

the military, and to move towards cooperative regional security arrangements. This does not, however, mean that some of the more serious societal and economic security considerations will easily be addressed. Economic growth in the region has been mostly negative for the past decade, and the costs of recovery (rehabilitation of land, clearing of land mines, demobilization of soldiers, infrastructure reconstruction) will be extremely high. Internal tensions also remain, with "tribal" rivalries in South Africa, effective one-party rule in Zimbabwe and elsewhere, and weakly entrenched representative political systems all provide future obstacles that must be overcome before durable development can occur.

The two states that stand out as outliers in the region are obviously Angola and Mozambique. Their situation since 1993, however, has demonstrated at least some progress towards reducing the military burden on their war-torn societies. Two other states, however, give cause for continued concern: Zimbabwe and Botswana. Neither today represents a threat to their neighbours, or necessarily to their citizens, but both could, by pursuing a level of security expenditure well exceeding those of their neighbours provide the fuel for a regional arms race, or present an obstacle to the development of a regional security regime. Zimbabwe as well suffers from a relative absence of civil and political liberties. Both should be scrutinized carefully for their willingness to participate in regional security dialogues, and should be encouraged to participate in the confidence and security-building measures (including greater transparency in security expenditures) that could emerge from them.