

Moçambique 2003

Uma avaliação do potencial
de conflito

Conflict facilitating



Structural Facilitators

Colonial history

- **Economic and social structure**
- **One-party political model**
- **War of independence**

Post-colonial history

- **Political system and authoritarian political culture**
- **Civil war experience**
- **Economic decline**

Dynamic Facilitators

- **Political exclusion and distrust**
- **Intolerance and potential for violence**
- **Inadequate electoral system**
- **Corruption**
- **Economic and social crisis**

Structural Inhibitors

Dynamic Inhibitors

- **Positive peace results**
- **Economic Growth**
- **International support**
- **Regional context**
- **Economic and social benefits**
- **Fundamental rights and freedoms**
- **Civic education & participation**
- **Weak armed forces**
- **Democratic institutions/political legitimacy**



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Dynamic Inhibitors

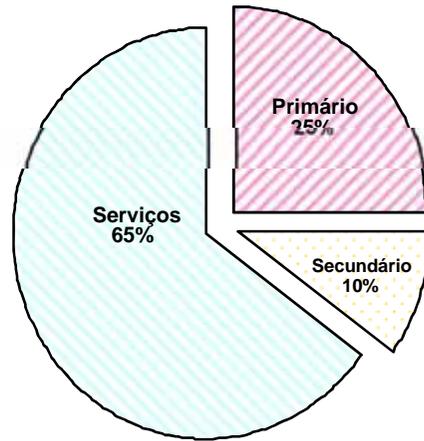
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Conflict Inhibiting

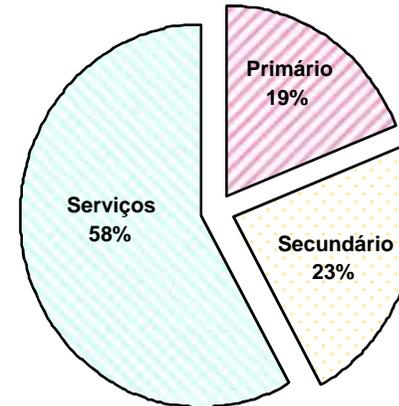
Estrutura económica no fim do período colonial

Gráfico 6a. Origem do PIB, Moçambique 1962



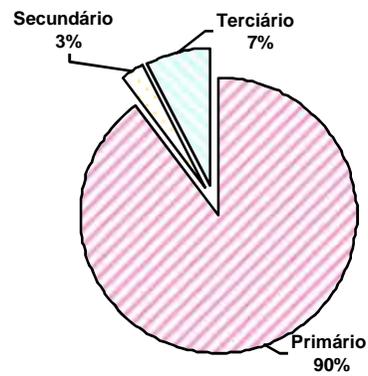
Fonte: III Plano de Fomento, 1968: 25

Gráfico 6b. Origem do PIB, Moçambique 1973



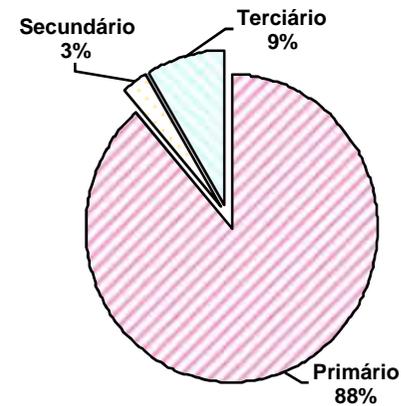
Fonte: III Plano de Fomento, 1968: 25

Gráfico 6c. Distribuição da população ocupada, Moçambique, 1962



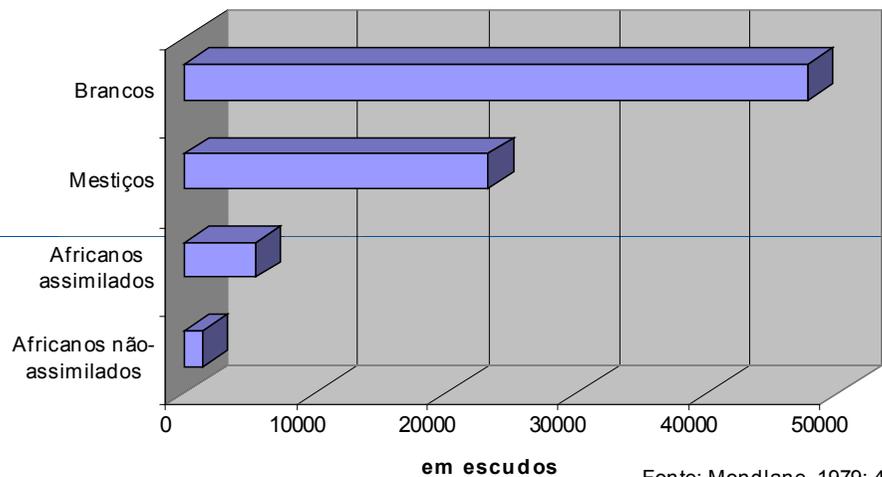
Fonte: IV Plano de Fomento V. 8, 1973: 4

Gráfico 6d. Distribuição da população ocupada, Moçambique 1970

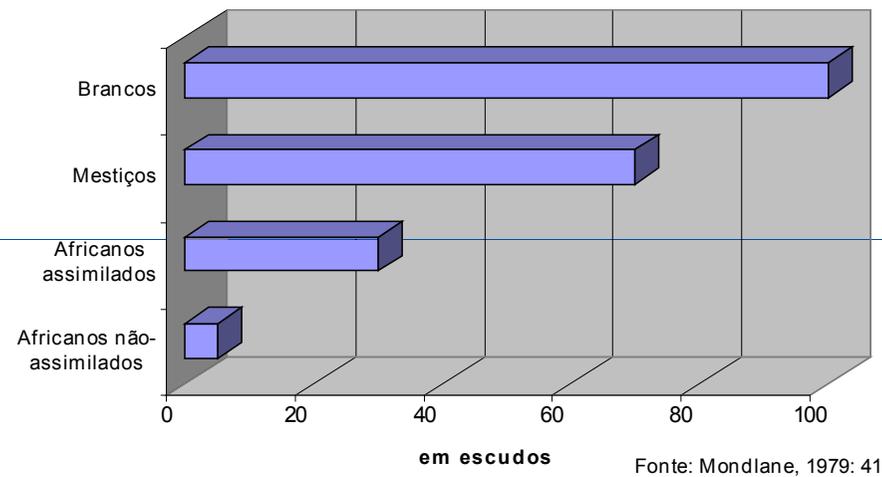


Fonte: IV Plano de Fomento V. 8, 1973: 4

**Gráfico 5a. Salário agrícola anual, Moçambique
década de 60**

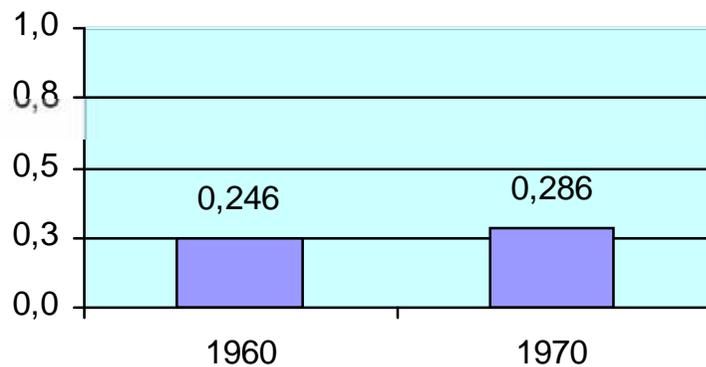


**Gráfico 5b. Salário industrial anual, Moçambique
década de 60**

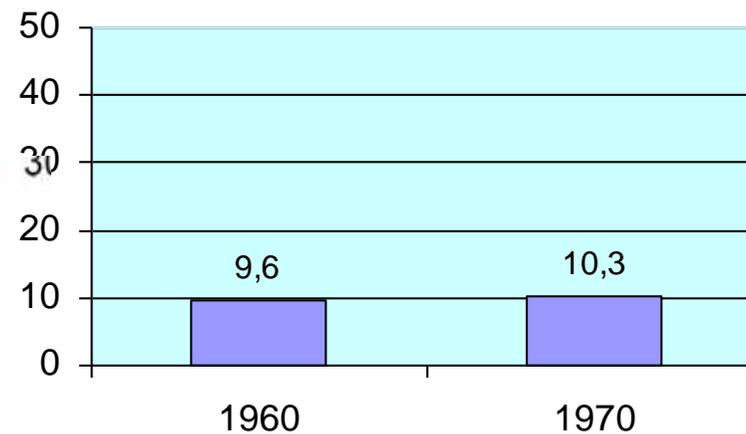


Painel 1: Desenvolvimento Humano em Moçambique, 1960-1970

IDHM- Índice de desenvolvimento humano, 1960-70

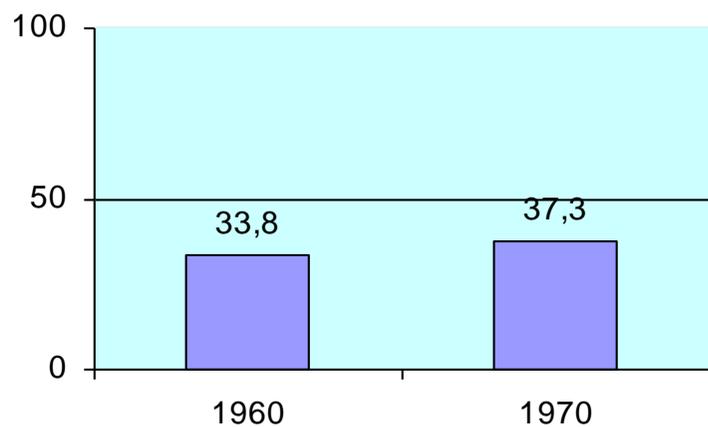


Taxa de alfabetização, 1960-70



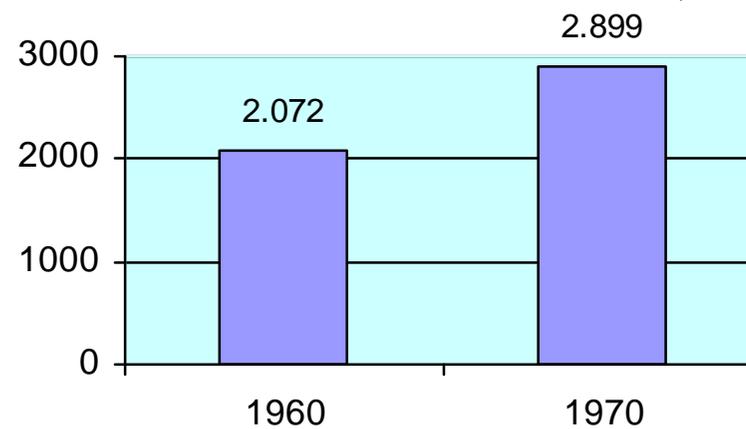
Esperança de vida, 1960-70

em anos



PIB real per capita, 1960-70

\$PPP



Conflict facilitating



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- Political exclusion and distrust
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Conflict Inhibiting

Modelo político monopartidário

- Regime fascista desde 1928
- Cidadania restrita até 1961
- Baixo nível de educação e fragmentação das elites nacionais
- Ausência de campo para a expressão do movimento nacionalista no interior do sistema colonial
- Ausência de experiência de práticas democráticas (organização, voto, etc.)

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Conflict Inhibiting

Luta pela Independência

- **Anticolonialismo, elites nacionalistas e partido único em África**
- **Estado neopatrimonialista**
- **A formação e o percurso da Frelimo**
- **A Frelimo: único e legítimo representante do Povo Moçambicano (OUA)**

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Conflict Inhibiting

Sistema e cultura política autoritária

- **Marxismo-leninismo e partido único**
- **Eliminação de todas as formas autónomas de organização social**
- **Modernização e controle da população**
- **Continuidade do Estado em relação ao período colonial**

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Conflict Inhibiting

Guerra Civil

- **Confrontação regional com os regimes “brancos”**
- **Oposição armada e marginalidades sociais**
- **O horizonte político da Renamo**

Conflict facilitating



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Conflict Inhibiting

Declínio económico

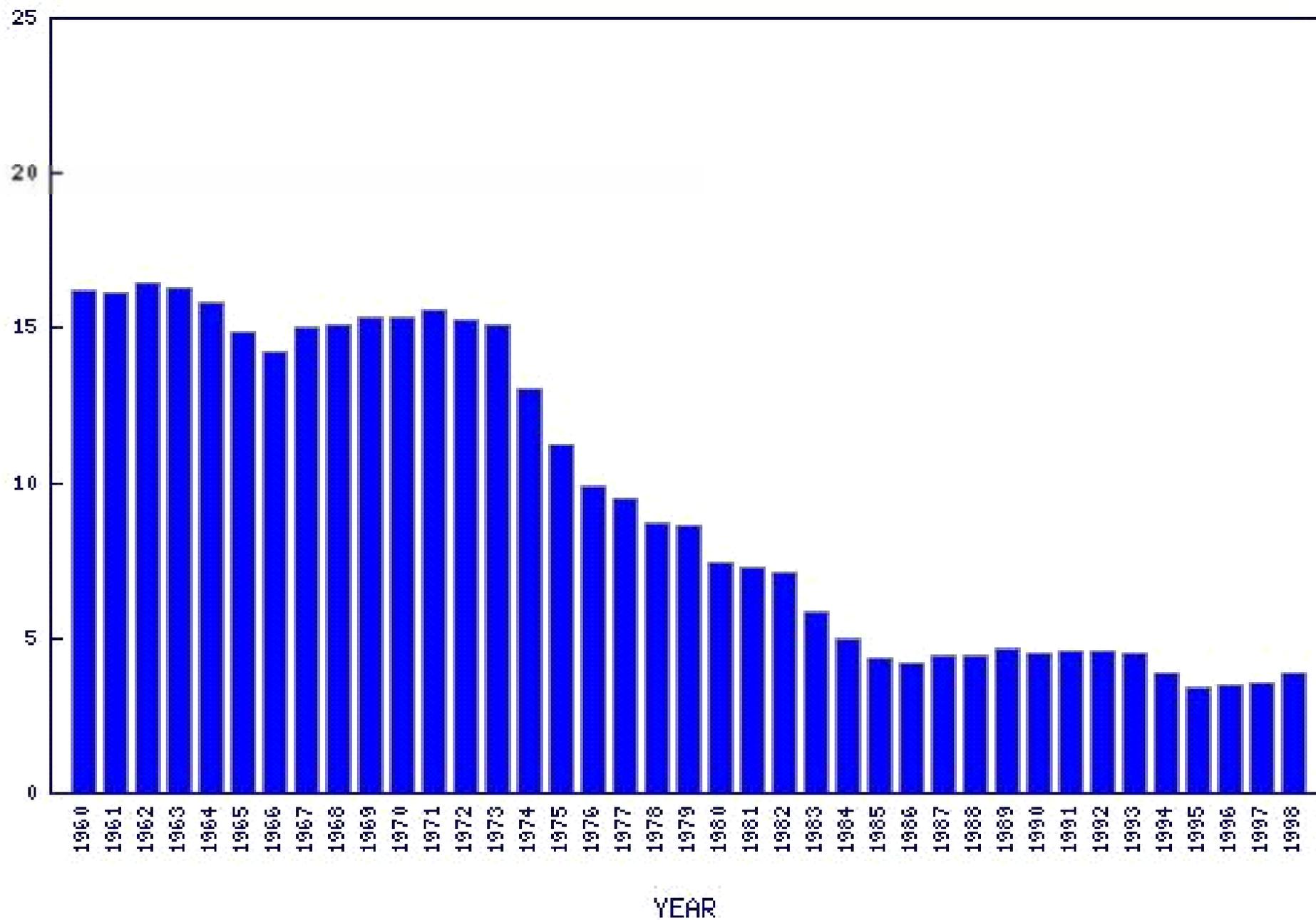
PIB real per capita de Moçambique, 1960-1998

