

The Military Balance

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Chapter Nine: Sub-Saharan Africa

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Chapter Nine

Sub-Saharan Africa

Security and defence affairs in Sub-Saharan Africa have again been dominated by complex challenges arising from long-standing security, stability and development issues. While there continues to be an upward economic trajectory, these issues in combination impede progress in many areas, and their effect is to highlight the fragility of progress on the continent. Ebola was one example of how quickly a crisis could unfold and affect regional security dynamics; the challenge from Islamists in Mali was another. Both examples also highlight the increasingly transnational dimension to the continent's security crises.

Perhaps the most prominent instance of how issues either directly related to security, or with the potential to become so, can rapidly display transnational dimensions is Boko Haram, now active not just in northeastern Nigeria but also in neighbouring states. To this can be added continuing instability in the Sahel, largely fuelled by a nexus of criminal-terrorist activity that crosses porous borders, and similar concerns in East Africa, particularly in Somalia. There are also other slow-burning conflicts that display transnational dimensions, such as the continuing activity of – and so far unsuccessful attempt to counter – the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in north-central Africa.

The activity of groups such as these has a profound and enduring effect on the societies in which they operate; not just with the instability and destruction that they create, but also because of the way they operate – frequently pillaging for supplies, terrorising local communities and forcefully 'enlisting' child soldiers. Recent reports in 2015, including by UNICEF, again highlighted the continuing use of children in conflict in locations ranging from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to South Sudan and Mali, among others.

Furthermore, the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of combatants into society following war is a complex task. The challenges facing young male and female combatants, including psychosocial adjustment, require sensitive and

long-term support within DDR initiatives; such programmes require funds that states still engaged in conflict, and with fragile economies, may find hard to allocate. This makes even more important the support of local and foreign non-governmental organisations (NGOs), as well as foreign governments and multilateral organisations.

External military support

Security dynamics on the continent are changing, and so is the nature of foreign military support. For years, counter-terrorism imperatives have driven sustained but low-key training and support programmes; and there is still substantial foreign military activity on the continent designed to tackle the threat from extremism.

This counter-extremism impulse has also driven more recent international missions. In August 2014, France changed its continental deployments, deepening the level of its military engagement and coordination with regional armed forces through its anti-terrorist *Opération Barkhane*. The intent was to create a more unified French force structure able to operate across the Sahel, in a situation where criminal and extremist groups were increasingly able to move across borders.

But there is now greater sensitivity to the argument that it is in foreign governments' interest to bolster local capacity and institutional resilience, so that local forces can eventually take on these missions. Indeed, with international assistance either in the form of financial backing, material support or training, local and regional forces are increasingly taking part in initiatives designed to address continental security concerns. These activities range from peacekeeping deployments to, more recently, military deployments (including combat missions) aimed at tackling crises.

Several foreign nations conduct long-term training partnerships with African armed forces. This can take the form of combat, logistics or engineering training, or leadership support to commissioned and non-commissioned ranks to improve professionalism. Foreign governments and NGOs have long supported security-sector reform, as well as DDR programmes.

The European Union, for instance, had eight military or civil–military missions across the continent in mid-2015. Importantly, many of these missions are responsible for more than just military or security support. Some include gender-sensitivity training for the armed forces or provide support to the judiciary and broader government institutions, including finance and justice ministries.

This may help longer-term development of more capable, resilient and accountable security forces, perhaps also increasing local governments' ability to exert greater control over potentially ungoverned space. But some assistance is required more rapidly, and this is often focused on the capacity deficits that still hamper some African armed forces in terms of logistics, maintenance, airlift, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance, command-and-control, and mission funding. This is particularly true for armed forces not traditionally required to deploy and sustain operations at distance. Support like this, which is in many cases enabling operations on the continent, is helping those African states who wish to do more for the continent's security.

The ability to respond rapidly to crises is central to the African Standby Force (ASF) and African Capacity for Immediate Response to Crises (ACIRC) initiatives. However, some states are taking more concrete steps to come together to address either enduring or transnational crises. An early example was the initiative – now led by the African Union (AU) – to tackle the LRA; another has been the AU mission in Somalia (AMISOM). A more recent instance is the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) against Boko Haram in the area bordering Nigeria, Niger and Cameroon; the United Nations Force Intervention Brigade in the eastern DRC is another case in point. Meanwhile, there were in 2015 welcome developments in the speed of response, in political terms, to the continent's two short-lived coup attempts: in Burundi in May and Burkina Faso in September. Both attempts failed; they were also quickly condemned by the AU and regional governments.

But with so much conflict and instability on the continent driven by marginalisation, inequality and state fragility, governments and their international supporters will need to be mindful of some long-term trends that could further challenge Africa in the next 30 years. One will be coping with the challenge of increasing urbanisation, and meeting the infrastructure, healthcare, educational and employment requirements of expanding populations.

Another is simply that countries will keep growing: recent figures from UNICEF indicate that 37% of all children under 18 in the world will live in Africa by 2050. This presents a substantial challenge to African states, which will need to grow their economies to support the continent's burgeoning population.

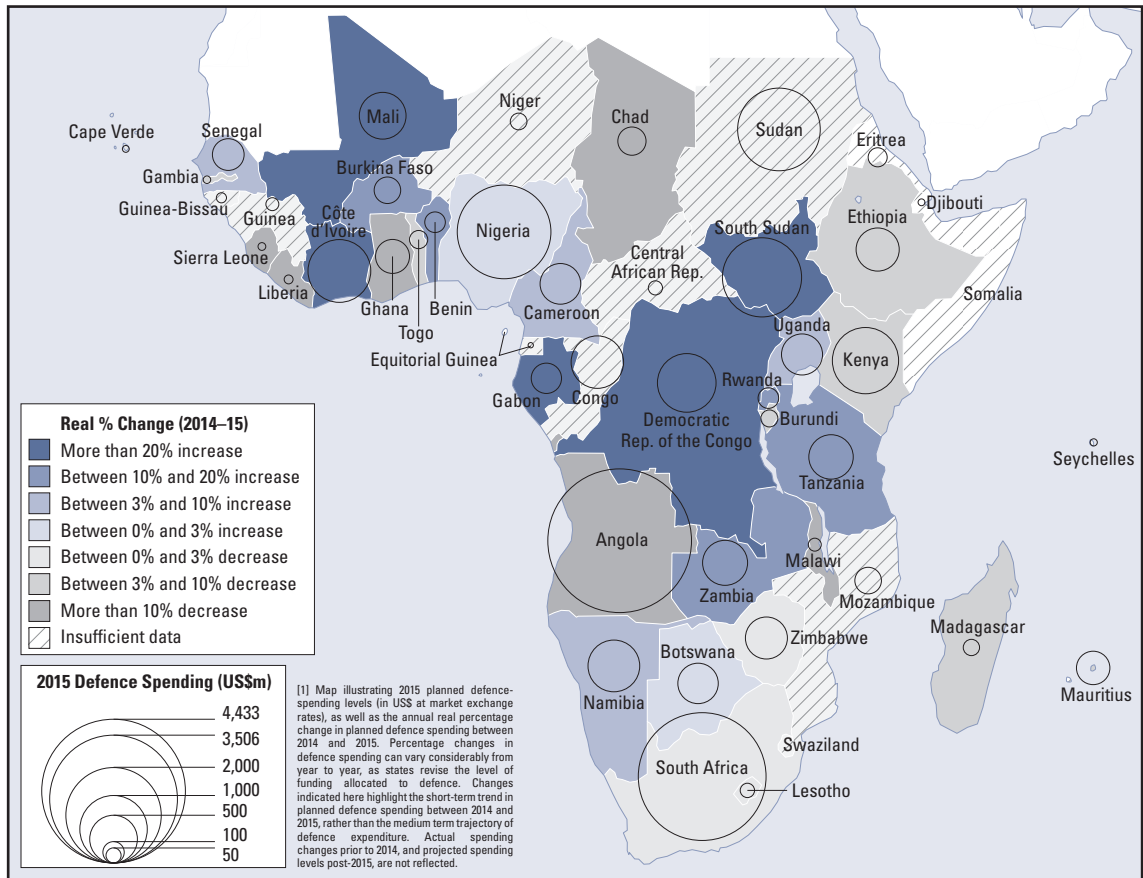
DEFENCE ECONOMICS

Macroeconomics

Sub-Saharan Africa experienced steady rates of economic expansion between 2009 and 2014, reflecting a minor slowdown from the high growth of the mid-2000s. In 2015, however, there was a more marked slowdown, resulting from lower oil and other commodity prices, as well as from continued insecurity and conflict on the continent. Although domestic demand buoyed many national economies, internal and external trade was relatively subdued. In 2014, the World Bank recorded a growth rate of 4.6% for the region. In June 2015, it was still forecasting a 4.2% expansion for the current year. Four months later, however, the bank cut its regional growth forecast for 2015 to 3.7%, although both the Bank and the IMF were more hopeful about future growth, which the IMF predicted would pick up to 4.3% in 2016.

The picture is even more mixed than it first appears. Continuing low oil prices will help some states, such as oil importers, but will negatively affect the region's big oil producers (such as Angola and Nigeria) with considerable budgetary effect. In the near to medium term, growth is subject to several risks; the IMF has listed these as 'large fiscal deficits in some countries; uneven global recovery; and domestic security-related risks'. In the longer term, more fundamental factors need to be addressed. Infrastructure investment – vital for future expansion – could be increased still further, as could measures to extend the benefits of economic growth to all sectors of society; after all, as was noted by the UN in its 2015 report on the Millennium Development Goals, more than 40% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa still lives in extreme poverty.

Additionally, in planning the health, education and infrastructure investment required to fuel future growth, regional capitals will need to grow resilient economies – economies that are not simply able to cope with external economic headwinds or changing security priorities, but are also – as noted above – capable of responding to the demands of a rapidly



Map 8 **Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Defence Spending**¹

growing youth population. According to the UN Population Fund, 'in 15 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, half the population is under age 18'. Nigeria alone will, according to UNICEF, 'account for almost 1 in 10 births globally' by 2050.

Defence spending

Along with ongoing financial and material demands for operations against non-state groups, and for various continental military missions, the above socio-economic factors are likely to increase the pressure to produce effective, responsive and well-equipped security forces. In East Africa, continuing security concerns and operational costs have led to increased defence-budget allocations. In Kenya, for instance, approved budgetary allocations (excluding national-intelligence funding) have risen by some 17%, from Sh78.9 billion (US\$820m) in 2014/15 to Sh92.3 billion (US\$920m) in 2015/16. This will help fund operational commitments to the AMISOM mission in Somalia and more general tasks designed to address the

threat to Kenya's internal security from al-Shabaab. In Uganda – which is also involved in Somalia as well as in operations against the LRA – maintaining national security and defence was a key message of the FY2015/16 budget presentation. Further professionalisation of the armed forces was one focus of the coming year, while particular stress will be placed 'on the acquisition of modern weaponry, strengthening intelligence capacity, training and welfare'. The allocation announced for 2015/16 was Ush1.63 trillion (US\$362m), a 40% nominal increase over 2014/15. This was in part enabled by a considerable uptick in external financing relative to the previous year, when donors withdrew funding due to a dispute over discriminatory legislation subsequently annulled by the Ugandan courts.

In other parts of the region, however, lower growth and diminished fiscal revenues stemming from the end of the global commodities 'super-cycle' have started to adversely impact real-term defence spending. In Nigeria, a major oil producer and the

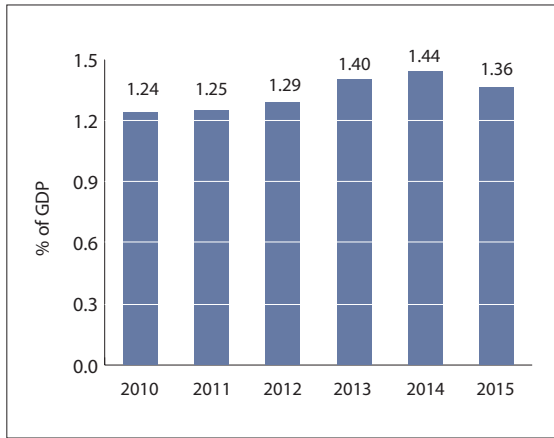


Figure 23 **Sub-Saharan Africa Regional Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP

region’s largest economy, growth rates have dipped below expectations. According to the IMF, real GDP growth will be nearly 2.5% below expectations, at 5%. Inflation has also remained high, at around 8–9% over the past three years. This has meant that, while the total N375bn (US\$1.88bn) in defence allocations in the 2015 Appropriation Act were up 7% in nominal terms from the N350bn (US\$2.2bn) allocated in 2014, defence outlays fell in real terms in 2015, even as the military ramped up its fight against Boko Haram.

Similarly, further south in Angola, the halving of oil prices to less than US\$50 per barrel at the beginning of 2015 caused Luanda to remove some

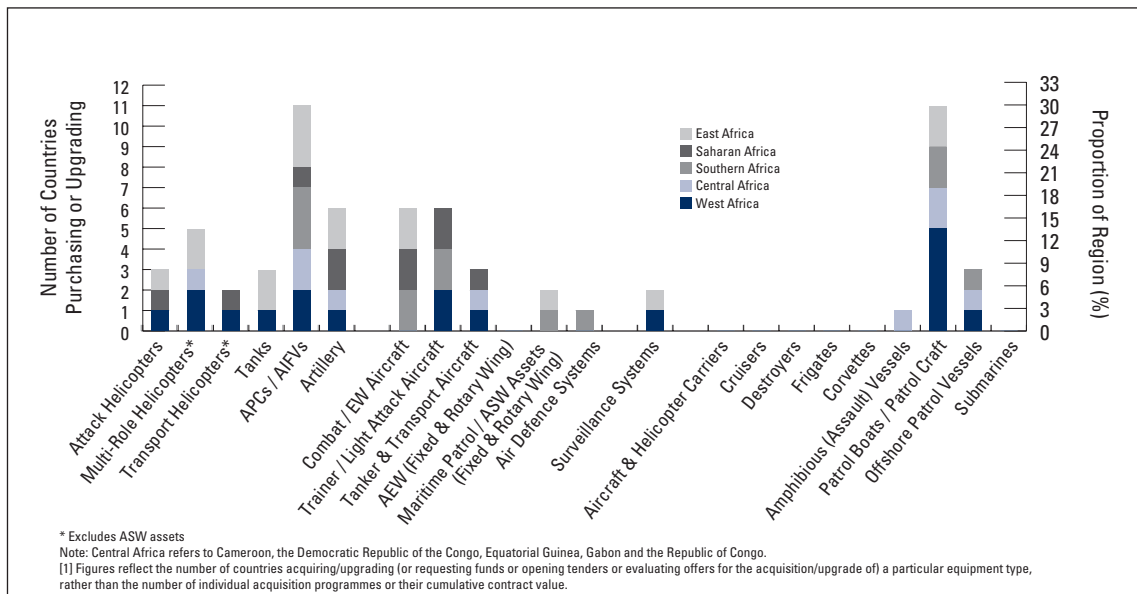
US\$14bn in projected revenue from its 2015 budget as it reduced its assumed oil-price estimate from US\$81 per barrel to US\$40 per barrel instead. Oil accounts for nearly half of Angolan GDP, more than two-thirds of government revenue and some 98% of export earnings. Therefore, the trajectory of Angolan defence outlays has seen a sharp correction relative to the rapid build-up after 2013, declining in 2015 by 21% (in nominal terms) from the levels budgeted in 2014.

In recent years, Nigeria, Angola and South Africa (see p. 428) have together accounted for more than half of sub-Saharan African spending totals, so a decline in real-term expenditure in all three states is estimated to have driven a 0.5% real-term fall in overall 2015 regional outlays.

Procurement

Regional procurements in 2015 broadly reflected the pattern of recent years. As shown in Figure 24, armoured vehicles and patrol boats have been the most common acquisition/upgrade priorities across the region since 2011, followed by purchases/upgrades of combat and trainer aircraft, multi-role helicopters and artillery. Funding allocated towards the procurement of new assets remained relatively limited. West and East African states were relatively more active in the land-systems arena, while states in the Sahel made up a significant segment of the region’s market for small trainer, light attack and combat aircraft. Major

Figure 24 **Sub-Saharan Africa Selected Procurement & Upgrade Priorities Since 2011¹**



procurement activity remains generally low in sub-Saharan Africa, with each equipment category in Figure 24 part of the procurement programmes of just 7% of states in the region, a proportion considerably lower than other emerging markets such as Latin America (17%), the Middle East and North Africa (24%) and Asia (38%). Meanwhile, local defence ministries and industrial concerns continued to develop domestic products. Many of these were in land systems – such as protected patrol vehicles – but patrol boats were also produced and, in the case of South Africa, more advanced systems such as Denel's A-Darter air-to-air missile.

International relationships are also important. Brazil has become a more influential supplier on the continent in recent years, especially in the aerospace domain. Embraer's EMB-314 *Super Tucano* recorded yet more export success to Africa in 2015; it is now on the order books or inventories of Angola, Ghana, Mali and Senegal, while Mozambique reportedly received the EMB-312 *Tucano*. China also continues to expand its long-standing position as a supplier of defence and security equipment to African states (see map, p. 21). It has previously focused on land equipment, with sales often comprising Chinese variants of established Soviet-era designs. However, in recent years there have been purchases of newer equipment from Beijing, including equipment of indigenous Chinese design. A significant development in 2015 came to light when imagery emerged of an armed Chinese-origin CH-3 unmanned aerial vehicle, reportedly used by Nigerian forces during operations against Boko Haram.

SOUTH AFRICA

Funding and operational challenges

South Africa's defence and national-security priorities are on ensuring a stable environment for the country, which brings with it a focus on security within the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and surrounding waters, as well as in adjacent countries. In terms of continental security, South Africa has played a leading role in the development of the ASF concept and the establishment of the ACIRC, requiring some commitment to wider regional engagement. Ultimately, however, concern over the security situation in its immediate region has been the principal factor driving South Africa's recent military deployments.

Foreign engagements

The South African National Defence Force (SANDF) has undertaken increasing missions abroad in the past 15 years. Although the first South African contingent deployed in 1999 to the UN mission in the DRC – a SADC member – significant SANDF forces were also sent there in 2003 (*Operation Mistral*). Since 2013, South Africa has been a principal combat contributor to the UN's Force Intervention Brigade in the eastern DRC.

Other regional deployments have been to areas adjacent to SADC from which Pretoria feared instability might radiate, such as *Operation Curriculum* in Burundi from 2001–09 and the 2013 intervention in the CAR (*Operation Vimbezela*). Deployments offshore included participation in AU peace and stability operations in the Comoros islands (*Operation Triton*), followed in 2011 by *Operation Copper* in the Mozambique Channel, a vital sea route for South Africa. More broadly, the commitment of a battalion (*Operation Cordite*) to AU and AU-UN missions in Darfur and Sudan, and staff officers (*Operation Espresso*) to the AU and UN missions in Eritrea and Ethiopia are part of the wider commitment to African stability. So too were recent diplomatic efforts in the 2011 Côte d'Ivoire and Libya crises.

However, current funding levels mean that Pretoria's commitment to African security and stability missions presents the SANDF with critical challenges. Despite ambitions to deploy, the SANDF faces significant difficulty in generating the troops and key capabilities, such as airlift, required to play an effective role. The 2013 intervention in the CAR underlined this situation. Once the deployment was decided, it became clear that the army lacked sufficient troops to deploy more than a single combat team supported by a special-forces group. This provision proved inadequate when Séléka rebels attacked the capital city of Bangui, the CAR army disintegrated and the multinational force from Central African states proved ineffectual during the major combat phase. With a dearth of long-range airlift, South Africa was unable to quickly reinforce or extract its personnel. Thirteen troops were killed in close and hard fighting around Bangui, and the incident subsequently provoked debate within South Africa about the state of the armed forces.

In June 2015, the SANDF's participation in UNAMID faced a potential complication when Sudan's President Omar al-Bashir attended the AU summit in South Africa. Pretoria faced calls to arrest Bashir under an International Criminal Court

warrant, and media in South Africa quoted soldiers in Darfur to the effect that Sudanese army units were overtly deploying near their bases in that period. However, the SANDF officially denied that its troops were at risk.

The SANDF

The problems of underfunding and shortfalls in strength and capability were underlined in the 2014 Defence Review, and have been highlighted by service chiefs, ministers of defence and parliament's Joint Standing Committee on Defence.

The SANDF has been stretched by operational commitments over the past two decades, and while it can still respond effectively to minor contingencies, it would find it difficult to mount and sustain a major operation of, for instance, a brigade or half-brigade in size with supporting air and naval elements. The army has struggled to find two additional companies for border protection, and helicopter-crew shortages meant the air force could not respond immediately to major bushfires in Cape Town in early 2015. The navy has been unable to maintain a continuous one-ship patrol in the Mozambique Channel, due to a combination of issues relating to high operational tempo, funding and refit scheduling.

Losses of experienced personnel continue, although at a slower pace than in previous years. Importantly, the defence force still has no workable exit mechanism for personnel over age for their rank, meaning many stay on in the service rather than opting for retirement.

However, there are positive signs. Regional security deployments are developing a new generation of young officers and NCOs with extensive soldiering experience. This will stand the army, and to a lesser extent the air force, in good stead. There are already, for example, numerous majors and lieutenant-colonels who have been on up to eight external deployments. The navy has similarly benefited from the patrols in the Mozambique Channel.

Army

The army's greatest immediate challenge is that it lacks the units to meet its operational commitments. At a conservative estimate, allowing for rotation, its DRC, Darfur and border-patrol commitments require at least 14 infantry battalions and a contingency reserve. However, it has only 13 of these, plus a parachute battalion, and some are under-strength. The shortfall is made up by drawing on the reserves.

But, as the defence review highlighted, these are a dwindling asset, with numbers continuing to fall in the past ten years, particularly in ageing leadership cadres.

