

SADCC Literature and Literature on SADCC

Compiled by

Åke Löfgren



The Southern Africa Programme
The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies

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PREFACE

One objective of the Southern Africa Programme of the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies is to promote information about developments in southern Africa. Part of the programme is to review literature on important topics. One such area which is important both from the standpoint of research and development assistance is the regional cooperation which takes place within the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC. This summary of literature on SADCC cooperation and development is intended to assist people working with research, studies, development assistance, journalism and other fields to find the sources they need in the ever increasing flow of literature about the area.

The summary has been compiled by Ake Lofgren, SIDA, and contains, with a few exceptions, literature which has been published from 1984 onwards. It is divided into two parts. The first part comprises a list of some 450 titles which are sub-divided into different categories according to the type of publication (see table of contents). The other part comprises some 35 reviews of titles most of them with the character of overall analyses and examinations of the regional cooperation. (In the list those titles are marked with an asterisk.)

One important objective of the selection of titles has been to present publications of a more comprehensive and analytical nature which deal with the organisation, ideology and goals of SADCC as well as the content and complications of SADCC cooperation. First and foremost, publications which deal completely, or to a very great extent with SADCC cooperation have been included. A number of publications which give an account of South Africa's reaction to this cooperation are also included in the summary as are publications which describe in more general terms the preconditions for SADCC integration. Internal SADCC material have not been included even if sometimes the borderline between internal and official material has not been easy to determine. Also studies which deal with individual projects have been excluded.

The summary includes titles in English and the Scandinavian languages. The titles vary in content and design from longer studies in hardback to stencils of modest format. Articles at some length from magazines and journals and chapters from individual studies are also to be found in the summary. At the end of the list of titles there is a list of magazines/journals on Africa/southern Africa which often devote space to SADCC and the SADCC region.

The classification of titles has caused certain problems. It has sometimes been difficult to determine whether SADCC is the publisher or initiator of a certain publication or conference. Consultancy studies and similar studies which have been performed at the request of SADCC have normally been placed under the heading "SADCC documents". In some cases the same paper appears as part of an anthology, as a conference document as well as a

separate publication. Sometimes it has not been possible to obtain information about the content and place of a publication. This applies particularly to some of the conference and seminar material.

Important inputs to this bibliography are the lists published by Chr. Michelsens Institute, Bergen and a list published by the SADCC Secretariat in Gaborone in 1989 including mostly internal SADCC documents.

A number of publications which are not so easy to gain access to are included in a bibliography of this kind. The names of the institutions/libraries from which most of them can be requested, are Chr. Michelsens Institutt, Fantoftvegen 38, N-5036 Fantoft, Bergen; Center for Udviklingsforskning, Ny Kongensgade 9, D-1472, Copenhagen; The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Box 1703, S-751 47 Uppsala, The SADCC units of the Nordic development cooperation agencies as well as SADCC secretariat's library in Gaborone.

Stockholm, March 1990

Bertil *Odén*
Coordinator of the Southern
Africa Programme

I. SADCC DOCUMENTS

1.1. SADCC Annual Conference Documents

- Lusaka 1984 Overview (22 p.)
Food and Agriculture (189 p.)
Energy (177 p.)
Manpower Development (160 p.)
Industry (23 p.)
Drought (101 p.)
Transport and Communications (153 p.)
- Mbabane 1985 Overview (28 p.)
Mining (44 p.)
Food and Agriculture (181 p.)
Manpower (114 p.)
Energy (140 p.)
Industry (52 p.)
Transport and Communications (var. pag.)
- Harare 1986 Overview (46 p.)
Regional Cooperation (195 p.)
Industry (48 p.)
- Gaborone 1987 Overview (40 p.)
Investment in Production (39 p.)
Transport and Communications (189 p.)
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (117 p.)
Energy (110 p.)
Industry and Trade (38 p.)
Industrial Development (36 p.)
Mining (18 p.)
- Arusha 1988 Overview (?p.)
Energy (74 p.)
Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (174 p.)
Industry and Trade, Mining, Tourism (var. pag.)
Industry and Trade Activities (54 p.)
Manpower (53 p.)
Development of Infrastructure
and Enterprise (14 p.)
Transport and Communications (var. pag.)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Luanda 1989 | <p>Overview (25 p.)</p> <p>Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (var. pag.)</p> <p>Industry and Trade, Mining, Tourism (var. pag.)</p> <p>The Productive Sectors:</p> <p>Engine of Growth and Development (25 p.)</p> <p>Transport and Communications (var. pag.)</p> |
| Lusaka 1990 | <p>Overview (20 p.)</p> <p>Transport and Communications (246 p.)</p> <p>Manpower (50 p.)</p> <p>Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (102 p.)</p> <p>Industry and Trade (68 p.)</p> <p>Tourism (19 p.)</p> <p>Energy (98 p.)</p> <p>Mining (66 p.)</p> |

1.2. SADCC Annual Progress Reports

| | |
|---------|----------|
| 1984-85 | (90 p.) |
| 1985-86 | (107 p.) |
| 1986-87 | (127 p.) |
| 1987-88 | (34 p.) |
| 1988-89 | (133 p.) |

1.3. SADCC Documents. Various Items

1.3.1. SADCC General

Development of a Strategy for Information Dissemination and Public Education on SADCC. Report by a Group of Experts engaged to carry out the Study. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1988.

**Implementing the SADCC Programme of Action.* A Joint Study by the SADCC Secretariat and the OECD Development Centre of Structures and Procedures in Development Co-operation, Gaborone/Paris 1988. 211 p.

Joint Study of Structures and Procedures in Cooperation to Implement the SADCC Programme of Action. Reports of the SADCC/OECD Consultants. Four Case Studies. Gaborone and Paris 1987. 210 p.

**Macro-Economic Survey.* Gaborone 1986. 189 p.

Mattison, S and Öhlund, S, *The Norsad Fund.* Report by the Joint Nordic-SADCC Team set up to Review the Nordic Proposal. Gaborone 1988.

Report on Nordic/SADCC Initiative. Expanded Economic and Cultural Cooperation between the Nordic Countries and the SADCC Member States. Report adopted by the Joint Meeting of Nordic and SADCC Ministers, Gaborone, Botswana February 4th 1987. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1987. 37 p.

SADCC Economic Bulletin. Final Project Document. SADCC Bulletin Steering Committee, Lusaka 1986. 68 p.

SADCC's First Five Years. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1985.

SADCC. A Handbook. Published by the SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1984. 34 p. Revised 1988.

SADCC: Terms and Conditions of Service, Standing Orders, Finance and General Rules. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1987.

SADCC/UNDP Cooperation within the Context of the UNDP, Fourth Programming Cycle: 1987-1991. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone, February 1987.

SADCC Women in Development. Proposal for the Integration of Women's Issues into the SADCC Development Strategies. A Consultant's report based on meetings held in Harare, 13-19 June, Gaborone 4-6 August, Lilongwe 14-16 October and Gaborone 14-24 December 1986; sponsored by SIDA, NORAD and the Commonwealth Secretariat, Harare 1986. var. pag.

SADCC: Development in the Region-Progress and Problems. Conference Report, London, 18-20 July 1984. Commonwealth Institute, London 1984.

SADCC Regional Economic Survey 1988. Final Report. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1989. 307 p.

Southern African Documentation and Information System (SADIS). Project Document submitted to the Governments of Southern African and to the Council of Ministers of SADCC, by the Government of Zimbabwe, Harare 1983.

The Workshop on the SADCC Macro-Economic Survey. Report of the Proceedings. Lilongwe, August 25-27, 1986. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1986. 104 p.

1.3.2. Food Security, Agriculture, Soil Conservation (related)

Agricultural Research Resource Assessment in the SADCC Countries. Volume One—Regional Analysis and Strategy, Document prepared by DEVRES with support from USAID. SADCC Consultative Committee for Agricultural Research, Gaborone 1989.

Agricultural Research. Conference Report, Gaborone, 21-23 February 1984. 205 p.

Boyle, P J (ed), *Smallholder Dairy, Small Ruminant, Pig, Poultry and Rabbit Production in the SADCC Countries*. Proceedings of a SACCAR Workshop held in Maseru, 26-27 November 1986. SACCAR Workshop Series No. 4, November 1987. Gaborone 1987. 97 p.

Broadening the Food Base of the SADCC Region. Proceedings of a Workshop held in Gaborone, 13-17 April 1987. Post Production Food Industry Advisory Unit SADCC Food Security Sector Harare 1987. 97 p.

Development of Pesticides and Insecticides Manufacturing Activity. SADCC. Commonwealth Secretariat, London 1985. 408 p.

Drought in Southern Africa. Look at Its Effects on Agriculture and at the Request by the SADCC Countries for Special Assistance. Corero Consult, Harare 1983.23 p.

Namponya, C R (ed), *Animal Traction and Agricultural Mechanization Research in SADCC Member Countries.* Proceedings of a Workshop held in Maputo, 8-12 August 1987. SACCAR Workshop Series No. 7, November, 1988. Gaborone 1988.

Namponya, C R (ed), *Integration of Agricultural Research, Training and Extension in the SADCC Countries.* Proceedings of a SACCAR Workshop, Arusha, 22-28 February 1988. SACCAR Workshop Series No. 8. Gaborone 1989.123 p.

Namponya, C R (ed), *Potential of Horticultural Production in SADCC Countries.* Proceedings of a SACCAR Workshop held in Blantyre, 23-27 March 1987. SACCAR Workshop Series No. 6, December 1988. Gaborone 1988.

Namponya, C R (ed), *Seed Research, Certification and Movement in SADCC Countries.* Proceedings of a SACCAR Workshop held in Lusaka, 13-17 June 1988. SACCAR Workshop Series No. 9. Gaborone 1989.

Natural Resources and the Environment: Policies and Development Strategy, adopted by the SADCC Council of Ministers Meeting, Maputo, 11-12 July 1988., SADCC Fisheries, Forestry and Wildlife, Lilongwe 1988. 36 p.

Norman D, *Food Security in SADCC.* A Paper given to SADCC Seminar, 18-20 July 1984, Commonwealth Institute, London 1984.

Programme of World and Budget 1985-86. Southern African Centre for Cooperation in Agricultural Research. SADCC Secretariat, 1985.

Proposal of a SADCC Regional Information System for Food Security, Part One. General Aspects. SADCC Food Security Sector, Harare 1988.

Regional Seed Production and Supply Project. Record of the Meeting of the SADCC Technical Experts to review the Draft Report, Juliasdale, Zimbabwe, 11-15 April 1988. Country Profiles. SADCC Food Security Sector, Harare 1988. var. pag.

Revised Assessment of the Impact of the 1986/87 Drought in SADCC Member States. Harare 1987.

SADCC Conference on Women and Food Cycle Technologies in the SADCC Region, held in Arusha, 23-27 May 1988. Sponsored by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM). Government of Tanzania, Arusha 1988.

SADCC Regional Food Reserve/Food Aid Study. SADCC Food Security Programme. Vol. 1-6. Ministry of Lands, Agriculture and Rural Resettlement. Food Security Sector, Harare 1986.

Vol. 1: The proposed SADCC Regional Food Reserve Fund. var. pag.;

Vol. 2: Production, Trade and Food Reserve Policies in SADCC Member States. 73 p.;

Vol. 3: Food Security at the Household Level in SADCC Member States. 28 p.;

Vol. 4: Proposals for a Training Programme in Support of Improved Regional Food Security. 26 p.;

Vol. 5: Options for the Operation of the SADCC Regional Food Reserve. 14 p.;

Vol. 6: Alternative Approaches to Upgrading Storage Capacities in the Surplus Producing Countries of the SADCC Region. var. pag.