(Chain Method, PPP 1996 prices)



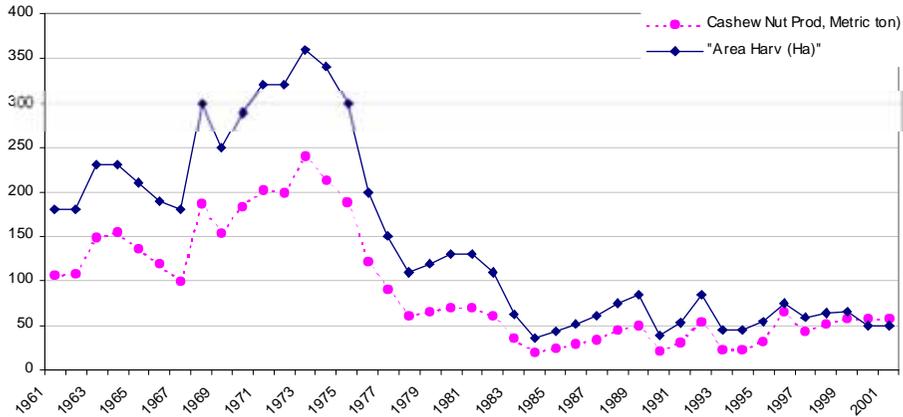
Source: PWT5.6

PIB per capita de Moçambique em Relação aos Estados Unidos

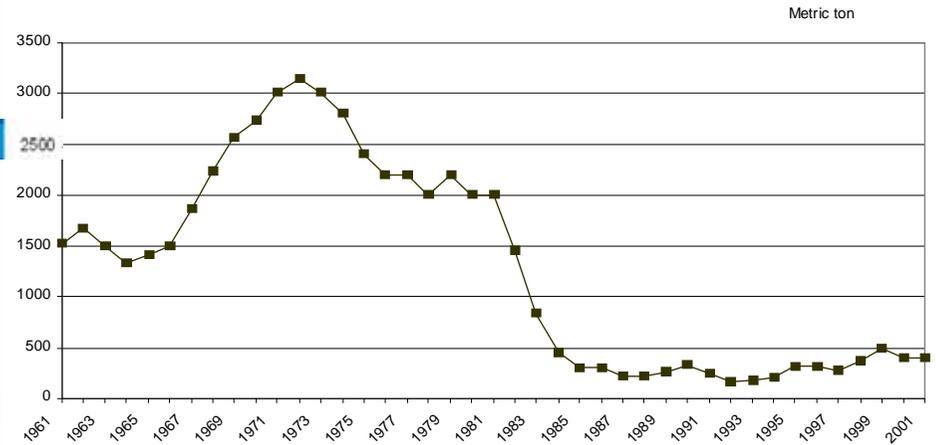


Four products: cashew, sugar, tea, maize

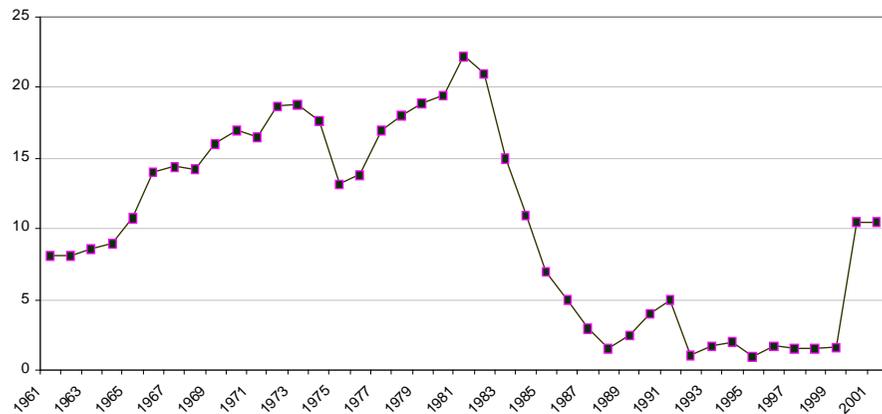
Cashewnut Production and Area Harvested, 1961-2001



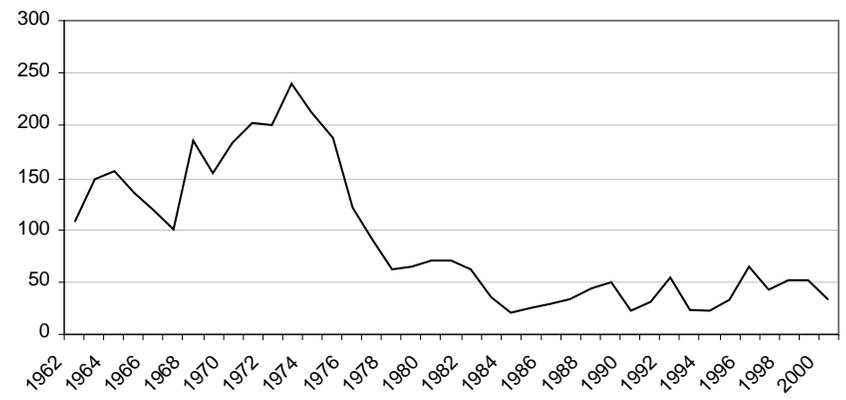
Sugar cane, 1961-2001



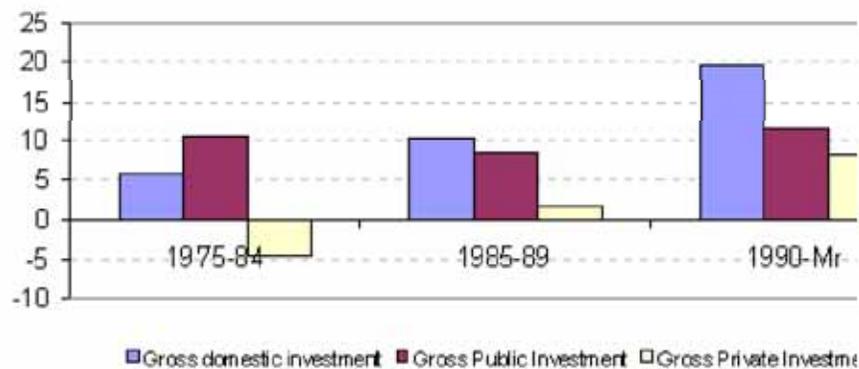
Tea Production, Mozambique 1961-2001



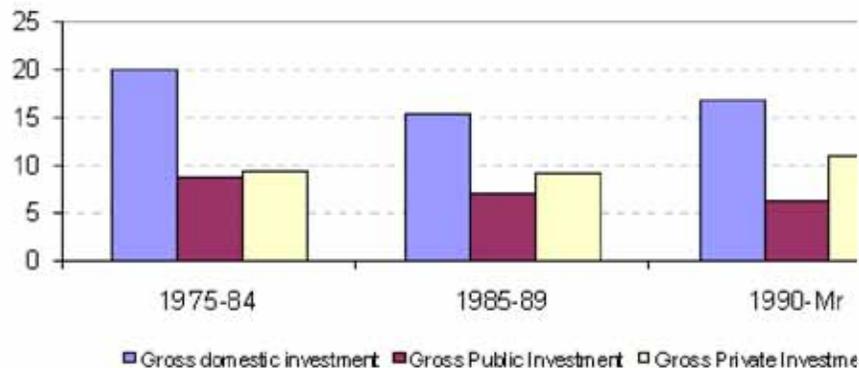
Maize Production in metric tons, Mozambique 1961-2001



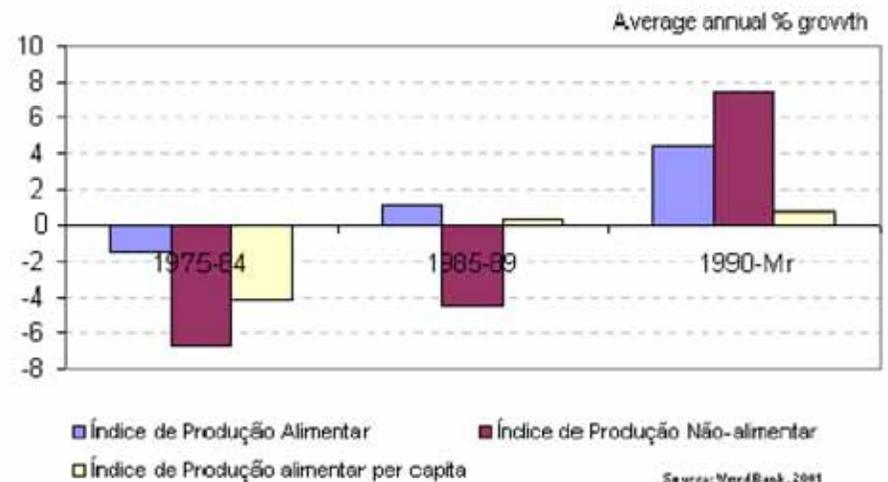
Gross investments as a percentage of GDP: domestic, public private, Mozambique



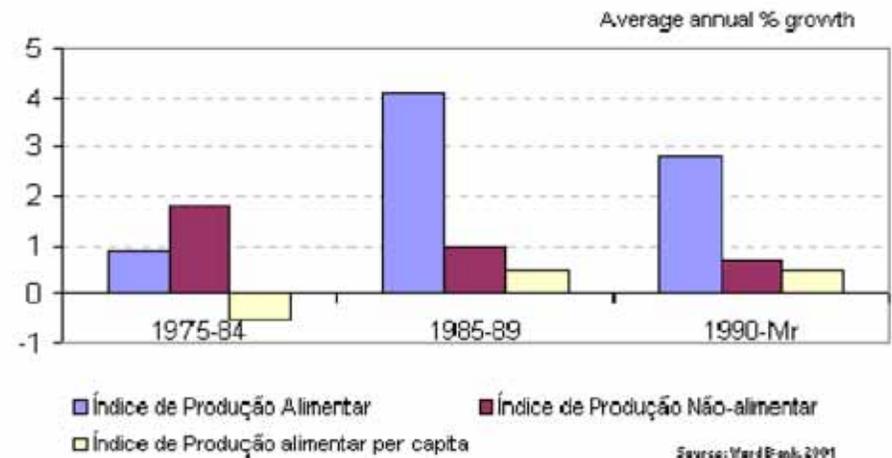
Gross investments as a percentage of GDP: domestic, public private, SubSahara Africa



Produção Alimentar versus Produção Não-alimentar, Moçambique 1975-99

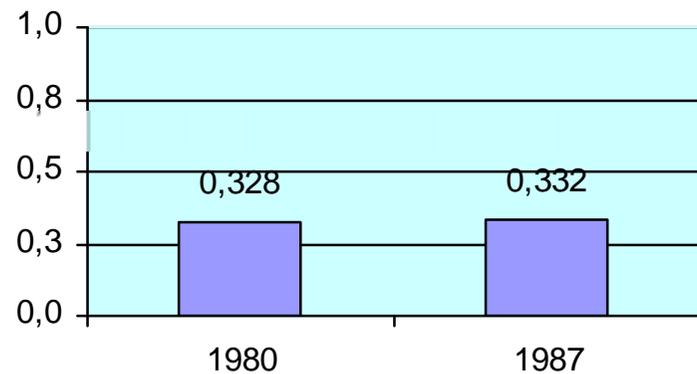


Produção Alimentar versus Produção Não-alimentar, África-sub-Sahariana, 1975-99

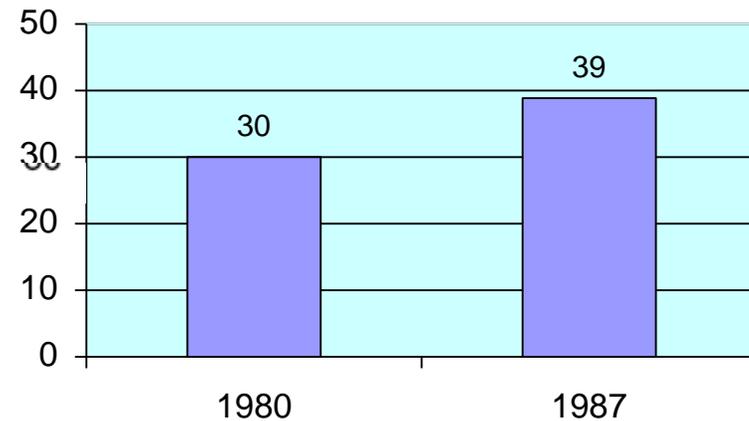


Painel 2 - Desenvolvimento Humano em Moçambique, 1980-87

IDHM- Índice de desenvolvimento humano, 1980-87

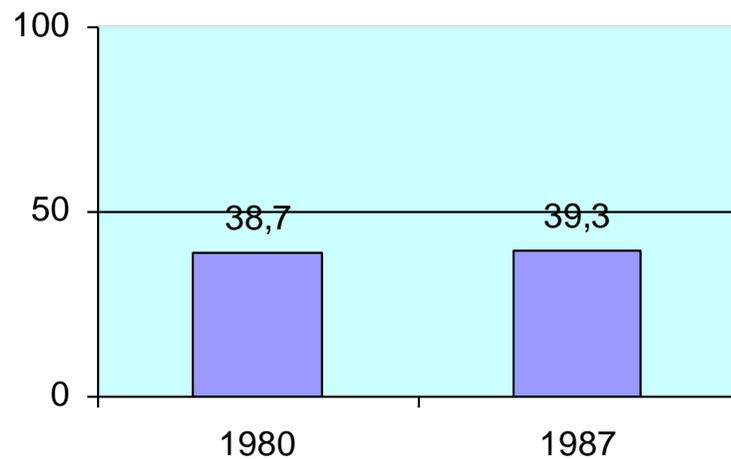


Taxa de alfabetização, 1980-87



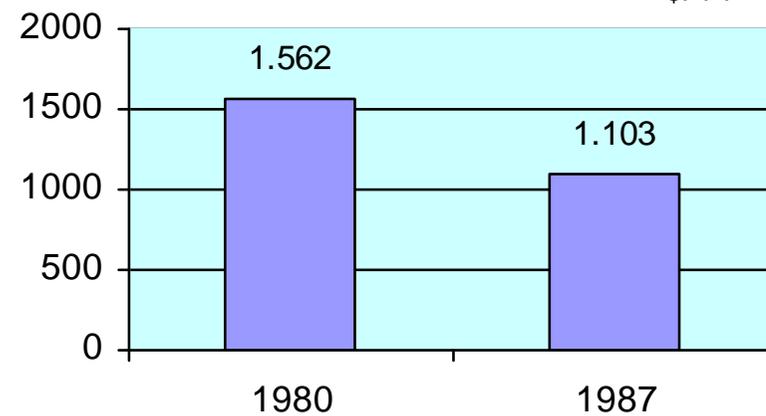
Esperança de vida, 1980-87

em anos



PIB real per capita, 1980-87

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Conflict Inhibiting

Exclusão política e desconfiança

- **Limites do Acordo Geral de Paz**
- **Recusa de uma governo de unidade nacional**
- **Retirada da Renamo das eleições de 1994; não participação nas autárquicas de 1998; não reconhecimento das eleições de 1999**