While a short-term ACIRC deployment is probably practicable, and troops are earmarked for an ACIRC combat group, any extended deployment would force the army back into a self-destructive '1-in-3' cycle (where one of every three units is on deployment at any one time). An extended deployment would also result in most units being stripped of key personnel and serviceable equipment to meet the demands of the deploying unit. There has been no full-brigade exercise for more than a decade and, with personnel training underfunded, the experience gained from peacekeeping deployments and exercises in preparation for the ASF cannot offset this problem.

The amount of old equipment presents another challenge, aggravated by limited funds for maintenance, leaving most units with only partial equipment sets. Much prime mission equipment, such as *Ratel* and *Casspir* armoured vehicles, is around 30 years old. Some, such as the *Olifant* tank, is even older. Moreover, generating adequate numbers of maintenance staff is also a problem; it was reported in 2015 that Cuban mechanics were servicing and repairing some South African vehicles.

A major equipment project (*Project Hoefyster*) under way is the acquisition of 238 *Badger* armoured vehicles as a partial replacement for the *Ratel*. The effectiveness of this project is, however, undermined by the concurrent failure to acquire new tactical logistic vehicles (*Project Vistula*) to replace the force's *Samil* trucks. This is also holding up the replacement of the *Casspir* fleet (*Project Sapula*) and support-equipment projects based on the new truck family.

Meanwhile, a project for light armoured reconnaissance vehicles (*Project Alula*) remains unfunded, as does one to replace the upgraded 1950s-vintage *Centurion* tanks (*Project Aorta*). In the absence of any funding certainty, longer-term plans for army organisation and equipment – such as implementation of the Army Vision 2020 force redesign, replacement of the *Rooikat* armoured vehicle and re-equipping anti-aircraft artillery and engineers – remain tentative.

Navy

The South African Navy has modern frigate and submarine forces, but has too few ships overall. Its main challenge lies in a fleet design based on

the assumption of the 1998 defence review that the navy would not operate outside South African waters. That was overturned in 2011 when it was instructed to patrol the Mozambique Channel and to deploy the support ship SAS *Drakensberg* to West Africa as a floating contingency base during the Côte d'Ivoire crisis that year. Suddenly, navy ships were conducting operations 2,000–4,000km from their bases. Four frigates and a single support ship now look inadequate, and the remainder of the fleet comprises only seven small strike craft and minehunters, which are all 35–40 years old. Other challenges include the low numbers of combat officers and technical personnel; reported capacity issues and skill shortages at the dockyard; and inadequate funding to refit the frigates.

More positively, the *Valour*-class frigates and the *Heroine*-class hunter-killer submarines have proven effective in service, and the Mozambique Channel patrols have dramatically driven down maritime crime in the area. The refit issue aside, operational readiness remains reasonable, not least as a result of biannual exercises. These take place with the navies of Germany (*Exercise Good Hope*); Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay (*Exercise Atlasur*, alternately in South American and South African waters); Brazil and India (*Exercise Ibsamar*); and France (*Exercise Tulipe*, alternately in South African waters and around Réunion island).

While there is no sign of a fleet expansion, some fleet-renewal projects are under way. Those funded include three offshore-patrol vessels (OPVs), three inshore-patrol vessels (*Project Biro*), a hydrographic survey ship (*Project Hotel*) and various small craft (*Project Carol*). The navy has also received some funding for planned frigate and submarine upgrades.

Meanwhile, it is likely that the naval dockyard will be transferred from the defence department's arms-procurement agency Armscor back to the navy, with defence company Denel contracted to operate the facility. The hope is that Denel will be able to bring in enough outside work to keep the dockyard fully functional.

Air force

The South African Air Force (SAAF) received new combat and training aircraft and utility helicopters under 1999 acquisition packages, but tight funding makes it impossible to train sufficient crews for them or to ensure adequate flying hours for the crews of other aircraft types. Readiness is down from the levels

of the 1990s and early 2000s. Even moderately regular exercises with other SADC air forces, most recently in Angola and Botswana, cannot offset this problem.

The SAAF remains able to respond to small contingencies, for instance quickly deploying four *Gripen* combat aircraft to Kinshasa and two *Rooivalk* attack helicopters to Gemena in the DRC in 2013 after the attack on South African troops in the CAR. But a major deployment or a major rescue operation, such as during the floods in Mozambique in 2000, would likely stretch its capabilities, as would any major airlift. Even the ability to handle small contingencies might prove problematic, with the present deployment of three *Rooivalk* and five *Oryx* helicopters in the DRC, for instance, tying up most of the experienced helicopter crews in the rotation cycle to support three-month tours.

The force also faces obsolescence of its C-130 *Hercules* and C-47TP transport fleet, lacks any dedicated maritime-patrol or surveillance aircraft and has only four *Super Lynx* helicopters for the navy's four frigates. The lives of its C-130s are being extended and there is funding for some light transport aircraft (*Project Kiepie*). However, the planned acquisition of eight Airbus A400Ms was cancelled in 2009, leaving the air force with no plan to develop the capability to quickly deploy forces – even combat aircraft or helicopters – to the periphery of the SADC region. There is no funding for maritime-patrol aircraft, and there appear to be no plans for helicopters to operate from the navy's future OPVs.

Nevertheless, the air force will soon begin receiving the Denel A-Darter air-to-air missile (AAM) and is funding initial development of a beyond-visual-range AAM. The defence ministry's interest in expanding the *Rooivalk* fleet is less certain. However, the helicopter's capability – and that of the *Super Lynx* – may be enhanced by the procurement of the *Mokopa* air-to-surface missile that is being produced by Denel for export. There is also a chance that the requirement for long-range VIP aircraft can be turned into an opportunity to acquire a multi-role type that could carry troops and provide refuelling.

Defence Review

The 2014 Defence Review considered the likely role of the SANDF over the next 30 years and the resultant capability requirements. The fundamental assumption is that South Africa must play a regional and continental security role to help establish a stable environment. The resulting force planning objective

was to produce a defence force able to sustain three long-term, combat-group peace operations; maintain a naval presence on both sides of the continent; and conduct three smaller, shorter-term operations. In addition, it should be able to undertake a brigade-level intervention. This should all be achieved by 2033.

Immediate priorities are to develop the capacity to secure South Africa's borders, airspace and maritime zones, and to expand and enhance special-forces capability by 2023. After that, the focus is to shift to expanding the force so that by 2028 it is able to handle existing peace-support mission commitments and to develop a special-operations capability with parachute, air-landing and sea-landing forces. This will be the basis for an intervention capacity. The forces required to maintain a conventional deterrent capability are accorded lower priority, though it is accepted that changing circumstances could require a reordering of priorities. The review did not discuss force structure beyond an outline largely matching the army's future concept of three divisions – mechanised, motorised and contingency (airborne, air-landed and sea-landed troops) – with matching air-force and navy capabilities.

Nonetheless, full implementation of the review will require expansion of the regular army and its reserves, considerable fleet expansion for the navy and some expansion of air-force combat elements. It will mean a new generation of capabilities, including heavy/long-range airlift, inflight refuelling, airborne radars, and sealift and amphibious capability. It will also require additional resources.

Defence economics

Defence-funding levels in South Africa have generally lagged behind inflation since the cuts of the 1990s. The defence budget now hovers around 1.1% of GDP and is under further pressure from an under-performing economy. The situation has been exacerbated by the fact that ever-expanding operational commitments are seldom accompanied by funding increments. For example, the Mozambique Channel patrol and the transfer of border patrols from the police to the SANDF were not initially accompanied by higher defence allocations. Even now these are only partially funded, with training and maintenance budgets bearing the brunt of the shortfall.

This combination of underfunding and over-commitment means the SANDF over-utilises core units and equipment to meet current operational commitments, with the risks of capability erosion this entails. The army's armoured corps is one of the

Table 15 **South African Defence Budget by Programme, 2014–18**

| Programme/Year | 2014/15 | 2015/16 | 2016/17 | 2017/18 |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Administration | 4,499.7 | 4,827.2 | 5,081.1 | 5,329.7 |
| Force Employment | 3,487.0 | 3,603.2 | 3,761.2 | 3,928.6 |
| Landward Defence | 14,241.9 | 14,805.3 | 15,612.8 | 16,024.8 |
| Air Defence | 7,176.6 | 7,049.2 | 6,804.2 | 8,223.9 |
| Maritime Defence | 3,678.5 | 3,717.2 | 4,761.1 | 4,800.7 |
| Military Health Support | 3,849.1 | 3,932.9 | 4,179.1 | 4,535.7 |
| Defence Intelligence | 813.7 | 827.5 | 872.9 | 915.1 |
| General Support | 5,110.5 | 5,817.0 | 6,046.3 | 6,355.2 |
| | 42,856.9 | 44,579.4 | 47,118.7 | 50,113.5 |

Source: South African Defence Budget 2015

worst hit. Due to diminished resource levels it spends some 95% of its budget on personnel costs, leaving little for investment, maintenance or training. While this is an extreme case, personnel costs consume a significant proportion of the overall defence budget, despite the army being under-strength for its level of responsibilities.

The underfunding issue has long been recognised, and in 2009 the Joint Standing Committee on Defence called for the budget to be increased to 1.7% of GDP as an interim measure, warning that the SANDF was in a 'downward spiral of becoming inadequate to fulfil its constitutional mandate'. The current minister of defence and her predecessor have both called for a budget of 2% of GDP; if sustained, this would enable the SANDF to rebuild itself over a period of 20 years or so. Indeed, on the funding issue, Minister of Defence and Military Veterans Nosiviwe Mapisa-Nqakula has been clear. In a March 2014 briefing on the defence review, she said: 'Current funding levels are inadequate and below the international norm of approximately 2% for a developing country at peace. It can be argued that, although South Africa is a developing country at peace, its responsibilities on the continent justifies that defence expenditure be set at slightly above 2% of GDP.'

The defence review, based on an assumption that South Africa will continue and even expand its regional security role, set out the cost of the defence capabilities needed to address these requirements. It envisages the budget peaking at 2.4% of 2013 GDP during the build-up phase to meet the required capability milestones laid down in the review. Although the cabinet, ruling party and parliament all approved and endorsed the recommendations, additional funds have not so far been allocated.

Angola ANG

| New Angolan Kwanza | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| AOA | | | | |
| GDP | AOA | 12.7tr | 12.2tr | |
| | US\$ | 129bn | 102bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 5,304 | 4,062 | |
| Growth | % | 4.8 | 3.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 7.3 | 10.3 | |
| Def bdgt | AOA | 673bn | 531bn | |
| | US\$ | 6.85bn | 4.43bn | |
| US\$1=AOA | | 98.30 | 119.86 | |

Population 19,625,353

Ethnic groups: Ovimbundu 37%; Kimbundu 25%; Bakongo 13%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.9% | 5.8% | 4.7% | 3.8% | 13.0% | 1.4% |
| Female | 21.0% | 5.6% | 4.5% | 3.7% | 12.9% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

The armed forces' role is to ensure sovereignty and territorial integrity, though the continuing activity of secessionist groups in the northern province of Cabinda remains a challenge. On paper the army and air force constitute a significant force, but equipment availability and serviceability remain questionable. Force health and education have been investment priorities, although growing defence ties with China might result in equipment recapitalisation. There are plans to modernise the armed forces, particularly maritime-security capability in light of security concerns in the Gulf of Guinea, but these ambitions have been hit by the fall in the oil price: this led to the halt of negotiations with Brazil regarding patrol-boat acquisitions. The armed forces train regularly, and in the past year have participated in multinational exercises with the US Navy and others.

ACTIVE 107,000 (Army 100,000 Navy 1,000 Air 6,000) Paramilitary 10,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 100,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 tk bde

Light

1 SF bde

1 (1st) div (1 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde)

1 (2nd) div (3 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 arty regt)

1 (3rd) div (2 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde)

1 (4th) div (1 tk regt, 5 mot inf bde, 2 inf bde, 1 engr bde)

1 (5th) div (2 inf bde)

1 (6th) div (3 inf bde, 1 engr bde)

COMBAT SUPPORT

Some engr units

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Some log units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

MBT 300: ε200 T-54/T-55; 50 T-62; 50 T-72

LT TK 10 PT-76

RECCE 600 BRDM-2

AIFV 250+: 250 BMP-1/BMP-2; BMD-3

APC (T) 8 MT-LB

APC (W) ε170 BTR-152/BTR-60/BTR-80

ARTY 1,408+

SP 16+: 122mm 2S1; 152mm 4 2S3; 203mm 12 2S7

TOWED 552: 122mm 500 D-30; 130mm 48 M-46; 152mm 4 D-20

MRL 90+: 122mm 90; 50 BM-21; 40 RM-70; 240mm BM-24

MOR 750: 82mm 250; 120mm 500

AT

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 (AT-3 *Sagger*)

RCL 500: 400 82mm B-10/107mm B-11 †; 106mm 100†

GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†

AD • SAM • MANPAD 500 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*) †;

9K36 *Strela-3* (SA-14 *Grenlin*); 9K310 *Igla-1* (SA-16 *Ginlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 450+: 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23-2;

37mm M-1939; 57mm S-60

ARV T-54/T-55

MW Bozena

Navy ε1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 22

PCO 2 *Ngola Kiluange* with 1 hel landing platform

(Ministry of Fisheries)

PCC 5 *Rei Bula Matadi* (Ministry of Fisheries)

PBF 5 PVC-170

PB 10: 4 *Mandume*; 5 *Comandante Imperial Santana* (Ministry

of Fisheries); 1 *Damen 2810* (Ministry of Fisheries)

Coastal Defence

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MSL • AShM 4K44 *Utyos* (SS-C-1B *Sepal* - at Luanda)

Air Force/Air Defence 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

1 sqn with MiG-21bis/MF *Fishbed*

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-23BN/ML/UB *Flogger*

1 sqn with Su-22 *Fitter D*

1 sqn with Su-25 *Frogfoot*

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with F-27-200 MPA; C-212 *Aviocar*

TRANSPORT

3 sqn with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; An-32 *Cline*; An-

72 *Coaler*; BN-2A *Islander*; C-212 *Aviocar*; Do-28D

Skyservant; EMB-135BJ *Legacy* 600 (VIP); Il-76TD *Candid*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172K/R

1 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*

1 sqn with L-29 *Delfin*; L-39 *Albatros*

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; PC-9*

1 sqn with Z-142

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; SA342M *Gazelle* (with HOT)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AS565; SA316 *Alouette* III (IAR-316) (trg)

1 sqn with Bell 212

1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H

AIR DEFENCE

5 bn/10 bty with S-125 *Pechora* (SA-3 *Goa*); 9K35 *Strela-10* (SA-13 *Gopher*)†; 2K12 *Kub* (SA-6 *Gainful*); 9K33 *Osa* (SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K31 *Strela-1* (SA-9 *Gaskin*); S-75M *Volkhov* (SA-2 *Guideline*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**AIRCRAFT** 83 combat capable

FTR 24: 6 Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*; 18 MiG-23ML *Flogger*

FGA 42+: 20 MiG-21bis/MF *Fishbed*; 8 MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*; 13 Su-22 *Fitter D*; 1+ Su-24 *Fencer*

ATK 10: 8 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot*

ELINT 1 B-707

TPT 61: **Heavy** 4 Il-76TD *Candid*; **Medium** 6 An-12 *Cub*; **Light** 51: 12 An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 8 An-72 *Coaler*; 8 BN-2A *Islander*; 3 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 4 C-212-300M *Aviocar*; 5 Cessna 172K; 6 Cessna 172R; 1 Do-28D *Skyseroant*; 1 EMB-135BJ *Legacy* 600 (VIP); 1 Yak-40

TRG 39: 13 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 3 EMB-314 *Super Tucano** (3 more on order); 6 L-29 *Delfin*; 2 L-39C *Albatros*; 5 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; 4 PC-9*; 6 Z-142

HELICOPTERS

ATK 44: 22 Mi-24 *Hind*; 22 Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 25: 8 AS565 *Panther*; 9 SA316 *Alouette* III (IAR-316) (incl trg); 8 SA342M *Gazelle*

MRH/TPT 27 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip H*

TPT • **Light** 8 Bell 212

AD • SAM 122

SP 70: 10 9K35 *Strela-10* (SA-13 *Gopher*)†; 25 2K12 *Kub* (SA-6 *Gainful*); 15 9K33 *Osa* (SA-8 *Gecko*); 20 9K31 *Strela-1* (SA-9 *Gaskin*)

TOWED 52: 40 S-75M *Volkhov* (SA-2 *Guideline*)†; 12 S-125 *Pechora* (SA-3 *Goa*)

MSL

ASM AT-2 *Swatter*; HOT

ARM Kh-28 (AS-9 *Kyle*)

AAM • **IR** R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)†; R-60 (AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (AA-11 *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/24 (AA-7 *Apex*)†; R-27 (AA-10 *Alamo*)

Paramilitary 10,000**Rapid-Reaction Police 10,000**

| Benin BEN | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| GDP | fr | 4.29tr | 4.54tr | |
| | US\$ | 8.69bn | 7.7bn | |
| per capita | US\$ | 820 | 709 | |
| Growth | % | 5.4 | 5.5 | |
| Inflation | % | -1.1 | 0.5 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | n.k. | 53.8bn | |
| | US\$ | n.k. | 91m | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.66 | 589.88 | |

Population 10,448,647

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.2% | 5.6% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 12.8% | 1.1% |
| Female | 21.3% | 5.4% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 13.1% | 1.7% |

Capabilities

The country's small armed forces are mainly focused on border and internal security, and combating illicit trafficking. However, maritime security remains an area of concern, in light of continuing piracy in the Gulf of Guinea. Benin's small navy has been trying to bolster its anti-piracy capability by acquiring further high-speed craft. The air force has a limited number of light transport aircraft and helicopters for intra-theatre airlift, and is also developing a surveillance role. The army and national police have received training from US personnel to enhance their border-surveillance capacity. France is heavily involved in training assistance; in 2015 this included medical and combat training for the army and diver training for the navy.

ACTIVE 6,950 (Army 6,500 Navy 200 Air 250)

Paramilitary 2,500

Conscript liability 18 months (selective)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army 6,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Armoured**

2 armd sqn

Light

1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn

8 inf bn

Air Manoeuvr

1 AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK 18 PT-76†

RECCE 34: 3 AML-90; 14 BRDM-2; 7 M8; 10 VBL

APC 32

APC (T) 22 M113

PPV 10 *Casspir* NG

ARTY 16+

TOWED 105mm 16: 12 L118 *Light Gun*; 4 M101

MOR 81mm some **120mm** some

Navy €200**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**

PB 5: 2 *Matelot Brice Kpomasse* (ex-PRC); 3 FPB 98

Air Force 250**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT**

TPT 4: **Light** 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*†; **PAX** 3: 2 B-727; 1

HS-748†

TRG 2 LH-10 *Ellipse***HELICOPTERS**TPT • Light 5: 4 AW109BA; 1 AS350B *Ecureuil*†**Paramilitary 2,500****Gendarmerie 2,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****OTHER**

4 (mobile) paramilitary coy

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 3; 1 obs

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 376; 9 obs; 1 inf bn(-)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 456; 8 obs; 1 inf bn(-)

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1; 2 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 256; 1 mech inf coy

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 2; 1 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNISFA 2 obs

Botswana BWA

| Botswana Pula P | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | P | 142bn | 152bn | |
| | US\$ | 15.2bn | 13.1bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 7,233 | 6,150 | |
| Growth | % | 4.4 | 2.6 | |
| Inflation | % | 3.9 | 4.0 | |
| Def bdgt [a] | P | 3.8bn | 4.09bn | |
| | US\$ | 407m | 351m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=P | | 9.33 | 11.65 | |

[a] Defence, justice and security budget

Population 2,182,719

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 16.6% | 5.4% | 5.2% | 5.0% | 16.9% | 1.6% |
| Female | 16.0% | 5.4% | 5.4% | 5.1% | 14.9% | 2.4% |

Capabilities

Key tasks for the Botswana Defence Force include ensuring territorial integrity, coupled with domestic tasks such as anti-poaching, and there is a history of involvement in peacekeeping operations. The army is also developing

a limited mechanised capability and the air force, whose training was boosted by the arrival of PC-7 MkII training aircraft in 2013, provides tactical airlift. The forces train regularly and in the past year Botswana hosted the SADC exercise *Blue Okavango*, focusing on disaster relief, and the US AFRICOM-sponsored *Africa Endeavour* communications-interoperability training programme. Growing relations with Beijing have seen some military personnel travel to China for training. The operations centre for the SADC Standby Force is located in Gaborone.

