Bissau and Lisbon Declarations: Global *Lusofonia*?

Luís Brites Pereira

IICT/ATCG&G

What is global *lusofonia*?

- **Refers to be CPLP's contribution to the global partnership on development**, underpinned by its **2006 Bissau declaration**, which commits member states to:

1) **increased mutual knowledge,** so as to identify solutions to common development challenges.

2) **greater inter-governmental and regional cooperation**, so as to better achieve the MDGs → implies an *historical/cultural* as well as a *geographical* notion of cooperation.

…and the Lisbon Declaration?

- Refers to the conclusions of the "**Science for Global Development**" workshop, held in Lisbon on Sept. 29-30, under the auspices of the CGIAR, UNU and research institutions in Portuguese-speaking countries, which:

1) Recognizes **common challenge of learning to use science for sustainable development**, *through joint endeavors*, based on effective governance from inclusive economic globalization.
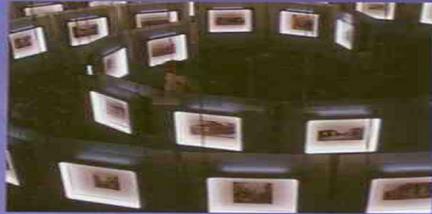
…and the Lisbon Declaration?

2) Maintains that governance responses to globalization are more likely to promote sustained development if they are rooted in **local culture**, and that **shared values** are critical for fostering cooperation based on trust and mutual accountability (cf. MDG8).

- **Specific proposals:**

  a) Encourage countries to reassess their reward structure for talent so as to develop their human capital, within the frame of increased mobility of talent;

…and the Lisbon Declaration?

b) Encourage countries to devise common set of indicators to monitor national Higher Education, Science, Technology and Innovation systems, thereby contributing to more effective national &regional governance;

c) Advocate the creation of an international forum devoted to S&T for development associating, on a voluntary basis, governmental & non-governmental bodies, and other interested institutions for further insight on these issues.
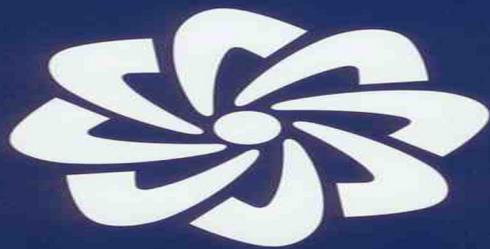
Sources & challenge

- IICT (2008):
  - paper & presentation by J. B. Macedo at "Science for Development" workshop;
- IICT (2007):
  - presented (together with paper by J.-P. Contzen) at CPLP *Development Days*,
  - lists obstacles to six CPLP/ACP reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDG).
- CPLP (2007):
  - Challenge: CPLP remains unknown in member countries - even though it seeks to "deepen the mutual friendship" amongst them.

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CPLP

10 ANOS DA CPLP
Comunidade dos
Países de
Língua Portuguesa

Response

- **Promote "mutual knowledge"**

Think, Communicate and Act in Portuguese: 10 years of CPLP (CPLP, 2007), which aims at **increasing knowledge** among the citizens of member-states.

Table 1 MDG for CPLP

Indic	1 pov	1 hg	2 schl	3 rat	4 <5m	5 mm	6 dis	7 wat
A	◀	■	■	■	■	■	◀	■
B	●	▶	●	●	■	■		■
CV	◀	▶	●	●	■	●		▶
GB	■		▶	■	■	■	■	●
M	■	■	■	▶	■	■		■
STP	◀		◀		■	◀	■	
TL	▶	▶			■	■	●	▶
% sat	28	42	14	42	0	14	28	42

key   achieved ●   on course ▶   weak progress ■   regressing ◀

1 pov   % people whose income < $1/day (goal 1)

1 hg   % children <5 who suffer from hunger (goal 1)

2 schl   net primary schooling rate (goal 2)

3 rat   ratios of girls to boys in primary education (goal 3)

4<5m   <5 mortality rate (goal 4)

5 mm   maternal mortality ratio (goal 5)

6 dis   prevalence of malaria (A, STP), HIV (GB) or tuberculosis (TL) (goal

7 wat   % population using an improved drinking water source (goal 7)

 Note: satisfactory=achieved+on course Source: IICT (2007a)

WBI governance indicators

- Comparative governance indicators have been widely used in the allocation of Official Development Assistance.