SADCC Regional Information System for Food Security. Proceedings of a Workshop held at Nyanga, Zimbabwe, 8-10 August 1988. SADCC Food Security Sector, Harare 1988.

Soil and Water Conservation and Land Utilization Programme Sector. Reports No. 1-19. Seminar Papers together with Special Reports published 1985-1989. Maseru. var. pag.

SADCC Soil and Water Conservation and Land Utilization Programme. A Suggested Phase II Programme of Work. SADCC SWCLU Programme/Swedforest Consulting AB. Maseru 1987

Sub-Regional Conference on Policy Implications on Women in Agricultural Development for SADCC Member States. Lusaka, 6-10 October 1986. National Commission for Development Planning, Lusaka 1986. 25 p.

Yonazi R P, Kishimba A H and Dallu A I M, *A Review of Soil and Water Conservation Activities in Tanzania. Report to First SADCC Seminar on Soil Conservation. Maseru 1985.*

1.3.3. Industry, Trade, Finance, Investment

*Commercial Banking in the SADCC Region. The Quest for a Role. Proceedings of the First Conference of the Commercial Banks of the SADCC Region held at the Arusha International Conference Centre, 13-17 August 1984. Dar es Salaam 1985. 133 p. Papers by Green R H, *Economic Liberation and Economic Survival 1980-84*; Msyua C D, *The Quest for the Role of Commercial Banks in Fostering the SADCC Initiative*; Simba I, *The Search for Payment Arrangement Mechanism in the SADCC Region.**

Cross Border Investment Facility. Report prepared by Merchant Bank Central Africa Ltd in Association with Imani Development (Pvt) Ltd. and Price Waterhouse. Vol. 1-11. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1988. var. pag.

Current Status of Industrial Projects. Ministry of Trade and Industries, Dar es Salaam 1984. 28 p.

Export Credit Facility (ECF) for SADCC Member State. A Feasibility Study prepared for SADCC by First Washington Associates, Arlington, Virginia. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1988.

External Debt Study. A SADCC Secretariat-Commissioned Study Report—Phase I. Gaborone 1988.

* Granberg P *et al.*, *SADCC Intra-Regional Trade Study*. A Study prepared for the SADCC Secretariat by the Chr.. Michelsen Institute, DERAP, Bergen, Norway 1986.169 p.

Indicative Industrial Development Plan for SADCC. Report prepared by the Commonwealth Secretariat, Industrial Development Unit. Ministry of Industries and Trade, Dar es Salaam 1987.498 p

Industrial Development Activity: Progress and Proposals for Assistance. SADCC Industrial Coordination Division, Dar es Salaam 1985. 25 p.

Industrial Projects: Progress since January 1983. SADCC Industry and Trade Sector, Dar es Salaam 1983.23 p.

Industrial Projects: Pulp and Paper. Demand Study of Pulp and Paper in SADCC Countries. Commonwealth Secretariat, London 1984. 80 p.

Industrial Projects: Salt. SADCC. Commonwealth Secretariat, London 1984. 84 p.

Industrial Projects. Report of a Workshop held in Harare, 10-11 January 1984. SADCC Industry and Trade Sector, Dar es Salaam 1984.496 p.

Industrial Rehabilitation Workshop 27-28 August 1985, Arusha, Tanzania. Background, Proceedings and Results. SADCC Industrial Coordination Division, Dar es Salaam 1985. 119 p.

Investment in Production. Report of the Seminar for Businessmen held in Gaborone, Feb 4th 1987. Gaborone 1987. 72 p.

Investment Policies and Mechanism of SADCC Countries. Compiled by SADCC Industry and Trade Coordination Division, Dar es Salaam 1986. 263 p.

Kadhani, X, *Development Financing Institutions in the SADCC Region*. Report prepared for the joint SADCC/NORDIC Group of Advisors on Financial Mechanisms, 1987. 84 p.

Manufacture of Electrical Transmission and Distribution Equipment. A Study by the Industrial Development Unit. Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC), in collaboration with SADCC. SADCC Industry and Trade Sector, Dar es Salaam 1986.

A Partnership in Industrial Production. An information paper. Ministry of Industries and Trade, Dar es Salaam 1986.

Progress of the SADCC Regional Plan of Industrial Cooperation. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1984.

Report from SADCC Workshop on Small Industry Technology Transfer and Development. Arusha, Tanzania, February 13-15 1990. Dar es Salaam 1990. var. pag.

Report of the Cement and Cement Product Industries in the Nine Countries of SADCC. Prepared by the Irish Cement Consultancy Services. SADCC Industry and Trade Sector, Dar es Salaam 1987. 207 p.

Report of the Secretariat of the Southern African Coordination Conference on the Status of Computer Systems. A Consultant's Report by R A Rawlings of Consult and Recruit with Computer Awareness (Pvt) Ltd. 1986 (Amended April 1987)

Report of the Workshop on Implementation of SADCC Industrial Projects, Harare 10-11 January 1984. Ministry of Trade and Industries, Dar es Salaam. 80 p.

Report on Export pre-Financing Revolving Fund (EPRF) Systems in SADCC. A Study prepared for SADCC. SADCC Secretariat. Gaborone 1989. 147 p.

Southern Africa: Opportunities for Investment and Trade. Proceedings of the Conference of Businessmen held in Harare, 8-9 February 1988. 223 p.

Standardization and Quality Assurance in the SADCC Region. A Study prepared for the SADCC Industry and Trade Co-ordination Division. SIS Service AB, Stockholm 1989. 59 p

A Strategy for the Integration of SADCC Markets. Final Report, presented by International Funding Services, Brussels, for Consideration of the Executive Secretary of SADCC. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1983. 68 p.

Studies on SADCC/PTA Relations and on Payment and Clearing Facilities. Extract from the Record of the Council of Ministers, Gaborone, July 4th 1984. Gaborone 1984. 15 p.

Toward Regional Trade Development. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1983. 43 p.

Trade Financing Facilities for SADCC Member States. A Feasibility Study by First Washington Associates, Arlington, Virginia. SADCC Secretariat, Gaborone 1987.

Workshop on Rehabilitation and Upgradation of Priority Industries in the SADCC Region. Country Profiles. Arusha, Tanzania, 27-28 August 1985. SADCC Industry and Trade Sector, Dar es Salaam 1985. 226 p.

1.3.4. Transport and Communications

Beira Port Transport System. 10-Year Development Plan. SATCC/TU, Maputo and Stockholm 1986. 95 p.

Hallenborg R, *Study on Clearing and Forwarding and Ship Agents in the SADCC Region.* SATCC, Maputo 1987. 122 p.

Lobito Port Transport System. 10-Year Development Plan. SATCC 1988. 74 p.

Management Seminar on Rail and Road Transport. Report of a Seminar organized by the Management Resources Unit, held in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, 15-26 February 1988. 33 p.

Preliminary Report of the Study of the Organization, Management and Staffing of the SATCC. Maputo 1988. 65 p.

Regional Cooperation in Shipping. Phase A. Final Report. Project 3.0.1., by ISTEE, University of Trieste, Italy. SATCC, Maputo 1986.

Report on the Organisation and Staffing of SATCC. SATCC/TU Nordic Team, Maputo 1987.73 p

Report on A Preliminary Survey of Regional and National Training Facilities within the Sectors of Transport and Communications. SATCC/TU, Maputo 1985.105 p.

SATCC Technical Co-ordination Conference on Telecommunications 29th-30th April 1987, Lusaka. Swedish Telecombs International AB, SIDA 1987. 91 p.

Tanzania—Zambia Railway Authority. Revised 10-Year Development Plan. Dar es Salaam 1988.67 p.

Telecommunications: 10 Year Development Plan. Summary. SATCC, Maputo 1987.7 p.

Ten Years of TAZAXA Operations—Review and Perspective. TAZARA, Dar es Salaam 1986.41 p.

Transport and Communications' Rehabilitation, Harmonization and Modernization in the SADCC African States. "Working Paper", presented to a Joint Conference sponsored by the International Transport Federation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation and SADCC Transport Trade Unions. Harare, 23-27 September 1985, SATUCC, Gaborone 1985.60 p.

1.3.5. Manpower, Training, Education, Employment

Boyle, P J (ed.), *Appropriate Manpower for Agricultural Research and Extension in the SADCC Countries. Proceedings of a Workshop held in Gaborone, 25-26 September 1985. SACCAR Workshop Series No. 3. November 1987. Gaborone 1987.69 p.*

Brown, K and Mumbwa, M, *Secondary Technical Teacher Education in SADCC Countries: A Report on the Regional Requirements and the Possibility of the Expansion of BSC (Technical Education) Course at Malawi Polytechnic to Meet the Needs. Department of Technical Education, Malawi Polytechnic, Blantyre 1985.*

Crasner, A P, *Technical Assistance to the SADCC Regional Training Council. Project Report No. 2, Project No. 5605.52.94.072. Prepared for the European Economic Community. Mbabane 1985.*

Duberg, R and Gorham, A, *Teacher Training and Teacher Educators in Southern Africa. A Survey of Existing Programs and Future Needs in the SADCC Region. SADCC Regional Training Council, Mbabane 1985. 61 p.*

Improving Management in Southern Africa. Final Report to the RTC, by the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA), Washington DC. RTC, Mbabane 1985. 108 p.

Inventory of Regional Training Facilities: A Handbook of Post-Secondary Programmes. SADCC Regional Training Council, Mbabane 1987. 425 p.

Makhurane, P M, *SADCC Manpower Development Project.* A Consultants' Report sponsored by the European Economic Community for consideration by the Regional Training Council. RTC, Mbabane 1988.

Manpower Report 1989. Report from the Manpower Sector on which the Manpower Conference Document of 1989 is based. SADCC Manpower Sector, Mbabane 1989.91 p.

Study of Accountancy Training in the SADCC Region. Section B. Country Summaries. Consultants' Report to RTC. RTC, Mbabane 1986. var. pag.

Study of Accountancy Training in the SADCC Region. Section A. Findings and Major Conclusions. Consultants' Report to RTC. RTC, Mbabane 1986. 112 p.

Training and Manpower Resource Development. Report from a Seminar 5-11 October, Blantyre, 1987.114 p.

Williams, J *et al.*, *Supply and Demand for Trained Agriculture Manpower in the SADCC Countries.* In Collaboration with SACCAR. Gaborone 1989.

1.3.6. Energy (related)

Complete Documentation of Energy Projects Available for Funding, Prepared in Conjunction with Annual Consultative Conference in Arusha, January 1988. SADCC Energy Sector/TAU, Luanda 1988.139 p.

Cooperation Between Electricity Utilities in the SADCC Region. Proceedings of the Seminar, held in Harare, 12-16 December 1984. SADCC Energy Sector/TAU, Luanda 1984.

Draft Proceedings of a Workshop on Survey of Biomass Activities in the SADCC Region, held in Harare 12-14 April, 1989. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1989.

Electricity in Rural Development, Volume One, Recommendations and Follow-up Actions. Report of a SADCC Seminar held in Blantyre, 23-27 November 1987. SADCC Energy Sector/TAU, Luanda 1987

Electricity in the SADCC Region. Status of and Future Prospects on Regional Cooperation. Proceedings from a Workshop held in Mbanane, 6-9 March 1988. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1989.

Energy Planning in the SADCC Region. Proceedings of the Seminar, held in Luanda, 30 October - 2 November 1985. SADCC Energy Sector/TAU, Luanda 1985.

Millington, A *et al.*, *Biomass Assessment, Woody Biomass in the SADCC Region.* The SADCC Energy Secretariat. Earthscan, London 1989. 270 p.

* Munslow, B *et al.*, *The Fuelwood Trap. A Study of the SADCC Region.* SADCC Energy Secretariat. Earthscan, London 1988. 181 p.