ACTIVE 9,000 (Army 8,500 Air 500) Paramilitary 1,500**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 8,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Armoured**

1 armd bde(-)

Light

2 inf bde (1 armd recce regt, 4 inf bn, 1 cdo unit, 2 ADA regt, 1 engr regt, 1 log bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 AD bde(-)

1 engr coy

1 sigs coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPELT TK 55: ε30 SK-105 *Kuerassier*; 25 *Scorpion*

RECCE 72+: RAM-V-1; ε8 RAM-V-2; 64 VBL

APC 156

APC (T) 6 FV 103 *Spartan*APC (W) 150: 50 BTR-60; 50 LAV-150 *Commando* (some with 90mm gun); 50 MOWAG *Piranha III***ARTY 78**

TOWED 30: 105mm 18: 12 L118 Light Gun; 6 Model 56 pack howitzer; 155mm 12 Soltam

MRL 122mm 20 APRA-40

MOR 28: 81mm 22; 120mm 6 M-43

AT**MSL**

SP V-150 TOW

MANPATS TOW

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustav***AD**SAM • MANPAD *Javelin*; 9K310 *Igla-1* (SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)†GUNS • TOWED 20mm 7 M167 *Vulcan*ARV *Greif*; M578**Air Wing 500****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with F-5A *Freedom Fighter*; F-5D *Tiger II***ISR**1 sqn with O-2 *Skymaster*

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with BD-700 *Global Express*; BN-2A/B *Defender**; Beech 200 *Super King Air* (VIP); C-130B *Hercules*; C-212-300 *Aviocar*; CN-235M-100; Do-328-110 (VIP)

TRAINING

1 sqn with PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*; Bell 412EP/SP *Twin Huey*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 33 combat capable

FTR 14: 9 F-5A *Freedom Fighter*; 5 F-5D *Tiger II*

ISR 5 O-2 *Skymaster*

TPT 20: **Medium** 3 C-130B *Hercules*; **Light** 16: 4 BN-2 *Defender**; 6 BN-2B *Defender**; 1 Beech 200 *King Air* (VIP); 2 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 2 CN-235M-100; 1 Do-328-110 (VIP); PAX 1 BD700 *Global Express*

TRG 5 PC-7 MkII *Turbo Trainer**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 7: 2 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*; 5 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*

TPT • **Light** 8 AS350B *Ecureuil*

Paramilitary 1,500

Police Mobile Unit 1,500 (org in territorial coy)

| Burkina Faso BFA | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| GDP | fr | 6.17tr | 6.56tr | |
| | US\$ | 12.5bn | 11.3bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 717 | 631 | |
| Growth | % | 4.0 | 5.0 | |
| Inflation | % | -0.3 | 0.7 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 78.4bn | 87.5bn | |
| | US\$ | 159m | 151m | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.53 | 579.45 | |

Population 18,931,686

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.6% | 5.5% | 4.6% | 3.8% | 12.3% | 0.9% |
| Female | 22.6% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 3.7% | 12.4% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

Burkina Faso has seen significant unrest in 2015, one year on from the toppling of long-serving leader Blaise Comptore. There was an attempted coup in September by elements of the Presidential Security Regiment (RSP), which remained loyal to the ex-president. The coup failed and the RSP were later disbanded by President Kafando. The security institutions will come under renewed scrutiny after these events. The armed forces have struggled with funding issues, which is reflected in the equipment inventory. The army is structured around light-infantry units, while the air force has only a small number of fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters suitable for counter-insurgency operations. The army has provided personnel for a range of UN peacekeeping operations, including in Mali. Training and

support for the armed forces and gendarmerie have been provided by the US and France, among others.

ACTIVE 11,200 (Army 6,400 Air 600 Gendarmerie 4,200) Paramilitary 250

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army 6,400**

Three military regions. In 2011, several regiments were disbanded and merged into other formations, including the new 24th and 34th *régiments interarmes*.

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Mechanised**

1 cbd arms regt

Light

1 cbd arms regt

6 inf regt

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt (1 CT coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn (2 arty tp)

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 91+: 19 AML-60/AML-90; 8+ *Bastion Patsas*; 24 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 30 *Ferret*; 2 M20; 8 M8

APC 44+

APC (W) 13+: 13 M3 Panhard; Some *Bastion* APC

PPV 31 *Puma* M26-15

ARTY 50+

TOWED 14: 105mm 8 M101; 122mm 6

MRL 9: 107mm ϵ 4 Type-63; 122mm 5 APRA-40

MOR 27+: 81mm Brandt; 82mm 15; 120mm 12

AT • RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20); 84mm *Carl Gustav*

AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 42: 14.5mm 30 ZPU; 20mm 12 TCM-20

Air Force 600**FORCES BY ROLE****GROUND ATTACK/TRAINING**

1 sqn with SF-260WL *Warrior**; Embraer EMB-314 *Super Tucano**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with AT-802 *Air Tractor*; B-727 (VIP); Beech 200 *King Air*; CN-235-220; PA-34 *Seneca*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS350 *Ecureuil*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-35 *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 5 combat capable

ISR 1 DA42M (reported)

TPT 9: **Light** 8: 1 AT-802 *Air Tractor*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 CN-235-220; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; 3 *Tetras*; PAX 1 B-727 (VIP)

TRG 5: 3 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 2 SF-260WL *Warrior**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-35 *Hind*

MRH 2 Mi-17 *Hip H*
TPT 2 *Medium* 1 Mi-8 *Hip*; *Light* 1 AS350 *Ecuireuil*

Gendarmerie 4,200

Paramilitary 250

People's Militia (R) 45,000 reservists (trained)

Security Company 250

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 1

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 1; 7 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 1,714; 2 inf bn

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 806; 5 obs; 1 inf bn

UN • UNISFA 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

France *Operation Barkhane* 220

Burundi BDI

| Burundi Franc fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|----------|----------|------|
| GDP | fr | 4.79tr | 4.79tr | |
| | US\$ | 3.09bn | 2.97bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 336 | 315 | |
| Growth | % | 4.7 | -7.2 | |
| Inflation | % | 4.4 | 7.4 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 96.2bn | 100bn | |
| | US\$ | 62m | 62m | |
| US\$1=fr | | 1,546.61 | 1,611.44 | |

Population 10,742,276

Ethnic groups: Hutu 85%; Tutsi 14%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.9% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 12.3% | 1.1% |
| Female | 22.7% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 12.6% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

During a tense year in Burundi, the cohesiveness of the armed forces and the wider security and intelligence machinery was tested by the attempted coup against incumbent President Nkurunziza in May. The attempt was defeated and Nkurunziza secured a controversial third term in office. Since unrest began in early 2015, scores have been killed, and thousands fled with tensions remaining by year end amid allegations of excessive force by the security services. Previous military training activity with

international partners largely stalled in 2015 as a result of this situation. Notwithstanding the effect of the coup attempt on the armed forces, they have benefited from this training support as well as their recent deployments, including to the UN mission in the CAR and to AMISOM's mission in Somalia, where they gained valuable combat experience and specialist military skills.

ACTIVE 20,000 (Army 20,000) Paramilitary 31,000

DDR efforts continue, while activities directed at professionalising the security forces have taken place, some sponsored by BNUB, the UN mission.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

2 lt armd bn (sqn)

Light

7 inf bn

Some indep inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 AD bn 1 engr bn

Reserves

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

10 inf bn (reported)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 55: 6 AML-60; 12 AML-90; 30 BRDM-2; 7 S52

Shorland

APC 97

APC (W) 60: 20 BTR-40; 10 BTR-80; 9 M3 Panhard; 15

Type-92; 6 *Walid*

PPV 37: 15 *Cougar* 4x4; 12 RG-31 *Nyala*; 10 RG-33L

ARTY 120

TOWED 122mm 18 D-30

MRL 122mm 12 BM-21

MOR 90: **82mm** 15 M-43; **120mm** ε75

AT

MSL • **MANPATS** *Milan* (reported)

RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)

AD

SAM • **MANPAD** 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • **TOWED 150+**: **14.5mm** 15 ZPU-4; 135+ **23mm**

ZU-23/37mm Type-55 (M-1939)

Naval detachment 50

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AMPHIBIOUS • **LCT** 2

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • **AG** 2

Air Wing 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 1 combat capable

TPT 4: **Light** 2 Cessna 150Lt; **PAX** 2 DC-3

TRG 1 SF-260W *Warrior**
HELICOPTERS
 ATK 2 Mi-24 *Hind*
 MRH 2 SA342L *Gazelle*
 TPT • **Medium** (2 Mi-8 *Hip* non-op)

Paramilitary €31,000

General Administration of State Security
 €1,000

Local Defence Militia €30,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 856; 9 obs; 1 inf bn

SOMALIA

AU • AMISOM 5,450; 6 inf bn

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 1; 5 obs

| Cameroon CMR | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| CFA Franc BEAC fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | | |
| GDP | fr | 15.7tr | 16.8tr | | | |
| | US\$ | 31.8bn | 28.5bn | | | |
| per capita | US\$ | 1,410 | 1,234 | | | |
| Growth | % | 5.7 | 5.3 | | | |
| Inflation | % | 1.9 | 2.0 | | | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 199bn | 209bn | | | |
| | US\$ | 402m | 355m | | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.63 | 589.57 | | | |
| Population | | 23,739,218 | | | | |
| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
| Male | 21.6% | 5.2% | 4.6% | 4.1% | 13.2% | 1.5% |
| Female | 21.2% | 5.2% | 4.5% | 4.0% | 13.2% | 1.7% |

Capabilities

The armed forces' immediate concerns are the actions of Boko Haram and maritime piracy. During 2015 there were further attacks by Boko Haram in the northern area of the country bordering Nigeria. The army is by far the largest of the three services and consists mostly of light infantry. While significant elements of its equipment inventory are ageing, it has in recent years acquired infantry fighting vehicles and other armour from China. The army has contributed personnel to UN peacekeeping operations but active security and combat operations on domestic territory is a departure and will require further training and capability-development assistance. France has long engaged in training support for the armed forces and gendarmerie. The US in late 2015 deployed personnel to support ISR flights, while a contract was also issued to provide *Scan Eagle* UAVs to Cameroon to enhance surveillance capacity.

ACTIVE 14,200 (Army 12,500 Navy 1,300 Air 400)
 Paramilitary 9,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,500

3 Mil Regions

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 rapid reaction bde (1 armd recce bn, 1 AB bn, 1 amph bn)

3 mot inf bde (3 mot inf bn, 1 spt bn)

1 mot inf bde (2 mot inf bn, 1 spt bn)

3 (rapid reaction) inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (5 arty bty)

1 AD regt (6 AD bty)

3 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 70: 31 AML-90; 6 AMX-10RC; 15 *Ferret*; 8 M8; 5

RAM-2000; 5 VBL

AIFV 30: 8 LAV-150 *Commando* with 20mm gun; 14 LAV-150 *Commando* with 90mm gun; 8 Type-07P

APC 39

APC (T) 12 M3 half-track

APC (W) 21 LAV-150 *Commando*

PPV 6 *Cougar* 4x4

ARTY 106+

SP 155mm 18 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 52: 105mm 20 M101; 130mm 24: 12 M-1982

(reported); 12 Type-59 (M-46); 155mm 8 I1

MRL 122mm 20 BM-21

MOR 16+: 81mm (some SP); 120mm 16 Brandt

AT

MSL 49

SP 24 TOW (on Jeeps)

MANPATS 25 *Milan*

RCL 53: 106mm 40 M40A2; 75mm 13 Type-52 (M20)

RL 89mm LRAC

GUNS • SP 105mm 12 PTL-02 mod (Cara 105)

AD • GUNS • TOWED 54: 14.5mm 18 Type-58 (ZPU-2);

35mm 18 GDF-002; 37mm 18 Type-63

Navy €1,300

HQ located at Douala

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17

PCC 4: 1 *Bakassi* (FRA P-48); 1 *Dipikar* (ex-FRA *Flamant*);

2 Polytechnologies 60m with 1 76mm gun

PB 11: 2 Aresa 2400; 2 Aresa 3200; 2 Rodman 101; 4

Rodman 46; 1 *Quartier Maître Alfred Motto*

PBR 2 Swift-38

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 2

LCM 1 Aresa 2300

LCU 2 *Yunnan*

Fusiliers Marin

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious
3 mne bn

Air Force 300–400

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MB-326K; *Alpha Jet**†

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; DHC-4 *Caribou*; DHC-5D *Buffalo*; IAI-201 *Arava*; PA-23 *Aztec*

1 VIP unit with AS332 *Super Puma*; AS365 *Dauphin* 2; Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; Gulfstream III

TRAINING

1 unit with *Tetras*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA342 *Gazelle* (with HOT)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 206L-3; Bell 412; SA319 *Alouette* III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable

ATK 5: 1 MB-326K *Impala* I; 4 MB-326K *Impala* II
TPT 20: **Medium** 3: 2 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 16: 1 CN-235; 1 DHC-4 *Caribou*; 1 DHC-5D *Buffalo*; 1 IAI-201 *Arava*; 2 J.300 *Joker*; 1 MA60; 2 PA-23 *Aztec*; 7 *Tetras*; **PAX** 1 Gulfstream III
TRG 4 *Alpha Jet**†

HELICOPTERS

MRH 13: 1 AS365 *Dauphin* 2; 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 Mi-17 *Hip H*; 2 SA319 *Alouette* III; 4 SA342 *Gazelle* (with HOT); 3 Z-9

TPT 7: **Medium** 4: 2 AS332 *Super Puma*; 2 SA330J *Puma*;
Light 3: 2 Bell 206B *Jet Ranger*; 1 Bell 206L3 *Long Ranger*

Fusiliers de l'Air

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other
1 sy bn

Paramilitary 9,000

Gendarmerie 9,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance
3 (regional spt) paramilitary gp

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 967; 5 obs; 1 inf bn

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 1 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 2; 3 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

United States 300

Cape Verde CPV

| Cape Verde Escudo E | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | E | 154bn | 163bn | |
| | US\$ | 1.86bn | 1.64bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 3,584 | 3,127 | |
| Growth | % | 1.8 | 3.5 | |
| Inflation | % | -0.2 | 1.0 | |
| Def bdgt | E | 992m | 995m | |
| | US\$ | 12m | 10m | |
| US\$1=E | | 82.97 | 99.17 | |

Population 545,993

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 15.1% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 16.2% | 1.9% |
| Female | 15.0% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 4.8% | 18.0% | 3.2% |

Capabilities

Maritime security, counter-narcotics operations and patrolling the littoral waters of the archipelago are the main tasks of Cape Verde's small armed forces. There is some training support in maritime security from international partners.

ACTIVE 1,200 (Army 1,000 Coast Guard 100 Air 100)

Conscript liability Selective conscription

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light
2 inf bn (gp)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

ARTY • MOR 18: 82mm 12; 120mm 6 M-1943

AD

SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 30: 14.5mm 18 ZPU-1; 23mm 12 ZU-23

Coast Guard €100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PCC 2: 1 *Guardião*; 1 *Kondor I*

PB 2: 1 *Espadarte*; 1 *Tainha* (PRC-27m)

PBF 1 *Archangel*

Air Force up to 100

FORCES BY ROLE

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar*; Do-228

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • **Light** 5: 1 C-212 *Aviocar*; 1 Do-228; 3 An-26 *Curlt*

Central African Republic CAR

| CFA Franc BEAC fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|---------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 852bn | 955bn | |
| | US\$ | 1.73bn | 1.62bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 367 | 339 | |
| Growth | % | 1.0 | 5.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 11.6 | 5.7 | |
| Def exp | fr | €35.6bn | | |
| | US\$ | €72m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.42 | 587.84 | |

Population 5,391,539

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.3% | 5.3% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 13.6% | 1.4% |
| Female | 20.1% | 5.2% | 4.7% | 4.2% | 14.0% | 2.1% |

Capabilities

Effective military and security organisations still remain largely absent in the wake of the violence of 2013. Some equipment remains, but inventory numbers are difficult to verify. July 2014 saw hostilities cease between armed factions (though criminal violence and banditry persists) and May 2015 saw the Bangui Forum on National Reconciliation agree principles governing disarmament, demobilisation, reintegration and repatriation (DDRR). Reform of the security forces was seen as a longer-term objective, but the provision of adequate international funding for the DDRR proposals was, said a UNDP document in October, vital in the near term, as was development of improved vetting and better security and defence infrastructure. Agreement was also reached to stop child-soldier recruitment. An EU mission began in early 2015 to advise the authorities on higher defence-management functions and systematic reform of the armed forces. France, in late 2015, said that it would gradually draw down its deployed forces.

ACTIVE 7,150 (Army 7,000 Air 150) Paramilitary 1,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription 2 years; reserve obligation thereafter, term n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army €7,000****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 3 T-55+

RECCE 9: 8 *Ferrett*; 1 BRDM-2

AIFV 18 *Ratel*

APC (W) 39+: 4 BTR-152+; 25+ TPK 4.20 VSC ACMAT+; 10+ VAB+

ARTY • **MOR** 12+: **81mm**+; **120mm** 12 M-1943+

AT • **RCL** 106mm 14 M40+

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • **PBR** 9+

Air Force 150**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT • TPT 7: **Medium** 1 C-130A *Hercules*; **Light** 6: 3 BN-2 *Islander*; 1 Cessna 172RJ *Skyhawk*; 2 J.300 *Joker*

HELICOPTERS • TPT • **Light** 1 AS350 *Ecureuil*

FOREIGN FORCES

MINUSCA unless stated

Austria EUMAM RCA 5

Bangladesh 903; 11 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 sigs coy; 1 med coy

Benin 3; 1 obs

Bhutan 2; 2 obs

Bolivia 3

Brazil 3; 1 obs

Burkina Faso 1

Burundi 856; 9 obs; 1 inf bn

Cambodia 217; 6 obs; 1 engr coy

Cameroon 967; 5 obs; 1 inf bn

Congo 760; 5 obs; 1 inf bn

Czech Republic 2 obs

Democratic Republic of the Congo 809; 1 inf bn

Egypt 265; 2 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy

France 8 • *Operation Sangaris* 900; 1 mech BG; 1 hel det with 2 AS555 *Fennec*; 2 SA300 *Puma* • EUMAM RCA 20

Gabon 436; 1 obs; 1 inf bn

Gambia 2; 2 obs

Georgia EUMAM RCA 5

Ghana 2; 3 obs

Guatemala 2; 2 obs

Hungary 2; 2 obs

Indonesia 210; 6 obs; 1 engr coy

Jordan 3; 3 obs

Kenya 8; 6 obs

Mauritania 6; 5 obs

Morocco 754; 2 obs; 1 inf bn

Nepal 61; 3 obs; 1 MP pl

Niger 133; 2 obs; 1 sigs coy

Pakistan 1,124; 10 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn; 1 engr coy

Paraguay 3; 1 obs

Peru 4; 5 obs

Poland EUMAM RCA 2

Portugal EUMAM RCA 8

Rwanda 780; 10 obs; 1 inf bn

Serbia EUMAM RCA 4

Senegal 1; 1 obs

Serbia 70; 2 obs; 1 med coy

Spain EUMAM RCA 22

Sri Lanka 127; 5 obs; 1 hel sqn

Sweden EUMAM RCA 2

Tanzania 1

United States 6

Vietnam 3

Yemen 6 obs

Zambia 531; 8 mil obs; 1 inf bn

Chad CHA

| CFA Franc BEAC fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 6.88tr | 6.89tr | |
| | US\$ | 13.9bn | 11.7bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,236 | 1,011 | |
| Growth | % | 6.9 | 6.9 | |
| Inflation | % | 1.7 | 4.3 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 135bn | 101bn | |
| | US\$ | 273m | 171m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.63 | 589.88 | |

Population 11,631,456

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.4% | 5.7% | 4.4% | 3.6% | 10.8% | 1.2% |
| Female | 21.8% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 4.2% | 13.3% | 1.7% |

Capabilities

Chad's two most pressing security concerns are instability in Western Africa and the Sahel, and counter-insurgency operations against Boko Haram. The country is part of the 'G5 Sahel' nations, and has encouraged African armed forces to take ownership of regional security. The capability of the country's small air force was strengthened by the acquisition of second-hand Su-25 *Frogfoot* aircraft from Ukraine and intra-theatre airlift has also been improved with the purchase of two C-27J *Spartans*. Its ground forces are combat experienced, partnering with French forces in Mali at the start of the *Serval* operation in 2013. They also benefit from international training assistance, and Chad was the host for the *Flintlock 2015* exercise.

ACTIVE 30,350 (Army 25,000 Air 350 Republican Guard 5,000) Paramilitary 9,500

Conscript liability Conscription authorised

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €25,000

7 Mil Regions

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bn

Light

7 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 60 T-55

RECCE 309+: 132 AML-60/AML-90; 22 *Bastion Patsas*; €100 BRDM-2; 20 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 4 ERC-90F *Sagaie*; 31+ RAM-2000

AIFV 92: 83 BMP-1; 9 LAV-150 *Commando* (with 90mm gun)
APC • APC (W) 95: 24 BTR-80; 8 BTR-3E; €20 BTR-60; €10 Carat *Black Scorpion*; 25 VAB-VTT; 8 WZ-523

ARTY 26+

SP 122mm 10 2S1

TOWED 105mm 5 M2

MRL 11+: 107mm some Type-63; 122mm 11: 6 BM-21

Grad; 5 Type-81

MOR 81mm some; 120mm AM-50

AT

MSL • MANPATS *Eryx*; *Milan*

RCL 106mm M40A1

GUN • SP 105mm 30 PTL-02 *Assaulter*

AD

SAM

SP 2K12 *Kub* (SA-6 *Gainful*)

MANPAD 9K310 *Igla-1* (SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 23mm

ZU-23

Air Force 350

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK

1 unit with PC-7; PC-9*; SF-260WL *Warrior**; Su-25

Frogfoot

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; Mi-17 *Hip*
H; Mi-171

1 (Presidential) Flt with B-737BBJ; Beech 1900; DC-9-87;
Gulfstream II

ATTACK HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS550C *Fennec*; Mi-24V *Hind*; SA316 *Alouette*
III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 14 combat capable

FTR 1 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*

ATK 10: 8 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B

TPT 10: **Medium** 3: 2 C-27J *Spartan*; 1 C-130H-30

Hercules; **Light** 4: 3 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Beech 1900; **PAX** 3: 1

B-737BBJ; 1 DC-9-87; 1 Gulfstream II

TRG 4: 2 PC-7 (only 1*); 1 PC-9 *Turbo Trainer**; 1 SF-

260WL *Warrior**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 3 Mi-24V *Hind*

MRH 11: 6 AS550C *Fennec*; 3 Mi-17 *Hip* H; 2 SA316

Alouette III

TPT • **Medium** 2 Mi-171

Paramilitary 9,500 active

Republican Guard 5,000

Gendarmerie 4,500

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 4 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 1,108; 1 SF coy; 2 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

Belgium *Operation Barkhane 2*

France *Operation Barkhane* 1,250; 1 mech inf BG; 1 air unit with 4 *Rafale* F3; 1 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-160 *Transall*; 1 C-135FR; 1 hel det with 2 H225 *Caracal*; 2 SA330 *Puma*

| Congo, Republic of COG | | | | | |
|------------------------|------|------|--------|--------|------|
| CFA Franc | BEAC | fr | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| GDP | | fr | 6.69tr | 5.23tr | |
| | | US\$ | 13.6bn | 8.87bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | | US\$ | 3,171 | 2,031 | |
| Growth | | % | 6.8 | 1.0 | |
| Inflation | | % | 0.9 | 0.9 | |
| Def bdgt | | fr | 349bn | | |
| | | US\$ | 706m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | | 493.63 | 589.56 | |

Population 4,755,097

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.8% | 4.6% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 15.6% | 1.3% |
| Female | 20.5% | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.0% | 15.0% | 1.7% |

Capabilities

There was political tension in Congo in late 2015, after the president won a controversial third term in office following the passage of constitutional change allowing this. Congo's armed forces are small, utilise aged equipment, and have low levels of training and limited overall capability. They have struggled to recover from the brief but devastating civil war in the late 1990s. Though the defence budget is not insignificant in relation to those of its neighbours, the air force is effectively grounded for lack of spares and serviceable equipment, and the navy is little more than a riverine force despite the need for maritime security on the country's small coastline.