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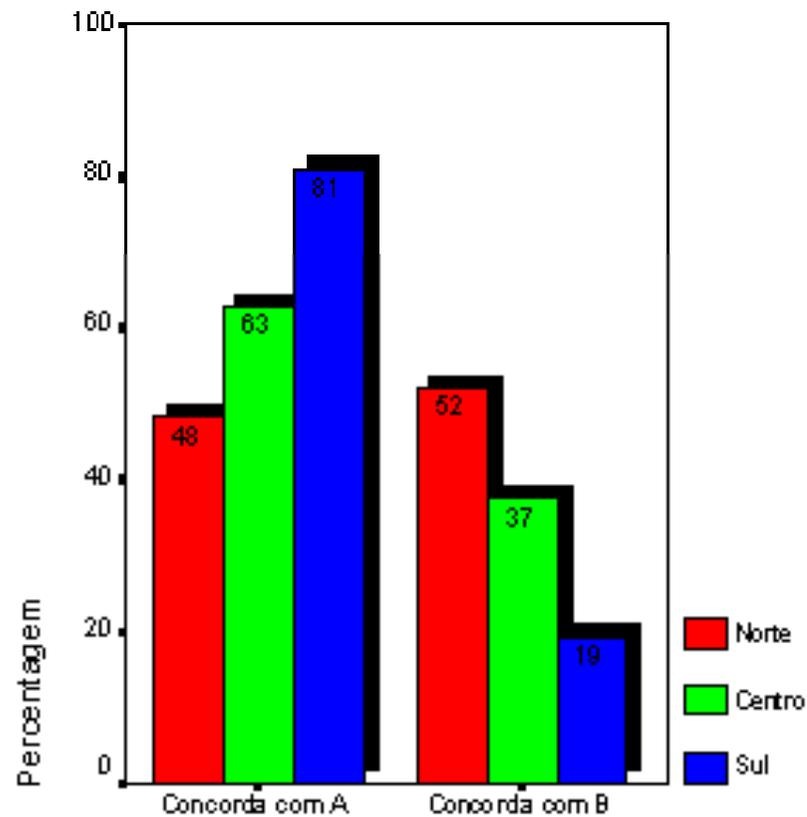
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Conflict Inhibiting

Intolerância e potencial de violência

Gráfico 21. Violência



Conflict facilitating



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Conflict Inhibiting

Sistema eleitoral desadequado

- Representatividade deficiente
- Fraca legitimidade do governo em certas regiões do país
- Problema de uma eventual “coabitação”

