn international terrorism and supported BRICS voice on all the international platforms including the UN General Assembly.

Africa is facing several challenges including lack of infrastructure (Rail, Road, Marine and ICT) & logistics, lack of finance and skill development. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic growth and poverty reduction. Conversely, the lack of infrastructure affects productivity and raises production and transaction costs, which hinders growth by reducing the competitiveness of businesses and the ability of governments to pursue economic and social development policies. "The deficient infrastructure in

Africa has undermined the growth by more than 2% a year, which has become a continental challenge” (Lakeemharan & Manji, et.al. 2020: Online). This challenge will overcome by requiring the finance of billions of dollar and it poses a question before us: who will finance it? The BRICS should put this issue before the member countries to initiate the appropriate policies and involve the private sector for infrastructure development in Africa. It is the time to assess how the private sector is responding towards it and is working under the concept of BRICS.

Infrastructure development in Africa will benefit mining, oil exploration and other sector. This makes Africa an attractive destination for BRICS investors. For instance, “the oil and gas exploration in east Africa (Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda) is the biggest source on the globe but lack of infrastructure (road, rail, pipeline, refineries, seashore collection centers and oil depot at seashore to concerned countries) in the region is the major obstacle” (Africa Renewal, 2025: Online). BRICS countries can take this initiative (*Resolution of COP 17*) to develop the infrastructure and exploration in the region and strengthen the real objective of South-South cooperation.

The BRICS individual member countries are working to enhance the agriculture sector in Africa. The BRICS needs to address a common policy for the development of agriculture sector in Africa that will take care of the lack of access to market, capacitating small-scale farmers to work for collective farming and developing PPP opportunities in this sector.

BRICS in Africa should work for transfer of technology and raise funds for green economy and clean energy to meet the climate change challenge. The use of biofuels (used in Brazil through *Jatropha* plantation) along with the oil exploration will explore the possibility of developing barren land into agriculture in Africa. It is the time to discuss the common concern and mutual understanding on different issues to meet the challenges of the economic crisis of 2009 and strengthen South-South cooperation.

Africa has opened its markets to attract the international trade and foreign direct investments. “BRIC was formed to work as per the WTO’s Doha Development and reinforce multilateral trading system in the developing world on the one hand and to implement the commitment of developed countries to spare 0.7% of Gross National Income for the Official Development Assistance” (Kumar, 2013: online). BRIC decided to put efforts in increasing assistance, debt relief, market access and transfer of technology for developing countries. Further, these efforts of BRICS will strengthen developing countries position in implementation of the Rio

Declaration, Agenda for the 21st Century and multilateral environmental agreements. The issue of transfer of technology for African countries is an indicator for long term paradigm of economic development. Africa has tremendous source of energy (oil, hydrocarbon & gas) and BRICS has decided to coordinate and cooperate in digging their natural resources to ensure stability and sustainability. BRICS keen to support diversification of energy resources and supply, including renewable energy, security of energy transit routes and creation of new energy investments and infrastructure in Africa. “The forthcoming BRICS summit carries the theme *BRICS and AFRICA: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization*” (Kumar, 2013: online).

### **Geocultural Collaboration between Africa and Brazil**

The concept of Geocultural connections between Brazil and Africa is a complex synthesis of geography, history, and culture that goes beyond simple political or economic relationships. This paradigm demonstrates how Brazil’s Atlantic-facing location and Africa’s proximity across the water created long-lasting linkages via centuries of migration, trade, and shared human experiences. Geocultural collaboration between Africa and Brazil originate mostly from the “transatlantic slave trade between the 16th and 19th centuries, which resulted in the forcible transportation of about 4-5 million Africans to Brazil the greatest receiver in the Latin America was the source of Brazil’s historical connections with Africa. Slaves from Angola, Congo, Nigeria, Benin, Ghana, and Mozambique worked on sugarcane fields and in gold and diamond mines during this time, which formed Brazil’s colonial economy on slavery, huge landownership, and foreign dependency” (Torquato & Cordani 1981: 156-158). Brazil was the last Western country to outlaw slavery in 1888, but slavery continued until the late 19th century, leaving a significant social and demographic legacy. According to recent censuses, about 55–120 million individuals, or more than half of the population, identify as African, making Brazil the country with the biggest African-descended population outside of Africa.