ACTIVE 10,000 (Army 8,000 Navy 800 Air 1,200)

Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 armd bn

Light

2 inf bn (gp) each with (1 lt tk tp, 1 arty bty)

1 inf bn

Air Manoeuvr

1 cdo/AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty gp (with MRL)

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

MBT 40: 25 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59; (some T-34 in store)

LT TK 13: 3 PT-76; 10 Type-62

RECCE 25 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

APC 120+

APC (W) 68+: 20 BTR-152; 30 BTR-60; 18 *Mamba*; M3 Panhard

PPV 52: 15 *Fox*; 37 *Marauder*

ARTY 66+

SP 122mm 3 2S1

TOWED 25+: 100mm 10 M-1944; 122mm 10 D-30;

130mm 5 M-46; 152mm D-20

MRL 10+: 122mm 10 BM-21; 122mm BM-14; 140mm BM-16

MOR 28+: 82mm; 120mm 28 M-43

AT • RCL 57mm M18

GUNS 57mm 5 ZIS-2 (M-1943)

AD • GUNS 28+

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 37mm 28 M-1939;

57mm S-60; 100mm KS-19

Navy €800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 8

PCC 4 *Février*

PBR 4

Air Force 1,200

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1AZ

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-24 *Coke*; An-32 *Cline*; CN-235M-100

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-35P *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT

FGA 2 *Mirage* F-1AZ

TPT • Light 4: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 2 An-32 *Cline*; 1 CN-235M-100

HELICOPTERS†

ATK (2 Mi-35P *Hind* in store)

TPT • Medium (3 Mi-8 *Hip* in store)

MSL • AAM • IR R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)‡

Paramilitary 2,000 active

Gendarmerie 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

20 paramilitary coy

Presidential Guard some

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 paramilitary bn

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 760; 5 obs; 1 inf bn

| Côte D'Ivoire CIV | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| GDP | fr | 16.7tr | 18.4tr | |
| | US\$ | 33.7bn | 31.3bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,460 | 1,319 | |
| Growth | % | 7.9 | 8.2 | |
| Inflation | % | 0.4 | 1.6 | |
| Def bdgt [a] | fr | 400bn | 499bn | |
| | US\$ | 810m | 846m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.63 | 589.88 | |

[a] Defence, order and security expenses

Population 23,295,302

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 19.1% | 5.6% | 5.0% | 4.4% | 14.8% | 1.6% |
| Female | 18.8% | 5.5% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 14.1% | 1.7% |

Capabilities

The Ivorian armed forces are an organisation still under construction. The air force has no combat capability and a very limited capacity for transport, and there remain questions as to serviceability. The latter is also an issue for the small naval unit. The army comprises personnel from both sides of the previous conflict, and security-sector-reform initiatives are central to future force health and military effectiveness. The UN was reporting in May that the armed forces 'continued to face institutional gaps in terms of training, discipline and low public confidence' while both the police and gendarmerie faced operational shortcomings. The administration has moved to regulate promotion and salary structures in a bid to aid professionalisation, as well as improving military infrastructure. The country remains the subject of a UN arms embargo, although restrictions on the supply of non-lethal equipment have eased. French forces this year began training activities with Ivorian helicopter pilots and maintenance staff.

ACTIVE 25,000 (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 1,000)
Paramilitary n.k.

Moves to restructure and reform the armed forces continue.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €23,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 armd bn

Light

4 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 AD bn

1 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 10 T-55†

LT TK 5 AMX-13

RECCE 34: 15 AML-60/AML-90; 13 BRDM-2; 6 ERC-90F4

Sagaie

AIFV 10 BMP-1/BMP-2†

APC (W) 31: 12 M3 Panhard; 13 VAB; 6 BTR-80

ARTY 36+

TOWED 4+: 105mm 4 M-1950; 122mm (reported)

MRL 122mm 6 BM-21

MOR 26+: 81mm; 82mm 10 M-37; 120mm 16 AM-50

AT

MSL • MANPATS 9K113 *Konkurs* (AT-5 *Spandrel*)

(reported); 9K135 *Kornet* (AT-14 *Spriggan*) (reported)

RCL 106mm ε12 M40A1

AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)†

(reported)

GUNS 21+

SP 20mm 6 M3 VDAA

TOWED 15+: 20mm 10; 23mm ZU-23-2; 40mm 5 L/60

VLB MTU

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Medium 1 An-12 *Cub*†

Navy €1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5

PB 3: 2 *L'Emergence*; 1 *Intrepide* † (FRA *Patra*)

PBR 2 Rodman (fishery protection duties)

AMPHIBIOUS

LCM 2 *Aby* †

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

YT 2

Air Force €1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT

ATK (2 Su-25 *Frogfoot* in store)

TPT • PAX 1 B-727

HELICOPTERS

ATK 1 Mi-24 (reported)

TPT • Medium 3 SA330L *Puma* (IAR-330L)

Paramilitary n.k.

Republican Guard n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

APC (W) 4 *Mamba*

Gendarmerie n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

APC (W) some VAB

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1 *Bian*

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 1

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 3

FOREIGN FORCES

All forces part of UNOCI unless otherwise stated.

Bangladesh 1,421; 13 obs; 2 mech inf bn; 1 sigs coy; 1 log coy; 1 fd hospital**Benin** 376; 9 obs; 1 inf bn(-)**Bolivia** 3 obs**Brazil** 3; 4 obs**Cameroon** 1 obs**Chad** 4 obs**China, People's Republic of** 6 obs**Ecuador** 2 obs**Egypt** 176; 1 engr coy**El Salvador** 3 obs**Ethiopia** 2 obs**France** 4 • Forces Francaises en Cote d'Ivoire: 600; 1 armd BG; 1 tpt unit with 1 C-160 *Transall*; 1 AS555 *Fennec***Gambia** 4 obs**Ghana** 104; 6 obs; 1 hel sqn**Guatemala** 4 obs**Guinea** 1; 1 obs**India** 9 obs**Ireland** 2 obs**Jordan** 10; 8 obs**Kazakhstan** 2 obs**Korea, Republic of** 2 obs**Malawi** 2; 3 obs**Moldova** 3 obs**Morocco** 718; 1 inf bn**Namibia** 2 obs**Nepal** 1; 3 obs**Niger** 866; 4 obs; 1 inf bn**Nigeria** 3 obs**Pakistan** 290; 12 obs; 2 inf coy; 2 tpt coy**Paraguay** 2; 2 obs**Peru** 1 obs**Poland** 2 obs**Romania** 6 obs**Russia** 9 obs**Senegal** 739; 7 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn**Serbia** 3 obs**Spain** 1**Tanzania** 2; 2 obs**Togo** 471; 7 obs; 1 inf bn**Tunisia** 3; 7 obs**Uganda** 2; 5 obs**Ukraine** 34; 1 hel flt**Uruguay** 2 obs**Yemen, Republic of** 9 obs**Zambia** 2 obs**Zimbabwe** 3 obs

Democratic Republic of the Congo DRC

| Congoese Franc fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| GDP | fr | 33.2tr | 36.2tr | |
| | US\$ | 35.9bn | 39.1bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 453 | 478 | |
| Growth | % | 9.2 | 8.4 | |
| Inflation | % | 1.0 | 1.0 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 426bn | 684bn | 825bn |
| | US\$ | 461m | 738m | |
| US\$1=fr | | 925.00 | 926.81 | |

Population 79,375,136

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.5% | 5.8% | 5.0% | 4.0% | 12.5% | 1.1% |
| Female | 21.2% | 5.7% | 4.9% | 4.0% | 12.8% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

The DRC ostensibly retains the largest armed forces in Central Africa. However, given the country's size and the poor level of training, morale and equipment, the DRC armed forces (FARDC) are unable to provide security throughout the country. The DRC has suffered the most protracted conflict since the end of the Cold War. For this reason, much military equipment is in a poor state of repair and the armed forces, which have since incorporated a number of non-state armed groups, struggle with a variety of loyalties. Rebellion by former FARDC troops, dubbed M23, was only ended in December 2013 after an offensive by the FARDC, supported by the UN's Force Intervention Brigade (FIB). Moves to give another rebel group, FDLR, six months to disarm have been met with some criticism in light of the potential for continuing instability in the east. Training will have improved for units operating with the FIB, while external partner training and capacity-building assistance is also commonplace. When conflict finally abates in the east, significant attention to wide-ranging DDR and SSR will be required, to continue the work intermittently undertaken over the past decade.

ACTIVE €134,250 (Central Staffs €14,000, Army 103,000 Republican Guard 8,000 Navy 6,700 Air 2,550)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army (Forces du Terre) €103,000

The DRC has eleven Military Regions. In 2011, all brigades in North and South Kivu provinces were consolidated into 27 new regiments, the latest in a sequence of reorganisations designed to integrate non-state armed groups. The actual combat effectiveness of many formations is doubtful.

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Light**

6 (integrated) inf bde

ε3 inf bde (non-integrated)

27+ inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

(includes Republican Guard eqpt)

MBT 149: 12–17 Type-59 †; 32 T-55; 100 T-72AV**LT TK** 40: 10 PT-76; 30 Type-62† (reportedly being refurbished)**RECCE** up to 52: up to 17 AML-60; 14 AML-90; 19 EE-9*Cascavel*; 2 RAM-V-2**AIFV** 20 BMP-1**APC** 144:**APC (T)** 9: 3 BTR-50; 6 MT-LB**APC (W)** 135: 30-70 BTR-60PB; 58 M3 Panhard†; 7 TH 390 *Fahd***ARTY** 720+**SP** 16: **122mm** 6 2S1; **152mm** 10 2S3**TOWED** 119: **122mm** 77 (M-30) M-1938/D-30/Type-60;**130mm** 42 Type-59 (M-46)/Type-59 I**MRL** 57+: **107mm** 12 Type-63; **122mm** 24+; 24 BM-21; someRM-70; **128mm** 6 M-51; **130mm** 3 Type-82; **132mm** 12**MOR** 528+: **81mm** 100; **82mm** 400; **107mm** M30; **120mm**

28: 18; 10 Brandt

AT**RCL** 57mm M18; **73mm**; **75mm** M20; **106mm** M40A1**GUNS** 85mm 10 Type-56 (D-44)**AD****SAM** • **MANPAD** 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)†**GUNS** • **TOWED** 114: **14.5mm** 12 ZPU-4; **37mm** 52 M-1939; **40mm** ε50 L/60† (probably out of service)**Republican Guard 8,000****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Armoured**

1 armd regt

Light

3 gd bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

Navy 6,700 (incl infantry and marines)**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 16**PB** 16: 1 *Shanghai* II; ε15 various (all under 15m)**Air Force 2,550****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 4 combat capable**ATK** 4 Su-25 *Frogfoot***TPT** 5: **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 2 An-26 *Curl*;**PAX** 2 B-727**HELICOPTERS****ATK** 9: 4 Mi-24 *Hind*; 5 Mi-24V *Hind***TPT** • **Medium** 3: 1 AS332L *Super Puma*; 2 Mi-8 *Hip***Paramilitary****National Police Force**

incl Rapid Intervention Police (National and Provincial forces)

People's Defence Force**DEPLOYMENT****CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 809; 1 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

All part of MONUSCO unless otherwise specified.

Algeria 5 obs**Bangladesh** 1,784; 16 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 avn coy; 2 hel coy**Belgium** 1; 1 obs**Benin** 456; 8 obs; 1 inf bn**Bolivia** 8 obs**Brazil** 5; 1 obs**Burkina Faso** 1; 7 obs**Cameroon** 2; 3 obs**Canada** (*Operation Crocodile*) 7**China, People's Republic of** 221; 5 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital**Cote d'Ivoire** 1**Czech Republic** 3 obs**Egypt** 153; 19 obs; 1 SF coy**France** 5**Ghana** 465; 22 obs; 1 mech inf bn(-)**Guatemala** 151; 1 obs**Guinea** 1 obs**India** 3,351; 30 obs; 3 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital**Indonesia** 176; 15 obs; 1 engr coy**Ireland** 4**Jordan** 10; 13 obs**Kenya** 10; 15 obs**Malawi** 853; 9 obs; 1 inf bn**Malaysia** 7; 8 obs**Mali** 1; 4 obs**Mongolia** 2 obs**Morocco** 840; 3 obs; 1 mech inf bn; 1 fd hospital**Nepal** 1,028; 18 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy**Niger** 4; 14 obs**Nigeria** 1; 19 obs**Pakistan** 3,443; 44 obs; 3 mech inf bn; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn**Paraguay** 17 obs**Peru** 2; 13 obs**Poland** 2 obs**Romania** 22 obs**Russia** 1; 26 obs

Senegal 6; 7 obs

Serbia 8

South Africa (*Operation Mistral*) 1,326; 7 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 atk hel coy; 1 hel coy; 1 engr coy

Sri Lanka 4 obs

Sweden 2 obs

Switzerland 3

Tanzania 1,265; 1 SF coy; 1 inf bn; 1 arty coy

Tunisia 29 obs

Ukraine 253: 11 obs; 2 atk hel sqn; 1 hel sqn

United Kingdom 5

United States 3

Uruguay 1,182; 18 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 mne coy; 1 hel flt

Yemen, Republic of 6 obs

Zambia 2; 17 obs

Djibouti DJB

| Djiboutian Franc fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|------|---------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 282bn | 310bn | |
| | US\$ | 1.59bn | 1.74bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,692 | 1,805 | |
| Growth | % | 6.0 | 6.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 2.9 | 3.0 | |
| Def exp | fr | €1.72bn | | |
| | US\$ | €10m | | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 1m | 0.7m | 0.7m |
| US\$1=fr | | 177.72 | 177.73 | |

Population 828,324

Ethnic groups: Somali 60%; Afar 35%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 16.2% | 5.3% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 13.5% | 1.6% |
| Female | 16.1% | 5.6% | 6.0% | 5.6% | 18.9% | 2.0% |

Capabilities

The small armed forces of this strategically significant country are almost entirely dominated by the army, which has concentrated on mobility and artillery in its recent equipment purchases, though it lacks armoured-warfare capability. Training support and external security are bolstered by the presence of the US Combined Joint Task Force–Horn of Africa at Camp Lemonnier, as well as a French base with air-combat and transport assets. Other states base forces in Djibouti to participate in counter-piracy missions and Japan opened its first overseas base there in 2010. A growing relationship exists with China, exemplified by a strategic-defence partnership in February 2014 and speculation in 2015 that China might be considering a presence in Djibouti. Despite concerns about the country's ability to self-sustain on operations, Djibouti in 2015 agreed to deploy a second battalion group to AMISOM.

ACTIVE 10,450 (Army 8,000 Navy 200 Air 250 Gendarmerie 2,000) National Security Force 2,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €8,000

FORCES BY ROLE

4 military districts (Tadjourah, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Obock)
MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 armd regt (1 recce sqn, 3 armd sqn, 1 (anti-smuggling) sy coy)

Light

4 inf regt (3–4 inf coy, 1 spt coy)

1 rapid reaction regt (4 inf coy, 1 spt coy)

Other

1 (Republican Guard) gd regt (1 sy sqn, 1 (close protection) sy sqn, 1 cbt spt sqn (1 recce pl, 1 armd pl, 1 arty pl), 1 spt sqn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

1 demining coy

1 sigs regt

1 CIS sect

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

1 maint coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 56: 4 AML-60+; 17 AML-90; 15 VBL; 16-20 *Ratel*

AIFV 8 BTR-80A

APC 40

APC (W) 18: 12 BTR-60+; 6 *Puma*

PPV 22: 12 *Cougar* 4x4; 10 RG-33L

ARTY 71

SP 155mm 10 M109L

TOWED 122mm 6 D-30

MRL 122mm 10: 6 (6-tube Toyota Land Cruiser 70 series); 2 (30-tube Iveco 110-16); 2 (30-tube)

MOR 45: 81mm 25; 120mm 20 Brandt

AT

RCL 106mm 16 M40A1

GUNS • SP 105mm 1 PTL-02 *Assaulter*

AD • GUNS 15+

SP 20mm 5 M693

TOWED 10: 23mm 5 ZU-23; 40mm 5 L/70

Navy €200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PBF 2 Battalion-17

PB 10: 1 *Plascoat*; 2 Sea Ark 1739; 1 *Swarit*; 6 others

AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 1 EDIC 700

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 4: 1 Cessna U206G *Stationair*; 1 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 L-410UVP *Turbolet*; 1 MA60

HELICOPTERS

ATK (2 Mi-35 *Hind* in store)

MRH 1 Mi-17 *Hip* H

TPT 3: Medium 1 Mi-8T *Hip*; Light 2 AS355F *Ecureuil* II

Gendarmerie 2,000+

Ministry of Defence

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Other**

1 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 1 PB

Paramilitary €2,500**National Security Force €2,500**

Ministry of Interior

Coast Guard 145**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9 PB

DEPLOYMENT**SOMALIA**

AU • AMISOM 1,850; 2 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

France 1,700: 1 (Marine) combined arms regt (2 recce sqn, 2 inf coy, 1 arty bty, 1 engr coy); 1 hel det with 4 SA330 *Puma*; 2 SA342 *Gazelle*; 1 LCM; 1 *Falcon* 50MI; 1 air sqn with 7 *Mirage* 2000C/D; 1 C-160 *Transall*; 2 SA330 *Puma*; 1 AS555 *Fennec*

Germany *Operation Atalanta* 1 AP-3C *Orion*

Japan 170; 2 P-3C *Orion*

New Zealand 1 P-3K2 *Orion*

Spain *Operation Atalanta* 1 P-3A *Orion*

United States US Africa Command: 1,200; 1 tpt sqn with C-130H/J-30 *Hercules*; 1 spec ops sqn with MC-130H; PC-12 (U-28A); 1 CSAR sqn with HH-60G *Pave Hawk*; 1 naval air base

Equatorial Guinea EQG

| CFA Franc BEAC fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 7.68tr | 5.91tr | |
| | US\$ | 15.5bn | 10bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 19,960 | 12,541 | |
| Growth | % | -0.3 | -10.2 | |
| Inflation | % | 4.3 | 3.5 | |
| Def exp | fr | n.k. | | |
| | US\$ | n.k. | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 494.41 | 589.87 | |

Population 740,743

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.6% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 3.9% | 13.7% | 1.7% |
| Female | 19.9% | 5.2% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 14.6% | 2.3% |

Capabilities

The country's armed forces are dominated by the army, with smaller naval and air components. The army's primary role is internal security, and there is only limited ability for power projection. There has been significant naval investment in recent years, including both equipment and onshore infrastructure at Malabo and Bata. Maritime-security concerns in the Gulf of Guinea have resulted in increased emphasis on bolstering a limited coastal-patrol capacity, with new offshore-patrol vessels commissioned, and the nation's forces taking part in international exercises, including *Obangame Express 2015*.

ACTIVE 1,320 (Army 1,100 Navy 120 Air 100)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 1,100****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

3 inf bn(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 3 T-55

RECCE 6 BRDM-2

AIFV 20 BMP-1

APC 22

APC (W) 10 BTR-152

PPV 12 *Reva* (reported)**Navy €120****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PSO 2:

1 *Bata* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform1 *Wele Nzaz* with 2 AK630M 30mm CIWS, 2 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCC 2 OPV 62

PBF 2 *Shaldag* IIPB 5: 1 *Daphne*; 2 *Estuario de Muni*; 2 *Zhuk***LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT**AKRH 1 *Capitan David Eyama Angue Osa* with 1 76 mm gun**Air Force 100****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK 4: 2 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* BTPT 4: **Light** 3: 1 An-32B *Cline*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 900 (VIP)TRG 2 L-39C *Albatros***HELICOPTERS**ATK 5 Mi-24P/V *Hind*MRH 1 Mi-17 *Hip* HTPT 4: **Heavy** 1 Mi-26 *Halo*; **Medium** 1 Ka-29 *Helix*;**Light** 2 Enstrom 480

Paramilitary

Guardia Civil

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

2 paramilitary coy

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1+

| Eritrea ERI | | | | |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| Eritrean Nakfa ERN | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| GDP | ERN | 59.3bn | 65.4bn | |
| | US\$ | 3.86bn | 4.26bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 590 | 630 | |
| Growth | % | 1.7 | 0.2 | |
| Inflation | % | 12.3 | 12.3 | |
| Def exp | ERN | €1.2bn | | |
| | US\$ | €78m | | |
| US\$1=ERN | | 15.37 | 15.37 | |

Population 6,527,689

Ethnic groups: Tigrinya 50%; Tigre and Kunama 40%; Afar; Saho 3%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.2% | 5.6% | 4.6% | 3.8% | 13.5% | 1.6% |
| Female | 20.0% | 5.5% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 14.3% | 2.1% |

Capabilities

Eritrea maintains a large standing army (mostly conscripted), the primary focus of which is defence of the border with Ethiopia; many troops are also used for civilian development and construction tasks. An ongoing UN arms embargo will have contributed to leaving the inventory dominated by outdated but numerous platforms, and it is likely that many will be slowly cannibalised for parts. There has been some investment in the nascent air force to produce a regionally comparable fighter wing, though this lacks experienced and trained pilots, while the navy remains capable of only limited coastal-patrol and interception operations. However, significant numbers of conscripts choose to flee the country rather than serve, or evade service in other ways, which may have some effect on military cohesion and effectiveness.