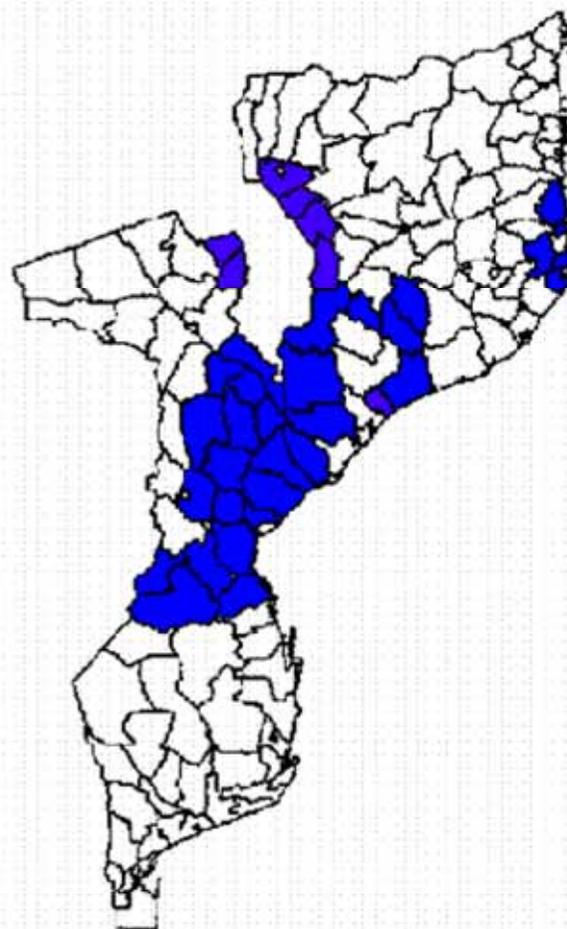
Joaquim Chissano - 1999

Distritos com votação superior a 70%

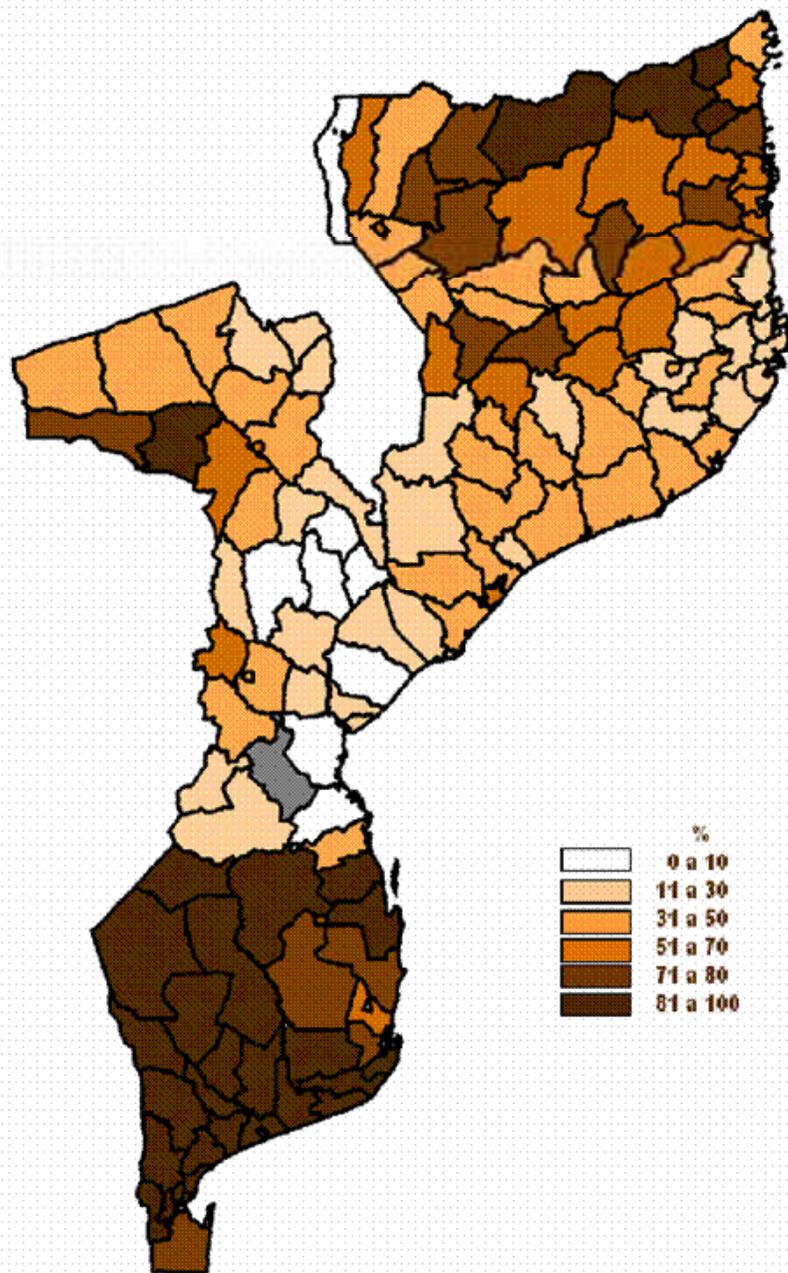


Afonso Dhlakama - 1999

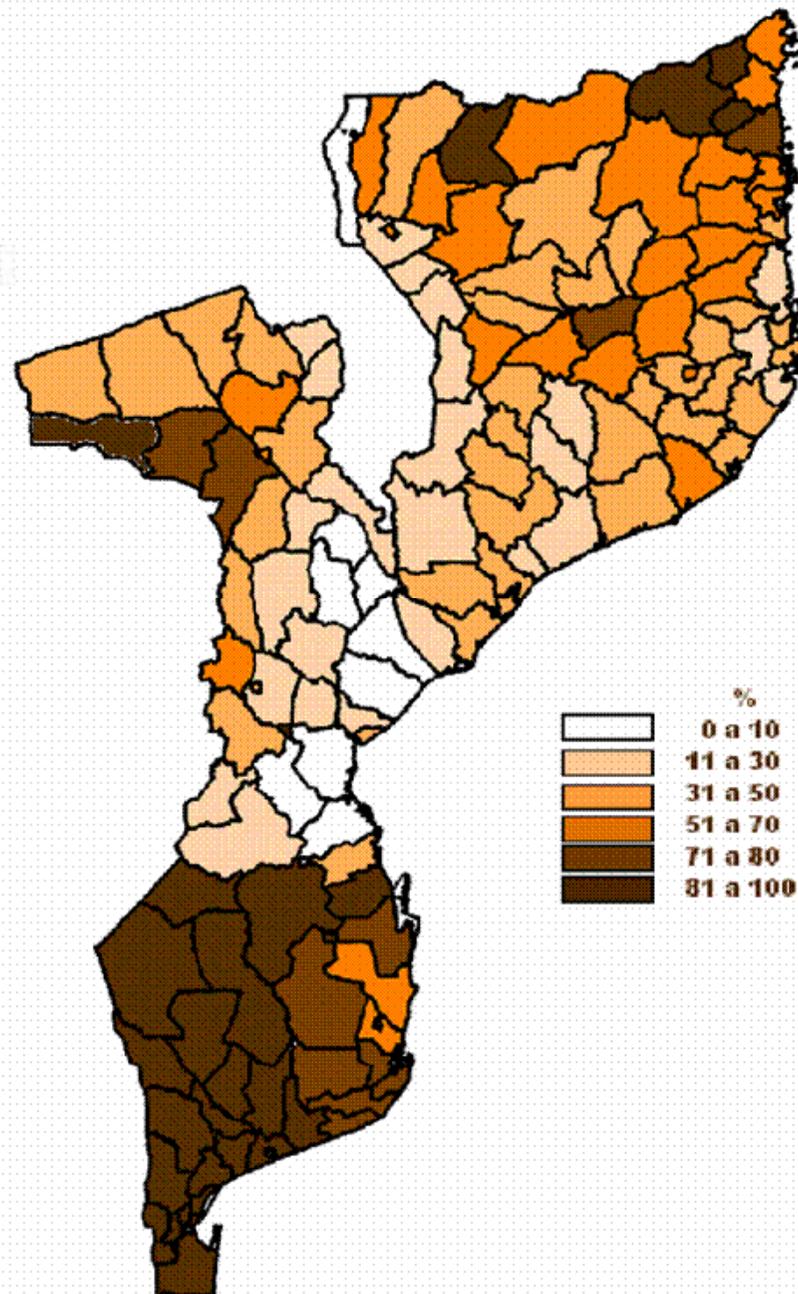
Distritos com votação superior a 70%



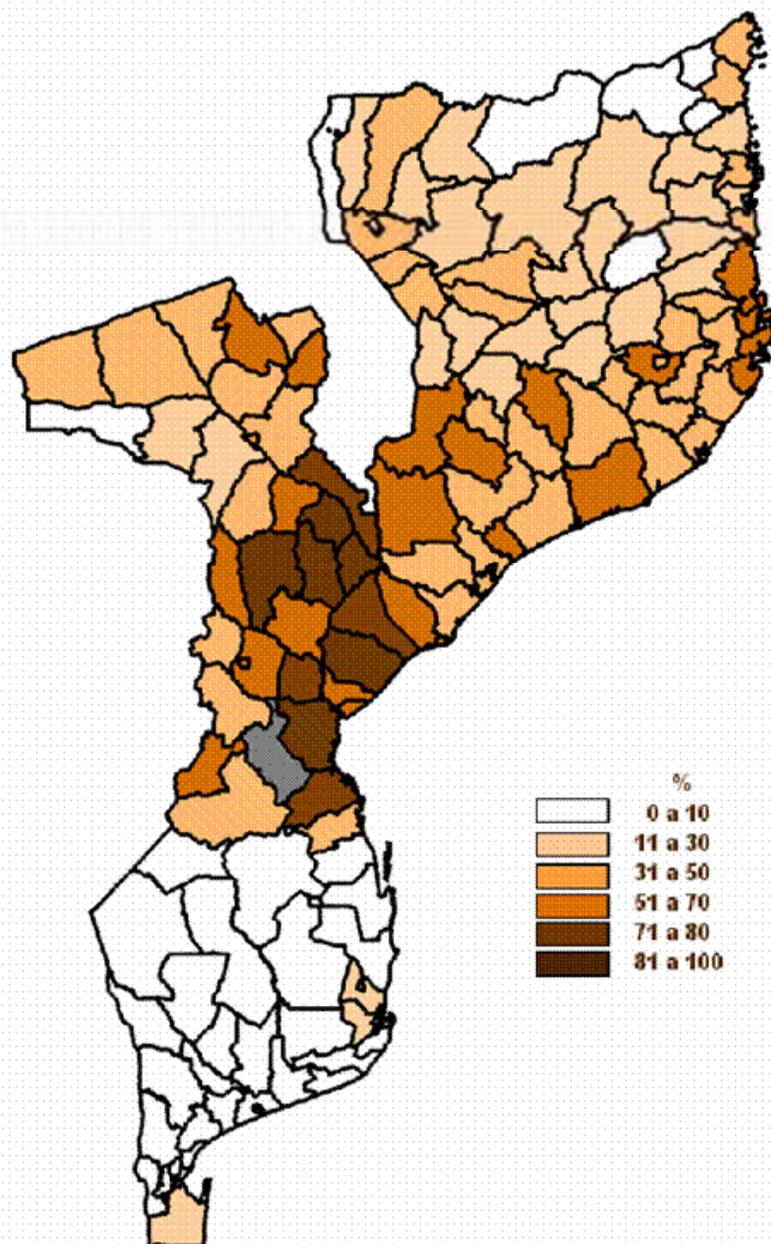
JOAQUIM CHISSANO - 1994



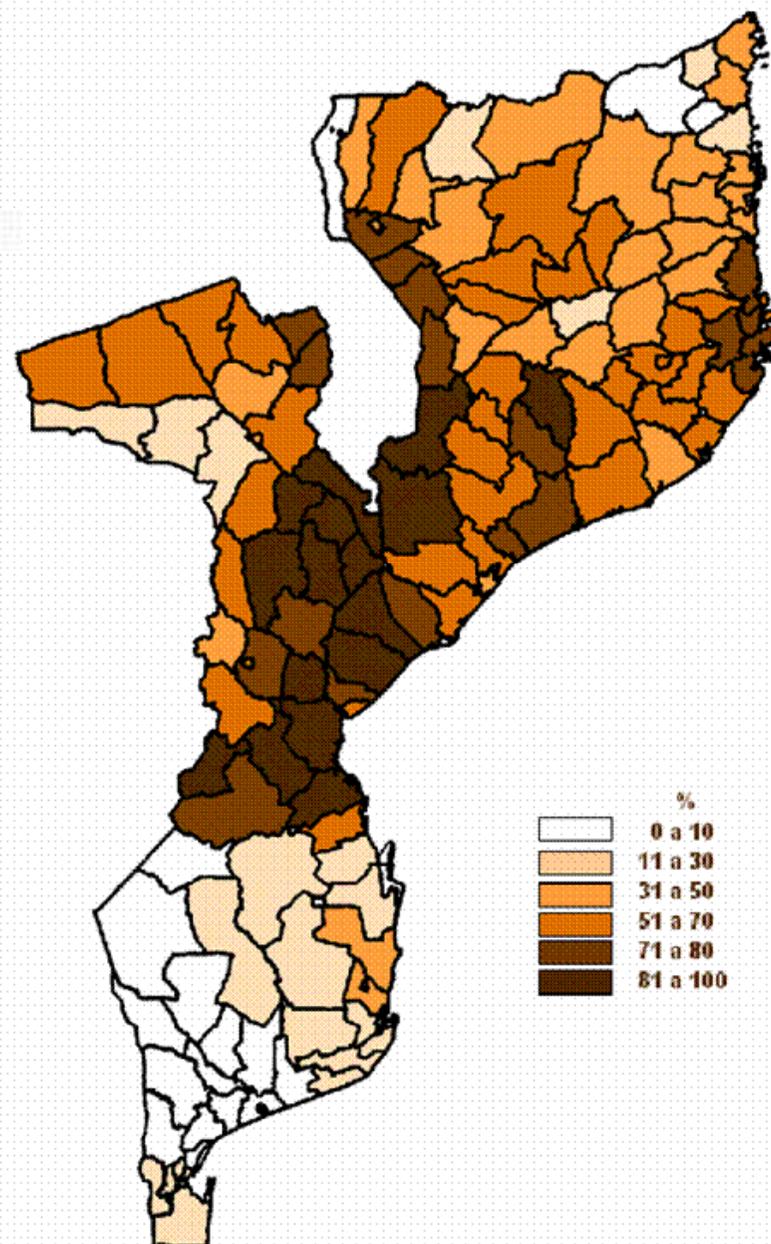
JOAQUIM CHISSANO - 1999



AFONSO DHLAKAMA - 1994



AFONSO DHLAKAMA - 1999



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Conflict Inhibiting

Corrupção

- **Obstáculo à legitimidade do Estado**
- **Obstáculo ao desenvolvimento económico**

Conflict facilitating



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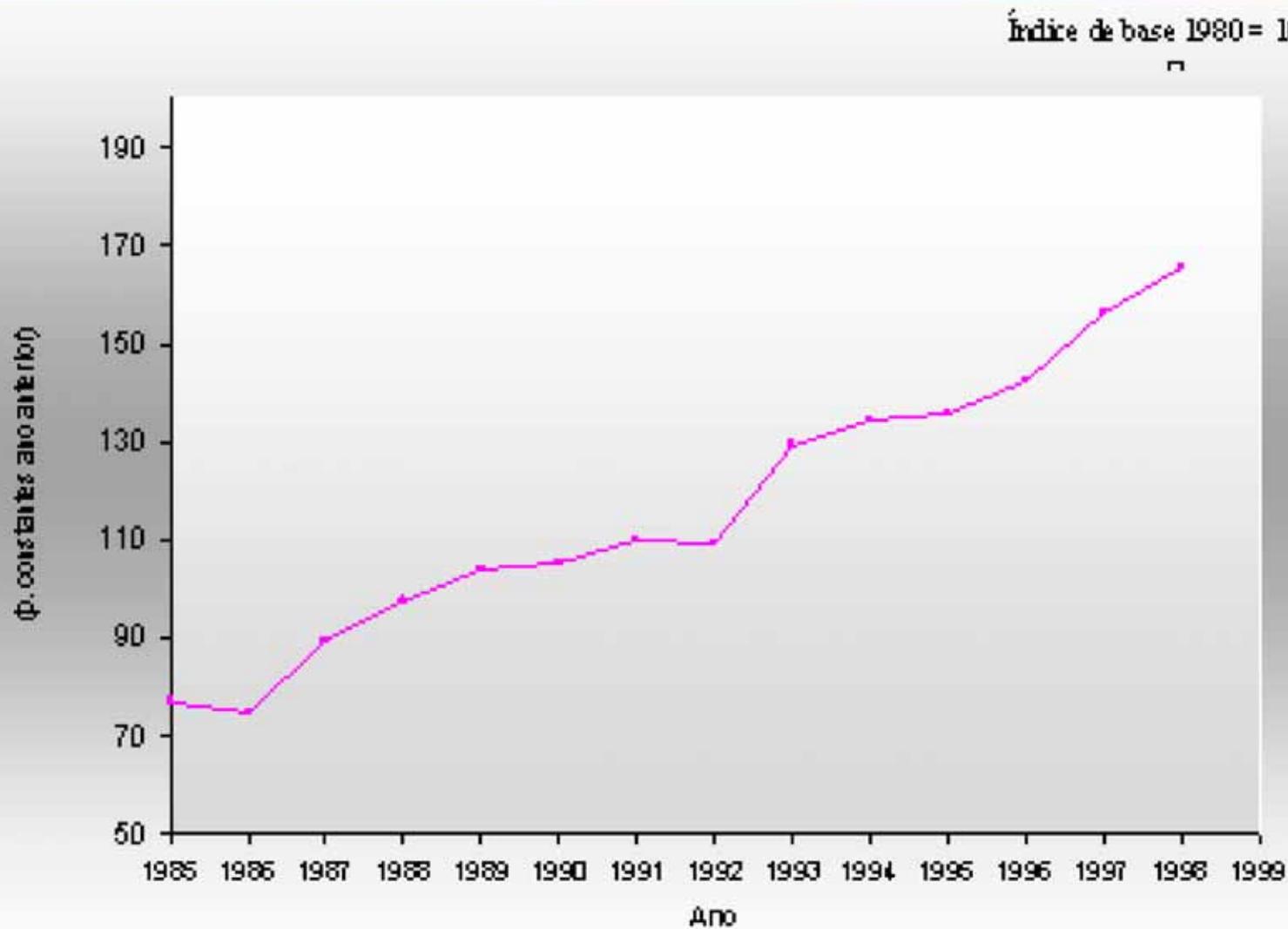
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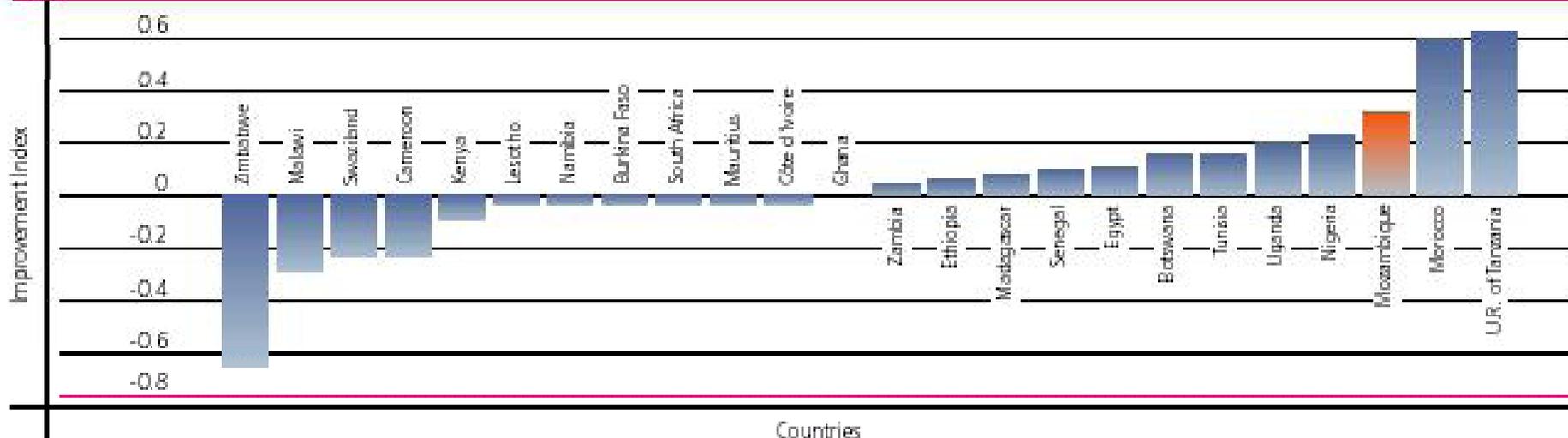
Conflict Inhibiting

Evolution of GDP, 1985-1998



Fonte: MEF, 1998

FIGURE 1: AFRICAN COUNTRIES RANKED ACCORDING TO THE IMPROVEMENT INDEX (1996-1999) OF THE AFRICA COMPETITIVENESS REPORT, 2000/2001



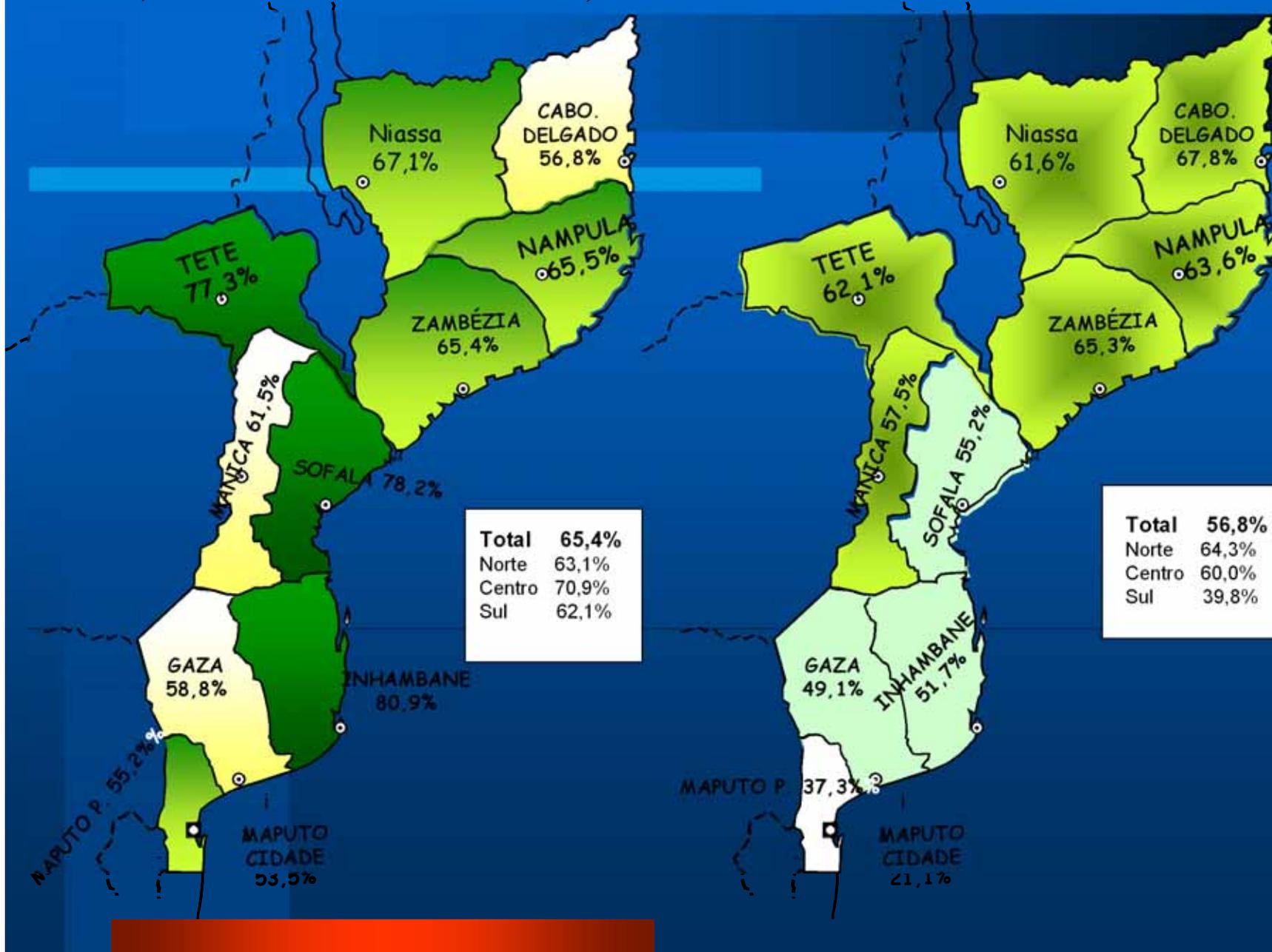
Source: UNCTAD, based on WEF (2000).

Note: The improvement Index is constructed from the "direction of change" questions in the executive survey of the *Africa Competitiveness Report* by the World Economic Forum and Harvard University. It consists of ratings of factors affecting economic growth at various points in time. The Index reflects the comparisons of answers to the same question at different times.