In places like “Bahia, Afro-Brazilian communities flourish, maintaining customs through Quilombos settlements established by vast slaves and cultural manifestations like Candomblé, Capoeira, samba, and Carnival. Brazil stands out from other countries in the Latin America thanks to the dynamic “Africanization” of Brazilian society” (National Geographic, 2019: online) fostered by this diaspora, which is seen in dance, music, spirituality, and daily life. The Lusophone African countries including Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, and Cape Verde speaks Portuguese

language that acts as a bridge for communication and identity. Brazilian Portuguese slang, proverbs, and musical styles like samba (derived from Angolan Simba) and for Martín, which mimic West African rhythms, all have African linguistic influences. During his 2024 Africa tour, Lula da Silva emphasized this clearly, “Africa is part of our history, our culture, our way of being, our way of speaking, our colour,” (Freitas, 2016: online) portraying it as essential to Brazilian identity. These developments solidify Brazil-Africa as the Geocultural leader of the BRICS, balancing ancestral links with hopes for the future and guaranteeing multipolarity not just as policy but also as lived solidarity for long-term success.

Geocultural collaboration between Africa and Brazil within the BRICS framework has progressed greatly, particularly with Brazil’s 2025 leadership culminating in the 17th BRICS Summit in Rio de Janeiro. “On July 6, 2025, the conference adopted the Joint Declaration “Strengthening Global South Cooperation for More Inclusive and Sustainable Governance,” which outlines 126 pledges in politics-security, economy-finance, and cultural exchanges” (PIB. 2025: online). This proclamation emphasizes the BRICS’ commitment to multilateralism, sovereign equality, and solidarity, while also expanding cooperation to new members and allies, particularly “African countries like as Egypt, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Uganda, in the midst of multipolar global developments. BRICS, which represents more than 43% of the world’s population and 18% of global trade” (PIB. 2025: online), is now emphasizing Africa’s role as a driver of fair growth by addressing infrastructural shortfalls, food security, and climate vulnerabilities through South-South synergies.

The Rio Declaration is a watershed moment, which incorporating AfCFTA for intra-African trade, BRICS partnerships in health (e.g., Partnership for the Elimination of Socially Determined Diseases), AI governance (Global South-led risk mitigation), and climate finance through the Tropical Forest Forever Fund and five-year Climate Framework these addresses Africa’s challenges. Despite hydrocarbon wealth, 2% of GDP is lost each year due to infrastructure gaps, young unemployment in agriculture, and energy access deficiencies. Brazil’s leadership promotes Geocultural bridges, including technological transfers in sustainable farming, digital infrastructure for skill development, and people-to-people contacts, building on the 2012 New Delhi Summits calls for democratic governance and condemnation of terrorism.

Recent BRICS framework expansions have significantly increased Geocultural collaboration between Africa and Brazil, transforming shared historical narratives, cultural affinities, and economic pragmatism into a

strong platform for mutual progress. Ethiopia and Nigeria's integration as full partner countries in January 2025, following Egypt and the UAE in 2024, strengthens energy and trade synergies by combining Africa's hydrocarbon wealth (for example, Nigeria's vast gas reserves and Ethiopia's geothermal potential) with Brazil's Petrobras expertise in deep-water exploration and sustainable extraction. These collaborations go beyond transactional agreements, fostering Geocultural bridges through people-to-people exchanges: Brazilian carnival influences reverberate in Nigerian festivals, while Afro-Brazilian heritage (rooted in transatlantic slave trade links) inspires joint cultural festivals and educational programs under BRICS' 2025 Rio Summit cultural pillar.