New and Renewable Sources of Energy in the SADCC Region. Draft Proceedings of a Workshop held in Harare, 4-6 April 1989. 31 p.

Oil and Gas Exploration in the SADCC Region. Papers presented to the SADCC Energy Sector Seminar held in Angola, 26-29 November 1986. Papers edited by the Technical Administrative Unit of the SADCC Energy Sector. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1987.539 p.

*O'Keefe, P and Munslow, B (ed), *SADCC: Energy and Development to the Year 2000.* A Report to the SADCC Energy Officials. The Beijer Institute, Sweden 1983.184 p.

Regional Petroleum Training Centre, Project Proposal by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, Luanda 198? 35 p.

Report on the Technical Questions Arising from the Financing and Implementation of Regional Projects. SADCC Energy Sector/TAU, Luanda 1984.17 p.

SADCC Energy Statistics 1987: An Annual Review of Energy Production and Consumption in the SADCC Region. Volume 1. SADCC Energy Sector TAU, Luanda 1989.

What is TAU? A Brochure on the Technical and Administrative Unit of the SADCC Energy Sector in Luanda. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1986.23 p.

Wood Energy Development. A Study of the SADCC Region: Biomass Assessment. Produced by ETC-Foundation, The Netherlands, on behalf of the SADCC Energy Sector, SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1987.313 p.

Wood Energy Development. A Study of the SADCC Region: The Leap Model. Produced by the ETC-Foundation, The Netherlands, on behalf of the SADCC Energy Sector. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1987.81 p.

Wood Energy Development. A Study of the SADCC Region: A Planning Approach. Produced by ETC-Foundation, The Netherlands, on behalf of the SADCC Energy Sector. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1987.252 p.

Wood Energy Development. A Study of the SADCC Region: Policy Issues. Produced by ETC-Foundation, The Netherlands, on behalf of the SADCC Energy Sector. SADCC Energy Sector, Luanda 1987.72 p.

Wood Energy Development. A Study of the SADCC Region: A Selected Bibliography. Produced by ETC-Foundation, The Netherlands, on behalf of the SADCC Energy Sector. Luanda 1987.93 p.

Woodfuel. Report of a Workshop held in Harare, 24-26 August 1987, SADCC Energy Sector TAU, Luanda 1987.

1.3.7. Mining (related)

Analysis of Mineral Resources: Development and Opportunities in the SADCC Region. SADCC Mining Sector Coordinating Unit, Lusaka 1985. 167 p.

Chihana, C, *The Influence and Power of the Mining Sector in the SADCC Region. Position Paper*. Paper presented to the Miners International Federation, Brussels, and Southern African Miners Regional Conference, Harare, 18-22 November 1985. SATUCC. Gaborone 1985. 45 p.

The Minerals Sector of the States of the SADCC: Possibilities for a Regional Minerals Policy. SADCC Mining Sector Coordination Unit, Lusaka 1987. 13 p.

Mining Equipment, Manufacturing, Repairing and Reconditioning Facilities. Preliminary Study. Report prepared under a Technical Assistance Arrangement with the Commonwealth Secretariat. SADCC Mining Sector, Lusaka 1986. var. pag.

Preliminary Study of the Foundry, Fabrication and Machining Facilities. Report prepared under a Technical Assistance Arrangement with the Commonwealth Secretariat. SADCC Mining Sector, Lusaka 1986. 94 p.

Review of Progress and Five-Year Programme for 1986-1990. SADCC Mining Sector. Mining Sector Coordination Unit, Lusaka 1985. 130 p.

SADCC Mining Sector Coordination—A Recommendation for Nordic Support. Report by the Joint Finnish-Swedish Fact Finding/Appraisal Mission on the Financial and Technical Assistance to the SADCC Mining Sector Coordination Unit. Helsinki 1988. 28 p.

2. NON-SADCC PUBLICATIONS

2.1. Books, Reports, Investigations

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Andersen, E, *Differentieret Udvikling og Regionalt Samarbejde i det sydlige Afrika. Teoretiske og metodiske Problemer*. Copenhagen 1984. 239 p. In Danish.

* Annersten, L, *Soil Conservation in the SADCC Region. An Analysis of Approaches to Soil Conservation*. Rural Development Studies No. 26. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. International Rural Development Centre. Uppsala 1989. 42 p.

Archie, M, "Food for Security and Peace in the SADCC Region". In E Hansen (ed), *Africa: Perspectives on Peace and Development*. London 1987. 29 p.

Asombang, W, *Transport and Communication Strategies and Implications for Socio-Economic Development in the SADCC Subregion*. UN Institute for Namibia, Lusaka 1988.30 p.

Beckman, P, *A Study on the Feasibility to Introduce Counter Trade, both Intra-Regional (between SADCC and the Nordic Region) in Order to Encourage Regular Trade*. 1986. 13 p.

The Beira Corridor Project. An Information Paper on the Role of the SADCC Business Sector. Standard Chartered Bank, Harare 1988. 11 p.

Bench, B G, *The SADCC: Regional Cooperation in Food Security and Agricultural Development*. Carleton University, Ottawa 1985. 176 p.

* Bhagavan, M R, *The Energy Sector in SADCC Countries. Policies, Priorities and Options in the Context of the African Crisis*. Research Report No. 74. The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1985. 41 p.

*Bryant, C (ed), *Poverty, Policy and Food Security in Southern Africa*. London 1988.291 p.

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Southern African Political and Economic Monthly. Harare 1987- . A monthly magazine.

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5. ANNOTATIONS

AMIN, S, CHITALA, D AND MANDAZA, J (ed), *SADCC. Prospects for Disengagement and Development in Southern Africa. Studies in African Political Economy.* The UN University/Third World Forum, London 1987.

Already in the preface and introduction to this study, which is written by a number of African economists and emphasizes key areas in SADCC cooperation, the tone which pervades the entire presentation is first encountered—a radical anti-imperialist assault with Marxist overtones. The attack is directed against neocolonialism, the bourgeoisie, international capital in general and western capital in particular. The analysis of the conditions and aspirations of SADCC cooperation is thereby given a special colouring and arrangement. The perspective is often narrow and pointed. The doctrinaire and ideologically narrow range of vision limits the possibility to build up wider views on the subject. Simplifications in the analyses of problems and possibilities are inevitable.

The study begins and ends with two ideologically based global surveys of the influence wielded by South Africa, the USA and western imperialism, and uses these to survey the prospects for development cooperation in SADCC. One of the surveys, written by D Chitala, is entitled "The Political Economy of SADCC and Imperialism's Response". The other, written by I Mandaza, is entitled "Perspectives on Economic Cooperation and Autonomous Development in Southern Africa". The other chapters deal with a number of sectors of society and trade and industry which, together, provide a good coverage of the fields of cooperation upon which SADCC is based: manufacturing industries, agriculture and food supplies, energy, transport and communications, mining technological capacity, trade relations, financial integration within SADCC and PTA.

All chapters dealing with these sectors have been thoroughly researched and are rich both in facts and opinions. The criticism, often with a controversial dimension, of SADCC cooperation in the various sectors is far-reaching but would have benefitted from a more constructive approach with more alternative recommendations. Far too many well-known problems are piled on top of each other. The different chapters are very readable as inventories of problems. The highly subdued optimism expressed on the future prospects of SADCC would make a greater impression if it was not based so much on categorical conceptions. Here the authors often use what shall be proved as their starting point.

In his final chapter Mandaza summarises the opinions which have been presented in the previous chapters and adds a number of his own. The chapter is interesting as a contribution to the debate. However, the opinions which Mandaza offers do not become more original and thought-provoking simply on the basis of the degree of provocation.

ANNERSTEN, L, *Soil Conservation in the SADCC Region..An Analysis of Approaches to Soil Conservation*. Rural Development Studies No. 26. Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, International Rural Development Centre, Uppsala 1989.

Annersten starts and ends his well informed study by maintaining that the reasons why the soil conservation programmes have had such little success and that soil conservation in general has been so neglected in programmes of cooperation within SADCC depend on the fact that socio-economic and cultural aspects and issues relating to the distribution of land have not been given attention. The method of running projects for, instead of with, the population, the facts that projects are planned and implemented without popular participation, without knowledge of local conditions, and without the know-how which must be developed on the local level, further contribute to a situation where basic conditions for successful soil conservation do not exist.

Annersten's points of view are not new but they are highly relevant. In two chapters he examines the historical background up to the present and the formation of concepts and changes in attitudes towards soil conservation from the 1930s to the presentday. In a third chapter, he makes a critical examination of soil conservation in Lesotho with emphasis on three selected projects. In a final chapter he presents the SADCC programme for soil conservation for the period from 1983. All chapters are interesting even for the general reader, chiefly due to the review of ideological considerations and power politics which explains why the distribution of land and socio-economic-cultural issues are neglected and why the declarations on popular participation and local acceptance remain, by and large, rhetorical. This situation applies in principle both to the period of cooperation within SADCC and to the time before independence. The focus on the physical deterioration of the land has continued to dominate at the expense of measures to attack the causes of this deterioration, measures of a distributive and delegatory nature which would give farmers necessary incentives.

Annersten's review is not encouraging and does not give the impression that cooperation between SADCC countries in questions relating to soil conservation will expand in the foreseeable future. However the study is very instructive and has wide validity even outside Africa.

Another Development for SADCC. Alternative Development Strategies for the SADCC Countries. Report of a Seminar on "Another Development for SADCC", Maseru, November 1985. Botswana 1987.

In 1985 a seminar was held in 'Another Development' and the alternative strategies" this supported in different sectors and to assist NGOs to intensify ongoing applications of these "alternatives". The seminar was attended by all SADCC countries except Swaziland and Zambia and by representatives of Sweden, Kenya and Uganda. It was hoped that the seminar would lead to greater official tolerance of the "alternatives", the consolidation of existing "alternative" projects, the development of new "alternative" projects and, hopefully, official acceptance of some of these "alternatives". Thoughts about what constitutes the concept

"alternative development" were developed in 15 addresses. In addition a plan of action was drawn up on the basis of written versions of these addresses, and the discussions held and recommendations made during the seminar.

It is evident from the addresses that the alternative development strategies include a general aspiration to improve the living conditions of the masses in southern Africa. The ideas presented—that the living conditions of the masses must be improved, that basic needs must be met, that the people must be given the possibility for self-realisation, that the rights of the rural population must be taken into consideration, and that they must be given the opportunity to participate in the development process, that local initiatives and projects should be encouraged, that "we must rely more on ourselves" where the achievement of the necessary changes is concerned—all those are generally self-evident expressions of the direction which should be followed. To call these objectives "alternative strategies" is pretentious and misleading. The fact that the rhetoric is dressed in a reformistic or semi-revolutionary, anti-capitalistic costume does not necessarily increase interest.

Readers who wish to study the seminar material could well make do with the plan of action. This summarises the content of the addresses and contains a number of distinct recommendations in a number of areas. Amongst these human rights, information, communication and media are given a prominent position.

BHAGAVAN, M R, *The Energy Sector in SADCC Countries Policies, Priorities and Options in the Context of the African Crisis*. Research Report No. 74. The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1985.

Bhagavan's essay is an excellent introduction to the energy sector in the SADCC region. It provides a critical summary of the politically and economically determined national and regional complications associated with the prospecting for, exploitation and commercial use of the different types of energy. The presentation is clear and lucid. It is particularly worth reading in view of the fact that cooperation between the SADCC countries in the energy field provides an illuminating example of the problems which characterise SADCC cooperation in general.