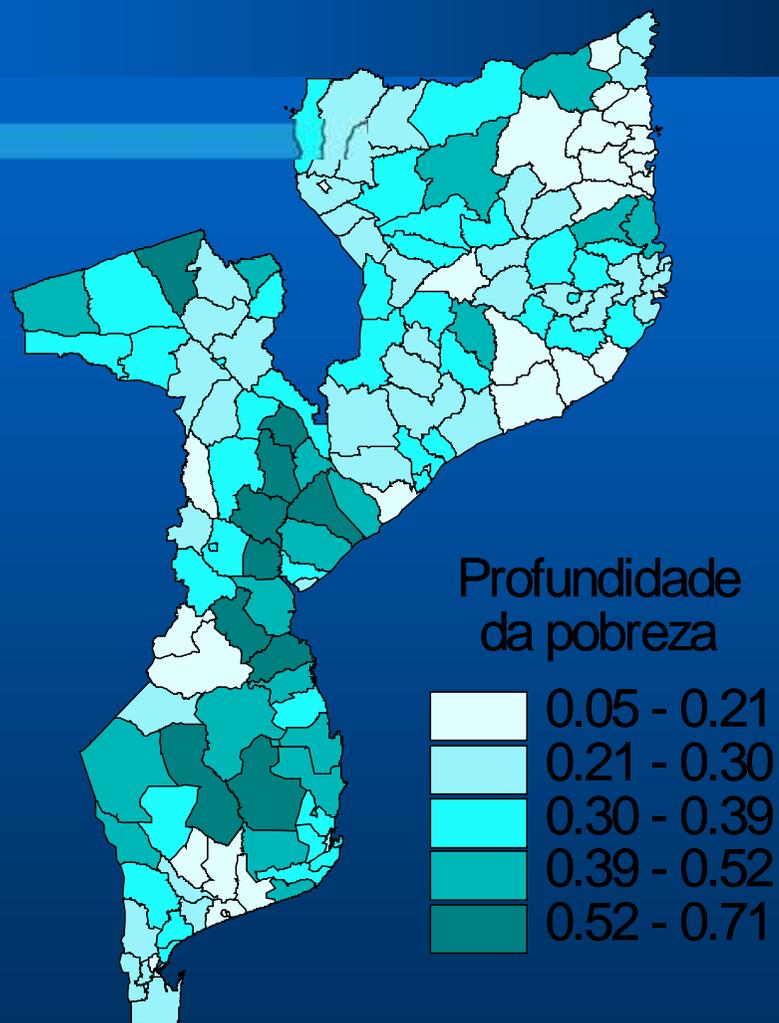
Mapa 2. Duas Dimensões da pobreza em Moçambique, 1997

a) Incidência da Pobreza Absoluta, IAF-Censo97

b) Índice de Pobreza Humana

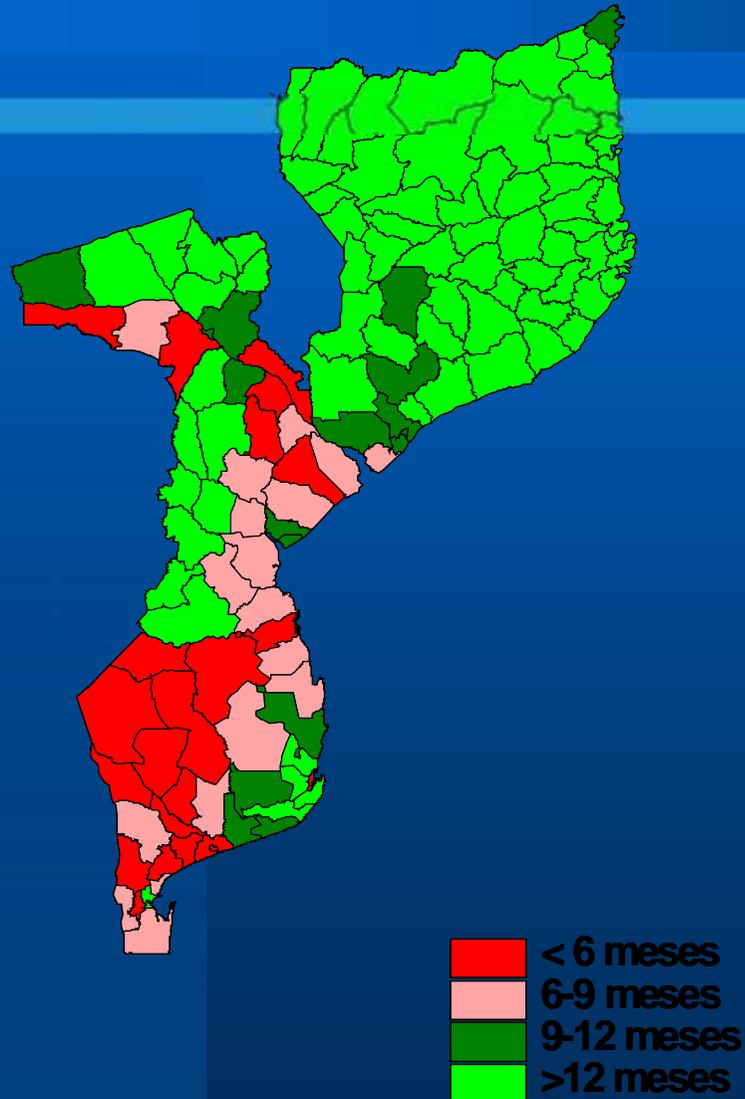


Mapa 3: Profundidade da Pobreza Por Distrito



Mapa 4. Vulnerabilidade e Níveis de Desigualdade

4a) Vulnerabilidade - Disponibilidade de Alimentos em Meses, 1997/98



4b) Níveis de desigualdade por distrito (Generaly Entropy (GE(1)))

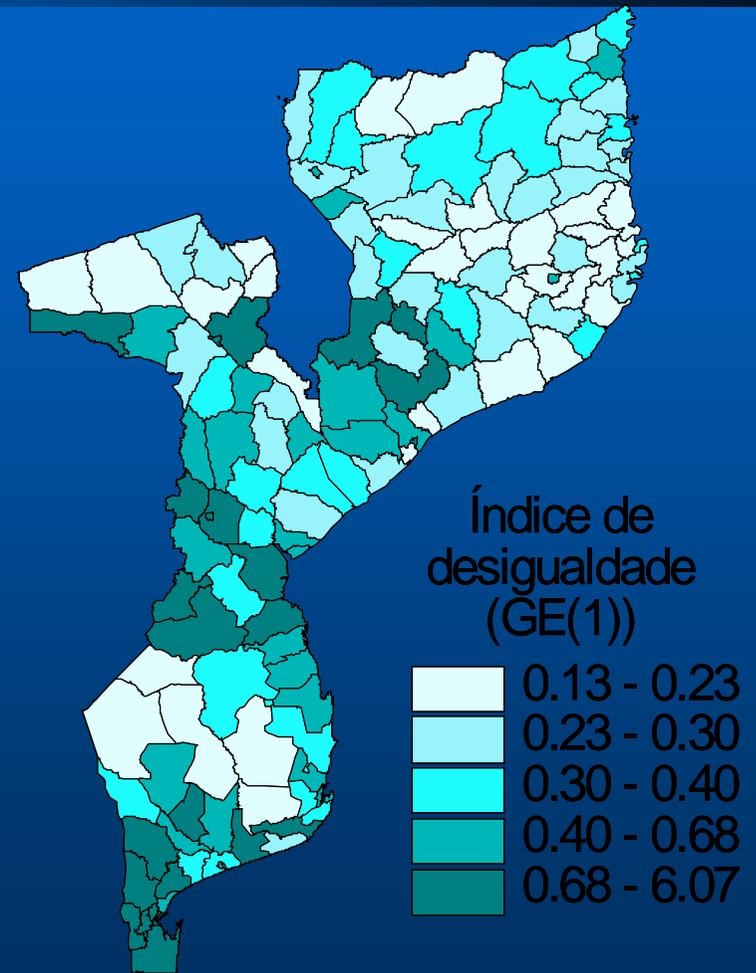
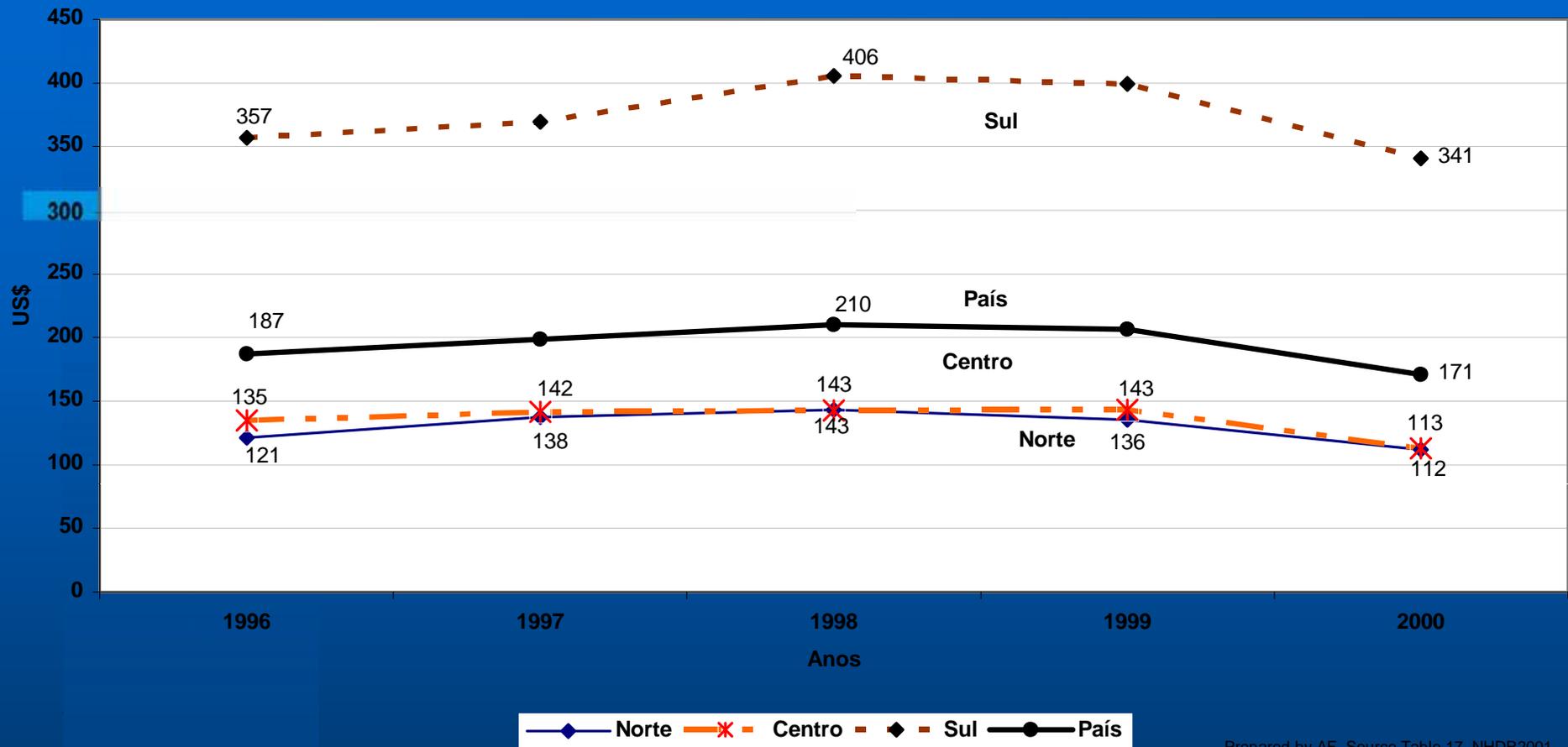
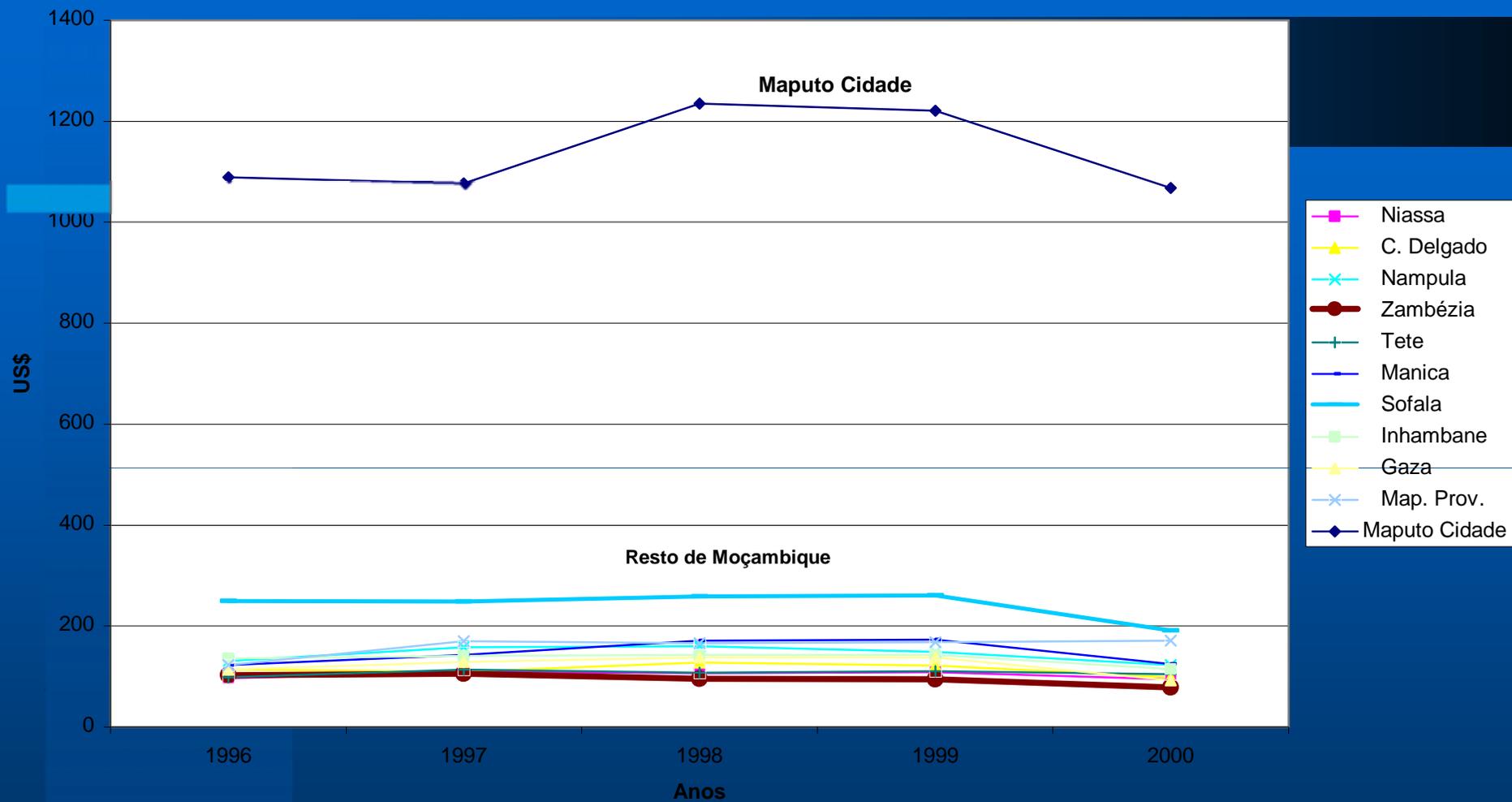