In addition to this, the integration of "the UAE and Saudi Arabia speeds up de-dollarization through local currency settlements, such as INR-Rial swaps and Real-Dirham mechanisms, which lower the transaction costs for Brazil-Africa trade like minerals and soybeans by up to 5% while signifying a decolonized regaining of financial sovereignty. Echoing anti-imperial efforts from Haiti's revolution to FRELIMO's Mozambican independence, this change celebrates Geocultural unity and is now directed toward "Local for Vocal, Glocal" trading paradigms that give priority to Southern voices" (Saudi Arabia, Marketing & Communication Group, 2025: online)

Here, fostering Geocultural cooperation is crucial to turning obstacles into unifying advantages. Beyond economics, joint BRICS-AU cultural diplomacy promotes trust through increased visa waivers, 50,000 scholarships in Lusophone Africa, and digital platforms that preserve Bantu-Portuguese linguistic heritage. For example, Nigeria-Brazil fintech hubs facilitate remittance flows in Reals/Nairas, thereby reducing diaspora alienation, while Brazil-Ethiopia "Green Heritage" programs connect Addis Ababa's rock-hewn churches with Salvador's colonial architecture in climate adaptation projects. By institutionalizing Geocultural forums (such as the annual Brazil-Africa-BRICS Cultural Summit proposed in the Rio Declaration), BRICS reduces military overspending through shared intelligence on terrorism (which has been unanimously condemned since 2011), facilitating migration through skill-matching portals, and redefining geopolitics as "civilizational dialogue," this all-encompassing strategy combats fragmentation.

### **Brazil-Africa as BRICS Partners for Development**

Both experienced struggle for freedom, justice and prosperity and resist the imposition of hegemony in the global setting. Neoliberal alliances

designed Affordable, Adaptable & Appropriate way in collaborating bilateral, trilateral and regional for their mutual benefits. The common feeling of partnership realizes on both sides and emphasizes on mutual partnership. Brazil and Africa has dominant number in the General Assembly of the UNO and BRICS needs full support from South America and African continent on different issues. The common issue for Brazil-Africa is the understanding of commitment to multilateral diplomacy with the UN playing the central role in dealing with global challenges and threats. Brazil-Africa needs a comprehensive reform of the UN including the restructure of Security Council, with a view to making it more effective, efficient and representative so that it can deal with today's global challenges more successfully. Brazil-Africa reiterates their importance in international affairs understands and supports their aspirations to play a greater role in the United Nations. China and Russia during the recent Summits of 2021 & 2023 had reiterated the importance they attach to the status of India, Brazil and South Africa in international affairs, and understand and support their aspiration to play a greater role in the UN. Brazil-Africa partnership serves the common interests of emerging market economies and building a harmonious world of lasting peace and common prosperity under the banner of BRICS. BRICS initiates the process of development in Africa through the UN Millennium Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). BRICS minimizes the consequences of the financial crisis in Africa and strengthening the MDGs through technical cooperation and financial support in implementation of development policies and social protection for African community. Brazil supports the technical cooperation in different areas to African countries. BRICS emphasizes during the latest submit and reiterates that 'they be met against the backdrop of developments and changes of contemporary global and regional importance; a faltering global recovery made more complex by the situation in the euro zone; concerns of sustainable development and climate change which take on greater relevance as BRICS approach the UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20); and the Convention on Biological Diversity hosted in Brazil and India respectively and the developing political scenario in the Middle East and North Africa are viewed with increasing concern' (Kumar, 2013: online). BRICS reflected its consensus to remain engaged with the world community addressing the challenges of global well-being and stability in a responsible and constructive manner. This paper discusses the possibility of Brazil-Africa under BRICS engagements to develop the bond of their integrated partnership, which will lead to sustainable economic development and bring common synergies and complementarities.