Bhagavan emphasises the strong concentration on existing resources of energy—he makes concise specifications of the total quantities of these resources—and conversely the slight interest shown in existing demand. The assertion that the SADCC region produces a surplus of energy has therefore very little meaning. This situation becomes even more aggravated since between 70 and 90 per cent of the population, due to their poverty and the indifference of their governments, are not in a position to demand any of the commercial types of energy which by and large are given all attention on both national and regional levels. The traditional and renewable sources of energy are ignored; in this respect rhetoric has taken the place of action, in the opinion of Bhagavan.

The impression of aimlessness or one-sidedness dominates the national energy planning and an absence of organised planning on the regional level. Bhagavan's conclusion is that the majority of the population will only benefit

marginally from the investments being made in energy for the foreseeable future.

BRYANT, C (ed), *Poverty, Policy and Food Security in Southern Africa*. London 1988.

This anthology, in which a number of well informed experts on southern Africa contribute, examines in depth the preconditions for successful strategies in the struggle against hunger and malnourishment in the SADCC region. The quality of the contributions is somewhat uneven; some distinguish themselves mostly by their controversial nature. Nevertheless in general the content of the anthology has great substance. The analyses are critical but constructive and concrete. Lucidity and a wealth of details are well intertwined. The knowledge conveyed and the quantity of new ideas presented is impressive. Macro and micro perspectives are included in an unusually harmonious union. The anthology can be highly recommended for those who want to understand the complexities within agriculture and food supplies in both the SADCC region as a whole and in the individual countries in the region—even South Africa is included in the survey.

The anthology is divided into three parts entitled: "South Africa, Southern Africa and Regional Development", "Food, Farmers and Trade" and "SADCC". This division is somewhat superfluous and confusing since the same content is to be found in all three parts. Instead one is struck by the great number of similarities in the different contributions where content and organisation is concerned as well as in the points of view and judgements presented.

Some of the contributions have a special significance by virtue of the basic issues which they address. S Lewis gives a comprehensive and lucid account of the institutional and national economic realities which affect food supplies in the SADCC countries. In this connection a considerable amount of space is devoted to the mutual dependence between South Africa and the SADCC countries. M *Lipton* dwells at length on food security and the ability of the poor to pay if the benefits from greater yields from agriculture are to be realised. M Rukuni and C *Eicher* list the possibilities of diversifying the crops and of restructuring the entire agriculture economy of the region. C *Mumbengegwi* examines Zimbabwe's strategy in relation to small farmers and how this strategy can be exported to other SADCC countries. He is highly critical of the SADCC governments' neglect of the agricultural sector. In a second contribution *Lipton* makes a thought-provoking survey of the food production/market in South Africa. She envisages a post-apartheid situation in which South Africa may be dependent on the import of food due to the enormous needs in the country which are being held back at the present time. In an interesting contribution, M *Nziramasanga* deals with food aid coming from outside the region and finds that far from all food aid is anti-developmental. In a final contribution, F Cheru argues for a mobilisation of human resources on the national and local levels, for instance women and cooperatives, and accuses the SADCC governments of grave neglect in more systematic "participatory planning".

BUSH, R AND KIBBLE, S, *Destabilisation in Southern Africa: An Overview*. Current African Issues. No. 4. The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1985.

The main emphasis of the study lies less in the general instability in southern Africa and more in the South African economy and labour market with their ramifications in the SADCC countries and their links with the western capitalist countries. The presentation is uneven, the analysis sometimes careless. The study is not particularly well written.

Nevertheless the study contains important argumentative and discursive sections. The attitude is decidedly anti-capitalistic/anti-imperialistic. A key concept is South Africa's sub-imperialistic position within the framework of a global imperialistic order. In this order the western powers have given South Africa the role of regional controller and regional police force. South Africa is thereby expected to attempt to incorporate the SADCC countries into a regional market and to ensure their political loyalty. This section is ingenious but perhaps a little conspiratorial.

The central section of the study deals with the many contradictory interests which have an influence in the South African economy and which are reflected in the various ideas about the structure, function and need of the labour market. The large labour force potential of the SADCC countries is featured in a thought-provoking discussion on the exploitation of the "home countries'" labour force reservoirs and on the conflict between big and small capital about the place of the Africans in a labour market which requires more skills and proficiency and which is less segregated. The conflicting opinions in South Africa about the necessity of a robust regional market are given attention, as is the issue of a formalised regional labour market,

In a somewhat flimsy section of SADCC cooperation itself, the authors are categorical in their criticism of the structure of the organisation. SADCC is regarded largely as a colonial relic in which the strongest ties are those to the former colonial powers and in which national considerations predominate. Each individual country specialises in its special areas and this process continues. No progress is possible without coordination within a predetermined, extended political/institutional framework. The authors maintain that the balkanisation makes it easier for South Africa to further integrate the SADCC countries into its sphere of influence.

CHIZINGA, L M, *The Politics of Regional Educational Cooperation in SADCC States*. U-landsseminariets skriftserie, No. 43. Oslo 1984.

Chizinga's essay, which is sketchy and contains a great number of opinions, deals with an area of cooperation which has been given low priority by the SADCC countries. He presents from a critical perspective a number of crucial issues which really deserve a more in-depth study. It should have been possible to replace the somewhat trivial discussion with a more coherent analytical section on the conditions governing the aspiration towards regional cooperation in the field of vocational and labour market training.

Chizinga returns on several occasions to the mutual motivation and favourable external conditions which exist and which should offer encouragement to cooperation. He also recalls the declarations which were made when SADCC was established which emphasised vocational and labour market training as a sector in which it was urgent to find forms for regional cooperation on account of the acute shortage of trained manpower. In this context he refers to SADCC's original planning document "Manpower Development" in which a number of serious motives, possibilities and limitations are given. Chizinga seeks a policy statement from the member countries which contains goal-oriented action strategies. He deplores the fact that no surveys have been made on the type of training required by trade and industry and that no inventories of manpower needs have been made which are based on realistic financial calculations as to training costs.

Chizinga finds that the fields which suffer from the most acute shortages in the SADCC region are teacher training and nursing training. This is confirmed by a number of consultancy studies made in the early 1980s. One of Chizinga's fundamental ideas is that divergent class interests have been ignored when political goals were determined on the regional level. Chizinga is of the opinion that if regional cooperation in the education and training field is to be successful, it is essential to establish the motives and interests of all concerned. In this connection the individual national forms of production and manpower demand profiles must be given far greater attention.

Employment and Manpower in the SADCC Region. Emerging Issues in Perspective. Discussion Paper. Oslo 1986.

This document provides a concise and detailed account of how little attention SADCC has devoted to employment issues in the region. A dark picture is painted of the current labour market situation, developments up to the turn of the century, and current national and regional priorities in the SADCC region. One problem has been to find sufficient, up-to-date statistics.

The authors note that employment issues are normally a national problem. At the same time they find that SADCC is a very suitable forum in which to discuss the effects of the various programmes on employment. National investments in new job opportunities are extremely low when compared to the number of people who enter the labour market each year. SADCC's regional secretariat in Mbabane does not have employment as such on its agenda and does not intend to include it. SATEP, on the other hand, runs activities which should assist in creating more job opportunities. The various SADCC projects have hitherto had very small effects where the promotion of employment is concerned.

The authors indicate a number of factors which have been conducive in bringing about the present labour market situation: the earlier status of the SADCC countries as "labour reserve economies"; the absence of encouragement for the informal sector in towns; the small increase in job opportunities in the formal sector; neglect of the rural areas where small farms and handicrafts/small industries constitute today, and will constitute in the future, the predominant source of livelihood in most SADCC countries; and the return of migrant labourers from South Africa.

The authors place great emphasis on the possibilities and inherent dynamics of the informal sector. It would appear that a more extensive industrialisation process in the SADCC region is out of the question. Instead, a case is made for production technologies for the farming sector and the informal sector which are labour intensive and require little capital. This way of looking at things is perhaps realistic but somewhat static for a social phenomenon which, it is rightly claimed, constitutes a fundamental threat to political stability in the SADCC region.

ERIKSEN, T L, *Sydafrikas Krig mod Nabolandene*. MS Debat No. 11, Mellemlfolkeligt Samvirke, Copenhagen 1986. In Norwegian.

Eriksen provides an effective and concrete account in a limited amount of space of the political and economic dependence of the SADCC countries on South Africa and the type and the extent of South Africa's policies of destabilisation against its neighbouring countries. As an elementary description of the background of the SADCC countries' prospects of establishing a form of mutual cooperation, the booklet, which is well written and easy to read, is very useful. With the aid of a great number of facts Linné Eriksen demonstrates that the disappearance of the apartheid regime is the first precondition for SADCC cooperation to have a chance to function. This is put forward both in the chapter on the situation in the region in general and in the chapter on the individual SADCC countries. The final chapter, entitled "Cooperation, Liberation and Sanctions" gives the impression of being somewhat truncated and having been written in a routine manner.

GRANBERG, *et al.*, *SADCC Intra-Regional Trade Study*. A Study prepared for the SADCC Secretariat by the Chr. Michelsen Institute (DERAP), Bergen 1986.

This study on trade and trade barriers in the SADCC region is an important document for understanding not just the conditions that govern the scope and emphasis of trade within the SADCC region and its trade with other parts of Africa, but also the potential economic benefits built into the mutual relationships between the SADCC countries. The study has been prepared by researchers from the Chr. Michelsen Institute, UNCTAD and a few SADCC countries. It has the character of a critical, independent attitude but also, at the same time, of striking moderation in its assessment of the possible future expansion of trade between the SADCC countries. This is reflected in the proposals and recommendations made which, in turn, fit in well with the moderation shown by the SADCC countries themselves to expansion of the intra-regional trade.

In the first of the study's three main sections a presentation is made of existing trade patterns, the existing potential where trade is concerned and the circumstances which stand in the way of trade. The gist of the presentation of the existing situation is that industrialisation and diversification are necessary prerequisites if an increase in trade is to be realised. There is hardly any possibility at all

for expansion at the present time with the national, economic, infrastructural and trade obstacles which exist alongside general underdevelopment, war, and sabotage, in addition to a lack of credits and attractive trade goods.

The second section is devoted to the guidelines proposed by SADCC for "a network of bilateral trade agreements" and to an account of PTA and possible conflicts between commitments within PTA and the proposed trade arrangements within SADCC. Customs duty is an instrument which could well be used to promote trade but there is a danger that it may come into conflict with the PTA agreement. Where other trade barriers are concerned, for example import quotas, the team maintain that no relaxation can be permitted between the SADCC countries until all have become members of PTA.

A third section presents a number of "supplementary" proposals on internal trade between the SADCC countries. These proposals cover a wide range, from counter purchase deals to joint trade commissions. The study is strikingly optimistic with regard to goodwill from PTA's side concerning concessions which formally are in conflict with PTA's rules.

In a final section there are proposals for the establishment of a) Export Pre-financing Revolving Funds to cover the foreign exchange which is required for the import of raw materials and other capital goods needed for the production of export good, and b) Export Credit Funds which will make it possible for exporters to offer export credits on terms equivalent to those offered to competitors outside the region. In both cases, a substantial contribution from donor nations is assumed.

To sum up, the study must be regarded as important information to those who are directly involved in administering development assistance to the SADCC region. It is a document written for economists, and to those without such a background the material might be found somewhat difficult. What is lacking in the study, are more concise standpoints which could have replaced the considerable number of "in-between" positions adopted.

HAARLÖV, J, *Regional Co-operation in Southern Africa. Central Elements of the SADCC Venture*. CDR Research Report No. 14. Copenhagen 1988.

Haarlöv's study deals with industrial development and trade—formal structures, actual developments and assessments of future expansion—within the framework of SADCC cooperation. There is also a section on the Nordic initiative—background, purpose, progress to date as well as difficulties encountered by the initiative and difficulties anticipated in the future.