Gráfico 13. PIB Real per Capita em US\$, Moçambique 1996-2000



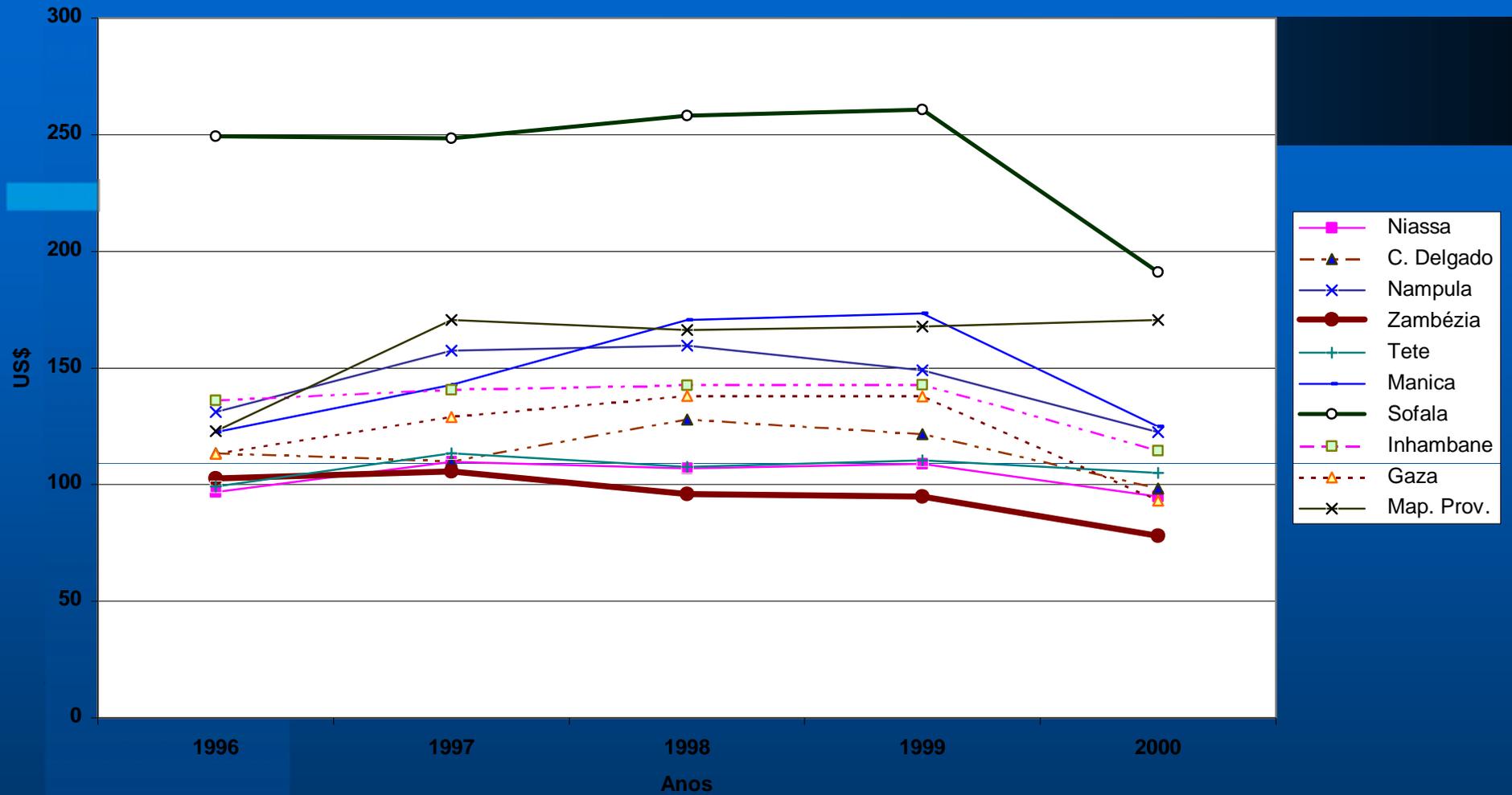
Prepared by AF, Source Table 17, NHDR2001

Gráfico 14. PIB Real per Capita por Províncias, Moçambique 1996-2000



Fonte: PNUD, 2002

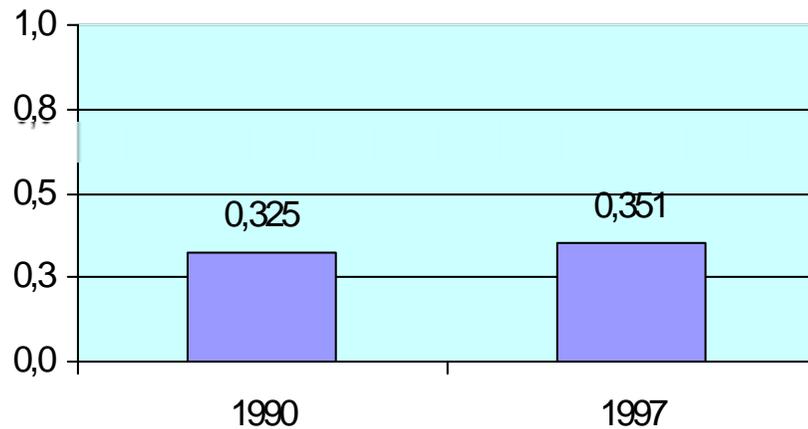
Gráfico 15. PIB Real per Capita de Moçambique sem Maputo Cidade, 1996-2000



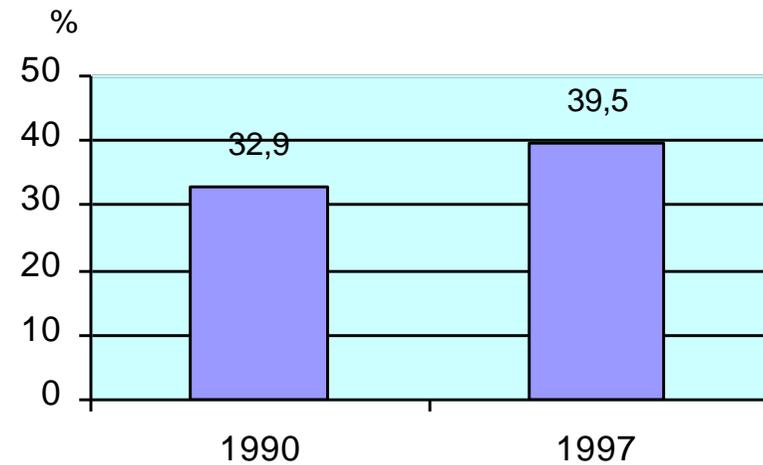
Prepared by AF, Source Table 17, NHDR2001

Painel 3 - Desenvolvimento Humano em Moçambique, 1990-97

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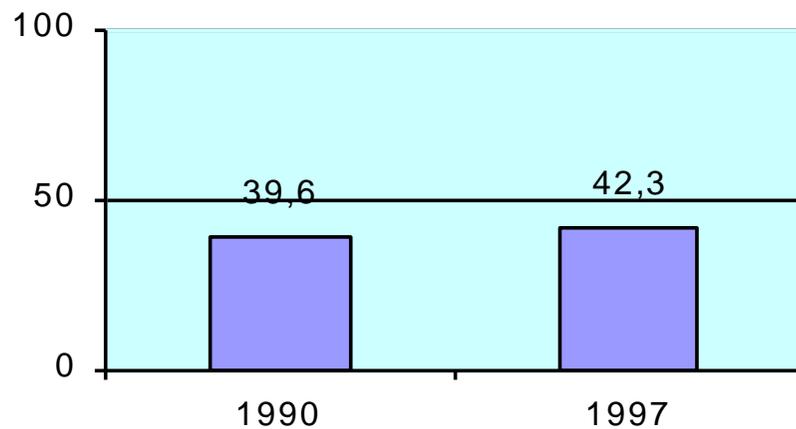


Taxa de alfabetização adulta, 1990-97



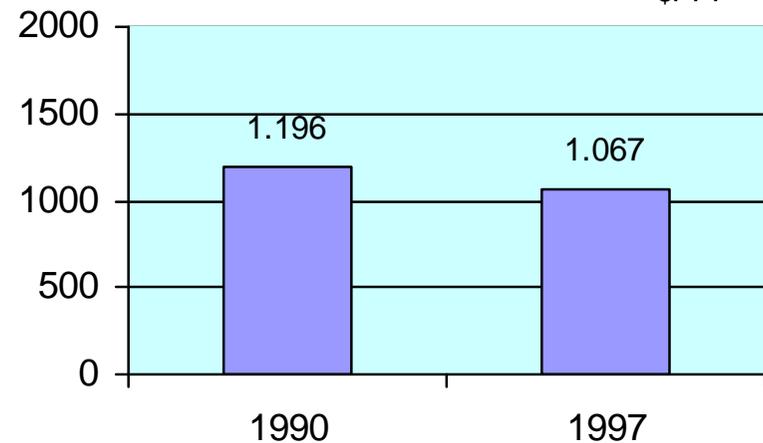
Esperança de vida, 1990-97

em anos



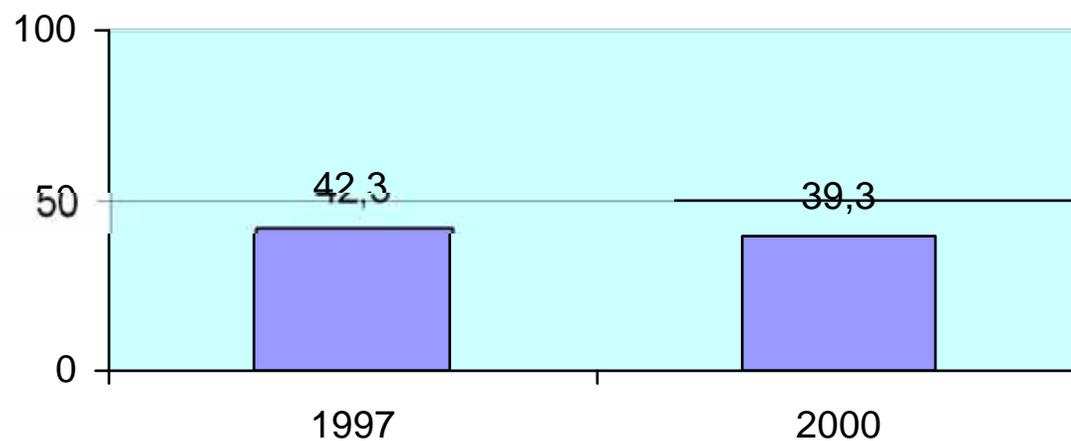
PIB real per capita, 1990-97

\$PPP



Esperança de vida, 1997-2000

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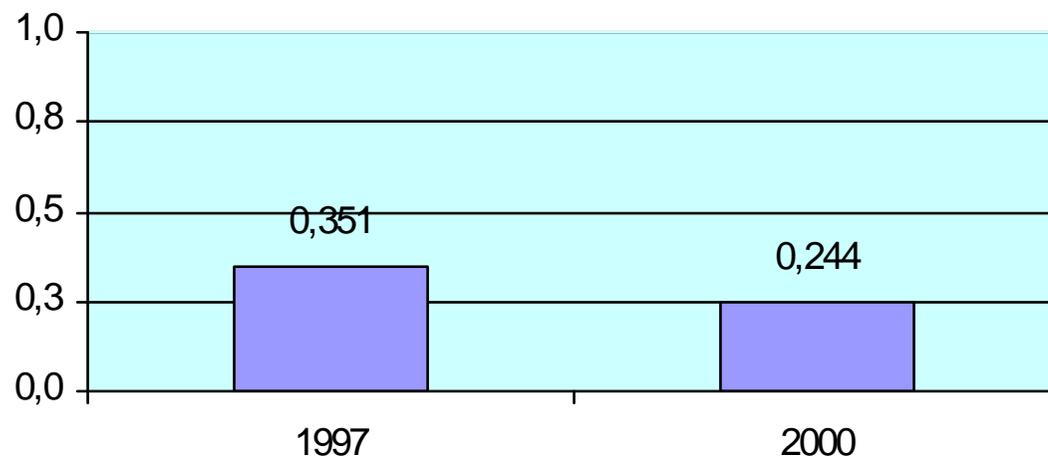
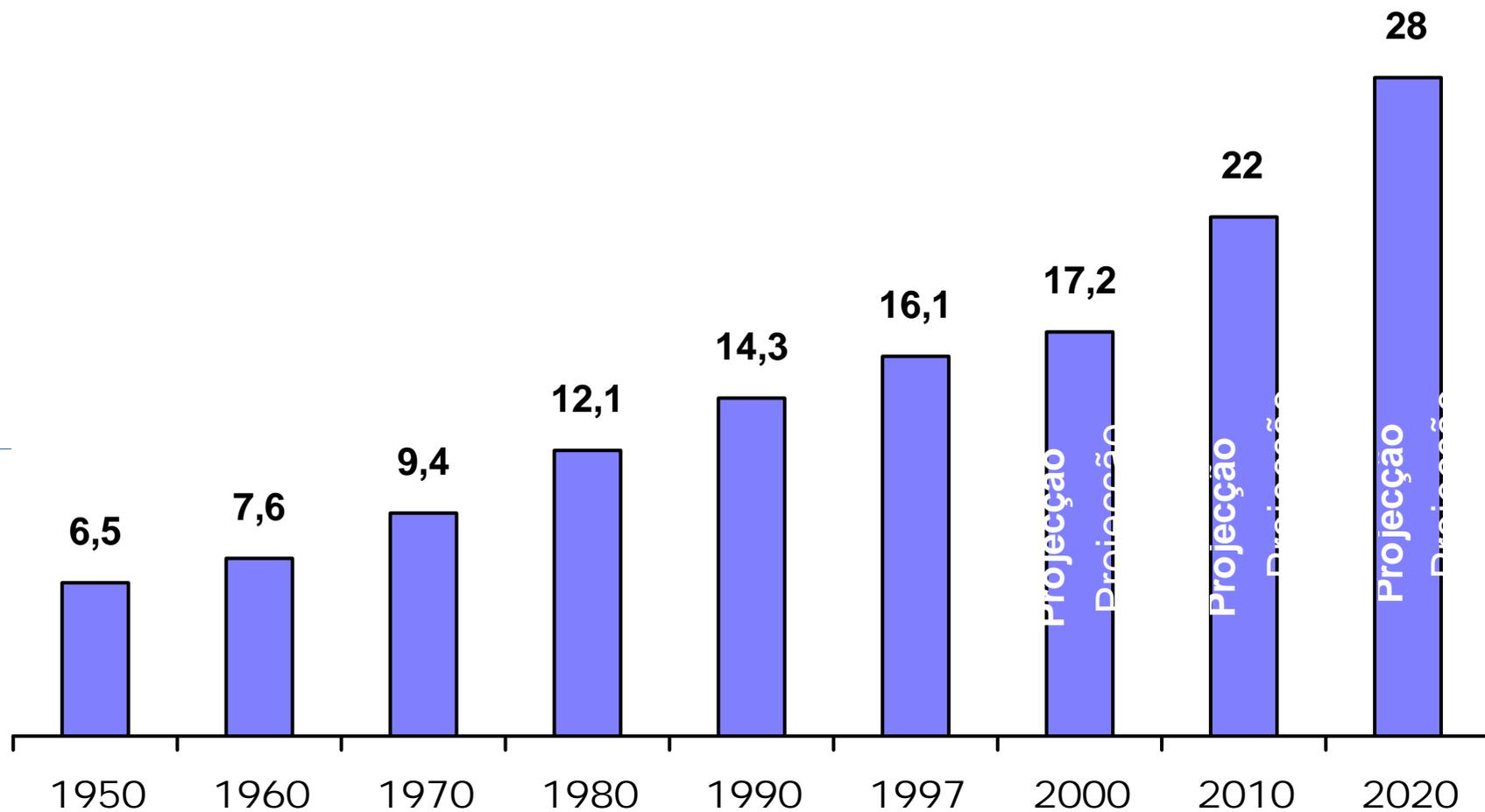


Gráfico 3. Evolução da população de Moçambique, 1950-2020

em Milhões de habitantes



Fonte: INE, 1999

Mapa 1 Taxas de Prevalência do HIV em Adultos (15-49 anos)
por Províncias, Regiões e Nacional.
Moçambique, ano 2000