## **1. Africa's Infrastructure & Logistics, Lack of Finance & Skill Development**

BRICS serves as a major platform for cooperation in the infrastructure & logistics, financial and development fields including the training of skill development. BRICS initiates its engagement and cooperation with African countries through their regional organizations. Brazil strengthens the Africa partnership for common development and may act as catalyst for the advance BRICS cooperation in a gradual and pragmatic manner, reflecting the principles of openness, solidarity and mutual assistance. BRICS declared infrastructure development in Africa and its industrialization within framework of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Ian Taylor writes, "The New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) offers a platform to South Africa to lead Africa out of its present under-development and political chaos---continentally promoting the agenda of economic liberalization while keeping control of the African geo-politics" (Taylor, 2005: 87-88). Further, BRICS New Development Bank mobilizes resources for infrastructure and sustainable development projects in BRICS and other emerging economies and developing countries, to supplement the existing efforts of multilateral and regional financial institutions for global growth and development and set up a joint working group for further study, and report back in the coming submit.

## **2. African Agriculture and Poverty Alleviation**

Africa agriculture system today believes that there is a need to strengthen coordination and cooperation with BRICS member states including Brazil to improve food productivity while ensuring domestic food security and generation of income and jobs in rural areas. Africa is looking towards Brazil for comprehensive food productivity of farmers including smallholders by relying on scientific research and technology transfer, creating favorable environment for investment and sustainable utilization of agricultural resources, and promoting agricultural products trade to improve food access.

The meeting of Ministers of Agriculture and Agrarian Development of BRICS member-states had discussed ways of promoting quadripartite cooperation, with particular attention to family farming. The Ministers have shown their capacities in strengthening global agriculture sector and convinced to contribute towards Africa food production and food security. BRICS decided to create an agricultural information base system of the member-states, to develop a strategy for ensuring access to food for

vulnerable population, to reduce the negative impact of climate change on food security and to enhance agriculture technology cooperation and innovation. Further, Brazil needs to accelerate growth and sustainable development along with food and energy security, which are amongst the most important challenges facing Africa today and central to addressing economic development, eradicating poverty, combating hunger and malnutrition in many African countries. Creating jobs needed to improve people's living standards in Africa is essential. Africa possesses 25% of young human resource potential that needs technical training in different sectors including mechanical agriculture system. Brazil is already involved in providing training to this human resource in individual capacity and there is a need to develop this pattern on the organizational level. 'Agriculture is a strategic sector with a close bearing on social stability. As emerging economy, Brazil fully understand the concerns of African countries over food security, and sympathize with their afflictions in this respect, particularly the sufferings of the Horn of Africa from the most serious draught and food deficit in the past 6 decades. BRICS actively supports the global endeavor to combat hunger, and call on the international community to make all efforts in enhancing aid, and supports the United Nations in playing a coordinating role in preventing further deterioration of the crisis, especially through the FAO's Committee on World Food Security (CSF). Meanwhile, BRICS is committed to making best efforts to help African countries improve their food production capacity so as to enhance food security, particularly among smallholder farmers, through technical cooperation, policy dialogue, agricultural technology demonstration and transfer, personnel training, agricultural infrastructure construction and food aid, among others' (Chengdu, 2011: online). The enhancement of agricultural cooperation between Brazil-Africa is of great significance for ensuring African food security and sustainable agricultural development, eradicating poverty and achieving the UN MDGs. The BRICS Agriculture ACTION PLAN 2012-2016 has stated that 'development of a general strategy for ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable population has coordinated by Brazil in collaboration with other four countries. The reduction of negative impact of climate change on food security and adaptation of agriculture to climate change has coordinated by South Africa in collaboration with other four countries' (Chengdu, 2011: online).