Haarlov is very concrete and concentrates on current events. He does not avoid uncomfortable assessments and assumptions in his analysis of functional and structural problems. He takes stock of the existing situation, with great independence. In his assessments of present situation as well as of future SADCC cooperation he is clearly doubtful or sceptical. He occasionally reveals a pessimism which is rather obscure and difficult to trace.

The study contains a profusion of statistics and figures, including an appendix showing up-to-date trade statistics. Its greatest merit is its concentration on industrial development and trade, areas which Haarlov considers to be of vital impor-

tance for the survival and further development of SADCC cooperation. The account of the retrogression is concise, concerning both the expansion of industries on a national basis, extreme under-utilisation—in parts—of existing industrial potential and the great differences between the individual countries is concise. The stagnation of industrial production, the low degree of self-sufficiency in consumer goods, and the dominance of light industry are illustrated. Haarlov attempts to determine a number of basic causes of the meagre flow of trade within the SADCC region. This results in a more complex and dynamic pattern of causes than usually found.

Where the industry and trade programme drawn up by SADCC is concerned, Haarlov establishes that very little has actually happened; one exception is the "basic needs industries" programme which was given priority and some 30 per cent of the projects decided upon have been implemented or are under discussion. SADCC's trade programme was first drawn up in 1986, due mainly to the fact that a number of sensitive considerations had to be made with regard both to the outside world and to the member states themselves. Haarlov does not venture any predictions with regard to the future success of the trade programme.

In an introductory chapter, Haarlov makes an interesting attempt to place SADCC cooperation in the framework of a number of present-day aspirations to establish regional economic integration. He finds that SADCC cooperation is characterised by a "micro/project approach" which can be described as being "functionalist and incremental in the sense that the project/programme cooperation creates a dynamic process from the lower levels to the top."

HANLON, J, SADCC and Sanctions. ICDA, Brussels 1989.

The vulnerability of the SADCC countries must not continue to be used by the Western industrialised countries as an excuse to avoid introducing sanctions against South Africa. This is Hanlon's main theme in his easy-to-read, lucid publication. That the SADCC countries are vulnerable is shown by the tables which illustrate their dependence on South Africa with regard to trade, transport, energy, migrant labour, investments and geographical proximity. Hanlon is not likely to deprive the Western industrialised countries of their vulnerability argument by referring to statements from front-line state leaders in favour of sanction; Hanlon's normative assertions clash with a number of more or less uncomfortable realities. In his arguments, Hanlon attempts to tone down the effects of sanctions on the SADCC countries, which means that he is forced to ignore the patterns of vulnerability which so clearly emerge from the tables.

A readable section deals with those sanctions which can be employed against South Africa—their type, scope and how quickly they can be employed. Hanlon skillfully draws different scenarios in which the emphasis is placed on a discussion of the consequences different types of sanctions could have on the SADCC countries. Once again the impression is obtained that Hanlon is indulging in wishful thinking. He merely touches the issue of how an upheaval in South Africa, for example a military coup, would affect the course of events. He should also perhaps have dealt more with South Africa's possibility of breaking sanctions via the SADCC countries themselves.

As a contribution to the debate, Hanlon's paper is of considerable interest. It has perhaps less value as a presentation of facts. Normally, a certain course of events does not become more probable simply because one explicitly hopes that it shall take place.

HANLON, J, SADCC in the 1990s. Development on the Front Line. Special Report No. 1158. The Economist Intelligence Unit, Regional Forecasts Series. London 1989.

Hanlon's study is largely based on a report which he published in 1984 entitled "SADCC: Progress, Projects and Prospects. The Trade and Investment Future of SADCC". Both studies are arranged in a clear and pedagogical way, are easy to read, are equally penetrating in their analyses of fundamental issues, and contain a great amount of relevant information. Both serve as an excellent introduction to SADCC and, not least, as essential in-depth analyses of the political complications which characterize the activities of the organisation. Both contain a large number of appropriate statistics.

In the latter study, Hanlon concentrates on describing the developments of the 1980s. His account assumes more or less the form of a recapitulation. Relations with the outside world—donors, banks, trade and industry—are given a more prominent position, at the expense, to a certain extent, of a description of the cooperation between the SADCC countries. On the whole Hanlon appears to attach greater importance to the responsibility of the donor nations and to their attitudes in his assessment of SADCC's prospects of achieving its goals. Hanlon's own attitude has become more pragmatic and his belief in the ability of the SADCC countries themselves to promote their own development has clearly diminished. He attaches remarkable importance to the responsibility taken by the Scandinavian countries, to their ability to take initiatives and to their potential of influencing other donor countries to assist SADCC more actively.

In his section on SADCC's origins and development—its organisation, purpose, policies, and the general tendencies which can be discerned after ten years of operation—Hanlon takes pains to present the results which SADCC, as an organisation, has actually achieved. This list of successes provides wholesome reading. Hanlon's attitude towards SADCC, which is far from uncritical but basically very positive, combined with his vast knowledge of SADCC and southern Africa, gives his report a highly authoritative character. This is not least apparent in the section on South Africa's often contradictory policies of destabilisation towards the SADCC countries and on sanctions and their consequences for individual SADCC countries and for SADCC as a collective. In the section on bilateral and multilateral assistance to SADCC, Hanlon notes the growing interest shown in the organisation by leading western industrialised countries and is cautiously optimistic. On the other hand, he shows a more subdued optimism in the section on the expansion of the private sector; the prospects of investments and capital from abroad have not improved. He shows even less optimism where the expansion of regional trade is concerned. Here his arguments are very well-informed and thought-provoking.

Two sections on the transport and communications sector and the food supply and agricultural sector are highly readable. They are excellent examples of how information, critical examination and constructive analysis can be interlinked.

In his final section on SADCC at the threshold of the 1990s, Hanlon believes in political stabilisation within the region but sees no prospects for any real change for the better where general economic development is concerned. The sectors which he believes will be given priority by SADCC are industry, mining, tourism and labour market training as well as the entry of Namibia into the SADCC community.

Implementing the SADCC Programme of Action. A Joint Study by the SADCC Secretariat and the OECD Development Centre of Structures and Procedures in Development Cooperation, Paris and Gaborone 1988.

The objective of the study is to create greater clarity regarding the problems and delays in the implementation of projects in SADCC's Programme of Action. The emphasis of the report is placed on the organisation and procedures of the cooperation between SADCC and its partners in cooperation. The intention of the report is to look at the "totality" of five individual projects, facts and current issues shall be presented and interpreted on the basis of a picture of totality and in a "systematic way".

During a period of approximately six months, groups of experts from SADCC and the OECD carried out case studies of five projects selected by the SADCC secretariat. The five projects were: 1) Early Warning System for Regional Food Security, 2) Regional Food Reserve/Aid, 3) Tazara Ten Year Development Plan, 4) Sorghum Millet Improvement Programme, and 5) Development of Navigation on Lake Niassa/Nyasa/Malawi. The case studies were intended to reveal institutional and functional problems and, on the basis of this, present recommendations. These recommendations were intended to comprise the basis for discussions between officials of SADCC and its partners in cooperation in order to improve structures and procedures by means of concrete action programmes.

The study is very readable and lucid. The criticism made is constructive. The field studies function well as examples. However, the summaries which are made of each field study function less well. For the rather exclusive circles who are directly affected by the studies, it ought to be obvious that all the case studies should be read *in extenso*. For the more uninitiated the introduction is sufficient. This provides a summary of the case studies' criticisms and recommendations.

The criticism which is made is far-reaching, as are the recommendations. One overall criticism deals with the lack of clarity as to the distribution of roles and responsibilities, as to those procedures which are valid or how they should be interpreted, or given a less fragmentary design in the different phases of the project cycle. More precise guidelines should also be drawn up within the SADCC organisation for the different levels of decision and the areas of responsibility of these levels. SADCC's partners in cooperation often find it difficult to decide which SADCC institution/official to approach in different issues concerning cooperation. The groups of experts maintain that decentralisation of responsibility

and duties would facilitate cooperation. The SADCC secretariat should improve its knowledge of the preparatory and implementation stages of projects. This would be greatly facilitated if the exchange of information functioned better within SADCC and with the partners in cooperation.

One recurring point of view is that the time interval between the presentation of a project idea and the implementation of the project is too long. Great attention should be spent on the coordination units: the general level of competence must be raised especially where administrative and technical knowledge and financial planning are concerned. As the workloads of the units increase their manning should increase. In this context, personnel should be appointed with SADCC's regional character in mind. The importance of recruiting local personnel to a greater extent is emphasised; it is thought that there is a serious danger that dependence on external assistance will increase dramatically if the knowledge and skills which exist within SADCC itself are not fully utilised.

The donor nations are criticised sharply on a number of points. They are encouraged to think more in regional terms, to show greater flexibility in their administration of development cooperation, to pay attention to the regional dimension to a greater extent in their bilateral programmes of development cooperation and to avoid being discriminately selective in their choice of countries with which they wish to cooperate in the SADCC region. The donors must be more prepared to accept project studies performed by others as a basis for their own preparations of projects/decisions. Their knowledge of SADCC's objectives and programmes should be greater. Consultants should be made aware of their liability to report to the SADCC organ concerned on completion of their assignments.

The report draws attention to the fact that much of its criticism is fundamental in nature where both donors and recipients are concerned, and therefore the criticism is much more serious. For the most part the criticism is based on the impressions and conclusions drawn from the five case studies.

KOESTER, U, *Regional Cooperation to Improve Food Security in Southern and Eastern African Countries*. Research Report No. 53. International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington 1986.

Koester's report is a detailed empirical study of how food supplies can best be guaranteed in developing countries in general and in the SADCC countries in particular. He advances the theory that the potential to improve and stabilise food supplies in the SADCC region is greater through regional cooperation than through national efforts or international integration. He maintains that cooperation in "risk-reducing" sectors should constitute the main components of regional cooperation between developing countries. The aims and ambitions of SADCC where food security is concerned are realistic and well thought-out but remain to be implemented. In three somewhat mathematical/analytical sections, Koester tests his theory by examining the advantages and disadvantages of the regional integration model. These sections are of great relevance and the author demonstrates impressive expertise. One section is best described as a collection of examples of the advantages of regional cooperation between developing countries where food supplies are concerned. Here SADCC is characterised as an

organisation which is well adapted for the purpose. In another chapter, a presentation is made of cooperation in the field of food supplies in a number of regional economic cooperation organisations whose experience SADCC could well learn a great deal from. In the central chapter of the study, Koester attempts to prove with the illustration of a number of factual situations that regional cooperation as far as the SADCC countries is concerned is superior to other methods to guarantee food supplies in each individual country. In this chapter there is much more use of mathematical models. The argument appears to be convincing. The preconditions for success are a market economy, the elimination of inner trade barriers, a harmonisation of external trade barriers and of foreign exchange policies, etc. In a final chapter, Koester discusses in detail the advantages and disadvantages of storing basic crops on a regional basis and finds that there are good reasons for doing so.

The greatest merit of Koester's study is the intimate knowledge of the subject which he demonstrates, the broad problem-oriented analyses and the presentation of a great number of facts. The study should be of great interest to specialists in the sector concerned. Non-specialists, on the other hand, will probably find the study somewhat difficult to read.

LEE, M, SADCC: The Political Economy of Development in Southern Africa. Nashville 1989.

In her broad study, Lee advances the theory that economic and social liberation in southern Africa is only possible if the apartheid system in South Africa falls. Conversely the survival of the system presupposes continued dominance of the region by the regime in Pretoria. Lee questions whether SADCC would ever have been established if the apartheid system had not existed. Lee thus lets developments in the SADCC region be determined to a great extent by developments in South Africa and vice-versa. The opinion is not new but it leaves its mark on Lee's assessment of the possibility of regional cooperation in southern Africa. In her analysis, Lee is strongly influenced by development theorists such as Amin and Wallerstein. She points out the situation of great dependence the SADCC countries have entered in relation to the western industrialised countries in their efforts to reduce their dependence on South Africa.