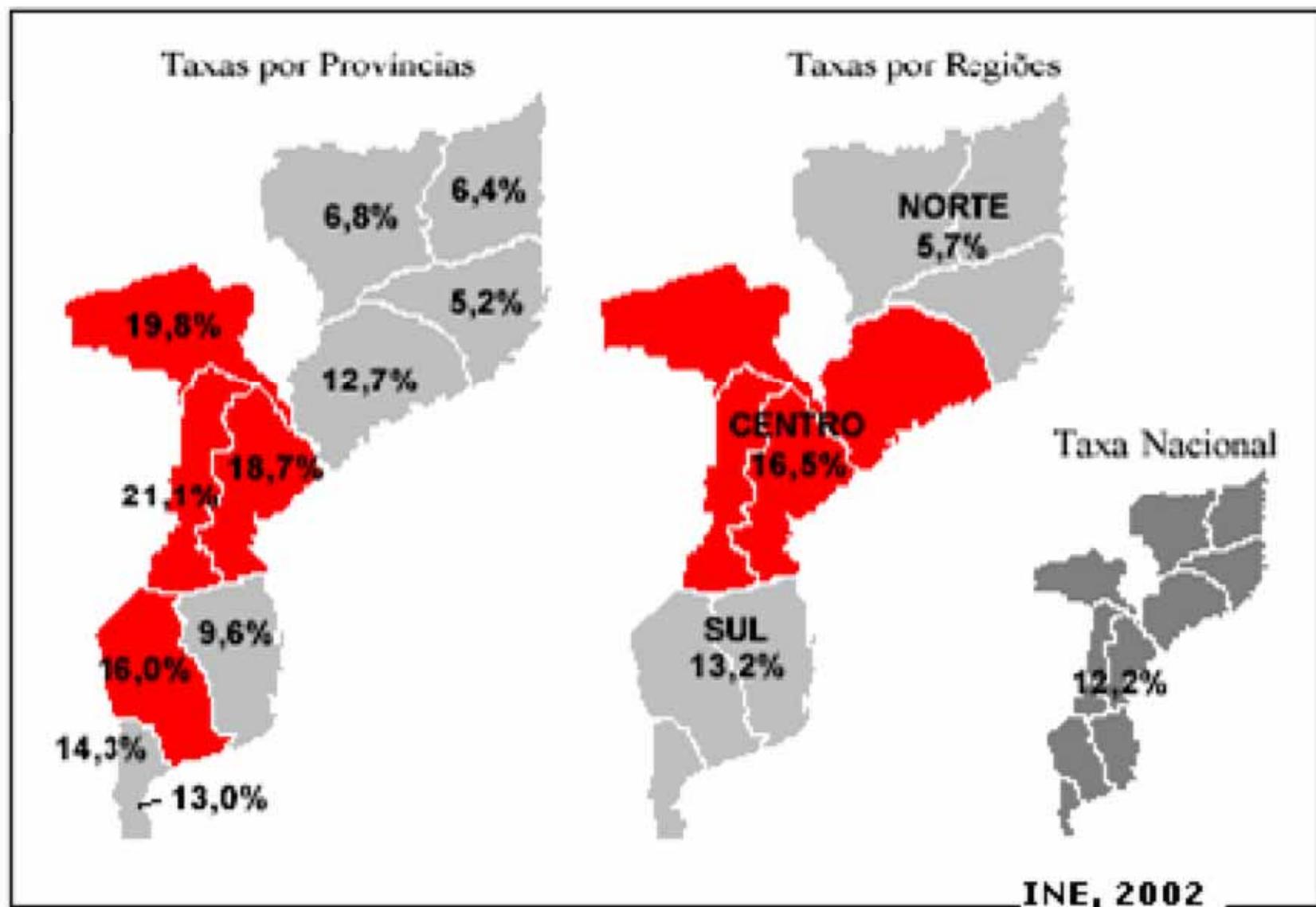
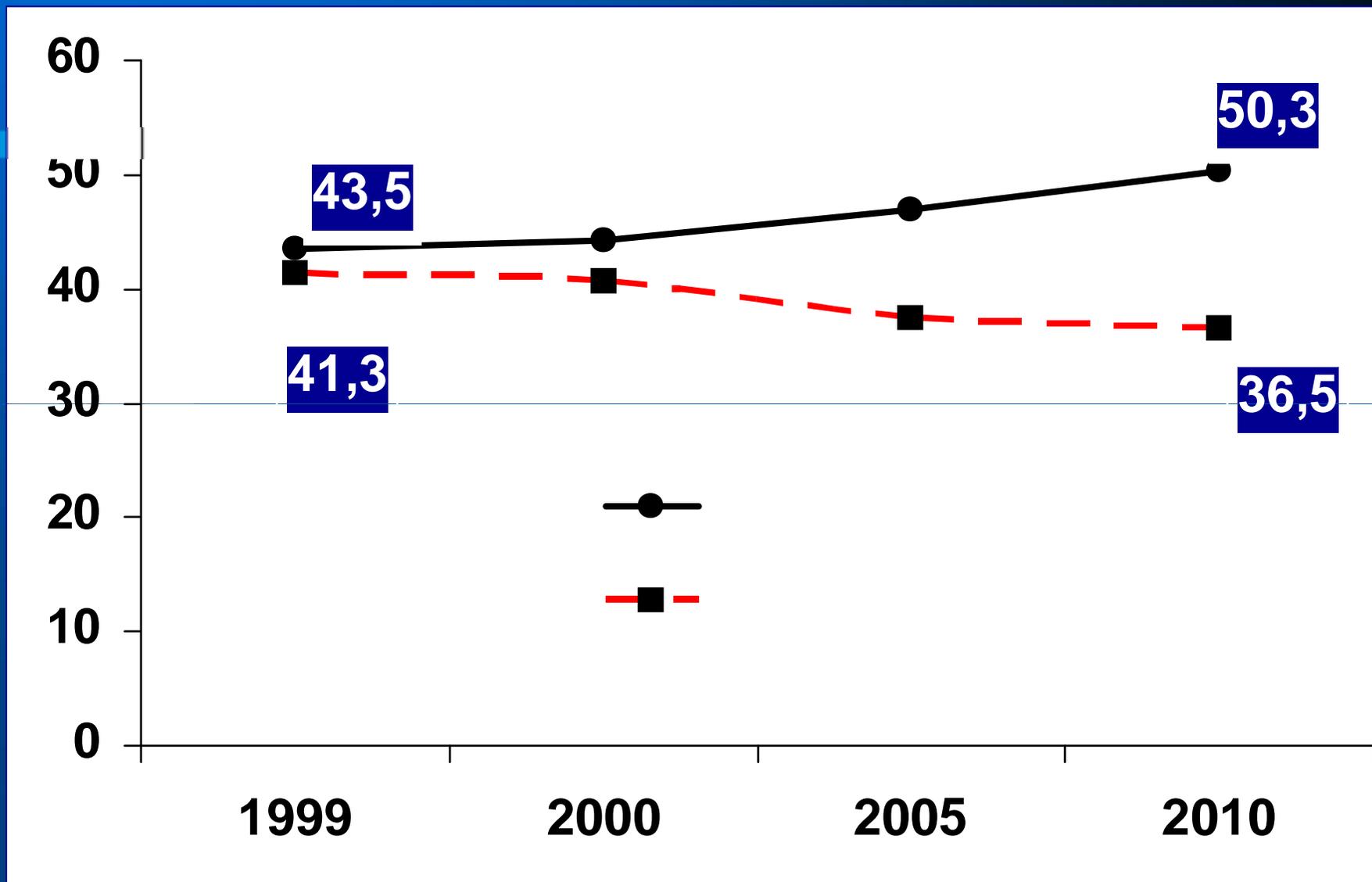