ACTIVE 201,750 (Army 200,000 Navy 1,400 Air 350)

Conscript liability 16 months (4 months mil trg)

RESERVE 120,000 (Army €120,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €200,000

Heavily cadreised

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

4 corps HQ

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 mech bde

Light

19 inf div

1 cdo div

Reserve €120,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf div

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 270 T-54/T-55

RECCE 40 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

AIFV 15 BMP-1

APC 35

APC (T) 10 MT-LB+

APC (W) 25 BTR-152/BTR-60

ARTY 208+

SP 45: 122mm 32 2S1; 152mm 13 2S5

TOWED 19+: 122mm D-30; 130mm 19 M-46

MRL 44: 122mm 35 BM-21; 220mm 9 9P140 *Uragan*

MOR 120mm/160mm 100+

AT

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K113

Konkurs (AT-5 *Spandrel*)

GUNS 85mm D-44

AD

SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 70+

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4

TOWED 23mm ZU-23

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

Navy 1,400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12

PBF 9: 5 Battalion-17; 4 *Super Dvora*

PB 3 Swiftships

AMPHIBIOUS 3

LS • LST 2: 1 *Chamot* (Ministry of Transport); 1 *Ashdod†*

LC • LCU 1 T-4† (in harbour service)

Air Force €350

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-29/MiG-29SMT/MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*

1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UBK *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Y-12(II)

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-90 *Redigo*

1 sqn with MB-339CE*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*
1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 20 combat capable

FTR 6: 4 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum*;
FGA 10: 2 MiG-29SMT *Fulcrum*; 5 Su-27 *Flanker*; 3 Su-27UBK *Flanker*
TPT • Light 5: 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 Y-12(II)
TRG 12: 8 L-90 *Redigo*; 4 MB-339CE*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 8: 4 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); 4 Mi-17 *Hip H*

MSL

AAM • IR R-60 (AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (AA-11 *Archer*); **IR**/**SARH** R-27 (AA-10 *Alamo*)

Ethiopia ETH

| Ethiopian Birr EB | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | EB | 1.05tr | 1.26tr | |
| | US\$ | 54.8bn | 63bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 620 | 702 | |
| Growth | % | 10.3 | 8.7 | |
| Inflation | % | 7.4 | 10.0 | |
| Def bdgt | EB | 7.5bn | 8bn | |
| | US\$ | 392m | 399m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.84m | 0.7m | 0.7m |
| US\$1=EB | | 19.11 | 20.07 | |

Population 99,465,819

Ethnic groups: Oromo 40%; Amhara and Tigrean 32%; Sidamo 9%; Shankella 6%; Somali 6%; Afar 4%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.0% | 5.4% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 12.6% | 1.3% |
| Female | 21.9% | 5.5% | 4.6% | 3.9% | 12.9% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

Ethiopia maintains one of the region's most effective armed forces, which have become battle-hardened and experienced following a history of combat operations. Ethiopia is coming to the end of a ten-year (2005–15) modernisation plan, designed to create flexible armed forces able to respond to regional contingencies. The country has enough deployable capability to make significant contributions to UN missions in Darfur and South Sudan, as well as the AMISOM mission in Somalia, though these – and standing deployments on the Eritrean border – mean it has to try and transform while on operations. As of November 2015, Ethiopia was the largest troop contributor to UN peace-keeping missions. The country's arsenal remains focused on Soviet-era equipment, but there is adequate maintenance capability within the local defence industry. There is also increasing procurement of Chinese systems.

ACTIVE 138,000 (Army 135,000 Air 3,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army 135,000**

4 Mil Regional Commands (Northern, Western, Central, and Eastern) each acting as corps HQ

FORCES BY ROLE**MANOEUVRE****Light**

1 (Agazi Cdo) SF comd
1 (Northern) corps (1 mech div, 4 inf div)
1 (Western) corps (1 mech div, 3 inf div)
1 (Central) corps (1 mech div, 5 inf div)
1 (Eastern) corps (1 mech div, 5 inf div)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 457+: 246+ T-54/T-55/T-62; 211 T-72
RECCE/AIFV/APC (W) ε450 BRDM/BMP/BTR-60/BTR-152/Type-89/Type-92/*Ze'ev*

ARTY 524+

SP 10+: **122mm** 2S1; **152mm** 10 2S19
TOWED 464+: **122mm** 464 D-30/M-1938 (M-30); **130mm** M-46; **155mm** AH2
MRL **122mm** ε50 BM-21
MOR **81mm** M1/M29; **82mm** M-1937; **120mm** M-1944

AT

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K135 *Kornet-E* (AT-14 *Spriggan*)
RCL **82mm** B-10; **107mm** B-11
GUNS **85mm** εD-44

AD • SAM ε370

TOWED S-75 *Dvina* (SA-2 *Guideline*); S-125 *Pechora* (SA-3 *Goa*)

MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS

SP **23mm** ZSU-23-4
TOWED **23mm** ZU-23; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

MW Bozena

Air Force 3,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with MiG-21MF *Fishbed J†*; MiG-21UM *Mongol B†*
1 sqn with Su-27/Su-27UB *Flanker*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-12 *Cub*; An-26 *Curl*; An-32 *Cline*; C-130B *Hercules*; DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; L-100-30; Yak-40 *Cooling* (VIP)

TRAINING

1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*
1 sqn with SF-260

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip H*;
SA316 *Alouette III*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 26 combat capable

FGA 26: 15 MiG-21MF *Fishbed J/MiG-21UM Mongol B†*;
8 Su-27 *Flanker*; 3 Su-27UB *Flanker*

TPT 12: Medium 8: 3 An-12 *Cub*; 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130E *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light** 4: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 1 An-32 *Cline*; 1 DHC-6 *Twin Otter*; 1 Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)
TRG 16: 12 L-39 *Albatros*; 4 SF-260

HELICOPTERS

ATK 18: 15 Mi-24 *Hind*; 3 Mi-35 *Hind*
MRH 7: 1 AW139; 6 SA316 *Alouette III*
MRH/TPT 12 Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip H*
MSL

AAM • **IR** R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (AA-11 *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/R-24 (AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (AA-10 *Alamo*)

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 2 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 6; 11 obs

SOMALIA

AU • AMISOM 4,400; 4 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 1,263; 10 obs; 3 inf bn(-)

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 2,522; 11 obs; 3 inf bn

UN • UNISFA 4,367; 79 obs; 1 recce coy; 1 armd coy; 1 mech inf bn; 2 inf bn; 1 hel sqn; 2 arty coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 fd hospital

FOREIGN FORCES

United States some MQ-9 *Reaper*

Gabon GAB

| CFA Franc BEAC fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 8.99tr | 8.14tr | |
| | US\$ | 18.2bn | 13.8bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 11,484 | 8,581 | |
| Growth | % | 4.3 | 3.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 4.5 | 0.6 | |
| Def bdgt [a] | fr | 96.8bn | 116bn | |
| | US\$ | 196m | 197m | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.62 | 589.60 | |

[a] Includes funds allocated to Republican Guard

Population 1,705,336

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.1% | 5.4% | 4.7% | 4.1% | 12.7% | 1.6% |
| Female | 20.9% | 5.4% | 4.7% | 4.1% | 12.9% | 2.2% |

Capabilities

Gabon's small armed forces are reasonably well equipped for their size, and there is sufficient airlift to ensure mobility

within the country and even a limited capability to project power into its near abroad both by sea and air. The country has benefited from the long-term presence of French troops acting as a security guarantor, while oil revenues have hitherto allowed the government to support, in regional terms, capable armed forces. There is regular training with international partners. Military medicine is well regarded. Gabon contributed a field hospital to the ECCAS *Loango 2014* exercise, and engaged in field medical training with US forces in 2015. Gabon hosted US AFRICOM's 2015 *Central Accord* interoperability exercise.

ACTIVE 4,700 (Army 3,200 Navy 500 Air 1,000)
Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 3,200

Republican Guard under direct presidential control

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 (Republican Guard) gd gp (bn)

(1 armd/recce coy, 3 inf coy, 1 arty bty, 1 ADA bty)

8 inf coy

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/AB coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 77: 24 AML-60/AML-90; 12 EE-3 *Jararaca*; 14 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 6 ERC-90F4 *Sagaie*; 7 RAM V-2; 14 VBL

AIFV 12 EE-11 *Urutu* (with 20mm gun)

APC 69

APC (W) 30: 9 LAV-150 *Commando*; 5 Bastion APC; 3

WZ-523; 12 VXB-170; 1 *Pandur*

PPV 39: 5 *Aravis*; 34 Ashok Leyland MPV

ARTY 51

TOWED 105mm 4 M101

MRL 140mm 8 *Teruel*

MOR 39: **81mm** 35; **120mm** 4 Brandt

AT

MSL • **MANPATS** 4 *Milan*

RCL 106mm M40A1

AD • GUNS 41

SP 20mm 4 ERC-20

TOWED 37: **23mm** 24 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 10 M-1939; **40mm** 3 L/70

Navy €500

HQ located at Port Gentil

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11

PCC 2 *General Ba'Oumar* (FRA P-400) with 1 57 mm gun

PBG 1 *Patra* with 4 SS 12M AShM

PB 8: 4 *Port Gentil* (FRA VCSM); 4 Rodman 66

AMPHIBIOUS 14

LANDING SHIPS • **LST** 1 *President Omar Bongo* (FRA *Batral*) (capacity 1 LCVP; 7 MBT; 140 troops) with 1 hel landing platform

LANDING CRAFT 13
LCU 1 Mk 9 (ex-UK)
LCVP 12

Air Force 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Mirage F-1AZ*

TRANSPORT

1 (Republican Guard) sqn with AS332 *Super Puma*; ATR-42F; *Falcon 900*; Gulfstream IV-SP/G650ER

1 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; CN-235M-100

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); SA330C/H *Puma*; SA342M *Gazelle*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 8 combat capable

FGA 6 *Mirage F-1AZ*

ATK 2 MB-326 *Impala I*

MP (1 EMB-111* in store)

TPT 6: **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; (1 L-100-30 in store);

Light 2: 1 ATR-42F; 1 CN-235M-100; **PAX** 3: 1 *Falcon 900*;

1 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream G650ER

TRG (4 CM-170 *Magister* in store)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 2: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey* (AB-412); 1 SA342M *Gazelle*; (2 SA342L *Gazelle* in store)

TPT 5: **Medium** 4: 1 AS332 *Super Puma*; 3 SA330C/H

Puma; **Light** 1 H135

TRG 2 H120 *Colibri*

MSL • AAM • IR *U-Darter* (reported)

Paramilitary 2,000

Gendarmerie 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 arm'd sqn

Other

3 paramilitary bde

11 paramilitary coy

Aviation

1 unit with AS350 *Ecureuil*; AS355 *Ecureuil II*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • **Light** 4: 2 AS350 *Ecureuil*; 2 AS355 *Ecureuil II*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 436; 1 obs; 1 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

France 450; 1 AB bn; 1 SAR/tpt sqn with 1 CN-235M; 1 SA330 *Puma*

Gambia GAM

| Gambian Dalasi D | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | D | 34.4bn | 38.2bn | |
| | US\$ | 824m | 761m | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 427 | 384 | |
| Growth | % | -0.2 | 4.7 | |
| Inflation | % | 6.2 | 6.5 | |
| Def bdgt | D | 609m | 591m | |
| | US\$ | 15m | 12m | |
| US\$1=D | | 41.72 | 50.20 | |

Population 1,967,709

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 19.2% | 5.3% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 14.0% | 1.6% |
| Female | 19.1% | 5.4% | 5.1% | 4.5% | 14.7% | 1.8% |

Capabilities

Maritime security and human trafficking are security concerns. A National Maritime Security Committee was inaugurated in 2015. The country has a small army supported by air and marine units. Its forces have been deployed in support of UN missions, and have received training assistance from the US.

ACTIVE 800 (Army 800)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Gambian National Army 800

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 inf bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr sqn

Marine Unit €70

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9

PBF 4: 2 *Rodman 55*; 2 *Fatimah I*

PB 5: 1 *Bolong Kantat*; 4 *Taipei* (ROC *Hai Ou*) (of which one damaged and in reserve)

Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT 5: **Light** 2 AT-802A *Air Tractor*; **PAX** 3: 1 B-727; 1

CL-601; 1 Il-62M *Classic* (VIP)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 2; 2 obs

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 4 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 3

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 213; 1 inf coy

Ghana GHA

| Ghanaian New Cedi C | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | C | 113bn | 134bn | |
| | US\$ | 38.6bn | 37.7bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,473 | 1,401 | |
| Growth | % | 4.0 | 3.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 15.5 | 15.3 | |
| Def bdgt | C | 914m | 880m | 941m |
| | US\$ | 311m | 247m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.35m | 0.3m | 0.3m |
| US\$1=C | | 2.94 | 3.56 | |

Population 26,327,649

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 19.3% | 5.0% | 4.3% | 3.9% | 14.9% | 1.9% |
| Female | 19.1% | 5.0% | 4.4% | 4.1% | 15.9% | 2.2% |

Capabilities

The Ghanaian armed forces are some of the most capable regionally, with a long-term development plan covering both the current and the next decade. Internal and maritime security are the forces' central roles, along with participation in peacekeeping missions. The air force is building its light- and medium-lift capacity. The ability to control its maritime EEZ is of increasing importance because of growing piracy and resource exploitation, and this underpins the navy's expansion ambitions. The army is a regular contributor to UN peacekeeping missions.

ACTIVE 15,500 (Army 11,500 Navy 2,000 Air 2,000)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 11,500****FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

2 comd HQ

MANOEUVRE**Reconnaissance**

1 armd recce regt (3 recce sqn)

Light

1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn

6 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

2 AB coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (1 arty bty, 2 mor bty)

1 fd engr regt (bn)

1 sigs regt

1 sigs sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

1 tpt coy

2 maint coy

1 med coy

1 trg bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**RECCE** 3 EE-9 *Cascavel***AIFV** 39: 24 *Ratel*-90; 15 *Ratel*-20**APC (W)** 56: 50 *Piranha*; 6 Type-05P**ARTY** 87+**TOWED 122mm** 6 D-30**MRL** 3+: **107mm** Type-63; **122mm** 3 Type-81**MOR** 78: **81mm** 50; **120mm** 28 *Tampella***AT • RCL 84mm** 50 *Carl Gustav***AD • SAM • MANPAD** 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡**GUNS • TOWED** 8+: **14.5mm** 4+: 4 ZPU-2; ZPU-4;**23mm** 4 ZU-23-2**ARV** *Piranha* reported**Navy 2,000**

Naval HQ located at Accra; Western HQ located at

Sekondi; Eastern HQ located at Tema

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 14**PCO** 2 *Anzone* (US)**PCC** 10: 2 *Achimota* (GER Lurssen 57m) with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Dzata* (GER Lurssen 45m); 2 *Warrior* (GER *Gepard*); 4 *Snake* (PRC 47m)**PBF** 1 *Stephen Otu* (ROK *Sea Dolphin*)**PB** 1 *David Hansen* (US)**Air Force 2,000****FORCES BY ROLE****GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**; L-39ZO*; MB-326K; MB-339A***ISR**

1 unit with DA-42

TRANSPORT1 sqn with BN-2 *Defender*; Cessna 172; F-27 *Friendship*;F-28 *Fellowship* (VIP)**TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with AW109A; Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; Mi-17V-5*Hip H*; SA319 *Alouette III*; Z-9EH**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†****AIRCRAFT** 11 combat capable**ATK** 3 MB-326K**TPT** 14: **Light** 13: 1 BN-2 *Defender*; 2 C-295; 3 Cessna172; 3 DA-42; 4 F-27 *Friendship*; **PAX** 1 F-28 *Fellowship*

(VIP)

TRG 8: 4 K-8 *Karakorum**; 2 L-39ZO*; 2 MB-339A*

HELICOPTERS

MRH 10: 1 Bell 412SP *Twin Huey*; 3 Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*; 2 SA319 *Alouette III*; 4 Z-9EH
TPT 6: **Medium** 4 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 2 AW109A

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 2; 3 obs

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 104; 6 obs; 1 hel sqn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 465; 22 obs; 1 mech inf bn(-)

INDIA/PAKISTAN

UN • UNMOGIP 2 obs

LEBANON

UN • UNIFIL 871; 1 mech inf bn

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 820; 13 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 log pl

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 217; 3 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 312; 8 obs; 1 inf bn(-)

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 19; 4 obs

UN • UNISFA 3; 2 obs

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 7; 11 obs

Guinea GUI

| Guinean Franc fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|----------|----------|------|
| GDP | fr | 47.7tr | 50.9tr | |
| | US\$ | 6.71bn | 6.73bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 557 | 546 | |
| Growth | % | 1.1 | -0.002 | |
| Inflation | % | 9.7 | 9.0 | |
| Def exp | fr | n.k. | | |
| | US\$ | n.k. | | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 7,116.36 | 7,563.03 | |

Population 11,780,162

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.2% | 5.4% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 13.6% | 1.6% |
| Female | 20.7% | 5.3% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 13.7% | 2.0% |

Capabilities

Much of the country's military equipment is ageing and of Soviet-era vintage; serviceability will be questionable for some types. There have been past reports suggesting gaps in insti-

tutional cohesiveness and accountability. There is no fixed-wing airlift capacity and very limited rotary-wing airlift.

ACTIVE 9,700 (Army 8,500 Navy 400 Air 800)
Paramilitary 2,600

Conscript liability 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army 8,500****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Armoured**

1 armd bn

Light

1 SF bn

5 inf bn

1 ranger bn

1 cdo bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 air mob bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 AD bn

1 engr bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 38: 8 T-54; 30 T-34

LT TK 15 PT-76

RECCE 27: 2 AML-90; 25 BRDM-1/BRDM-2

AIFV 2 BMP-1

APC 50

APC (T) 10 BTR-50

APC (W) 30: 16 BTR-40; 8 BTR-60; 6 BTR-152

PPV 10 *Mamba*†

ARTY 47+

TOWED 24: 122mm 12 M-1931/37; 130mm 12 M-46

MRL 220mm 3 9P140 *Uragan*

MOR 20+: 82mm M-43; 120mm 20 M-1943/M-38

AT

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K113

Konkurs (AT-5 *Spandrel*)

RCL 82mm B-10

GUNS 6+: 57mm ZIS-2 (M-1943); 85mm 6 D-44

AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)†

GUNS • TOWED 24+: 30mm M-53 (twin); 37mm 8

M-1939; 57mm 12 Type-59 (S-60); 100mm 4 KS-19

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

Navy €400**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 4: 1

Swiftship†; 3 RPB 20

Air Force 800**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†****AIRCRAFT**

FGA (3 MiG-21 *Fishbed* non-op)

TPT • **Light** 2 An-2 *Colt*

HELICOPTERSATK 4 Mi-24 *Hind*MRH 5: 2 MD-500MD; 2 Mi-17-1V *Hip H*; 1 SA342K *Gazelle*TPT 2: **Medium** 1 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 1 AS350B *Ecureuil***MSL**AAM • IR R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)‡**Paramilitary 2,600 active****Gendarmerie 1,000****Republican Guard 1,600****People's Militia 7,000 reservists****DEPLOYMENT****CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 1; 1 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 1 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 854; 3 obs; 1 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 1; 1 obs

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 5 obs

Guinea-Bissau GNB

| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 548bn | 610bn | |
| | US\$ | 1.11bn | 1.04bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 639 | 582 | |
| Growth | % | 2.5 | 4.7 | |
| Inflation | % | -1.0 | 1.3 | |
| Def exp | fr | €13bn | | |
| | US\$ | €26m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.52 | 589.48 | |

Population 1,726,170

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 19.7% | 5.3% | 4.7% | 4.1% | 13.8% | 1.3% |
| Female | 19.8% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 15.0% | 2.1% |

Capabilities

The armed forces have often played a direct role in domestic politics. Narcotics trafficking remains a substantial problem that the armed forces have so far been unable to tackle. The parlous state of the economy limits any ability to replace its ageing inventory of mainly Soviet-era equipment. Previous attempts at security-sector reform have largely been unsuccessful, and long-term international support is necessary for future attempts to gain traction.

ACTIVE 4,450 (Army 4,000 Navy 350 Air 100)**Paramilitary 2,000***Conscript liability* Selective conscription

Manpower and eqpt totals should be treated with caution. A number of draft laws to restructure the armed services and police have been produced.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army €4,000 (numbers reducing)****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Reconnaissance**

1 recce coy

Armoured

1 armd bn (sqn)

Light

5 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 10 T-34

LT TK 15 PT-76

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

APC (W) 55: 35 BTR-40/BTR-60; 20 Type-56 (BTR-152)

ARTY 26+

TOWED 122mm 18 D-30/M-1938**MOR 8+:** **82mm** M-43; **120mm** 8 M-1943**AT**RCL **75mm** Type-52 (M20); **82mm** B-10GUNS **85mm** 8 D-44AD • **SAM** • **MANPAD** 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡GUNS • **TOWED** 34: **23mm** 18 ZU-23; **37mm** 6 M-1939;**57mm** 10 S-60**Navy €350****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2

*Alfeitet***Air Force 100****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT • TPT • **Light** 1 Cessna 208B**Paramilitary 2,000 active****Gendarmerie 2,000****DEPLOYMENT****MALI**

UN • MINUSMA 1

FOREIGN FORCES

Nigeria ECOMIB 160

Senegal ECOMIB 200

Kenya KEN

| Kenyan Shilling sh | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| GDP | sh | 5.36tr | 6.09tr | |
| | US\$ | 60.9bn | 63.1bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,420 | 1,432 | |
| Growth | % | 5.3 | 6.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 6.9 | 6.3 | |
| Def bdgt [a] | sh | 89.4bn | 90.7bn | 113bn |
| | US\$ | 1.02bn | 940m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 1.2m | 1.2m | 1m |
| US\$1=sh | | 87.92 | 96.45 | |

[a] Includes national-intelligence funding

Population 45,925,301

Ethnic groups: Kikuyu 22–32%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.8% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 14.2% | 1.2% |
| Female | 20.7% | 4.9% | 4.4% | 4.3% | 14.2% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

Kenya's armed forces are a leading element of the East African Standby Force and AMISOM in Somalia. Combat units that have rotated through Somalia have a higher level of confidence and capability, which is also reflected in Kenya's contribution to UN peacekeeping missions. In tandem with the police, the armed forces have been involved in internal-security tasks in the wake of al-Shabaab terrorist attacks in recent years. Modernisation is focused on helicopters, armoured vehicles, UAVs and border-surveillance equipment. The navy undertakes coast-guard and counter-piracy roles. The country has the ability to project power beyond its own territory, on a limited basis, via the air force's tactical support and airlift, and after two years on operations is well versed in managing deployment cycles. The armed forces regularly join UK troops training in Kenya and take part in international exercises in Africa, while there are also significant defence ties with the US and a developing relationship with the Chinese armed forces.

