From fragmented space to spatial networks – islands development opportunities in a smaller world

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Goals

• To show how the affirmation of network space may contribute to re-center the position of, more or less isolated, little islands in a globalized world;

• To show how the new “spatial order” may represent an opportunity in terms of economic development;

• To use the examples of Macaronesia and the Azores to illustrate these development possibilities in the contemporary “spatial order”
I – An exploratory analytical approach: continuous space, network space and islands opportunities

1. Transition to modern Nation-states (XV-XVIII century) – affirmation of small islands in the context of global trade support (e.g. Cape Verdean and particularly Mindelo examples)

2. Modern Nation States (2nd half of the 19th century – 1960s) – affirmation of the continuous territoriality of Nation-States + progress in transport >> reduction of islands “visibility” and opportunities.

3. Nation-states “crisis” – regional pressures, global integration, affirmation of network space >> new opportunities for small “isolated” islands
I – An exploratory analytical approach: The rise of network society and economy (fragmented relations; economy of flows) – Viard, Castels II

**International Tourism**

Var. rate 1990-2005 of tourist flows – 84,2%
Var. rate 1990-2005 of world population – 22,8%

Tourism receipts - + 10,4% yearly between 1990-2005
GDP + 7,9% yearly between 1990-2004

**International Trade**

Exports - +6% yearly (1990-1999)
GDP - +2% yearly (1990-1999)
I – An exploratory analytical approach: The rise of network society and economy (fragmented relations; economy of flows) – Viard, Castels – I

Remittances and Foreign Direct Investment

Extracted from OECD (2003)

A very significant growth
- Remit. : Duplication in the 1990s
- FDI: increased 10 times in the 1990s
I – An exploratory analytical approach: spatial beneficiaries (the key dots of the networks):

Cities – “the world urban archipelago” (>50% of world population)
I – An exploratory analytical approach: spatial beneficiaries (the key dots of the networks):

Cities – post-modernity linkages in the “world urban archipelago” (the world internet traffic)
I – An exploratory analytical approach: spatial beneficiaries (the key dots of the networks):

... the geographical archipelagos (islands and small islands)

Islands participation in migrants transfers (first 10 countries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%PIB</th>
<th>Remit./per capita</th>
<th>Economic relevance of remittance flows and increasing relevance of tourism – global variation of tourists between 1990 and 2000 was 57%; in Oceania was 77% and in Oceania+Caribe was 58,4%.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>41,9 Israel</td>
<td>583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cisjord. &amp; Gaza</td>
<td>36,7 Tonga</td>
<td>563</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesotho</td>
<td>25,8 Barbados</td>
<td>512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>24 Jamaica</td>
<td>510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cape Verde</td>
<td>23,3 Jordan</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>22,8 Cisjord. &amp; Gaza</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>18,4 Malta</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosnia</td>
<td>18,4 Cape Verde</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guyana</td>
<td>18,2 Croatia</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>16,7 El Salvador</td>
<td>317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albania</td>
<td>15,6 Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FYRMacedonia</td>
<td>15,2 Slovenia</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II – Macaronesia and Azores opportunities in the context of this “new spatial order”, where network space prevails
Macaronesia – an “archipelago of archipelagos” directly connected to main centers in Western Europe, America, and West Africa.
But...

- The Macaronesia “idea” is a “project” still without a strategy;

- An unarticulated insular space where barriers seem to be stronger than links
  - 3 autonomous regions that depend on Nation-states and on... Brussels,
  - 1 independent state... outside EU
  - absence of a free trade and free circulation area involving Cape Verde (strong political restrictions apply)
  - limited co-operation (higher education and scientific projects – bio-geographic space...; tourism... but sometimes only the European partners as in the case of SIET-MAC Interreg III Project)
Contrasted archipelagos – more remarkable the economic gap between Cape Verde and the other 3 regions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Canary Isl.</th>
<th>Madeira</th>
<th>Azores</th>
<th>Cape Verde</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita (euros)</td>
<td>18300</td>
<td>15100</td>
<td>12000</td>
<td>2300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>2000000</td>
<td>245000</td>
<td>243000</td>
<td>470000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (million Euro)</td>
<td>36564,3</td>
<td>3651</td>
<td>2890</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources: Regional Statistical Institutes for Azores, Canary Islands and Madeira; Instituto Nacional de Estatística de Cabo Verde.
Constructing Macaronesia I
Tourism – cooperation or competition?

Canary Isl.  Madeira  Azores  Cape Verde

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to GDP</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>9,8</td>
<td>1,8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Employment in tourism</td>
<td>14,1</td>
<td>10,7</td>
<td>6,1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nights slept (1000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5632,8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1432,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hosts (1000)</td>
<td></td>
<td>5554,6</td>
<td>864,8</td>
<td>312,9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual variation rates of tourists or hosts

Canary Islands (1993-2000) – 4,5%
Cape Verde (2000-2005) – 12,2
Madeira (1991-2005) – 6,0%

In the three cases, as in many other islands, tourism has been assumed as an economic development strategy.
Constructing Macaronesia II – what about international migration?

Common elements...

A transition from emigration to immigration

- Azores – 2834 in 1995; 3956 in 2006
- Madeira – 2662 in 1995; 5628 in 2006
- Cape Verde – 4261 in 1990; 4661 in 2000 (foreign population – census data)

...
Constructing Macaronesia II – what about international migration?

Common elements...

- An emigration story that, in several issues, shares the same social processes and the geographical spaces – some commonality in the “migratory archipelagos” -, especially in the cases of groups belonging to the “Lusophone migratory system” (e.g. the relevant presence of CapeVerdeans and Azoreans in New England, Angola as a “colonial” destination for all Lusophone groups, Lisbon as a “convergence” place and even..)

- Some vulnerability to migratory pressures from the South associated to the geographical position (Canary Islands ++; Cape Verde +; Madeira +?; Azores (-) )
Constructing Macaronesia II – what about international migration?

Common elements...

...can lead to common policies and co-operation?

- Flows management and labour market integration (Cape Verdeans are present in the 4 archipelagos...);

- Co-operation in control and co-development (the MIRAB and its alternatives – Bertrand and Waters, 1985; Lee 2005 -)

Alternative models, namely PROFIT (Baldacchino, 2006) or SITE (McElroy, 2006).

Cape Verde (MIRAB model – Oberst & McElroy, 2007)... but eventually in transition to PROFIT-SITE?). Canary Islands, Azores and Madeira seem to be out of the MIRAB model... (further testing).
And the near future...?

The present context of crisis, associated to the end (?) of neoliberal cycle, involves:

- Petrol high price rise with eventual consequences over transport, including air transport...

Open markets and speculation, considered together, may justify new attitudes from the governments, such as neo-protectionist measures or higher interventionism (not just regulation...)

-Does this mean a return (or a partial return) to the dominance of continuous space structures? Will we soon get back to “territories”? ... and to a reduction to the opportunities of insular spaces (the decline of the PROFIT-SITE opportunities structure?) In this context, it is better to be... a ultra-periphery...