### **3. Potential of Africa Energy Resources**

Brazil recognizes the oil, gas and hydrocarbon potential resources of Africa and feels that access to energy is of paramount importance to

economic growth with equity and social inclusion. Brazil provides a cleaner, more affordable and sustainable energy systems, to promote access to energy and energy efficient technologies and transfer of technology to African countries. Brazil aims to diversify Africa's energy mix and increase the contribution of renewable energy sources, and encourage the cleaner, more efficient use of fossil fuels and other fuels. Brazil supports African countries to the international cooperation in the field of energy efficiency. The production and use of bio-fuels technology especially in Brazil will share with the Africa to facilitate the use of renewable energy including bio-fuels training, R&D, Consultancy services and technology transfer. "In 2025, Petrobras bought a 10% stake in a South African offshore oil block (Deep Western Orange Basin) from Total Energies" (Ecofin Agency.com, 2025: online). This farm-in deal boosted the Brazilian company's presence in Africa. It shows Brazil is returning to oil exploration there, thanks to exciting new finds in Namibia and Angola. Simultaneously, "a Memorandum of Understanding with Sonangol of Angola in May 2025 initiated cooperative research and development for deep-water technology and biofuels, focusing on local content in offshore concessions to generate more than 5,000 jobs by 2027" (Hollands,2025: online). Petrobras-Namibia Energy Corporation agreements for integrated oil, gas, and solar projects advanced by the G20-hosted Brazil Africa Forum events in Rio de Janeiro, which projected \$2 billion in investments to electrify 10 million off-grid Africans via hybrid mini-grids.

Brazil introduced the "Amazon-Africa Energy Bridge," a flagship project that will channel \$1.5 billion in concessional finance for decentralized solar and wind projects throughout Sahel countries including Mali and Niger, at COP30 in Belém in November 2025. Brazil reproduced hybrid hydro-solar installations near Ethiopia's Grand Renaissance Dam, teaching 2,000 local engineers in turbine maintenance while increasing capacity by 300MW, based on the binational model of Itaipu Dam with Paraguay" (Global Energy Alliance,2025: online). By incorporating sugarcane bagasse for co-generation, this directly expands on biofuels technology transfer and reduces reliance on thermal plants by 40% in trial sites. Co-financed by Petrobras and Sonangol, Angola's Luanda Refinery expansion now uses prop pants from Brazil for hydraulic fracturing, increasing gas output from pre-salt analogues and spreading better fuel standards across the continent. A comprehensive framework for energy cooperation between Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, and expanding partners established under the BRICS Energy Ministers' Roadmap 2025-2030, which approved during the 10th conference in Brasília on May 17, 2025.

With milestones through 2030 including work stream evaluations and NDB financing synergies, it hosted by Brazil's Ministry of Mines and Energy and focuses on infrastructure, technological exchange, and just energy transitions in the face of global decarbonisation demands.

These collaborations open doors to energy sovereignty, enabling African countries to combine Brazilian creativity with their resources for mutual benefit. By fusing traditional wisdom with innovative solutions to illuminate homes and fuel dreams throughout the continent, collaborative innovation promotes resilient communities. Long-term mutual growth promised by strengthened relationships, which turn energy concerns into chances for global leadership and equitable development. The synergy between Brazil and Africa is a prime example of South-South solidarity, laying the groundwork for a more promising and sustainable future based on mutual respect and aspirations.