ACTIVE 24,100 (Army 20,000 Navy 1,600 Air 2,500)
Paramilitary 5,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde (1 armd recce bn, 2 armd bn)

Light

1 spec ops bn

1 ranger bn

1 inf bde (3 inf bn)

1 inf bde (2 inf bn)

1 indep inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 air cav bn

1 AB bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde (2 arty bn, 1 mor bty)

1 ADA bn

1 engr bde (2 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 78 Vickers Mk 3

RECCE 92: 72 AML-60/AML-90; 12 *Ferret*; 8 S52 *Shorland* APC 189

APC (W) 84: 52 UR-416; 32 Type-92; (10 M3 Panhard in store)

PPV 105 *Puma* M26-15

ARTY 110

TOWED 105mm 48: 8 Model 56 pack howitzer; 40 L118 Light Gun

MOR 62: 81mm 50; 120mm 12 Brandt

AT • MSL • MANPATS *Milan*

RCL 84mm 80 *Carl Gustav*

AD • GUNS • TOWED 94: 20mm 81: 11 Oerlikon; 170 TCM-20; 40mm 13 L/70

ARV 7 Vickers ARV

MW Bozena

HELICOPTERS

MRH 37: 2 Hughes 500D+; 12 Hughes 500M+; 10 Hughes 500MD *Scout Defender*+ (with TOW); 10 Hughes 500ME+; 3 Z-9W

MSL • ASM TOW

Navy 1,600 (incl 120 marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PCO 1 *Jasiri* (to be fitted with 1 76 mm gun)

PCFG 2 *Nyayo*

PCC 3: 1 *Harambee* (ex-FRA P400); 2 *Shujaa* with 1 76mm gun

PBF 1 *Archangel*

AMPHIBIOUS • LCM 2 *Galana*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AP 2

Air Force 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II

TRANSPORT

Some sqn with DHC-5D *Buffalo*+; DHC-8+; F-70+ (VIP); Y-12(II)+

TRAINING

Some sqn with *Bulldog* 103/*Bulldog* 127+; EMB-312 *Tucano*+*; *Hawk* Mk52+*; Hughes 500D+

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA330 *Puma*+

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE+

AIRCRAFT 38 combat capable

FTR 22: 18 F-5E *Tiger* II; 4 F-5F *Tiger* II

TPT 17 *Light* 16: 4 DHC-5D *Buffalo*+; 3 DHC-8+; 9

Y-12(II)+; (6 Do-28D-2+ in store); PAX 1 F-70 (VIP)

TRG 30: 8 *Bulldog* 103/127+; 11 EMB-312 *Tucano*+*; 6

Grob 120A; 5 *Hawk* Mk52+*

HELICOPTERSTPT • Medium 13: 2 Mi-171; 11 SA330 *Puma*†**MSL**AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*ASM AGM-65 *Maverick***Paramilitary 5,000****Police General Service Unit 5,000****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 5 (2 on Lake Victoria)

Air Wing**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 6: 2 Cessna 208B *Caravan*; 3 Cessna 310; 1 Cessna 402**HELICOPTERS**MRH 3 Mi-17 *Hip H*TPT • Light 3: 2 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*; 1 Bo-105

TRG 1 Bell 47G

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 8; 6 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 10; 15 obs

LEBANON

UN • UNIFIL 1

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 4

SOMALIA

AU • AMISOM 3,650; 3 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 742; 12 obs; 1 inf bn

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 112; 4 obs; 1 MP coy

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom Army 200

Lesotho LSO

| Lesotho Loti M | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | M | 24.1bn | 25.9bn | |
| | US\$ | 2.22bn | 2.04bn | |
| per capita | US\$ | 1,162 | 1,063 | |
| Growth | % | 3.4 | 2.6 | |
| Inflation | % | 3.8 | 3.9 | |
| Def bdgt | M | 535m | 555m | |
| | US\$ | 49m | 44m | |
| US\$1=M | | 10.84 | 12.73 | |

Population 1,947,701

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 16.4% | 4.8% | 4.6% | 4.6% | 16.2% | 2.8% |
| Female | 16.3% | 5.1% | 5.2% | 5.4% | 15.9% | 2.7% |

Capabilities

Lesotho's small armed forces are charged with protecting territorial integrity and sovereignty, although cohesion has suffered following an attempted military coup in September 2014. That prompted South Africa to deploy 140 members of its Police Service in late 2014. South Africa, in effect, acts as a security guarantor; Lesotho contains significant water resources. Continued political instability throughout 2015, notably the killing in mid-year of a former army commander, led South Africa to send a fact-finding mission, and SADC to organise a Commission of Inquiry. Security-sector reform was being urged by year end.

ACTIVE 2,000 (Army 2,000)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army €2,000****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Reconnaissance**

1 recce coy

Light

7 inf coy

Aviation

1 sqn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bty(-)

1 spt coy (with mor)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 1 T-55

RECCE 30; 4 AML-90; 2 BRDM-2†; 6 RAM-2000; 10 RBY-1; 8 S52 *Shorland*

ARTY 12

TOWED 105mm 2

MOR 81mm 10

AT • RCL 106mm 6 M40

Air Wing 110**AIRCRAFT**TPT • Light 3: 2 C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 1 GA-8 *Airvan***HELICOPTERS**MRH 3: 1 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*TPT • Light 2: 1 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; 1 H135**DEPLOYMENT****SUDAN**

UN • UNAMID 2 obs

Liberia LBR

| Liberian Dollar L\$ | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | L\$ | 2.01bn | 2.02bn | |
| | US\$ | 2.01bn | 2.02bn | |
| per capita | US\$ | 481 | 469 | |
| Growth | % | 0.7 | 0.9 | |
| Inflation | % | 9.9 | 7.9 | |
| Def exp | L\$ | 14m | | |
| Def bdgt | L\$ | 24m | 15m | 13m |
| | US\$ | 24m | 15m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 4m | 2.5m | 2.5m |
| US\$1=L\$ | | 1.00 | 1.00 | |

Population 4,195,666

Ethnic groups: Americo-Liberians 5%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.6% | 5.4% | 3.5% | 4.0% | 13.8% | 1.5% |
| Female | 21.2% | 5.6% | 3.8% | 4.1% | 13.9% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

The development of the Liberian armed forces has been underpinned by US support for almost the past decade, although the UN's UNMIL mission is still required as a stabilisation force 11 years after it was established. There is no domestic airlift capacity; this will have hindered attempts to respond to the recent Ebola outbreak, which constituted a major challenge for the developing local security forces.

ACTIVE 2,050 (Army 2,000, Coast Guard 50)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 2,000****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Light**

1 (23rd) inf bde with (2 inf bn, 1 engr coy, 1 MP coy)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 trg unit (forming)

Coast Guard 5010 craft (8 *Zodiac* and 2 *Defender*) under 10t FLD**DEPLOYMENT****MALI**

UN • MINUSMA 49; 1 inf pl

FOREIGN FORCES

All under UNMIL comd unless otherwise specified

Bangladesh 292; 8 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 log pl**Benin** 1; 2 obs**Bolivia** 1 obs**Brazil** 2; 2 obs**Bulgaria** 2 obs**China, People's Republic of** 514; 2 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 tpt coy; 1 fd hospital**Denmark** 2; 2 obs**Ecuador** 1; 2 obs**Egypt** 8 obs**Ethiopia** 6; 11 obs**Finland** 1**Gambia** 1 obs**Germany** 2 obs**Ghana** 820; 13 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 log pl**Indonesia** 1 obs**Korea, Republic of** 1; 1 obs**Kyrgyzstan** 3 obs**Malaysia** 1; 3 obs**Moldova** 2 obs**Myanmar** 2 obs**Namibia** 1; 1 obs**Nepal** 18; 2 obs**Niger** 2 obs**Nigeria** 1,408; 10 obs; 2 inf bn**Pakistan** 131; 9 obs; 1 fd hospital**Poland** 2 obs**Romania** 2 obs**Russia** 3 obs**Serbia** 5 obs**Togo** 1; 2 obs**Ukraine** 175; 2 obs; 1 hel sqn**United States** 4; 4 obs**Yemen, Republic of** 1**Zambia** 2 obs**Zimbabwe** 3 obs

| Madagascar MDG | | | | |
|--------------------|------|----------|----------|-------|
| Malagasy Ariary fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
| GDP | fr | 25.8tr | 28.7tr | |
| | US\$ | 10.7bn | 9.51bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 453 | 393 | |
| Growth | % | 3.3 | 3.4 | |
| Inflation | % | 6.1 | 7.6 | |
| Def bdtg | fr | 173bn | 173bn | 195bn |
| | US\$ | 72m | 57m | |
| US\$1=fr | | 2,414.70 | 3,016.08 | |

Population 23,812,681

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.4% | 5.5% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 13.8% | 1.5% |
| Female | 20.1% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 14.0% | 1.8% |

Capabilities

The armed forces have played a significant role in the island's recent political instability. Elements were involved in an abortive coup attempt in 2010 and a mutiny in 2012. The army is the dominant force, but the state has no power-projection capability. Moves towards a security-sector-reform process have begun, with an African Union mission conducted in late 2015, designed to 'sensitise senior officials and civil society' on SSR.

ACTIVE 13,500 (Army 12,500 Navy 500 Air 500)

Paramilitary 8,100

Conscript liability 18 months (incl for civil purposes)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 12,500+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 (intervention) inf regt

10 (regional) inf regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

1 ADA regt

3 engr regt

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LT TK 12 PT-76

RECCE 73: ε35 BRDM-2; 10 *Ferret*; ε20 M3A1; 8 M8

APC (T) ε30 M3A1 half-track

ARTY 25+

TOWED 17: 105mm 5 M101; 122mm 12 D-30

MOR 8+: 82mm M-37; 120mm 8 M-43

AT • RCL 106mm M40A1

AD • GUNS • TOWED 70: 14.5mm 50 ZPU-4; 37mm 20 Type-55 (M-1939)

Navy 500 (incl some 100 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7

PCC 1 *Chamois* (ex-FRA)

PB 7: 6 (ex-US); 1 *Daikannon Maru* (fishery protection)

AMPHIBIOUS • LCT 1 (ex-FRA *Edic*)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3

YT 2 *Aigrette*

YTB 1 *Trozona*

Air Force 500

FORCES BY ROLE

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP)

1 (liaison) sqn with Cessna 310; Cessna 337 *Skymaster*;

PA-23 *Aztec*

TRAINING

1 sqn with Cessna 172; J.300 *Joker*; *Tetras*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA318C *Alouette II*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 16: Light 14: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 4 Cessna

172; 1 Cessna 310; 2 Cessna 337 *Skymaster*; 2 J.300 *Joker*;

1 PA-23 *Aztec*; 1 *Tetras*; 2 Yak-40 *Codling* (VIP); **PAX 2 B-737**

HELICOPTERS • MRH 4 SA318C Alouette II

Paramilitary 8,100

Gendarmerie 8,100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • 5 PB

Malawi MWI

| Malawian Kwacha K | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | K | 2.57tr | 3.19tr | |
| | US\$ | 6.06bn | 6.39bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 344 | 353 | |
| Growth | % | 5.7 | 4.0 | |
| Inflation | % | 23.8 | 20.1 | |
| Def bdtg | K | 26.4bn | 18bn | |
| | US\$ | 62m | 36m | |
| US\$1=K | | 424.39 | 498.91 | |

Population 17,964,697

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 23.2% | 5.6% | 4.6% | 3.6% | 11.3% | 1.2% |
| Female | 23.5% | 5.7% | 4.6% | 3.7% | 11.6% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

The armed forces' role is to ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state, but there is only limited capacity for power projection. The army is the largest force, consisting mainly of infantry units supported by light armoured vehicles. The air wing and the naval unit are much smaller, supporting services for which counter-trafficking is one role. The army exercises regularly,

participates in and hosts multinational exercises, is involved in supporting UN missions and has received training from US AFRICOM.

ACTIVE 5,300 (Army 5,300) Paramilitary 1,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,300

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

2 bde HQ

MANOEUVRE

Light

5 inf bn

Air Manoeuvr

1 para bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 (general) bn (1+ mne coy, 1 armd recce sqn, 2 lt arty bty, 1 engr unit)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

8 log coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Less than 20% serviceability

RECCE 41: 13 *Eland*; 20 FV721 *Fox*; 8 *Ferret*

APC • PPV 18 *Puma* M26-15

ARTY 17

TOWED 105mm 9 L118

MOR 81mm 8 L16

AD • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm 40 ZPU-4

Navy 220

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 1

Kasungu†

Air Wing 200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 Do-228

HELICOPTERS • TPT 3: Medium 2: 1 AS532UL

Cougar; 1 SA330H *Puma*; Light 1 AS350L *Ecureuil*

Paramilitary 1,500

Mobile Police Force 1,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 8 S52 *Shorland*

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 4: 3 BN-2T *Defender* (border patrol); 1

SC.7 3M *Skyvan*

HELICOPTERS • MRH 2 AS365 *Dauphin* 2

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 2; 3 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 853; 9 obs; 1 inf bn

SUDAN

UN • UNISFA 1

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 3 obs

Mali MLI

| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| GDP | fr | 5.97tr | 6.46tr | |
| | US\$ | 12.1bn | 11bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 766 | 672 | |
| Growth | % | 7.2 | 5.0 | |
| Inflation | % | 0.9 | 2.4 | |
| Def bdtg [a] | fr | 175bn | 276bn | 327bn |
| | US\$ | 355m | 469m | |

US\$1=fr 493.62 589.57

[a] Defence and interior security budget

Population 16,955,536

Ethnic groups: Tuareg 6–10%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 23.8% | 5.2% | 3.9% | 3.1% | 11.2% | 1.5% |
| Female | 23.6% | 5.5% | 4.5% | 3.8% | 12.4% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

In January 2013, the shortcomings of the Malian armed forces were exposed by its inability to deal with Islamist and Tuareg insurgents; this later led to French military intervention. Subsequently, tranches of the reconstituted armed forces have been trained by an EU Training Mission (EUTM). Originally due to end in 2014, the mission was extended to May 2016 and includes 200 instructors. A UN stabilisation mission (MINUSMA) took over from an African-led support mission in July 2013. EUTM Mali has as of October 2015 trained six battalion groups, and is now in the retraining stage for those early battalions that passed through the Koulikoro centre before deployment in the north.

ACTIVE 6,000 (Army 6,000) Paramilitary 7,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

The remnants of the pre-war Malian army are being reformed into new combined-arms battle groups, each of which comprise one lt mech coy, three mot inf coy, one arty bty and additional recce, cdo and cbt spt elms.

MANOEUVRE

Light

6 mot inf BG

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE BRDM-2†

APC (W) 19+: 10+ BTR-60PB; 9 BTR-70

ARTY • MRL 122mm 30+ BM-21

Navy**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 3+

Air Force**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**1 sqn with MiG-21MF *Fishbed*; MiG-21UM *Mongol B***TRANSPORT**1 sqn with An-24 *Coke*; An-26 *Curl*; BN-2 *Islander*; BT-67**TRAINING**1 sqn with L-29 *Delfin*; SF-260WL *Warrior**; *Tetras***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-24D *Hind*; Z-9**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 4 combat capableFGA 2: 1 MiG-21MF *Fishbed*†; 1 MiG-21UM *Mongol B*†TPT • **Light** 10: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 2 An-26 *Curl*; 1 BT-67; 2 BN-2 *Islander*; 4 *Tetras*TRG 8: 6 L-29 *Delfin*†; 2 SF-260WL *Warrior****HELICOPTERS**ATK 2 Mi-24D *Hind*

MRH (1 Z-9 in store)

TPT 1: **Medium** 1 Mi-8 *Hip*; **Light** (1 AS350 *Ecureuil* in store)**Paramilitary 7,800 active****Gendarmerie 1,800****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

8 paramilitary coy

Republican Guard 2,000**National Police 1,000****Militia 3,000****DEPLOYMENT****DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO**

UN • MONUSCO 1; 4 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

All under MINUSMA cmd unless otherwise specified

Armenia 1**Austria** EUTM Mali 8**Bangladesh** 1,578; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 rvn coy; 2 sigs coy; 1 tpt coy**Belgium** EUTM Mali 95**Benin** 256; 1 mech inf coy**Bulgaria** EUTM Mali 4**Burkina Faso** 1,714; 2 inf bn**Cambodia** 303; 1 engr coy; 1 EOD coy**Chad** 1,108; 1 SF coy; 2 inf bn**China** 402; 1 sy coy; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital**Côte d'Ivoire** 3**Czech Republic** EUTM Mali 38**Denmark** 19**Egypt** 65**El Salvador** 91; 1 hel sqn**Estonia** 10 • EUTM Mali 8**Finland** 5 • EUTM Mali 10**France** 24 • *Operation Barkhane* 1,680; 1 mech inf BG; 1 log bn; 1 hel unit with 2 *Tiger*; 2 AS532 *Cougar*; 2 NH90 TTH; 2 SA330 *Puma*; 2 SA342 *Gazelle* • EUTM Mali 15**Gambia** 3**Georgia** EUTM Mali 1**Germany** 9 • EUTM Mali 209**Ghana** 217; 3 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 hel sqn**Greece** EUTM Mali 2**Guinea** 854; 3 obs; 1 inf bn**Guinea-Bissau** 1**Hungary** EUTM Mali 5**Indonesia** 133; 1 hel sqn**Ireland** EUTM Mali 8**Italy** 2 • EUTM Mali 15**Jordan** 1**Kenya** 4**Latvia** EUTM Mali 3**Liberia** 49; 1 inf pl**Lithuania** EUTM Mali 4**Luxembourg** EUTM Mali 1**Mauritania** 1**Nepal** 145; 3 obs; 1 EOD coy**Netherlands** 532; 1 SF coy; 1 atk hel sqn; 1 hel sqn; 1 engr coy; 1 int coy • EUTM Mali 1**Niger** 859; 1 inf bn**Nigeria** 178; 2 obs; 1 sigs coy; 1 fd hospital**Norway** 21**Poland** EUTM Mali 20**Portugal** 2 • EUTM Mali 9**Romania** 1**Senegal** 675; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy**Sierra Leone** 4**Slovenia** EUTM Mali 3**Spain** EUTM Mali 118**Sweden** 210; 1 int coy • EUTM Mali 10**Switzerland** 3**Togo** 935; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital**United Kingdom** 2 • EUTM Mali 26**United States** 10**Yemen** 7

Mauritius MUS

| Mauritian Rupee R | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| GDP | R | 386bn | 405bn | |
| | US\$ | 12.6bn | 11.6bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 9,999 | 9,187 | |
| Growth | % | 3.6 | 3.2 | |
| Inflation | % | 3.2 | 2.0 | |
| Def exp | R | 6.93bn | | |
| | US\$ | 226m | | |
| Def bdgt [a] | R | 8.73bn | 8.41bn | 7.88bn |
| | US\$ | 285m | 240m | |

US\$1=R 30.67 35.04

[a] Police-service budget

Population 1,339,827

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 10.6% | 3.7% | 4.0% | 3.7% | 23.6% | 3.6% |
| Female | 10.1% | 3.6% | 4.0% | 3.6% | 24.3% | 5.2% |

Capabilities

The country has no standing armed forces, but the Special Mobile Force (part of the police force) is tasked with providing internal and external security. The coast guard is currently in the process of increasing its ability to patrol the country's large EEZ and several orders have been placed with India to deliver relevant capabilities; there are close ties with the Indian Navy. Port Louis was this year one of the two hubs for the US AFRICOM *Cutlass Express* exercise, designed to address regional maritime-security concerns.

ACTIVE NIL Paramilitary 2,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Paramilitary 2,500

Special Mobile Force €1,750

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

2 recce coy

Light

5 (rifle) mot inf coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr sqn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt pl

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 4 *Shorland*

AIFV 2 VAB (with 20mm gun)

APC (W) 16: 7 *Tactica*; 9 VAB

ARTY • MOR 81mm 2

Coast Guard €800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 6

PSOH 1 *Vigilant+* (1 hel landing platform) (vessel has been laid up since 2006 and is for sale)

PCO 1 *Barracuda*

PB 4: 1 P-2000; 1 SDB-Mk3; 2 *Zhuk* (FSU)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AGS 1 *Pathfinder*

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 3: 1 BN-2T *Defender*; 2 Do-228-101

Police Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

MRH 9: 1 AS555 *Fennec*; 2 *Dhruv*; 1 SA315B *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 5 SA316 *Alouette III* (*Chetak*)

Mozambique MOZ

| Mozambique New Metical M | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | M | 526bn | 591bn | |
| | US\$ | 16.7bn | 17bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 630 | 626 | |
| Growth | % | 7.4 | 7.0 | |
| Inflation | % | 2.3 | 4.0 | |
| Def bdgt | M | 12bn | 5.28bn | |
| | US\$ | 382m | 152m | |

US\$1=M 31.52 34.82

Population 25,303,113

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.7% | 5.8% | 4.7% | 3.3% | 11.0% | 1.3% |
| Female | 22.4% | 5.9% | 5.1% | 3.9% | 12.3% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

The armed forces are tasked with combating maritime piracy and people-trafficking, assuring the country's territorial integrity and internal security. Serviceability levels remain unclear, but cooperative anti-piracy patrols with South Africa have provided Mozambique's forces with experience, albeit in a supporting role. After years of budget constraints, the country's economy is growing significantly, and there may be greater scope for defence acquisitions in the future. Patrol craft on order from France are expected to start being delivered in 2016 and will boost the country's maritime-patrol capability. Clashes between RENAMO and the government flared up in 2013, but in 2014 a peace deal was signed, with this agreement reportedly providing for the integration of former rebel personnel into national security forces, but progress on this remained unclear.