Gráfico 4. Esperança de Vida à Nascimento, 1999 a 2010



**Gráfico 5. Estrutura de idade e sexo em 2020
segundo os cenários BaseSIDA e SemSIDA.**

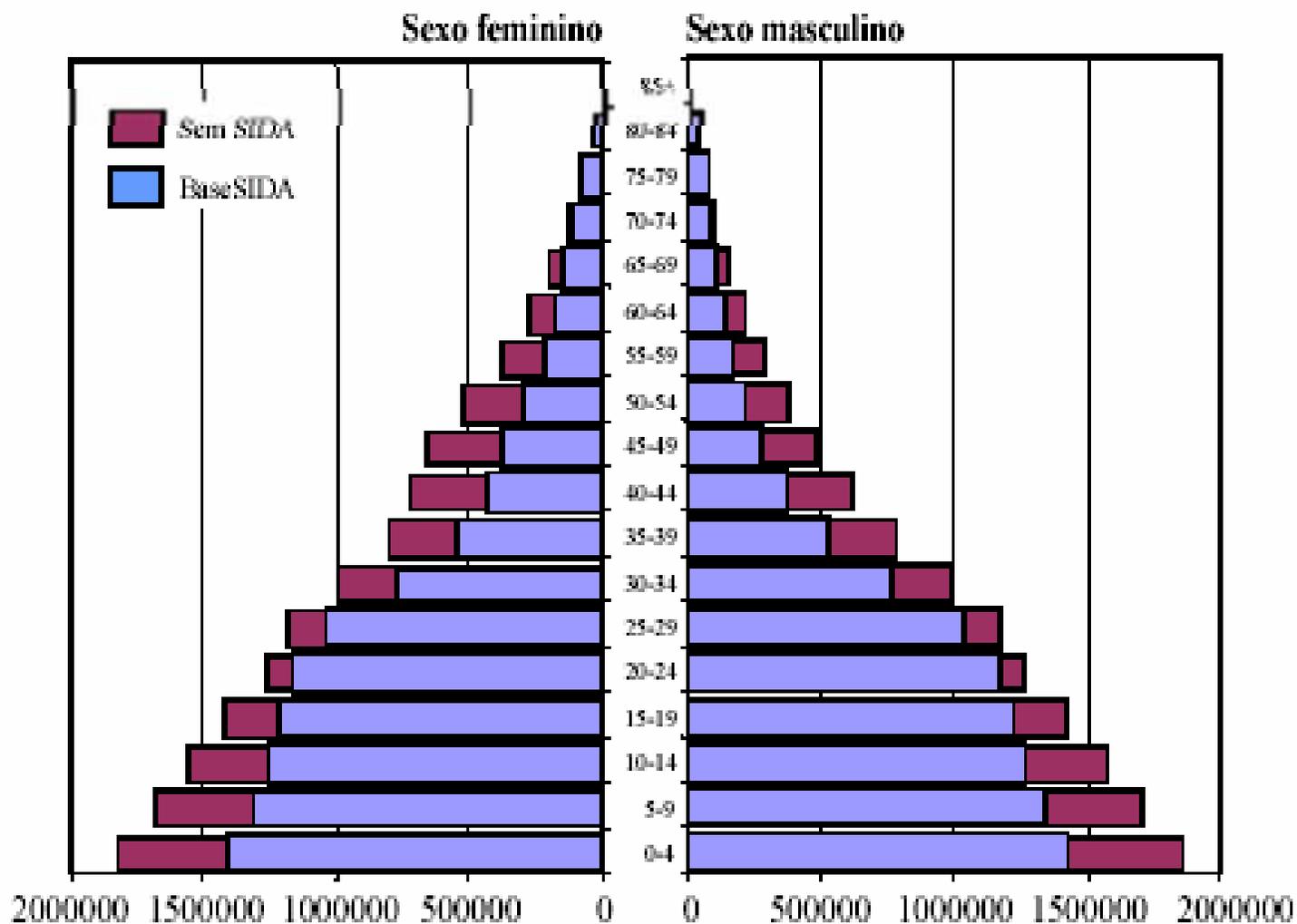


Gráfico 7a. Incidência estacionária da pobreza absoluta, 2000-2020

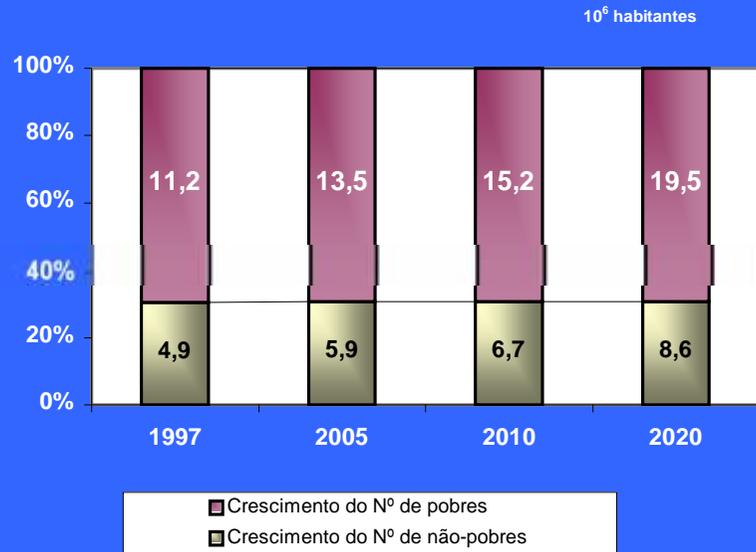


Gráfico 7b. Redução da incidência em 30% por década, 2000-2020

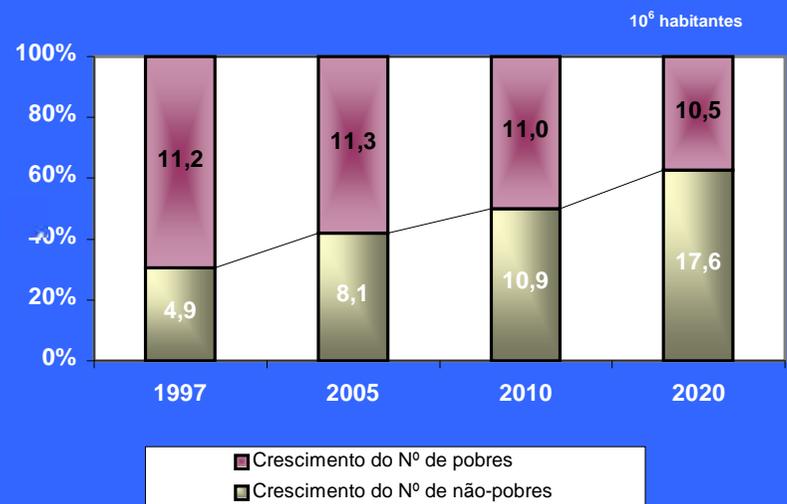


Gráfico 7c. Cenário 1 duma hipotética erradicação da pobreza absoluta até 2020

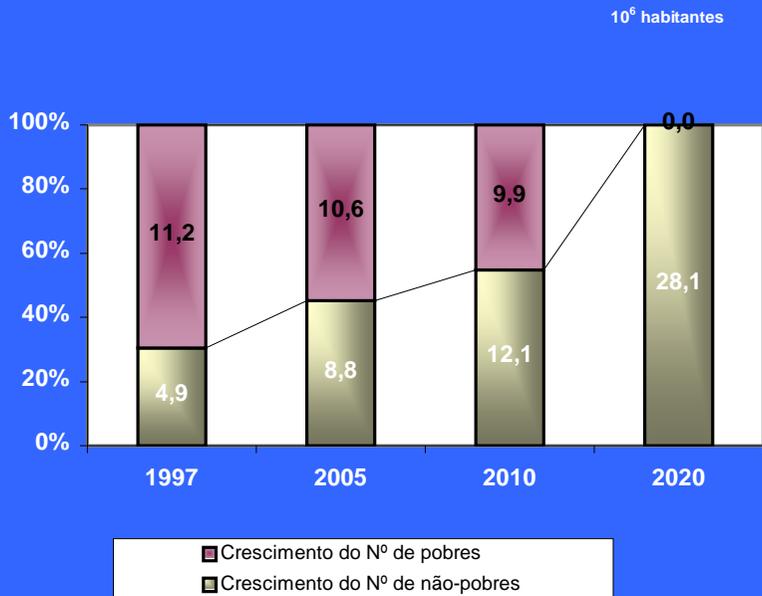
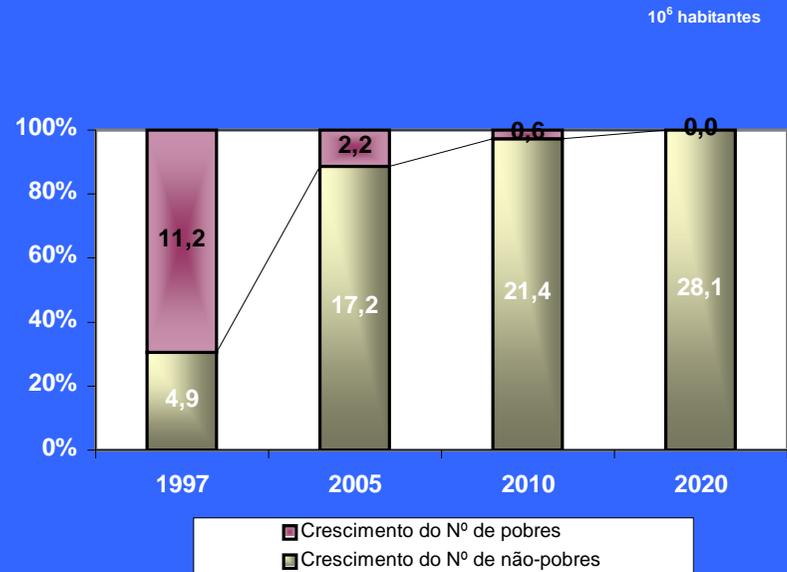


Gráfico 7d. Cenário 2 duma hipotética erradicação da pobreza absoluta até 2020



Crise económica e social

Balancete económico e do desenvolvimento humano, 1999

Crescimento económico positivo

Optimismo do mercado elevado

Paz e estabilidade política

Elevada incidência de pobreza absoluta

Endividamento elevado

IDH muito baixo

Balancete económico e do desenvolvimento humano, 2003

Crescimento económico estagnado?

Pessimismo crescente do mercado

Paz e estabilidade política

Elevada incidência de pobreza absoluta

Endividamento elevado

IDH muito baixo

Tabela 2. Índice de Liberdade Económica, Moçambique 1995-2003

	1995	2002	2003
Categoria	Reprimido	Maioritariamente Controlado	Maioritariamente Controlado
Posição Geral	97	76	94
Pontuação Geral	4.20	3.05	3.25
Política Comercial	5.0	3.0	4.0
Carga Fiscal	3.0	3.5	3.5
Intervenção do Governo na Economia	4.0	3.0	3.0
Política Monetária	5.0	1.0	3.0
Investimento Estrangeiro	4.0	2.0	2.0
Actividade Bancária/Financeira	4.0	3.0	2.0
Salários/Preços	4.0	3.0	3.0
Direitos de Propriedade	4.0	4.0	4.0
Regulamentação	4.0	4.0	4.0
Mercado Negro	5.0	4.0	4.0

Entre 1990 e 1999 o crescimento do PIB de Moçambique rondou os 3.9% anuais e o PIB real per capita \$144 a \$198 (ano de base 1995 U.S. dólares). A intervenção governamental em Moçambique piorou um ponto em 2002; contudo a classificação na política monetária, o investimento estrangeiro e o mercado negro melhoraram 2 pontos, 1 ponto, e 1 ponto, respectivamente. Como resultado, este ano a classificação geral de Moçambique é 0..30 pontos melhor.

Política comercial – Pontuação: 3 – Estável (nível moderado de protecção).

Carga Fiscal - Pontuação – Imposto das empresas e rendimento: 3 –Pior (taxas de imposto moderadas);

Pontuação – despesas do governo: 4 -Estável (elevado nível de despesas governamentais); Pontuação Final: 3,5 -Estável (Elevados custos governamentais)

Intervenção do Governo na Economia – Pontuação: 3- Pior (nível moderado)

Política monetária – Pontuação: 1- Melhor (nível bastante baixo de inflação)

Investimento estrangeiro – Pontuação: 2- Melhor (restrições baixas)

Banco e Finanças – Pontuação: 3- Estável (nível moderado de restrições)

Salários e Preços – Pontuação: 3- Estável (nível moderado de intervenção)

Direitos de Propriedade – Pontuação: 4- Estável (baixo nível de protecção)

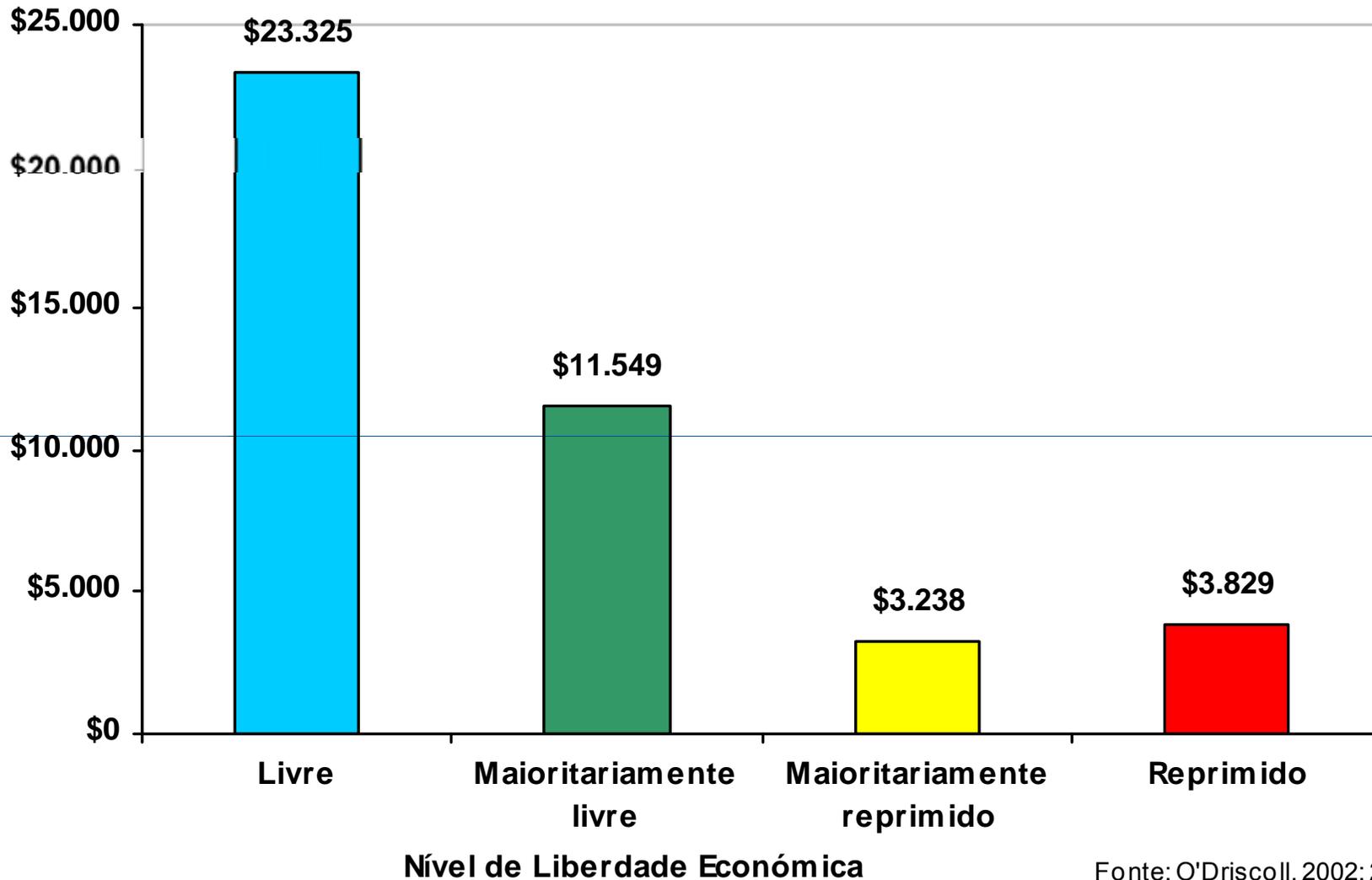
Regulamentação – Pontuação: 4- Estável (nível elevado)

Mercado Negro – Pontuação: 4- Melhor (nível elevado de actividade).

Fontes: <http://cf.heritage.org/index/>

Gráfico 16: Liberdade Económica e Renda per Capita

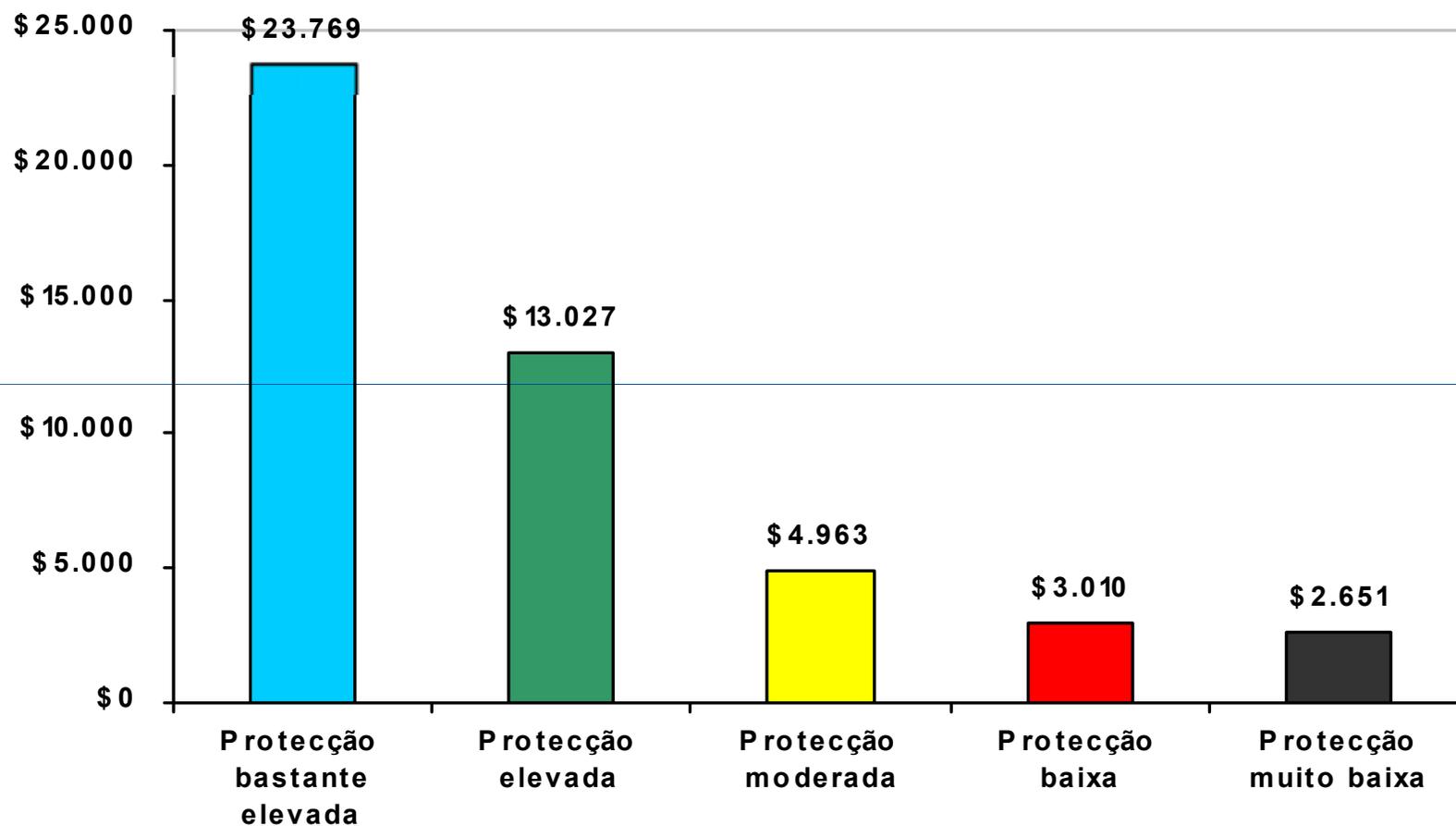
(Renda per capita em PPP, 1999)



Fonte: O'Driscoll, 2002: 2

Gráfico 17: Protecção dos Direitos de Propriedade e Renda per Capita

(Renda per capita em PPP, 1999)



Protecção dos Direitos de Propriedade

Fonte: O'Driscoll, 2002: 2

Conflict facilitating



Structural Facilitators

Colonial history

- Economic and social structure
- One-party political model
- War of independence

Post-colonial history

- Political system and authoritarian political culture
- Civil war experience
- Economic decline

Dynamic Facilitators

- Political exclusion and distrust
- Intolerance and potential for violence
- Inadequate electoral system
- Corruption
- Economic and social crisis

Structural Inhibitors

Dynamic Inhibitors

- Positive peace results
- Economic Growth
- International support
- Regional context
- Economic and social benefits
- Fundamental rights and freedoms
- Civic education & participation
- Weak armed forces
- Democratic institutions/political legitimacy



Conflict Inhibiting

Cenários



Tabela Sumário dos Cenários de Risco de Conflito em Moçambique

CENÁRIO	COMUNIDADE DOADORA	ECONOMIA	CONDIÇÕES POLÍTICAS	RESULTADOS ELEITORAIS	EFEITOS
COLABORAÇÃO POLÍTICA E ESTABILIDADE	Envolvimento alto	Crescimento	Boas	Alternância Não alternância Coabitação	Estabilidade social e política Melhoria das condições de vida
INSTABILIDADE CONTROLADA	Envolvimento médio	Estagnação	Razoáveis	Alternância Não alternância	Instabilidade controlada Degradação das condições de vida
INSTABILIDADE LIMITADA	Envolvimento médio	Estagnação	Razoáveis Más	Coabitação	Instabilidade social e política Repressão policial Problemas no funcionamento da administração e serviços públicos Degradação das condições de vida
INSTABILIDADE GRAVE E VIOLÊNCIA	Envolvimento baixo	Crise	Más	Alternância Não alternância Coabitação	Desobediência civil e violência Repressão policial Desordem nas forças de segurança Problemas no funcionamento da administração e serviços públicos Degradação das condições de vida