#### **4. The Issue of Climate Change**

Brazil and Africa commit to promote the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol to achieve a comprehensive, balanced and binding result. Both of them believe that the Convention and the Protocol provide the framework for international negotiations on climate change. It should be fair and effective in addressing the challenge of climate change, especially the principle of equity and common but differentiated responsibilities. Both believe in playing their part in the global fight against climate change. Both will contribute to the global effort in dealing with climate change issues through sustainable and inclusive growth and not by capping development. Both emphasize that developed country should be parties to the UNFCCC shall provide enhanced financial, technology and capacity building support for the preparation and implementation of nationally appropriate mitigation actions of developing countries. The bio-energy is environment-friendly and renewable in nature. Brazil-Africa agrees to develop bio-energy while ensuring food security by considering the factors of energy demand, environmental protection and sustainable development. BRICS takes note of FAO's analytical framework of Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS), as one of the instruments that may play a role in assisting the development of national bio-energy policy compatible with the national strategies of poverty reduction, rural development, local energy and food security. BRICS further acknowledges the importance of R&D on advanced new processes for the production of bio-fuels and the use of new, non-food and other plant raw materials for bio-fuel production as well as energy efficiency. Africa supports this stand of Brazil in

developing their agriculture sector for food security and uses their barren-land for the cultivation of *Jatropha*, a bio-fuel plant. Africa is looking towards Brazil advance sustainable agriculture technology to achieve the sustainable use of natural resources, land, water resources, and biodiversity in particular. Africa recognizes the advance scientific innovations of Brazil in the field of biotechnology in bolstering sustainable agriculture and food processing industry. When properly combined with other technologies and the traditional knowledge in food and agricultural production, biotechnology can greatly contribute to meeting the demand of the ever growing and urbanized population. Africa needs to strengthen this technology and should ready to work with Brazil exchange and cooperation in the biotechnology sector. Africa needs to develop the exchange program of agricultural human resources to Brazil, establishing research and development centers and joint laboratories, initiating joint research projects, and adopting joint graduate and post-graduate programs in agricultural research. It will develop Africa's human resources that excel in modern agricultural technologies, contributing to technology advances and agricultural development across the world. BRICS agrees to establish the *BRICS Strategic Alliance for Agricultural Research and Technology Cooperation* pool to address major challenges faced by the developing countries including Africa in agricultural technologies. BRICS Action Plan 2012-2016 for Agricultural Cooperation meant to address these issues of climate change as well.

##### **5. Issue of International Terrorism**

African Union and Mercosur condemn terrorist acts in all forms and manifestations. Both notes that the fight against international terrorism must be undertaken with due respect to the UN Charter, existing international conventions and protocols, the UN General Assembly and Security Council resolutions relating to international terrorism, and that the prevention of terrorist acts is as important as the repression of terrorism and its financing. In this context, both urge early conclusion of negotiations in the UN General Assembly of the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and its adoption by all Member States. Brazil is equally concerned with the recent terrorist activities in Mali and Algeria and showed their solidarity with the international community.

In order to enable real-time threat assessments throughout Sahel regions, Brazil and the African Union (AU) support increased intelligence-sharing platforms through trilateral organizations like IBSA (India-Brazil-South Africa Dialogue Forum), building on common commitments. In order to

improve interoperability and preserve the human rights criteria specified in UNSC Resolution 2396, Brazil's Armed Forces and AU standby contingents recently conducted joint exercises in 2025 that concentrated on urban counter-IED operations. "Brazil promotes AU-led capacity-building through the African Standby Force (ASF), promising to use its Portal da Transpar ncia anti-corruption model's technological knowledge to destroy terror financing networks connected to illegal mining in Somalia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Brazil sponsored an AU-MERCOSUR webinar series on de-radicalization in September 2025, utilizing its favelas rehabilitation projects to aid in the reintegration of young people in Mali's JNIM-affected areas" (African Security Analysis, 2025: online). Brazil advocates for block chain based tracking of small arms flows within BRICS frameworks, supporting the UN's Stabilization Fund for fragile nations and the AU's silencing the Guns project. These initiatives highlight a comprehensive strategy that prioritizes prevention through development assistance, such as "agro-security initiatives in Algeria, to address underlying issues like unemployment that fuel Boko Haram recruiting. Brazil's 2025 \$50 million commitment to the AU Counter-Terrorism Fund strengthens international cooperation and promotes robust border control from the Atlantic to the Red Sea" (African Union Charter, 2022: online). Brazil's collaboration with Africa in the fight against international terrorism is a prime example of a true partnership, combining practical assistance with a common goal. Brazil contributes to the development of Africa's ability to successfully avoid and respond to threats through cooperative training, intelligence sharing, and community-focused initiatives. This partnership addresses underlying issues like poverty and radicalism while upholding sovereignty and advancing human rights. Together, they build resilient societies, empower young people, and fortify borders. In the end, unification between Brazil and Africa turns obstacles into enduring security, opening the door for intercontinental peace, stability, and prosperity.