ACTIVE 11,200 (Army 10,000 Navy 200 Air 1,000)

Conscript liability 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €9,000–10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

3 SF bn

MANOEUVRE**Light**

7 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

2-3 arty bn

2 engr bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

Equipment at estimated 10% or less serviceability

MBT 60+ T-54**RECCE** 30 BRDM-1/BRDM-2**AIFV** 40 BMP-1**APC** 426**APC (T)** 30 FV430**APC (W)** 285: 160 BTR-60; 100 BTR-152; 25 *Saxon***PPV** 11 *Casspir***ARTY** 126**TOWED** 62: **100mm** 20 M-1944; **105mm** 12 M101;**122mm** 12 D-30; **130mm** 6 M-46; **152mm** 12 D-1**MRL** **122mm** 12 BM-21**MOR** 52: **82mm** 40 M-43; **120mm** 12 M-43**AT****MSL** • **MANPATS** 9K11 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111*Fagot* (AT-4 *Spigot*)**RCL** **75mm**; **82mm** B-10; **107mm** 24 B-12**GUNS** **85mm** 18: 6 D-48; 12 Type-56 (D-44)**AD** • **GUNS** 290+**SP** **57mm** 20 ZSU-57-2**TOWED** 270+: **20mm** M-55; **23mm** 120 ZU-23-2; **37mm**90 M-1939; (10 M-1939 in store); **57mm** 60 S-60; (30 S-60 in store)**Navy** €200**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** • **PB** 1*Pebane* (ex-ESP *Conejera*-class)**Air Force** 1,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; MiG-21UM *Mongol* B**TRANSPORT**1 sqn with An-26 *Curl*; FTB-337G *Milirole*; Cessna 150B; Cessna 172; PA-34 *Seneca***ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind†***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT****FGA** 8: 6 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 2 MiG-21UM *Mongol* B**ISR** 2 FTB-337G *Milirole***TPT** 6: **Light** 5: 1 An-26 *Curl*; 2 Cessna 150B; 1 Cessna 172; 1 PA-34 *Seneca*; (4 PA-32 *Cherokee* non-op); **PAX** 1

Hawker 850XP

HELICOPTERS**ATK** 2 Mi-24 *Hind†***TPT** • **Medium** (2 Mi-8 *Hip* non-op)**AD** • **SAM** • **TOWED**: (S-75 *Dvina* (SA-2 *Guideline*) non-op†; S-125 *Pechora* SA-3 *Goa* non-op‡)**Namibia** NAM

| Namibian Dollar N\$ | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | N\$ | 146bn | 162bn | |
| | US\$ | 13.6bn | 12.9bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 6,188 | 5,787 | |
| Growth | % | 4.5 | 4.8 | |
| Inflation | % | 5.3 | 4.8 | |
| Def bdgt | N\$ | 6.6bn | 7.23bn | |
| | US\$ | 617m | 574m | |
| US\$1=N\$ | | 10.69 | 12.61 | |

Population 2,212,307

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 15.6% | 6.0% | 5.7% | 5.2% | 16.0% | 1.9% |
| Female | 15.3% | 5.9% | 5.6% | 5.0% | 15.1% | 2.6% |

Capabilities

The armed forces support territorial integrity and civil authorities, and participate in peace-support operations. They also take part in multinational exercises and have been involved in UN and African Union deployments, though there is only limited ability for independent power projection beyond national territory. The air force took part in the 2015 SADC *Blue Okavango* exercise. Donations of military equipment from China as well as the supply of some basic equipment from local industry have increased capability; the country is also funding the renovation of existing and the construction of new infrastructure for the army and the air force.

ACTIVE 9,200 (Army 9,000 Navy 200) Paramilitary 6,000**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army** 9,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Reconnaissance**

1 recce regt

Light

3 inf bde (total: 6 inf bn)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde with (1 arty regt)

1 AT regt

1 AD regt

1 engr regt

1 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**MBT** T-54/T-55†; T-34†**RECCE** 12 BRDM-2

APC 68

APC (W) 48: 10 BTR-60; 8 Type-05P; 30 *Wolf Turbo 2*
PPV 20 *Casspir*

ARTY 69

TOWED 140mm 24 G-2
MRL 122mm 5 BM-21
MOR 40: 81mm; 82mm

AT • RCL 82mm B-10

GUNS 12+: 57mm; 76mm 12 ZIS-3

AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 Strela-2 (SA-7 Grail)‡

GUNS 65

SP 23mm 15 *Zumlac*

TOWED 14.5mm 50 ZPU-4

ARV T-54/T-55 reported**Navy** €200**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5**

PSO 1 *Elephant*

PCC 1 *Oryx*

PB 3: 1 *Brendan Simbwaye*; 2 *Marlim*

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 1 F406 Caravan II**HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 1 S-61L****Air Force****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**

1 sqn with F-7 (F-7NM); FT-7 (FT-7NG)

ISR

1 sqn with O-2A *Skymaster*

TRANSPORT

Some sqn with An-26 *Curl*; *Falcon* 900; Learjet 36; Y-12

TRAINING

1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with H425; Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-25 *Hind D*; SA315 *Lama* (*Cheetah*); SA316B *Alouette III* (*Chetak*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT** 12 combat capable

FTR 8: 6 F-7 (F-7NM); 2 FT-7 (FT-7NG)

ISR 5 O-2A *Skymaster*

TPT 6: **Light** 5: 2 An-26 *Curl*; 1 Learjet 36; 2 Y-12; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 900

TRG 4+ K-8 *Karakorum**

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-25 *Hind D*

MRH 5: 1 H425; 1 SA315 *Lama* (*Cheetah*); 3 SA316B *Alouette III* (*Chetak*)

TPT • Medium 1 Mi-8 *Hip*

Paramilitary 6,000

Police Force • Special Field Force 6,000 (incl Border Guard and Special Reserve Force)

Ministry of Fisheries**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PCO 3: 2

Nathanael Maxwilili; 1 *Tobias Hainyenko*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 5

AGE 1 *Mirabilis*

AGOR 4

DEPLOYMENT**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 2 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1; 1 obs

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 3; 1 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 6; 3 obs

UN • UNISFA 2; 2 obs

Niger NER

| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|---------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 3.96tr | 4.2tr | |
| | US\$ | 8.02bn | 7.12bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 469 | 403 | |
| Growth | % | 6.9 | 4.3 | |
| Inflation | % | -0.9 | 1.3 | |
| Def exp | fr | €35.6bn | | |
| | US\$ | €72m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.62 | 589.91 | |

Population 18,045,729

Ethnic groups: Tuareg 8–10%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 25.0% | 5.2% | 4.0% | 3.2% | 11.5% | 1.3% |
| Female | 24.6% | 5.3% | 4.1% | 3.4% | 11.2% | 1.3% |

Capabilities

Internal and border security are key roles for the armed forces, in light of the regional threat from Islamist groups. The country is a member of the 'G5 Sahel' aimed at improving the ability to counter jihadists in the region; Boko Haram in 2015 mounted attacks in the country. However, the armed forces remain under-equipped and lack the resources to fully meet these challenges. In 2015, Niger again took part in exercise *Flintlock*, a US-led Special Operations Forces exercise. It also provides UAV basing for the US, the first at Niamey (which also has a French presence), while the second US site is being built at Agadez. Both countries have been providing equipment for surveillance tasks, including Cessna 208Bs from the US and *Gazelle* helicopters from France; two additional C-208s were transferred by the US in 2015.

ACTIVE 5,300 (Army 5,200 Air 100) **Paramilitary 5,400**

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,200

3 Mil Districts

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

4 armd recce sqn

Light

7 inf coy

Air Manoeuvr

2 AB coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 AD coy

1 engr coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 132: 35 AML-20/AML-60; 90 AML-90; 7 VBL

APC 45

APC (W) 24: 22 M3 Panhard; 2 WZ-523

PPV 21 *Puma* M26-15

ARTY • MOR 40: 81mm 19 Brandt; 82mm 17; 120mm 4 Brandt

AT • RCL 14: 75mm 6 M20; 106mm 8 M40

AD • GUNS 39

SP 20mm 10 M3 VDAA

TOWED 20mm 29

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable

ATK 2 Su-25 *Frogfoot*

ISR 6: 4 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 DA42 MPP *Twin Star*

TPT 7: **Medium** 1 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 5: 1 An-26

Curl; 2 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 1 Do-28; 1 Do-228-201; **PAX**

1 B-737-700 (VIP)

HELICOPTERS

MRH 5: 2 Mi-17 *Hip*; 3 SA342 *Gazelle*

Paramilitary 5,400

Gendarmerie 1,400

Republican Guard 2,500

National Police 1,500

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 133; 2 obs; 1 sigs coy

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 866; 4 obs; 1 inf bn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 4; 14 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 2 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 859; 1 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

France *Opération Barkhane* 350; 1 FGA det with 2 *Mirage* 2000C; 2 *Mirage* 2000D; 1 UAV det with 2 *Harfang*; 3 MQ-9A *Reaper*

United States 250

Nigeria NGA

| Nigerian Naira N | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | N | 90.1tr | 98.3tr | |
| | US\$ | 574bn | 493bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 3,300 | 2,758 | |
| Growth | % | 6.3 | 4.0 | |
| Inflation | % | 8.1 | 9.1 | |
| Def bdgt | N | 350bn | 375bn | |
| | US\$ | 2.23bn | 1.88bn | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 1m | 0.6m | 0.6m |
| US\$1=N | | 157.03 | 199.42 | |

Population 181,562,056

Ethnic groups: North (Hausa and Fulani) South-west (Yoruba) South-east (Ibo); these tribes make up 65% of population

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.0% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 3.9% | 13.7% | 1.5% |
| Female | 21.0% | 5.1% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 13.1% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

Internal security is the central concern for the comparatively well-equipped and -trained armed forces, with border and maritime security also vital tasks. There have been repeated clashes with Boko Haram in the north of the country with reports that the difficulty in defeating the insurgents was adversely affecting morale, despite training support from the US and other countries. The armed forces have been attempting to adopt COIN tactics, and looking to establish forward-operating bases and quick-reaction groups. Boko Haram's move into neighbouring states has given Nigeria allies in combating the group, and the Multinational Joint Task Force is in the initial deployment stages. In response to the continuing insurgency, items have been brought out of storage and into service, including transport aircraft and light fighters. Equipment maintenance and serviceability has been a long-standing issue. Piracy remains a problem in western waters and in the Niger Delta.

ACTIVE 80,000 (Army 62,000 Navy 8,000 Air 10,000)

Paramilitary 82,000

Reserves planned, none org

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 62,000

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

- 1 spec ops bn
- 1 ranger bn

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

- 1 (3rd) armd div (1 armd bde, 1 arty bde)

Mechanised

- 2 (1st) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 1 mot inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)
- 1 (2nd) mech div (1 recce bn, 1 armd bde, 1 armd bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)
- 1 (81st) composite div (1 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)

Light

- 1 (7th) inf div (1 spec ops bn, 1 recce bn(-), 1 armd bde, 1 inf bde, 4 (task force) inf bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)
- 1 (82nd) composite div (1 recce bn, 1 mech bde, 2 mot inf bde, 1 amph bde, 1 arty bde, 1 engr regt)
- 1 (Multi-national Joint Task Force) bde (2 inf bn(-))

Other

- 1 (Presidential Guard) gd bde (4 gd bn)

COMBAT SUPPORT

- 1 AD regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 292+: 176 Vickers Mk 3; 100 T-55†; 12 T-72AV; 4+ T-72M1

LT TK 157 *Scorpion*

RECCE 452: 90 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 70 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 50 FV721 *Fox*; 20 *Saladin* Mk2; 72 VBL; 110 *Cobra*

AIFV 10+: 10 BTR-4EN; some BVP-1

APC 507+

APC (T) 317: 250 4K-7FA *Steyr*; 67 MT-LB

APC (W) 172+: 10 FV603 *Saracen*; 110 AVGP *Grizzly* mod/*Piranha* 1 6x6; 47 BTR-3U; 5 BTR-80; some EE-11 *Urutu* (reported)

PPV 23+: 23 *Reva* 4x4; some Streit *Spartan*; Some Streit *Cougar* (*Igirigi*); some *Bigfoot*

ARTY 488+

SP 155mm 39 *Palmaria*

TOWED 94: **105mm** 50 M-56; **122mm** 37 D-30/D-74; **130mm** 7 M-46; (**155mm** 24 FH-77B in store)

MRL 122mm 25+: 25 APR-21; some RM-70

MOR 330+: **81mm** 200; **82mm** 100; **120mm** 30+

AT • MSL • MANPATS *Swingfire*

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustav*; **106mm** M40A1

AD • SAM 164

SP 16 *Roland*

MANPAD *Blowpipe*; 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS 90+

SP 23mm 30 ZSU-23-4

TOWED 60+: **20mm** 60+; **23mm** ZU-23; **40mm** L/70

RADAR • LAND: some RASIT (veh, arty)

ARV 17+: AVGP *Husky*; 2 *Greif*; 15 Vickers ARV

VLB MTU-20; VAB

Navy 8,000 (incl Coast Guard)

Western Comd HQ located at Apapa; Eastern Comd HQ located at Calabar

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 1**

FRIGATES • FFGHM 1 *Aradu* (GER MEKO 360) with 8 single Inchr with *Otomat* AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* Inchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple STWS 1B 324mm ASTT with A244 LWT, 1 127mm gun, (capacity 1 *Lynx* Mk89 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 115

CORVETTES • FSM 1 *Enymiri* (UK Vosper Mk 9) with 1 triple Inchr with *Seacat* SAM, 1 twin 375mm A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

PSOH 3: 1 *Centenary* with 1 76mm gun; 2 *Thunder* (ex-US *Hamilton*) with 1 76mm gun

PCFG 1 *Ayam* (FRA *Combattante*) with 2 twin Inchr with MM-38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun (additional 2 vessels† - 1 used as spares; 1 non-operational; both without *Exocet* AShM)

PCO 4 *Balsam* (buoy tenders (US))

PCC 3 *Ekpet* (GER Lurssen 57m) with 1 76mm gun

PBF 30: 21 *Manta* (Suncraft 17m); 4 *Manta* MkII; 3 *Shaldag* II; 2 *Torie*

PB 73: 1 *Andoni*; 1 *Dorina*; 3 *Okpoku* (FPB 98 MkII); 1 *Sagbama*; 2 *Sea Eagle* (Suncraft 38m); 2 *Sentinel* (Nautic 17m); 15 *Stingray* (Suncraft 16m); 40 Suncraft 12m; 4 Swiftships; 2 *Town* (of which one laid up); 2 *Yola*; (a further 150 small patrol craft under 10 tonnes FLD may be in operation)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2:

MCC 2 *Ohue* (mod ITA *Lerici*)

AMPHIBIOUS 5

LS • LST 1 *Ambet* (capacity 5 tanks; 220 troops) (GER)

LC • LCVP 4 *Stingray* 20

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 10

AGHS 1

AX 1 *Prosperity*

YFL 2 (ex-GER Damen Stan 1905)

YTB 2 (ex-GER Damen Stan 2909/2608)

YTL 4

Naval Aviation**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****HELICOPTERS**

MRH 2 AW139 (AB-139)

TPT • Light 3 AW109E *Power+*

Special Forces 200**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 SF unit

Air Force 10,000**FORCES BY ROLE**

Very limited op capability

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with F-7 (F-7NI); FT-7 (FT-7NI)

MARITIME PATROL

1 sqn with ATR-42-500 MP; Do-128D-6 *Turbo SkyServant*; Do-228-100/200

TRANSPORT

2 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; G-222

1 (Presidential) gp with B-727; B-737BBJ; BAe-125-800; Beech 350 *King Air*; Do-228-200; *Falcon 7X*; *Falcon 900*; Gulfstream IV/V

TRAINING

1 unit with *Air Beetle*†;
1 unit with *Alpha Jet**
1 unit with L-39 *Albatros**; MB-339A*
1 hel unit with Mi-34 *Hermit* (trg);

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AW109LUH; Mi-24/Mi-35 *Hind*†

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**AIRCRAFT** 51 combat capable

FTR 14: 11 F-7 (F-7NI); 3 FT-7 (FT-7NI)

ELINT 2 ATR-42-500 MP

TPT 32: **Medium** 5: 1 C-130H *Hercules* (4 more in store)†; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules* (2 more in store); 3 G-222† (2 more in store)†; **Light** 18: 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 Cessna 550 *Citation*; 8 Do-128D-6 *Turbo SkyServant*; 1 Do-228-100; 5 Do-228-200 (incl 2 VIP); **PAX** 9: 1 B-727; 1 B-737BBJ; 1 BAe 125-800; 2 *Falcon 7X*; 2 *Falcon 900*; 1 Gulfstream IV; 1 Gulfstream V

TRG 105: 58 *Air Beetle*† (up to 20 awaiting repair); 2 *Alpha Jet A**; 10 *Alpha Jet E**; 23 L-39 *Albatros**; 12 MB-339AN* (all being upgraded)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 11: 2 Mi-24P *Hind*; 4 Mi-24V *Hind*; 3 Mi-35 *Hind*; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 9+: 6 AW109LUH; 3+ SA341 *Gazelle*

TPT 8: **Medium** 2 AS332 *Super Puma* (4 more in store);

Light 6: 4 AS350B *Ecureuil*; 1 AW109; 1 Bell 205

UAV 1+

CISR • **Heavy** 1+ CH-3

ISR • **Medium** (9 *Aerostar* non-operational)

MSL • **AAM** • **IR** R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; PL-9C

Paramilitary €82,000**Nigerian Police****Port Authority Police** €2,000**Security and Civil Defence Corps • Police**
80,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

APC (W) 74+: 70+ AT105 *Saxon*†; 4 BTR-3U; UR-416

AIRCRAFT • **TPT** • **Light** 4: 1 Cessna 500 *Citation I*; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 1 PA-31-350 *Navajo Chieftain*

HELICOPTERS • **TPT** • **Light** 4: 2 Bell 212 (AB-212); 2 Bell 222 (AB-222)

DEPLOYMENT**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 3 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 1; 19 obs

GUINEA-BISSAU

ECOWAS • ECOMIB 160

LEBANON

UN • UNIFIL 1

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1,408; 10 obs; 2 inf bn

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 178; 2 obs; 1 sigs coy; 1 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 2; 3 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 928; 5 obs; 1 inf bn

UN • UNISFA 1

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 3 obs

Rwanda RWA

| Rwandan Franc fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 5.39tr | 5.97tr | |
| | US\$ | 7.9bn | 8.47bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 712 | 743 | |
| Growth | % | 6.9 | 6.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 1.8 | 2.1 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 55.1bn | 63.9bn | |
| | US\$ | 81m | 91m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=fr | | 682.41 | 704.83 | |

Population 12,661,733

Ethnic groups: Hutu 80%; Tutsi 19%

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.1% | 5.3% | 4.1% | 4.2% | 14.1% | 1.0% |
| Female | 20.7% | 5.3% | 4.2% | 4.3% | 14.2% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

The main tasks for the armed forces are to defend territorial integrity and national sovereignty. A law on downsizing and demobilising elements of the armed forces was published in October 2015 (no.38/2015). The country fields a comparatively large army, but units are lightly equipped, with little mechanisation. The army regularly takes part in multinational exercises and is a key contributor to the East Africa Standby Force, having pledged a motorised infantry battalion. It also maintains a battalion in UNMISS in South Sudan and is a significant contributor to UN missions. However, the lack of fixed-wing aircraft limits the armed forces' ability to deploy independently overseas, and air movements have largely been accomplished with the assistance of donor or charter airlift capacity. In October, Rwanda committed a motorised infantry battalion, one artillery battery and one level-two hospital to the ACIRC initiative.

ACTIVE 33,000 (Army 32,000 Air 1,000) Paramilitary 2,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 32,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

2 cdo bn

4 inf div (3 inf bde)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 34: 24 T-54/T-55; 10 *Tiran-5*

RECCE 106: €90 AML-60/AML-90; 16 VBL

AIFV 35+: BMP; 15 *Ratel-90*; 20 *Ratel-60*

APC 56+

APC (W) 20+: BTR; *Buffalo* (M3 Panhard); 20 Type-92 (reported)

PPV 36 RG-31 *Nyala*

ARTY 160+

TOWED 35+: 105mm some; 122mm 6 D-30; 152mm 29

Type-54 (D-1)†

MRL 10: 122mm 5 RM-70; 160mm 5 LAR-160

MOR 115: 81mm; 82mm; 120mm

AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS €150: 14.5mm; 23mm; 37mm

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

Air Force €1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Mi-17/Mi-17MD/Mi-17V-5/Mi-17-1V *Hip H*; Mi-24P/V *Hind*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

ATK 5: 2 Mi-24V *Hind E*; 3 Mi-24P *Hind*

MRH 12: 1 AW139; 4 Mi-17 *Hip H*; 1 Mi-17MD *Hip H*; 1

Mi-17V-5 *Hip H*; 5 Mi-17-1V *Hip H*

TPT • Light 1 AW109S

Paramilitary

Local Defence Forces €2,000

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

UN • MINUSCA 780; 10 obs; 1 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 1,842; 13 obs; 2 inf bn

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 2,443; 5 obs; 3 inf bn

UN • UNISFA 1; 1 obs

Senegal SEN

| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr | 7.74tr | 8.25tr | |
| | US\$ | 15.7bn | 14bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,079 | 935 | |
| Growth | % | 4.7 | 5.1 | |
| Inflation | % | -1.1 | 0.6 | |
| Def bdgt | fr | 119bn | 127bn | |
| | US\$ | 241m | 216m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.325m | 0.3m | 0.3m |
| US\$1=fr | | 493.63 | 589.89 | |

Population 13,975,834

Ethnic groups: Wolof 36%; Fulani 17%; Serer 17%; Toucouleur 9%; Man-dingo 9%; Diola 9% (of which 30–60% in Casamance)

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.2% | 5.5% | 4.7% | 3.9% | 11.8% | 1.3% |
| Female | 21.0% | 5.4% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 14.6% | 1.6% |

Capabilities

The armed forces' priorities are internal and border security, including countering an insurgency in the country's south and Islamist activity in neighbouring states, and combating narcotics trafficking. The armed forces have a limited capability only to address national-security requirements. France retains a military presence in the country and provides training support, as does the US, with the US Marines' Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force Crisis Response–Africa holding a month-long training package in August–September 2015, focused on infantry tactics and small-boat work.