- Table 2 reports six usual ones for CPLP members and their reference group, relating to:
  - freedom and accountability (FREE),
  - stability and absence of violence (STAB),
  - government efficiency (EFFIC),
  - quality of regulation (QUAL REG),
  - quality of justice (JUST),
  - control of corruption (CORR).

Table 2 Governance indicators in CPLP countries (compared to benchmark)

	FREE	STAB	EF GV	Q REG	JUST	CORR
Brazil (BRIC)	Blue (Yellow)	Blue	Blue	Blue (Yellow)	Green	Blue
Angola (SSA)	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
CVerde (SSA)	Blue (Yellow)	Blue (Yellow)	Blue (Yellow)	Blue	Blue (Yellow)	Blue (Yellow)
Guinea-B (SSA)	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Moz (SSA)	Green	Green (Yellow)	Green	Green	Green	Green
STPrínc (SSA)	Blue (Yellow)	Blue (Yellow)	Green	Green	Blue	Blue
Timor (APacific)	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Portugal (EU)	Green	Blue	Green	Green	Green	Green

Note: Blue above, Green below, Yellow positive; Source: IICT (2007a)

Table 5 Governance indicators in fragile states				
	Total	**%**	**CPLP**	**%**
Civil War	16	52%	A/GB	67%
Conflict	7	23%	TL	33%
Minor Conflict	8	26%		0%
Stability	**31**	100%		100%
Top 20%	14	19%		0%
80%	15	21%	M	20%
60%	15	21%	CV/STP	40%
40%	15	21%	A	20%
Bottom 20%	14	19%	GB	20%
Capacity	**73**	100%		100%
Top 20%	15	21%	CV/TL/STP	50%
80%	14	19%	M	17%
60%	15	21%	GB	17%
40%	14	19%		0%
Bottom 20%	14	19%	A	17%
Legitimacy	**72**	100%		100%
Source: IICT (2007a, Annex 3) with data from Weinstein et al (2004)				

Fragile and diverse but legitimate

- New aid model based on budget support and result conditionality cannot be applied to countries with weak institutions (often due to actual or latent conflicts).
- Need for new and imaginative use of combined political, technical, financial and sometimes military resources
- Need to engage with civil society and non-state actors
- Weinstein et al (2004), in a report to the US Congress, classified the 6 ACP CPLP countries.
- **Table 5 shows these as less stable and less efficient but more legitimate than the average.**
- Such greater legitimacy cannot be ascribed to the political and diplomatic dialogue carried out by CPLP in some of these countries because of the lack of mutual knowledge combined with divergence, dispersion and diversity (3D).