In two chapters on southern Africa before and after the independence of the SADCC countries, Lee tests her theory with success. It could be objected that not all capitalist countries have deliberately and systematically tried to put the SADCC countries into the situation they are in today. Within the framework of the system itself there is also a certain amount of space for chance and irrationality. In a third chapter, there is an account of the SADCC countries' economic dependence on South Africa and the rest of the western world and of their internal economic and social development. This chapter functions as a good introduction to the following two chapters which deal with SADCC's long-term strategies for development and cooperation as well as its organisational expansion. Lee devotes the final two chapters to the political relations of the SADCC countries with South Africa and the western industrialised countries.

Throughout the study Lee inserts comments, often highly critical opinions, into her text which is mainly descriptive. Criticism is directed in the first place

towards the fact that the SADCC community, in its efforts to liberate itself from its dependence on South Africa, has placed itself in a new situation of dependence on the capitalist countries in the west. Lee is of the opinion that the latter, in particular the USA, will in the final resort, defend their relations with South Africa.

It is regrettable that Lee spends more time on polemics than analysis, criticises the political impotence of the SADCC countries rather than discussing ways in which progress can be made. However, as a detailed elementary presentation of SADCC with all the external—for Lee insuperable—complications presented, the book is nonetheless readable.

Macro-Economic Survey 1986. SADCC, Gaborone 1985.

This first survey of its type produced by SADCC is quite naturally in itself a very important document with regard to policies and principles. The report is very critical of the antiquated, scanty and incomplete economic statistics and basic facts available in the individual SADCC countries; only three countries have made more systematic attempts to make forecasts in different sectors of society or about the economy in general.

In spite of these difficulties this maiden work provides an impressive and clear inventory of the problems and surveys the most central sectors of society and areas of cooperation within the SADCC region. The analysis of the existing situation is distinct, concrete and open-hearted. The study has the character of self-examination with respect to the conditions for SADCC cooperation, results achieved, and future possibilities in the short and long term. Great emphasis is laid on shortcomings, complications and inadequacies. The recommendations provided are generally very concrete. The study is highly readable as a review of the basic state of affairs and conditions.

The report presents certain circumstances which make the work for development in the region very difficult: South Africa's destabilisation policies, the acute shortage of foreign exchange, the dependence on foreign capital, investments, technology, expertise, know-how. The authors emphasise that no development is possible unless the external dependence is broken by the creation of material and personnel resources in the region. The SADCC countries must rely on their own capacity and inherent potential in order to be able to develop on their own terms. Severe criticism is directed towards the import of services. The forecast made in this respect is very pessimistic.

One section is devoted to the generally unfavourable economic development in the region and to the considerable dependence on the outside world. Two following sections provide analyses on a sector basis and medium term forecasts in five different areas: energy, transport and communications, the mining industry, agriculture and food supplies, and the manufacturing industry. The energy sector is the only sector in which a certain optimism is expressed. No improvement is forecast for the mining industry, partly on account of the continuing unfavourable prices of minerals. Agriculture is given a great deal of space; the shortage of qualified manpower is commented on, as is the necessity to make investments which will benefit small farmers in combination with land reforms. Where transport and communications are concerned, South Africa's influence

and obstructionist policies are cited as decisive obstacles to expansion. SATCC's rehabilitation plan for ports, railways etc is regarded as being somewhat unrealistic. The manufacturing industry is given the least optimistic description and forecast. The authors criticise the low level of utilisation of existing industry, the low level of technology and the lack of research and development work.

This macro-economic study is well worthy of its name, Among the interesting subjects dealt with is the examination of national interests vis-a-vis regional ambitions.

MARTIN, R *Southern Africa: The Price of Apartheid. A Political Risk Analysis*. Special Report No. 11300. The Economic Intelligence Unit, London 1988.

Martin's study, which is well-informed, well planned, but somewhat difficult to read, comprises an exhaustive inventory of the vulnerability of the SADCC countries in economic, military and political terms towards South Africa (Tanzania is, however, excluded). In four sections which also include a special chapter on vulnerability as regards communications, Martin paints a dark picture of the SADCC countries' prospects of development without continued dependence on South Africa. The perspective is further darkened by the antagonisms, often on a personal level, between the SADCC, countries which Martin presents in a fifth section. Martin considers these antagonisms so significant that they can even make more modest forms of regional cooperation in southern Africa impossible, even without the destructive participation of South Africa. The many points made by Martin in this section reveal those conflicts within the SADCC community which have often merely been regarded as related to the existence of South Africa.

In a long chapter, Martin studies the interest and influence of the outside world as regards SADCC as an entity. The emphasis is placed on sanctions—their effects on South Africa, the SADCC countries and the states which have imposed them. The account is clear and informative but somewhat superficial. In two shorter analyses of the options available to South Africa and the SADCC countries for the 1990s, Martin draws a number of scenarios without giving up his pessimistic view.

MUNSLOW, B *et al.*, *The Fuelwood Trap: A Study of the SADCC Region*. SADCC Energy Secretariat, Earthscan, London 1988.

Munslow's study is a particularly good example of a concrete, well-informed and pedagogically organised inventory of a fundamental problem—the supply of fuelwood for the poor majority of the population in the rural areas and towns in the SADCC countries. The choice of subject and the broad ambitions of the author mean that the study assumes to a considerable extent the character of a description of several of the fundamental living conditions for the broad strata of the population. Fuel supply is placed in its natural social, economic and cultural context, both locally and nationally. It is not common that a study of a single social problem is integrated to such a great extent with and made dependent on

the social situation in general as is the case in this study. Just this fact makes the study readable as a type of illustrative example. For the purpose of subject orientation, it can be highly recommended to, in principle, all those who have some form of contact with development assistance to the SADCC countries and, for that matter, also to Africa in general.

Munslow's constant argument is that the question of access to fuelwood has been given a too narrow definition—"the fuelwood trap". The general living conditions of the people must be considered if a realistic understanding of the breadth and depth of the fuelwood problem is to be obtained. When the fuelwood crisis can no longer be "concealed", it is necessary to transfer the problem to the local level, to deal with the considerable local variations in supply and demand as well as with the sociocultural variations and different traditions, ownership situation, and the demographic and geographical circumstances. Without knowledge of local conditions, of the needs and desires of the local population, without its active participation, its assumption of responsibility and its knowledge, the ministries and experts responsible will not be able to remedy the increasingly acute need of fuelwood. The people themselves know how trees are planted—often better than the experts in Munslow's opinion. Not least important is to try to understand the many functions that trees fill in the environment in which people live. In this connection women must be given a completely different role with regard to influence and participation. Munslow's central theme as to increasing the supply of fuelwood is that it should be possible to increase the supply considerably within the framework of more productive and flexible agriculture; greater ecological attention paid to vegetation in general is closely related to aspirations to achieve a better yield from agriculture. An extension of "multi-purpose management" in the agricultural sector together with greater collaboration at the ministry level between those responsible for agriculture and forestry is, in Munslow's opinion, an essential precondition for the consolidation of the woody-biomass component in the production system. Munslow provides a number of examples from different parts of the region which illustrate the importance of identifying and coordinating land-use and woody-biomass management systems. He finds that tree plantations which do not have any types of organic links to agriculture have little meaning.

Munslow finds that there is a major problem in determining both the supply of and the demand for fuelwood. He feels that the information available about the fuelwood situation in the towns is very limited, as are the ideas as to how the problem shall be tackled. The section on the towns is of a more general nature. Here Munslow expresses little hope for an improvement where the energy supply situation for households is concerned. He is of the opinion that fuelwood and charcoal will remain the main sources of energy for the urban poor for the foreseeable future; he finds that an increase in the supply of these types of energy is necessary, as is the possibility to obtain a more reliable supply of paraffin. In the latter case, state subsidies will be required. In the long term the development of local commercial fuels and production of standardised installations at modest prices should make it possible for the not-so-poor groups to satisfy their energy needs. For the poorest groups it is most important at the present time to obtain a better capacity for their ovens and a smoother and therefore cheaper transport and sales system for fuelwood.

ODEN, B, *Sydafrika i södra Afrika*, The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies/SIDA, Uppsala 1988. In Swedish.

Odén's study is an excellent introduction to an understanding of the existing situation of South Africa in particular and southern Africa in general. A number of easily read chapters are linked together to form a presentation of the present situation in South Africa itself and the consequences this situation has for the neighbouring countries. The abundance of up-to-date statistics enhances the usefulness of the study in obtaining a more coherent picture of the major obstacle to positive developments in cooperation between the SADCC countries. The concentration on the regional perspective is not allowed to conceal the many important individual factors. The study is organised in such a way that the closely related chapters overlap each other to a certain extent. The effectiveness in the presentation of both problems and facts is striking.

The first part of the study is partly devoted to an exhaustive account of the history of South Africa and partly to an analytical description of the country's economic structure, its growth and its present appearance. Important sections deal with the concentration of ownership, the vulnerability of the economy, and the function of the Africans as a working force. The economic motives as the driving force behind racial discrimination/oppression are emphasised.

Odén takes up the economic structure of the region in two chapters. Here the integration of the economy of the region into the economy of South Africa in a number of branches of trade and industry and sectors of society is well described as is the economic dependence of the individual SADCC countries on South Africa. The account of the respects in which South Africa can be said to have a relationship of dependence on its neighbours is interesting: water supply, electric power requirements, labour, exports. In a chapter entitled "the total strategy", Odén shows which measures South Africa has used over the years to perpetuate and consolidate its role as the great power in the region—everything from open military invasion to economic bait.

In a chapter on southern Africa's position in the international economy, most space is given to an account of the sanctions policies against South Africa and to the various strategies adopted by South Africa to meet these policies.

O'KEEFE, P, AND MUNSLOW, B (ed), *Energy and Development in Southern Africa. SADCC Country Studies, Part I-II. Energy, Environment and Development in Africa No. 3-4*. The Beijer Institute and the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies. Uppsala 1984.

The emphasis of these two volumes lies on the energy situation/assets, and only to a small extent on the environment and development. The examination of energy in the broader sense of the word is very thorough. Energy in the context used here means assets of different types of energy, the degree of exploitation, current and potential consumption and demand in different sectors of society, production capacity as well as planned and existing installations for the production of energy. Considerable attention is paid to the non-commercial consumption of energy—the households' supply of firewood. Both urban and rural energy

situations are examined and compared. Exports and imports of energy are presented, as is the future energy situation as far as it can be assessed.

The examination made of each SADCC country is detailed and accurate. A large number of tables, maps and diagrams make the survey of the present state of affairs even more complete. What is lacking is a problem-based, overall discussion in which the energy situation of the whole region is weighed up. The position of energy in a broader national perspective is not studied either. With some exceptions the authors refrain from presenting proposals or providing recommendations. This reduces the number of readers who will be able to make a more concrete use of the contents.

PEDERSEN, U AND GRAN, R I, *Er SADCC løsningen? En oversigt over og kritisk vurdering av organisasjonen og medlemslandene sett i lys av økonomiske integrasjonsteorier*. Norges Handelshøyskole, Bergen, 1988. In Norwegian.

The study provides a good theoretical background by concentrating on different economic integration models/theories for a broader understanding of the actual conditions for SADCC cooperation. In both the theoretical and empirical sections on integration problems, the emphasis has been placed to a great extent on the economic aspects while the political and social aspects, end up in the background. The survey thus becomes somewhat abstract. There is a danger of the concept of "policy" becoming synonymous with "economic policy". Another objection is that the title of the study "Is SADCC the Solution?" is not answered by a penetrating analysis of the question in itself.