## **6. Financing Geocultural Bonds**

A key component of Brazil-Africa cooperation is the New Development Bank (NDB), which established by the BRICS countries in 2014 during the Fortaleza Summit in Brazil. It maintains the fair funding system into infrastructure and sustainable development projects that strengthen Geocultural and economic links. The NDB, which has its headquarters in Shanghai and an Africa Regional Centre (ARC) is in Johannesburg since 2017, has approved over '\$40 billion in more than 120 projects by 2026, with Brazil being the second-largest beneficiary (\$7 billion in 29 projects)' (Souto, 2025: online). Africa has received targeted support through South

Africa and outreach to countries like Egypt and Nigeria. This framework goes beyond traditional aid by focusing on non-sovereign operations, green bonds, and local currency loans (up to 30% of portfolio), which lessen debt loads and promote mutual reliance between Africa's resource-rich markets and Brazil's agribusiness expertise. "The \$1.2 billion for Brazil's State Grid expansions, based on affordable resources for African electricity networks, such as Angola's solar interconnections guided by Brazilian ProINFA knowledge, is an example of how NDB finance closes transportation, energy, and digital corridor gaps between Brazil and Africa. By 2025, ARC-driven loans totalling \$3.5 billion will finance NEPAD-aligned projects in Africa" (Souto, 2025: online) such as Mozambique's port improvements through trilateral agreements between Brazil and South Africa, which will improve trade flows of African minerals and Brazilian soybeans, and Kenya's Last Mile Connectivity, which is demonstrated after Brazil's Luz para Todos rural electrification. Together with \$500 million in agro-processing hubs that adapt Brazil's Embrapa technologies to African smallholders and increase yields by 25% in pilot zones, these projects make use of shared Lusophone heritage, Portugal's colonial legacy unites Brazil with Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau.

The New Development Bank (NDB) promotes Brazil-Africa partnership by providing equitable finance that is consistent with shared history and BRICS development aspirations. NDB sponsors transportation and energy projects that link Brazil's technical capabilities to Africa's requirements, promoting dependable commerce routes and electricity networks. These programs strengthen Lusophone links, allowing for smoother exchanges between Brazil and nations such as Angola and Mozambique. NDB's green finance supports climate-resilient agribusiness and renewable energy, applying Brazilian conservation practices to African environments. This encourages food security and environmental stewardship anchored in shared postcolonial experiences. The NDB sponsors scholarships, training programs, and policy discussions that strengthen people-to-people ties. Brazil's leadership in the bank strengthens Afro-Brazilian cultural contacts while also promoting economic cooperation. The bank's adaptable lending strategy overcomes conventional financial obstacles, opening the door for collaborative ventures and digital infrastructure. By highlighting South-South unity for inclusive growth, this strengthens long-term ties.

### **Challenges and Future Task**

BRICS needs to counter the emerging USA tariff dictation for their member states. There is a strong and genuine Geocultural concern in

rearranging member states trade and commerce viability and approach towards local currency for glocalization. De-dollarization and the initiation of either BRICS currency or stability of their local currency widely recognizes in the international trade and commerce today. BRICS member countries such as Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa, Ethiopia, Nigeria, United Arab Emirates (UAE), Saudi Arab, Indonesia, Iran, Egypt Argentina, Turkey, Malaysia and ASEAN countries such as Thailand, Vietnam should conduct trade in local currency among themselves, which consist of major trade market of the world.