Divergence, dispersion, diversity

- Figure 1 shows higher volatility in PALOP GDP per capita (in thousands of 1990 dollars) than in SSA with catching up now being observed.
- The GDP per capita of Portugal, CPLP and world averages from 1950 until 2013, using the forecasts from the latest *World Economic Outlook* are shown in Figure 2. They show divergence on two counts:
  - the most impressive growth rate in CPLP has been Portugal's, which was the richest to begin with
  - CPLP overall has grown slower than the world average.
- Figure 3 shows the average distance between capitals or main city and illustrates the geographical dispersion of CPLP member states.
- **Implication**: If strength of CPLP is diversity, need mutual knowledge
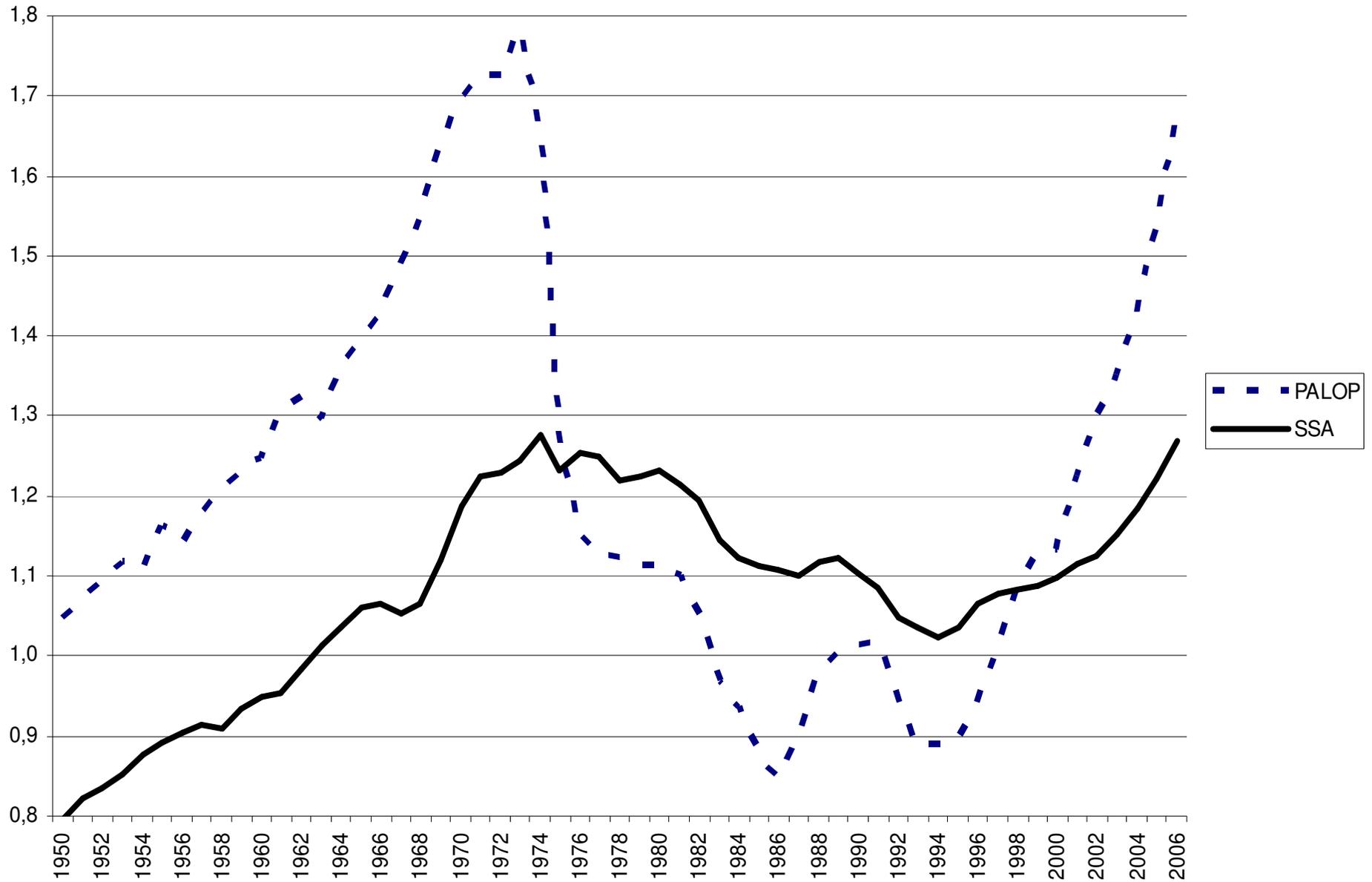
Figure 1 Volatile PALOP (1990$K)