In one readable chapter regional cooperation between developing countries is examined "in the border country between economic and political theory". This serves as a good introduction to the following chapter entitled "Criteria for the identification of projects" within SADCC and "Is SADCC the solution?" Where project identification is concerned, the authors have concentrated on transport/communications and industry and trade. There are interesting, if not especially original, discussions on why there have been obvious successes in the first area but a very meagre amount of success in the latter. The authors are of the opinion that SADCC in its present organisational form is not a good instrument for regional projects within industry and for intraregional trade; it is easier to start up cooperation in sectors where market forces are not active and where it is possible to see in advance that projects are potentially profitable in a broader regional context. Conversely, it would appear to be risky to find financial support for other areas in which market forces are not active, such as manpower training and food supplies, where regional benefits cannot be demonstrated with the same force.

The authors are of the opinion that greater demands must be made on donors where a more integrated development assistance profile is concerned. A movement away from individual projects would provide greater opportunities to identify a "platform" based on regional economic profitability, for example in the field of trade and industry. The authors appear to have great confidence in the ability of market forces to make SADCC cooperation expand more rapidly.

PEET, R, *et al.*, *Manufacturing Industry and Economic Development in the SADCC countries*. Energy, Environment and Development in Africa No. 5. The Beijer Institute and the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1984.

The subject of Richard Peet's study is the probable industrial growth pattern of the region. It is Peet's belief that, without industrialisation, no country can achieve the growth necessary to provide prosperity on a wide scale. Building up production, particularly heavy industry, is thus an essential first step in the economic development process. The emphasis of the study lies in a presentation of economic structure and growth between 1960 and 1980 together with a forecast up to the year 2000 which attempts to assess the prospects of industrial expansion in the SADCC region. In the study, Peet uses a great number of tables and diagrams as well as a World Bank report and two studies made by the economist Ann Seidman. On the basis of this documentation, Peet outlines several scenarios for the forthcoming 10 -15 years concerning, in the first place, the growth of heavy industry in the region. Peet foresees the continued dominance of light industry at the expense of heavy industry, as well as a stagnation for the latter, with resultant economic regression in the region in general.

Peet demonstrates that, on paper, resources of energy are more than adequate for rapid industrial growth. He maintains that the legal, geographical and financial obstacles, which currently stand in the way of energy cooperation within SADCC are not insurmountable. On the other hand, he is critical of the SADCC Regional Industrial Plan 1981-82 for its very moderate level of ambition. Its stated objectives lack concrete methods and problem orientation.

In one interesting chapter Peet is very critical of the World Bank report which, he states, reduces the role of the African continent in the world economy to continuing to supply the industrialised world with raw materials. He is also critical of Seidman's autocentric development model for the SADCC countries. Among other things he finds it difficult to accept Seidman's theory that the SADCC countries themselves can generate a sufficiently large capital surplus to be able to achieve industrial development. He clearly does not share her belief in the political forces and unanimity of opinion in the SADCC region as far as activating its economic potential is concerned.

SADCC, Countering Total Onslaught. IDOC Internazionale, Vol. 18, No. 4/87. Rome 1988.

This booklet contains a number of short articles. It provides a good example of elementary and introductory information about complex issues without any loss of objectivity or any oversimplification. The target group are those who are not so well acquainted with SADCC issues. The booklet can also usefully be read by the better informed who will find excellent pedagogical examples of how they themselves can provide information about SADCC. The articles are both general and specific. One of the articles is a condensed account of the SADCC organisation itself. In another article a short summary is given of South Africa's regional destabilisation policies. In one chapter, entitled "SADCC can make it", a factual

review is made of SADCC's specific strategies and programmes. In a chapter entitled "SADCC and the West", the authors do not avoid being critical, particularly of the double role played by the USA in southern Africa. In chapters on Mocambique and Lesotho, illustrations are provided of the different strategies used by South Africa against two individual members of SADCC in order to protect its hegemony in the region. In one chapter an account is given, with an optimistic undertone, of the complications sanctions against South Africa have caused for the SADCC countries.

One characteristic which is present throughout the booklet is doubt about the sincerity of the official intentions of the western powers to participate in bringing about a change in southern Africa. It is also clear that the booklet is devoted more to the possibilities possessed by SADCC as an organisation and less to what has been achieved hitherto and to what has not been so successful. South Africa is naturally portrayed as the overshadowing threat to successful SADCC cooperation. However, this should not be allowed to mask the internal problems which exist between the SADCC countries.

SIMBA, I AND WELLS, F, *Development Co-operation in Southern Africa. Structures and Procedures*. Development Centre Papers. Development Centre of the OECD. Paris 1984.

The study is presented as the first inventory of its type which attempts to show in detail the administration of regional development cooperation by both donors and recipients.

The study is directed towards development assistance administrators in senior positions on both sides where development cooperation with SADCC is concerned. The study, which is highly ambitious both in organisation and implementation, is, by virtue of its choice of subject, also of interest to other groups of readers. However, the method of presentation and arrangement of the study result in some problems of access to the information provided, even for development assistance administrators. The formal language, verbosity, and immense amount of detail affect detrimentally the possibility of obtaining a complete overall picture. In such a compact text there should be more summaries and the emphasis should be made more significant. However, this does not prevent the study, even in its present form, from being regarded as useful and worthy of consideration for those who are directly involved in the administration of development cooperation in and with SADCC.

The first half of the study is written by Simba and comprises an account of SADCC's organisation, objectives, decision-making processes, funds and methods. This section had a buoyancy and fullness which makes it more generally readable. Simba adopts a certain critical distance to events and relationships in cooperation between SADCC countries. However, in the main, the review is characterised by great caution and is essentially descriptive.

In the other half of the study, Wells makes a review of the way the OECD countries have handled development cooperation with SADCC: the formal framework, the actual implementation, and similarities and differences in the administration of development cooperation by the different countries. A review of this type, which is partly of a comparative character, invites value judgements

or critical comments, but Wells by and large refrains from making such judgments. However, the observation made in the preface that the two sections comprise together a basis for an assessment of the suitability and effectiveness of the frameworks for cooperation between the SADCC and OECD countries, must be said to be largely correct.

SIMOES, J T C (ed), *Energy, Environment and Development in Africa No. 2. SADCC: Energy and Development to the Year 2000*. Energy, Environment and Development in Africa No. 5. SADCC Energy Sector in collaboration with the Beijer Institute and the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1984.

The study comprises both an overview of the energy situation in the SADCC region and a comprehensive assessment of needs and resources up to the year 2000 (cf. O'Keefe, Munslow *op.cit.*). The contents are the result of a regional seminar on energy in the SADCC region which took place in 1982. The study is well organised and concentrates on the problems. The energy issues are placed in a social and regional context. This makes them more concrete and more easily understood. The contents are thereby made relevant even for the reader with a more general interest, not least due to the long-term perspective of the calculations that are made and the measures outlined.

National and regional perspectives are interlinked in a section on the dominating characteristics of the regional energy situation. In this section present and future correlations between supply and demand are discussed in depth. This is also the case in the section on energy planning. Traditional sources of energy and reusable sources are given a limited amount of attention. In the most important section the conditions necessary for an expansion of national and regional energy commitments are examined, as well as the forms for this expansion. In this connection a number of possible approaches are also examined. In a final section the current energy situation in each individual country is presented together with an assessment of future developments from the national point of view.

The main merit of the study is that attention is constantly given to the regional perspective, but its use is somewhat diminished since the facts and statistics presented are somewhat out of date.

TI-IOMPSON, C B, *Regional Economic Policy under Crisis Conditions. The Case of the SADCC*. Current African Issues, No. 6. The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1986.

This essay is an attempt to analyse SADCC as an "innovative model" for regional cooperation. Thompson finds a number of institutional and economic contrasts and differences which are largely due to the colonial inheritance. Taken together these contrasts and differences comprise a severe stumbling block when taking the step from the study phase to the implementation phase. In a review of agricultural policies in SADCC, the main section of the essay, these complications are placed in a concrete context.

Thompson demonstrates that there are considerable differences in the agricultural policies of the SADCC countries. She regards the prospects of future cooperation in this sector as not particularly good in view of the divergences which exist in fundamental issues such as the degree of state interventionism, the size of the private sector, support to small farmers, the situation of the landless, as well as controls of transnational companies.

The review does not merely draw attention to those areas in which coordination and unity have been weak, it also draws attention to those agricultural issues which have been avoided or, at best, have been the subject of statements but not commitments: land reform, price and credit policies, small farmers, foreign interests, ownership issues—issues which are of fundamental importance for the greater efficiency in agriculture which SADCC has officially declared as an objective. Thompson also establishes that no attempts are being made to coordinate the production of food itself.

Despite Thompson's description of the stagnation and shortcomings which are inherent in SADCC cooperation in the agricultural sector, she nevertheless still wishes to regard SADCC cooperation as "innovative" for regional unity. She seems, however, to mean the model itself rather than its ability to function in practical terms. Her ability to illustrate this distinction makes the section on agriculture both readable and thought-provoking.

TJONNELAND, E N, *Sanksjonar, Sör-Afrika og SADCC. Ein studie av apartheidstatens regionale målsetningar, strategi og taktikk*. Vol. 3/87. PRIO, Oslo 1987. In Norwegian.

The exercise of power and the creation of conflicts, destabilisation and vulnerability are the main elements in Tjonneland's well organised and well informed study of present and future developments in southern Africa. He presents the inbuilt patterns of conflict which exist within SADCC, at the side of the main objective of South Africa's strategies and tactics to perpetuate its role as the great power in the region. A large plus is his ability to differentiate between the strategic and the tactical in South Africa's actions. The differences of opinion in South Africa as regards the ends and the selection of means to reach these ends, are brought into focus and given a shade of meaning which is not so commonly found. The use of notes is extensive with many references to relevant literature. The presentation could be regarded as a compilation of that which has been asserted in a number of earlier published analyses of the conflict situation in southern Africa. It is highly usable as a presentation/inventory of the conflicts and as a guide for further reading.

An introductory chapter presents the central instruments used by South Africa for the application of pressure in order to divide and rule in the region. Tjonneland is of the opinion that the migrant labour system constitutes the cornerstone. He shows that the areas in which South Africa dominates most are, to a great extent, identical to the areas in which South Africa is most vulnerable: the transport sector with its transit incomes, the migrant labour system, the supply of energy, the export of industrial goods, the amounts of investments in neighbouring countries. Tjonneland returns to these arguments in two chapters on South Africa's destabilisation versus regional development and on how sanc-

tions directed against South Africa can affect the SADCC countries. He shows how double-edged many of the likely actions South Africa can take against neighbouring countries are in reality. On the basis of an indepth examination of the interests in South Africa which clash with each other, he finds it probable that military solutions will be given priority to prevent SADCC making itself less dependent.

In a chapter on the first five years of SADCC cooperation, Tjonneland places intentions in relation to what has been achieved and provides a summary of a number of non-successes. His pessimism with regard to further cooperation is obvious. It is based on the heterogeneity of the different countries as regards political systems, financial strength, ethnic situation, dependence on South Africa and divergent priorities. Rightly or wrongly, the relations are presented equally as a question of working against each other as an ambition to work together with each other.

TOSTENSEN, A, *Dependence and Collective Self-Reliance in Southern Africa. The Case of SADCC*. Research Report No. 62. The Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1982.