BRICS vibrancy envisions the trade and commerce in their local currency and the entry of extended member states from five to ten members into the international trade market, strengthens this idea of local for global economy and nature of economic growth. The extended BRICS countries further strengthens the idea of New Development Bank currency. It will reduce the dependence on the USD and Euro and translate into a more balanced and South-South multipolar world economy.

Trading in local currency will align Brazil-Africa-BRICS strategic synergy partnership and offer a range of advantages for both exporting and importing nations. Trading in BRICS/local currency in Africa streamlines extensive imports and exports, reduces the need for frequent currency exchanges, mitigating exchange rate risk and save transaction fees and exchange rate differentials. This BRICS/local currency use will simplify the trade processes and reshape the South-South economic landscape in profound ways and will shift multipolar global economy in its favors.

Brazil-Africa-BRICS local currency trade will stabilize their economy, inspire confidence among trading partners, and proceed towards more economic reforms, trade liberalization and establish the mechanisms for seamless global trade enriches 'Local, Vocal for Glocal'. Prof. Kumar shares the increasing reach of INR and writes, "As more countries recognize the advantages of trading in Indian currency, it is plausible that momentum will continue to grow. The success of these initiatives will pivot on collaboration, infrastructure development, and effective risk management strategies, While the Indian Rupee may not replace major reserve currencies shortly, its role as an alternative trade currency is gaining traction and contributing to a more diverse and multipolar global economy" (EXIM Solutions, 2025). It will shift the 'Vibrant South' global economic landscape, enhances greater autonomy, reduces dependencies on USD & Euro, and strengthen bilateral to regional partnership between Brazil-Africa-India-BRICS.

## **Conclusion**

The rich resource of agricultural land of Africa must not engage for the lust of industrialists. The agricultural land should utilize in the benefit of small and middle segment of farmers. Brazil promotes the scientific cultivation and support African agricultural sector business model that provides environment friendly food for all, an economic support to farmers and protection from dangerous pesticides chemicals and harmful fertilizers. Brazil and Africa synergize their partnership and can reduce the global food security and eradicate hunger. This partnership should focus on the construction of low-cost housing, affordable health care and better education to Africa continent.

BRICS commits to MDGs as a core strategy in the international fight against underdevelopment, hunger and poverty. South-South cooperation is an essential and fundamental component of international cooperation for development, especially in terms of global, regional and country-level efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Brazil is an open-ended forum working as an instrument for addressing the political and economic issues of developing countries within itself and with the developed countries. Brazil-Africa builds on the common colonial backgrounds, the common cultural and ethnic lineages, relatively large and diversified economies, structural problems of poverty & inequalities and the socialistic background of the present political dispensations in all the five countries. Brazil has the largest black population outside the African continent and second largest in the world after Nigeria. Brazil is one of the closest neighbours of South Africa west of Atlantic. BRICS is having vast potential to establish rule-based market system in international economy. Along with it, the common problem existing in Brazil –Africa is poverty and inequality, which can be curbed through safeguard of agricultural and industrial interests on priority. The cooperation among BRICS states is moving from bilateral to trilateral agreements in specific areas of economy, technology, defence, space and civilian nuclear energy.

BRICS mission of bridging the digital divide through transfer of technology has responded well in Africa. The investors of Brazil with the help of digital transformation should promote the industrialization and digital infrastructure that will bring Geocultural socioeconomic transformation in Africa.

Brazil-Africa-BRICS concerns about the restructure of UNSC permanent membership. Along with it, the reform of international financial and economic multilateral institutions such as World Bank, IMF and European

Union Bank membership to the Global South is the prime concern of both of them.

Overall, Brazil-Africa consists of common concern and mutual understanding on different issues. Both will play an affirmative role to overcome this tariff dictatorship and strengthen South-South cooperation on mutual basis.

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