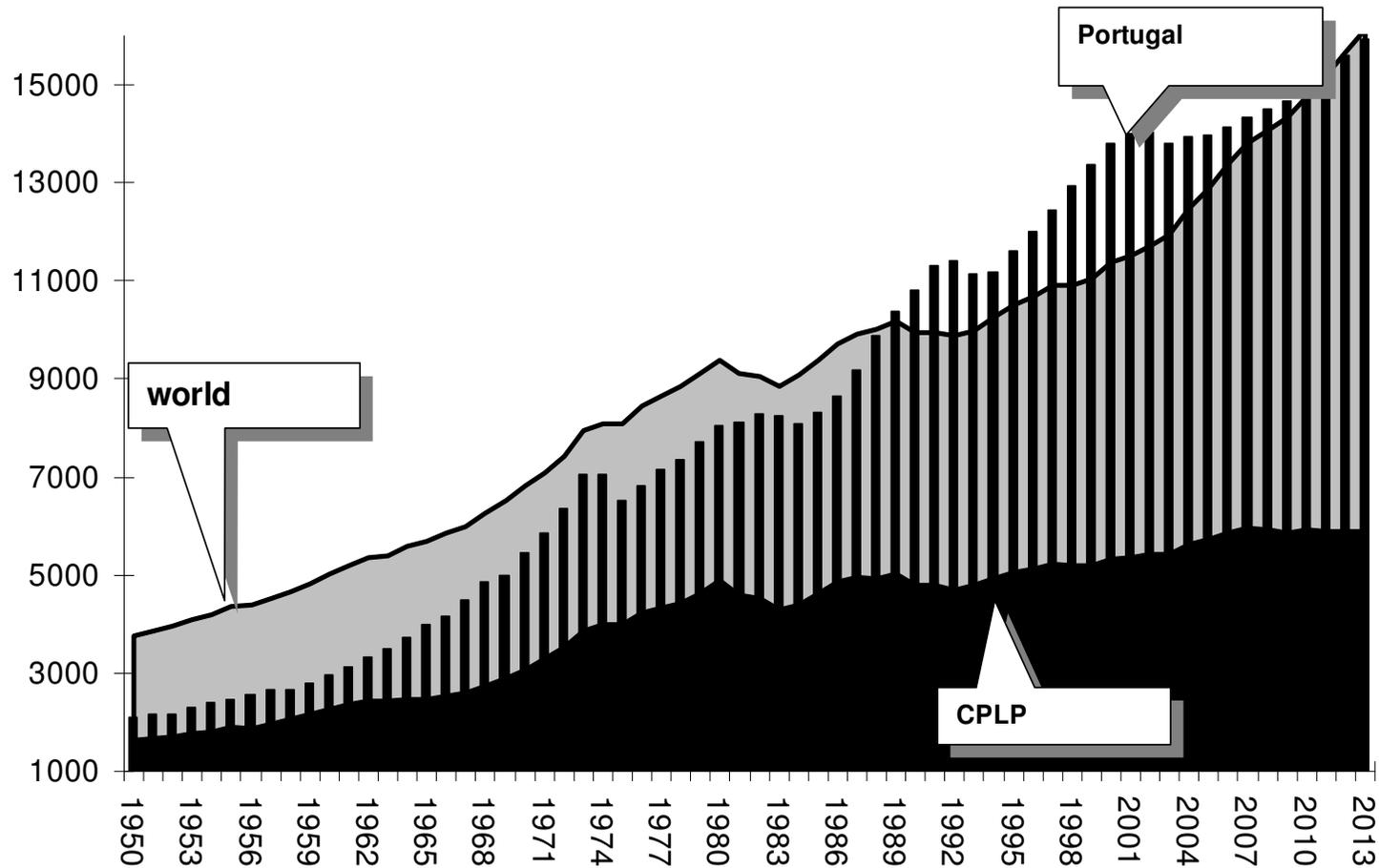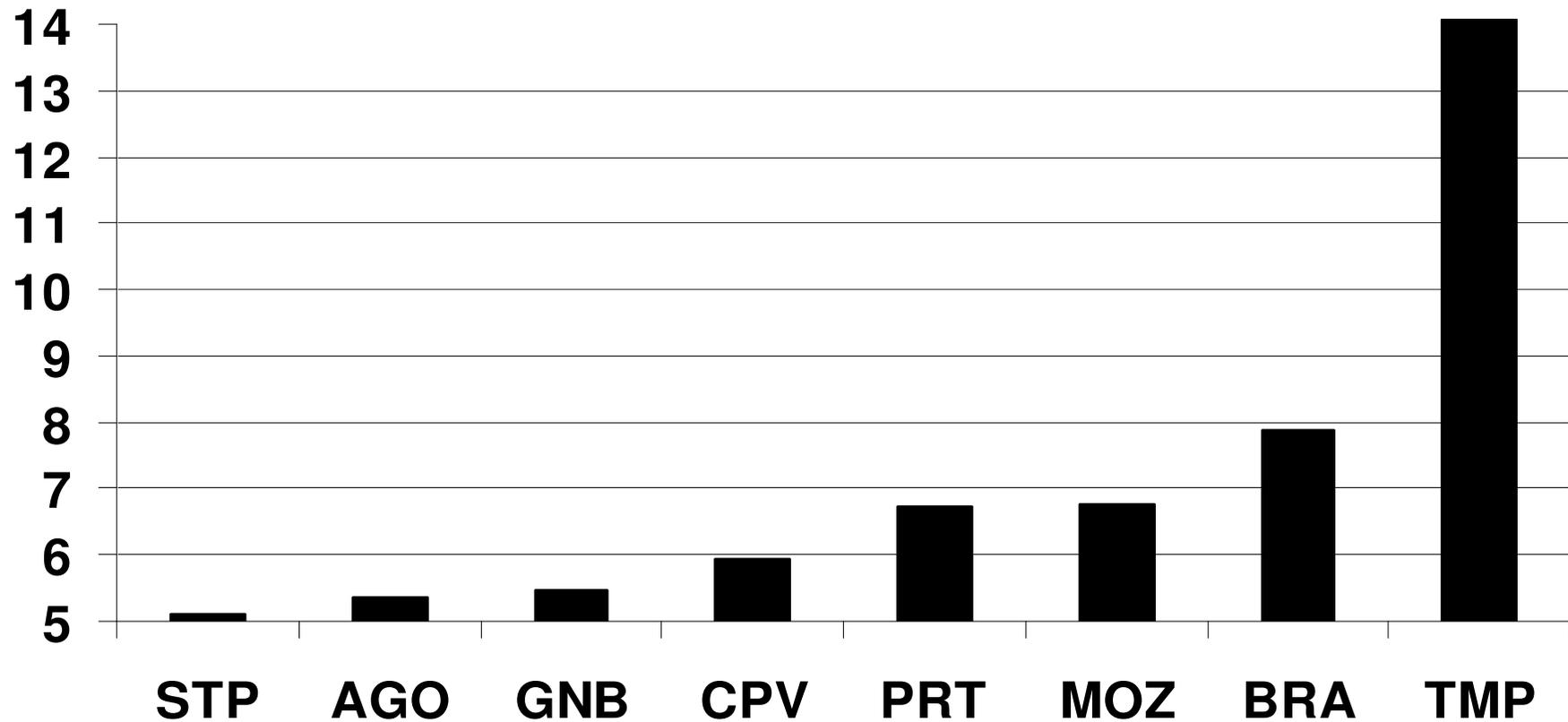**Figure 2 GDP per capita in 1990$ Portugal, CPLP and world average**

Figure 3 Average distance between CPLP capitals or main city

Moving toward global *lusofonia*

- CPLP has been largely absent in the international development community, in relation to
  - Commonwealth
  - *Francophonie*
- Even the corresponding expression *lusofonia* continues to be divisive.
- **Q**: What is the potential of culture-based multilateralism?
- **A**: Depends on mutual friendship and mutual knowledge – but more on the latter
- **Implication: Need an economic and business dimension, as well as a science one.**

Thank you for your attention

Luís Brites Pereira
IICT/ATCG&G

Email: cgg@fe.unl.pt