Tostensen's problem-based analysis is an authoritative and still highly relevant inventory and systematisation of the different states of dependence of the SADCC countries on South Africa, and their possibilities of reducing this dependence. The central point of the analysis lies in this subject area. A further two sections are devoted to a discursive review of SADCC's first few years and a look into the future of great readability on the problems and possibilities for cooperation within SADCC.

The information Tostensen's presentation conveys on the pattern of dependence in southern Africa is worth studying again for the more initiated and essential to understand for the uninitiated, if it is indeed possible to understand the conditions for SADCC's aspirations.

Tostensen deals with a number of sectors of society to illustrate the degree and type of dependence of the SADCC countries on South Africa. Even the collective dependence is touched on briefly. In this context he uses the concepts of "sensitivity" and "vulnerability" to better illustrate the character of dependence. It may be discussed whether clarity is improved by the use of these two variables; the distinction between them is in danger of becoming loose and unclear, especially when they are used somewhat haphazardly.

A number of sub-sections deal with existing patterns of dependence: trade, investments, the labour market, transport system. Tostensen demonstrates that the pattern is largely asymmetric in South Africa's favour with one important potential exception: the energy sector. He outlines a number of concrete possibilities which SADCC should be able to study collectively and take action on in order to reduce dependence gradually.

In a final chapter, Tostensen touches on, with subdued optimism, those complications and positive factors which may have an effect on the continued existence and expansion of SADCC: the different social systems in the SADCC countries can have a negative effect on the prospects for more integrated cooperation, as can the class differences in the various countries; South Africa has unlimited

possibilities to exercise political and economic blackmail with the intention of sabotaging SADCC cooperation; the dependence on donors can grow out of control. In an interesting discussion, Tostensen takes up South Africa's conflicting interests for a vigorous regional market and its aspiration to maintain its dominance over economically fragile neighbouring states, a conflict personified by expansive capital on the one hand and a doctrinaire military and political establishment on the other. In the case of donors, he expresses strong scepticism. The presence of such a large number of donors can at best result in a diversification instead of an elimination of new and old political and economic dependence.

ZEHENDER, W, Cooperation versus integration: The Prospects of SADCC. German Development Institute, Berlin 1983.

Zehender's essay concentrates on a discussion of what could be a minimum number of agreements on cooperation areas on the basis of a review of the potential and actual conflicts which exist between the SADCC countries and of pressures and influences from outside. His impression is that great caution should be observed where the expansion of cooperation is concerned. There is a danger that Zehender's approach can be static. The ability of vision to extend the borders of possibilities in practical action is given no place in his presentation.

One central impression of the author is that nation priorities and national consolidation should come first—at the expense of the aspirations for regional development. He refers to other regional groups of developing countries which would have been more successful if the integration process had taken place at a slower tempo and had been less ambitious. The varied relationships of individual SADCC countries with South Africa constitute, according to Zehender, a hotbed of discord between the countries, as do their different political and economic systems and selection of individual development strategies.

The basic foundation of all attempts to achieve any form of regional cooperation is, in the opinion of Zehender, that national integrity remains intact. The regional process of cooperation should be restricted to a type of concept of technical project cooperation. The choice of projects should be very selective and based upon thorough economic and financial calculations. He regards SADCC cooperation as a good basic model and feels that it is characterised by "cold realism" in contrast to other attempts at cooperation in Africa. Zehender regards SADCC's medium term objectives, its renunciation of supranational organisations and its step-by-step process towards cooperation, as well as the fact that the initiative for founding the organisation stemmed from the countries themselves, as necessary prerequisites if cooperation shall function and eventually expand.

Zehender's discussion of the different fields for cooperation selected by the SADCC countries is interesting. He finds that the transport sector and food supplies are those areas which best serve the interests of the individual members and which are the most suitable for cooperation in the future. He is of the opinion that the administrative resources of the countries do not permit any expansion at present into further areas of cooperation. He has a pessimistic view of the possibilities of finding forms of cooperation in the industrial sector and is obviously sceptical of all attempts to improve trade between the countries. According

to Zehender, bilateral trade agreements offer the only possibility to promote trade between SADCC countries.

However, Zehender finds it enough to touch upon the problems. His essay would gain in value if there were fewer and more detailed discussions. Nevertheless, it is highly thought-provoking.

ÖSTERGAARD, T, *Aiming Beyond Conventional Development Assistance: An Analysis of Nordic Aid to the SADCC Region*. CDR Working Paper 88.1. Copenhagen 1988.

Östergaard's study functions well as a lucid and easily read presentation of Nordic development assistance to SADCC in particular, and the development assistance provided by the Nordic countries to individual SADCC countries in general. One great advantage is that the reader can compare the extent and emphasis of SADCC assistance and bilateral assistance—both between the Nordic countries and for each country individually. Östergaard extends the comparison to include the DAC countries as a collective as well as some individual countries from that group.

The study is divided into the following sections: 1) volume of assistance; 2) aims of assistance; 3) experience; 4) donor influence; 5) the Nordic initiative. Östergaard contrasts the positive and active interest shown by the Nordic countries in SADCC cooperation to the niggardly interest of other DAC countries, in particular the USA and West Germany. He presents extensive material—both facts and figures—to support this. However, where the inclination to invest in the SADCC region and to establish import quotas from the region are concerned, Östergaard points out the small volumes of the Nordic countries compared to the EEC.

Östergaard maintains that the Nordic motive for giving assistance to the SADCC region is largely dependent on political reasons, i.e. it is governed by the ambition to reduce the dependence of the region on South Africa. This he feels is somewhat exceptional. That political considerations are part of Swedish/Nordic assistance is however, hardly sensational. He also feels that crass financial motives play a subordinate role in Nordic assistance but that the assistance must be regarded as serving the efforts to strengthen Nordic standing in Africa as well as the mutual unity of the Nordic countries.

Östergaard is of the opinion that the Nordic commitments as regards development assistance to SADCC correspond fairly well with SADCC's own priorities. He finds that the bilateral assistance and SADCC assistance complement each other. However, the industrial sector is given little attention by donors despite the high priority it receives from SADCC. He regards the assistance given to SADCC as a relatively effective type of assistance, and feels that donor influence over SADCC's choice of projects as well as over SADCC's overall objectives is considerable.

The merits of the study—its clarity and informative character—also have the consequence that the analysis itself becomes somewhat cursory. This is apparent in the chapter on the Nordic initiative which Östergaard calls an innovation in development assistance. Unfortunately, he provides only hints as to how the initiative should be regarded as an innovation.

ÖSTERGAARD, T, *SADCC Beyond Transportation. The Challenge of Industrial Cooperation*. Centre for Development Research Publications 8. Published by the Scandinavian Institute of African Studies, Uppsala 1989.

In his paper, Östergaard discusses the possibility of achieving an industrial development process and exchange of commodities worth the name within the framework of SADCC cooperation. The study is divided into three sections. In the first, the present situation as to trade and industrial expansion is presented. In the second, he presents a case study on attempts to establish industries for the manufacture of tractors and tractor components, and the third a number of recommendations based on the first two sections.

The study is analytical and contains a great many facts. One of its merits is that the political dimension is not forgotten when Östergaard reviews and illustrates the obstacles to greater integration between the SADCC countries. Another merit is the very well chosen case study. One obstacle he refrains from commenting on, after establishing its existence, is the different political systems of the member states. One peculiarity of his study is his great caution in making assumptions or drawing conclusions. The case study itself, which is the kernel of the study, is perhaps a little meagre despite its great analytical merits. Reading the study is somewhat laborious. At the same time, it provides an instructive and solid inventory and examination of all the institutional obstacles which stand in the way of the possibilities of the SADCC countries to start more systematic programmes of cooperation, mainly within trade and industry. As such, it has few counterparts in the literature available on SADCC.

Östergaard regards industrialisation within the SADCC region as a prerequisite if any development process is to come about at all. Plans for industrial expansion are, however, fragmentary. Neither base industries nor industries for the manufacture of capital goods have been given priority. However, at the annual conference in 1987 a more purposeful strategy for expansion in the industrial sector was formulated. Intraregional trade was also given more attention. He regards an increase in the exchange of commodities as a vital precondition for industrial development. The converse also applies to a great extent. He provides a detailed account of the exchange of commodities in the region, including South Africa, and of the control which transnational companies have over large parts of the total trade of the SADCC countries.

Östergaard is of the opinion that despite—or on account of—the ideological and economic differences which exist between the member states, it is essential that the countries decide on certain minimum commitments of an institutional nature. In a long chapter he discusses the type and extent of these differences. Then, in his case study on the production of tractors in the SADCC states, he tests their applicability. The institutional obstacles which he identifies are: a) ideological and economic differences between the member states; b) transnational companies; c) transnational banks and financial institutions; d) "inherited" national institutions; and e) donor policies and donor institutions. The first obstacle he finds impossible to influence but feels that the differences could be mitigated if the remaining obstacles are attacked. In the case of transnational companies and banks, he provides a detailed account of their severely restrictive effect on the possibility of the SADCC states to run nationally and regionally oriented devel-

opment policies. The "inherited national institutions think and function mostly in national rather than regional terms. The donor countries give priority to bilateral assistance rather than regional assistance, as do the international loan organisations. At the same time there is little interest in supporting the establishment of manufacturing industries.

In his long chapter on the production of tractors and tractor components in the SADCC region, Östergaard reviews each "institutional" obstacle in detail. The question one is obliged to ask is whether there is any genuine interest in establishing a tractor industry in the individual member states or in the SADCC collective. He devotes a great deal of space to a description of the restrictive and obstructive activities of external forces. The differences and the political and economic barriers between the individual SADCC states are of relatively little importance when he summarises how and why the tractor project has had such little success. He maintains that the SADCC region is still almost totally dependent on imports to meet its need of tractors. Of all tractors sold, 85 per cent are imported. The remainder are assembled locally. In Zimbabwe and Malawi there are assembly factories using, almost exclusively, imported components. There is not a sufficient number of any one make of tractor to permit the local manufacture of spare parts; in Zimbabwe 21 different makes were in use in 1986. One effect of this is the extreme dependence on spare parts which are difficult to acquire due to the scarce resources of foreign exchange. He mentions the tractor graveyards which are growing larger and larger. He finds that, if regional cooperation shall begin at all, the individual SADCC states must find methods of concluding agreements which make a joint approach to foreign donors, loan institutions, transnational banks and companies possible. A minimum level of coordination would be to standardise the makes of tractors which are imported. The transnational companies which control the extremely lucrative imports of tractors into the region have, in their own interest, refrained from investing in the local production of tractors or tractor equipment and work against local initiatives. Banks and finance institutions have profit maximisation as the basis of their loan criteria. This has meant that they have had very little interest in taking part in the financing of industrial projects in the region. He is pessimistic about the prospects of establishing an integrated regional industry for the manufacture of tractors within the foreseeable future. He thinks it unrealistic that an individual SADCC country could manage to establish production locally. He is very critical of the reluctance of donor countries to adopt a regional perspective and to support development towards greater self-reliance and of the priority they give to the export prospects of their own tractor industries.

Östergaard maintains that an effective industrialisation process cannot be brought about within the SADCC region without the existence of planned regional economic integration to serve as its base; a market economy would not function well for this purpose. It requires more, not less, state intervention. All assistance to regional projects should be channelled via a regional development bank. The SADCC states must formulate an overall industrial development strategy. The transnational banks and companies should be prevailed upon to think in regional terms by the SADCC states acting more as a group and establish a "TNC Monitoring Section". Trade relations must be harmonised, the central banks must coordinate their efforts, the national planning bodies must establish new priorities. The question remains as to what Östergaard believes or wants to

believe, what he would like to see implemented, and what he actually considers can be done.



The Southern Africa Programme
The Scandinavian Institute of
African Studies
P O Box 1703
S-751 47 UPPSALA, Sweden

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