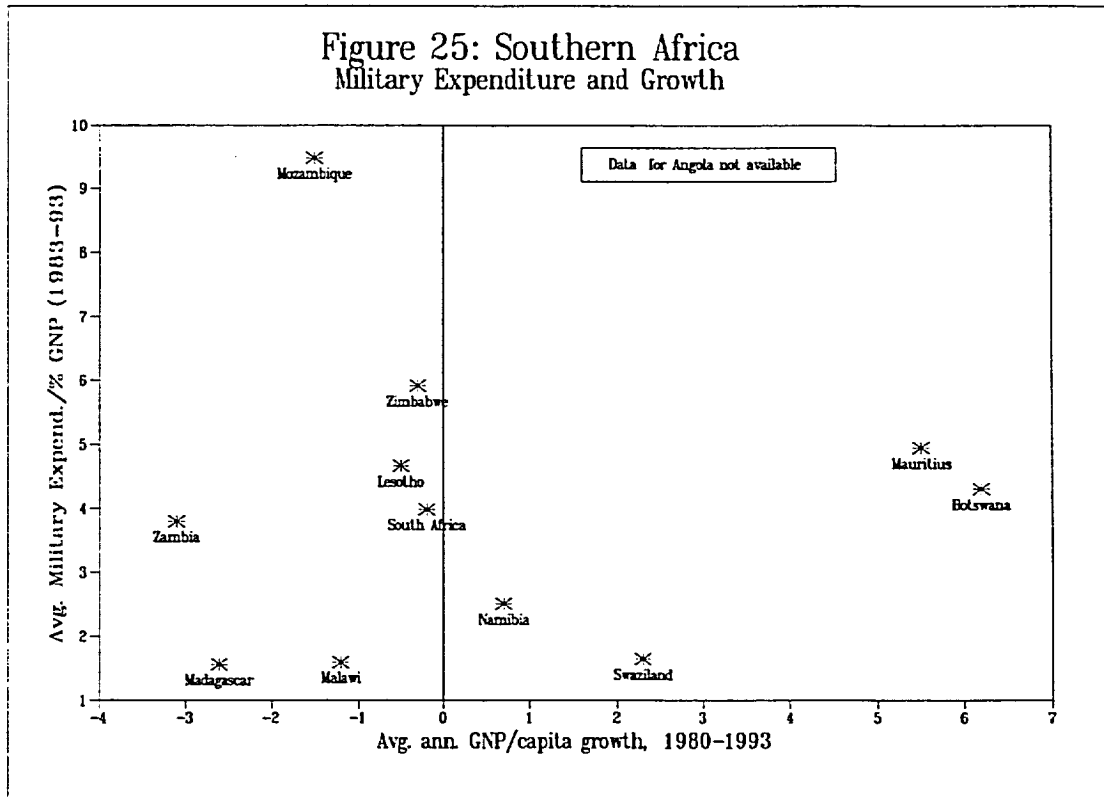


Madagascar and Malawi enjoying poor growth, along with high spending (and war torn) Mozambique and Angola (not shown). This once again confounds the quest to find a clear negative effect of military spending on economic growth. On the other hand, very few states in the region enjoyed positive growth



over the past decade, and the future prognosis for the economy in states such as Zambia, Madagascar or Malawi is not great. All are relatively low military spenders, however, so policy initiatives to spur economic development need not concentrate excessively on reallocating resources from the security sector. Such attention could be paid, however, to Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique, as recent initiatives from the IMF towards Mozambique suggest.

Finally, the military presence in Southern African societies is captured by the data in Figure 26. Somewhat surprisingly, most states in the region enjoy relatively low levels of militarization by this measure, with only one state - Angola scoring more than six soldiers per thousand population and appearing over-militarized (with 13.4 soldiers per thousand population). Again, Botswana and Zimbabwe (along this time with Namibia) appear next highest though, reinforcing already-noted concerns about their relative status