ACTIVE 13,600 (Army 11,900 Navy 950 Air 750)

Paramilitary 5,000

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,900 (incl conscripts)

7 Mil Zone HQ

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

4 armd recce bn

Light

1 cdo bn

6 inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) horse cav bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bn

1 engr bn

1 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

3 construction coy
1 log bn
1 med bn
1 trg bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

RECCE 124: 30 AML-60; 74 AML-90; 10 M8; 4 M20; 6+
RAM-2000

AIFV 26 *Ratel*-20

APC 75

APC (T) 12 M3 half-track
APC (W) 16 M3 Panhard
PPV 47: 8 *Casspir*; 39 *Puma* M26-15

ARTY 36

TOWED 20: 105mm 6 HM-2/M101; 155mm 14: ε6
Model-50; 8 TR-F1

MOR 16: 81mm 8 Brandt; 120mm 8 Brandt

AT • MSL • MANPATS 4 *Milan*

AD • GUNS • TOWED 33: 20mm 21 M693; 40mm 12 L/60

Navy (incl Coast Guard) 950**FORCES BY ROLE****SPECIAL FORCES**

1 cdo coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12**

PCC 4: 1 *Fouta* (DNK *Osprey*); 1 *Njambour* (FRA SFCN
59m) with 2 76mm gun; 2 *Saint Louis*† (PR-48)

PBF 1 *Ferlo* (RPB 33)

PB 7: 2 *Alioune Samb*; 2 *Alphonse Faye* (operated by
Fisheries Protection Directorate); 1 *Conejera*; 1
Kedougou; 1 *Senegal* II

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5

LCT 2 *Edic* 700

LCM 3

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3

AG 1

YAG 1 *Archangel*

YTM 1

Air Force 750**FORCES BY ROLE****MARITIME PATROL/SEARCH & RESCUE**

1 sqn with C-212 *Aviocar*; CN-235; Bell 205 (UH-1H
Iroquois)

ISR

1 unit with BN-2T *Islander* (anti-smuggling patrols)

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with B-727-200 (VIP); F-27-400M *Troopship*

TRAINING

1 sqn with R-235 *Guerrier**; TB-30 *Epsilon*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS355F *Ecureuil* II; Bell 206; Mi-35P *Hind*; Mi-
171Sh

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AIRCRAFT 1 combat capable**

TPT 10: **Light** 8: 1 BN-2T *Islander* (govt owned, mil op);
1 C-212-100 *Aviocar*; 2 CN-235; 2 Beech B200 *King Air*; 2
F-27-400M *Troopship* (3 more in store); **PAX** 2: 1 A319; 1
B-727-200 (VIP)

TRG 7: 1 R-235 *Guerrier**; 6 TB-30 *Epsilon*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 2 Mi-35P *Hind*

MRH 1 AW139

TPT 8: **Medium** 2 Mi-171Sh; **Light** 6: 1 AS355F *Ecureuil*
II; 1 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 206; 2 Mi-2 *Hoplite*

Paramilitary 5,000**Gendarmerie 5,000****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

APC (W) 24: 12 *Gila*; 12 VXB-170

Customs**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2 VCSM

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 1; 1 obs

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 739; 7 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 hel sqn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 6; 7 obs

GUINEA-BISSAU

ECOWAS • ECOMIB 200

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 675; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 1; 2 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 805; 1 inf bn

FOREIGN FORCES

France 350; 1 *Falcon* 50MI; 1 C-160 *Transall*

Seychelles *SYC*

| Seychelles Rupee SR | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|---------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | SR | 18.1bn | 19.2bn | |
| | US\$ | 1.42bn | 1.38bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 15,141 | 14,466 | |
| Growth | % | 3.3 | 3.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 1.4 | 4.3 | |
| Def exp | SR | €155m | | |
| | US\$ | €12m | | |
| US\$1=SR | | 12.74 | 13.94 | |

Population 92,430

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 10.5% | 3.4% | 3.9% | 4.2% | 26.4% | 2.9% |
| Female | 10.0% | 3.2% | 3.5% | 3.7% | 23.9% | 4.5% |

Capabilities

The primary focus of the small People's Defence Forces remains counter-piracy. China, the UAE and India have previously supported operations through equipment donations. The Seychelles maintains close ties with India, with 2015 seeing the inauguration of the first of eight planned Indian coastal-surveillance radars based on the islands. The country also hosts, on a rotational basis, US military forces conducting maritime-patrol activities, including the operation of unarmed UAVs. In 2014, the EU began basic-training activities for the air force, in conjunction with local staff, in a bid to bolster maritime-surveillance capacities.

ACTIVE 420 (Land Forces 200; Coast Guard 200; Air Force 20)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

People's Defence Force

Land Forces 200

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Light

1 inf coy

Other

1 sy unit

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

RECCE 6 BRDM-2†

ARTY • MOR 82mm 6 M-43†

AD • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2†; ZPU-4†; 37mm M-1939†

Coast Guard 200 (incl 80 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10

PCC 3: 1 *Andromache* (ITA *Pichiotti* 42m); 2 *Topaz*

PB 7: 2 *Aries*; 1 *Junon*; 2 *Rodman* 101; 1 *Shanghai* II; 1 *Fortune* (UK *Tyne*)

Air Force 20

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT

TPT • Light 4: 1 DHC-6-320 *Twin Otter*; 1 Do-228; 2 Y-12

Sierra Leone SLE

| Sierra Leonean Leone L | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|------------------------|------|----------|----------|------|
| GDP | L | 22.4tr | 22tr | |
| | US\$ | 4.82bn | 4.27bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 773 | 675 | |
| Growth | % | 7.1 | -23.9 | |
| Inflation | % | 8.3 | 10.2 | |
| Def bdgt | L | 70.6bn | 69.1bn | |
| | US\$ | 15m | 13m | |
| US\$1=L | | 4,655.27 | 5,148.68 | |

Population 5,879,098

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.9% | 4.8% | 4.2% | 3.8% | 13.2% | 1.6% |
| Female | 21.0% | 5.1% | 4.5% | 4.1% | 14.5% | 2.2% |

Capabilities

The armed forces' primary task is internal security and the provision of forces for continental peacekeeping missions, and there has been much focus on institutional development of the armed forces, with international support. The improved overall internal security environment was reflected by the end of the UN's 15-year-long peacekeeping mission in early 2014. The army has also been used to try to quarantine areas affected by the outbreak of the Ebola virus in 2014-15. Training has been provided by the US and the UK, and the army takes part in peacekeeping operations, most notably through its deployment of a battalion to AMISOM in Somalia.

ACTIVE 8,500 (Joint 8,500)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Armed Forces 8,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Light

3 inf bde (total: 12 inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARTY • MOR 31: 81mm ε27; 82mm 2; 120mm 2

AT • RCL 84mm *Carl Gustav*

HELICOPTERS • MRH/TPT 2 Mi-17 *Hip* H/Mi-8 *Hipt*

AD • GUNS 7: 12.7mm 4; 14.5mm 3

Navy ε200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2: 1 *Shanghai* III; 1 *Isle of Man*

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON

UN • UNIFIL 3

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 4

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 2; 8 obs

UN • UNISFA 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 27

Somalia SOM

| Somali Shilling sh | 2013 | 2014 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|
| GDP | US\$ | | |
| per capita | US\$ | | |

US\$1=sh

*Definitive economic data unavailable

Population 10,616,380

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 21.8% | 5.3% | 4.3% | 3.9% | 14.2% | 0.9% |
| Female | 21.9% | 5.2% | 4.1% | 3.8% | 13.3% | 1.4% |

Capabilities

Somalia's armed forces are only developing, and the authorities are still reliant on international support to tackle the principal threat to national stability emanating from al-Shabaab jihadists. Though AMISOM and the Somali army have made significant progress, al-Shabaab remain a capable adversary. An internationally backed attempt to forge a Somali National Army has produced a force trained by AMISOM, the EU and private security companies. The SNA is infantry-heavy but support- and logistics-light, meaning that there are challenges in terms of conventional-force sustainment and organisation. According to the UN, there has been limited international support for longer-term plans to develop the capacity of the army, beyond the international assistance already offered in terms of training and intelligence support. Agreement was reached under the National Integration Commission on the integration of some personnel from Jubaland into the national army. Meanwhile, a 'security sector expenditure task force' is examining improvements to the salary and payments system in the armed forces. Somaliland and Puntland have their own militias, while a privately funded Puntland Maritime Police Force operates a small number of rigid inflatable boats and small aircraft.

ACTIVE 17,000 (Army 17,000)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 17,000+** (plus further militias (to be integrated))**FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

1 (21st) div HQ

MANOEUVRE**Light**

Some cdo unit

7 inf bde (total: €21 inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**APC 34+**APC (W) 25+: 25+ AT-105 *Saxon*; Fiat 6614PPV 9+: *Casspir*; MAV-5; 9+ *Mamba Mk5*; RG-31 *Nyala***Paramilitary****Coast Guard****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**

PB various

FOREIGN FORCES**Burundi** AMISOM 5,450; 6 inf bn**Djibouti** AMISOM 1,850; 2 inf bn**Ethiopia** AMISOM 4,400; 4 inf bn**Kenya** AMISOM 3,650; 3 inf bn**Uganda** AMISOM 6,200; 7 inf bn**TERRITORY WHERE THE RECOGNISED AUTHORITY (SNG) DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL**

Data presented here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition as a sovereign state.

Somaliland

Militia-unit strengths are not known. Equipment numbers are generalised assessments; most of this equipment is in poor repair or inoperable.

Army €12,500**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Armoured**

2 armd bde

Mechanised

1 mech inf bde

Light

14 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bde

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

MBT T-54/55

RECCE Fiat 6616

APC • APC(W) Fiat 6614

ARTYMRL 106mm various inc BM-21 *Grad*

AD • GUNS • some 23mm ZU-23

Coast Guard 600

Ministry of the Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 26

PB 7 *Dolphin 26*

PBR 19

Puntland

Army €3,000 (to be integrated into Somali National Army)

Maritime Police Force €1,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 4: Light 3 Ayres S2R; PAX 1 DC-3

HELICOPTERS • MRH SA316 *Alouette III*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PB some

South Africa RSA

| South African Rand R | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------------|------|--------|--------|-------|
| GDP | R | 3.8tr | 4.03tr | |
| | US\$ | 350bn | 317bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 6,483 | 5,784 | |
| Growth | % | 1.5 | 1.4 | |
| Inflation | % | 6.1 | 4.8 | |
| Def bdgt | R | 42.9bn | 44.6bn | |
| | US\$ | 3.95bn | 3.51bn | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.7m | 0.45m | 0.45m |
| US\$1=R | | 10.84 | 12.72 | |

Population 53,675,563

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 14.3% | 4.4% | 4.8% | 5.3% | 18.4% | 2.3% |
| Female | 14.2% | 4.5% | 4.9% | 5.2% | 18.7% | 3.2% |

Capabilities

The National Defence Force (SANDF) remains on paper the most capable force in the region, despite financial and structural problems, which have eroded capacity in many areas. There is some capacity for power projection, limited by the C-130s available, lack of military sealift and by the impact of funding constraints. Maritime security is a growing concern, illustrated by an ongoing counter-piracy mission in the Mozambique Channel. The production of *Seeker* UAVs by Denel will enhance the air force's limited ISR capability. Equipment recapitalisation efforts in all services have been delayed by funding problems. The problem of ageing equipment is particularly acute in the army and several procurement plans currently require funding. The SANDF still deploys regularly on peacekeeping missions and participates in national and multinational exercises. Historically South African forces have also played a significant role in training and supporting other regional forces and the air force has won the bid to train Omani pilots at the South African flying school. They are a key contributor to the

UN's intervention brigade in eastern DRC although this and other missions have strained the resources of the armed forces. (See pp. 425–28.)

ACTIVE 67,200 (Army 40,600 Navy 7,650 Air 10,650 South African Military Health Service 8,300)

RESERVE 15,050 (Army 12,250 Navy 850 Air 850 South African Military Health Service Reserve 1,100)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Kondor-E*

Army 40,600

FORCES BY ROLE

Regt are bn sized. A new army structure is planned with 3 mixed regular/reserve divisions (1 mechanised, 1 motorised and 1 contingency) comprising 12 brigades (1 armoured, 1 mechanised, 7 motorised, 1 airborne, 1 air-landed and 1 sea landed)

COMMAND

2 bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

2 SF regt(-)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd recce regt

Armoured

1 tk regt(-)

Mechanised

2 mech inf bn

Light

8 mot inf bn

1 lt inf bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

1 air mob bn

Amphibious

1 ampb bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt

1 ADA regt

1 engr regt

3 sigs regt

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 engr spt regt

1 construction regt

Reserve 12,250 reservists (under strength)

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

3 armd recce regt

Armoured

4 tk regt

Mechanised

6 mech inf bn

Light

14 mot inf bn

3 lt inf bn (converting to mot inf)

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB bn

1 air mob bn

Amphibious

1 amph bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

7 arty regt

5 AD regt

2 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**MBT** 24 *Olifant* 2 (133 *Olifant* 1B in store)**RECCE** 50 *Rooikat*-76 (126 in store)**AIFV** 534 *Ratel*-20/*Ratel*-60/*Ratel*-90**PPV** 810: 370 *Casspir*; 440 *Mamba***ARTY** 1,255**SP 155mm** 2 G-6 (41 in store)**TOWED 155mm** 6 G-5 (66 in store)**MRL 127mm** 6 *Valkiri* Mk II MARS *Bataleur*; (26 *Valkiri* Mk I and 19 *Valkiri* Mk II in store)**MOR** 1,226: **81mm** 1,190 (incl some SP on *Casspir*);**120mm** 36**AT****MSL** • **MANPATS** ZT-3 *Swift*; *Milan* ADT/ER**RCL 106mm** M40A1 (some SP)**AD****MANPAD** *Starstreak***GUNS** 76**SP 23mm** (36 *Zumlac* in store)**TOWED 35mm** 40 GDF-002**RADAR** • **LAND** 6: 4 ESR 220 *Thutlwa*; 2 *Thales Page***ARV** *Gemsbok***VLB** *Leguan***UAV** • **ISR** • **Light** up to 4 *Vulture***Navy 7,650**

Fleet HQ and Naval base located at Simon's Town; Naval stations located at Durban and Port Elizabeth

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**SUBMARINES** • **TACTICAL** • **SSK** 3 *Heroine* (Type-209) with 8 533mm TT with AEW SUT 264 HWT (of which one cyclically in reserve/refit)**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** • **FRIGATES** 4:**FFGHM** 4 *Valour* (MEKO A200) with 2 quad Inchr with MM-40 *Exocet* AShM (upgrade to Block III planned);2 16-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300 hel)**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 6**PCC** 3 *Warrior* (ISR *Reshef*) with 1 76mm gun**PB** 3 *Tobie***MINE WARFARE** • **MINE COUNTERMEASURES** 2**MHC** 2 *River* (GER *Navors*) (limited operational roles; training and dive support); (additional vessel in reserve)**AMPHIBIOUS** • **LCU** 6 *Lima***LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 8**AORH** 1 *Drakensberg* (capacity 4 LCU; 100 troops)**AGHS** 1 *Protea* (UK *Hecla*)**YTM** 6**Maritime Reaction Squadron****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Amphibious**

1 mne patrol gp

1 diving gp

1 mne boarding gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 spt gp

Air Force 10,650

Air Force HQ, Pretoria, and 4 op gps

Command & Control: 2 Airspace Control Sectors, 1 Mobile Deployment Wg, 1 Air Force Command Post

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with *Gripen C/D* (JAS-39C/D)**GROUND ATTACK/TRAINING**1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk120***TRANSPORT**1 (VIP) sqn with B-737 BBJ; Cessna 550 *Citation* II; *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900;

1 sqn with C-47TP

2 sqn with Beech 200/300 *King Air*; C-130B/BZ *Hercules*; C-212; Cessna 208 *Caravan***ATTACK HELICOPTER**1 (cbt spt) sqn with AH-2 *Rooivalk***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**4 (mixed) sqn with AW109; BK-117; *Oryx***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 50 combat capable**FGA** 26: 17 *Gripen* C (JAS-39C); 9 *Gripen* D (JAS-39D)**TPT** 34: **Medium** 7: 2 C-130B *Hercules*; 5 C-130BZ*Hercules*; **Light** 23: 3 Beech 200C *King Air*; 1 Beech 300*King Air*; 3 C-47TP (maritime); 2 C-212-200 *Aviocar*; 1C-212-300 *Aviocar*; 10 Cessna 208 *Caravan*; 2 Cessna 550*Citation* II; 1 PC-12; **PAX** 4: 1 B-737BBJ; 2 *Falcon* 50; 1*Falcon* 900**TRG** 59: 24 *Hawk* Mk120*; 35 PC-7 Mk II *Astra***HELICOPTERS****ATK** 11 AH-2 *Rooivalk***MRH** 4 *Super Lynx* 300**TPT** 71: **Medium** 36 *Oryx*; **Light** 35: 27 AW109; 8 BK-117**MSL** • **AAM** • **IIR** IRIS-T**BOMBS** • **Laser-guided** GBU-12 *Paveway* II**Ground Defence****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE****Other**

12 sy sqn (SAAF regt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

2 Radar (static) located at Ellisras and Mariepskop; 2 (mobile long-range); 4 (tactical mobile). Radar air control sectors located at Pretoria, Hoedspruit

South African Military Health Service 8,200; €1,100 reservists (total 9,300)

Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 4

PSO 1 *Sarah Baartman*

PBO 3 *Lilian Nyogi*

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AGE 2: 1 *Africana*; 1 *Ellen Khuzwayo*

Department of Environmental Affairs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AGOS 1 *S A Agulhas II* (used for Antarctic survey)

Cyber

South Africa published a National Cybersecurity Policy Framework in 2011. Since then, the defence-intelligence branch of the Department of Defence has been tasked to develop a comprehensive cyber-warfare strategy by early 2016 and a cyber-warfare implementation plan, as well as to establish a Cyber Command Centre Headquarters, to be fully operational by FY2018/19. A Cyber Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT) operates under the State Security Agency.

DEPLOYMENT

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO • *Operation Mistral* 1,326; 7 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 atk hel sqn; 1 hel sqn; 1 engr coy

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL

Navy • 1 FFGHM

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID • *Operation Cordite* 798; 10 obs; 1 inf bn

South Sudan SSD

| South Sudanese Pound ssp | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| GDP | ssp | 42.2bn | 38bn | |
| | US\$ | 14.3bn | 12.9bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,256 | 1,083 | |
| Growth | % | 2.9 | -5.3 | |
| Inflation | % | 1.7 | 41.1 | |
| Def bdgt [a] | ssp | 3.08bn | 3.97bn | 4.38bn |
| | US\$ | 1.04bn | 1.35bn | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=ssp | | 2.95 | 2.95 | |

[a] Security and law-enforcement spending

Population 12,042,910

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 23.1% | 5.9% | 4.7% | 3.7% | 12.2% | 1.2% |
| Female | 22.2% | 5.3% | 4.2% | 3.6% | 13.0% | 0.9% |

Capabilities

South Sudan's civil war continues, creating insecurity and hardship for the civilian population, and impeding any economic progress. Political and ethnic factionalism remains high, while there remain security concerns stemming from the relationship with Sudan. President Salva Kiir has attempted to consolidate his control over the military, but the ensuing split in the armed forces (after fighting began when Vice-President Riek Machar was accused of a coup attempt) has significantly complicated DDR and SSR regimes. Future reform initiatives are unlikely to be solely focused on defence transformation and capability development; developing institutional capacity and accountability will likely also become a key task. There is an EU arms embargo on South Sudan, but amid concern that weapons were being stored – even after the peace deal of August 2015 – there was a debate over whether to attempt to secure a UN arms embargo.

ACTIVE 185,000 (Army 185,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €185,000

FORCES BY ROLE

3 military comd

MANOEUVRE

Light

8 inf div

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 engr corps

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 80+: some T-55+; 80 T-72AV+

APC (W) *Streit Typhoon*; *Streit Cougar*; *Mamba*

ARTY 69+

SP 122mm 2S1; 152mm 2S3

TOWED 130mm Some M-46

MRL 122mm BM-21; 107mm Type-63

MOR 82mm; 120mm Type-55 look-alike

AT

MSL • *MANPATS HJ-73*; 9K115 *Metis* (AT-7 *Saxhorn*)

RCL 73mm SPG-9 (with SSLA)

AD

SAM • *MANPAD 9K32 Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)†; 9K310 *Igla-1* (SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23-2; 37mm Type-65/74

Air Force

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT • **Light** 1 *Beech 1900*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 4+ *Mi-24 Hind*

MRH 9 *Mi-17 Hip H*

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 *Mi-172* (VIP); **Light** 2 *AW109* (civ livery)

FOREIGN FORCES

All UNMISS, unless otherwise indicated

Australia 17; 1 obs

Bangladesh 482; 6 obs; 1 engr coy; 1 rvn coy
Benin 2; 1 obs
Bhutan 2
Bolivia 3; 3 obs
Brazil 4; 5 obs
Cambodia 147; 4 obs; 1 fd hospital
Canada 5; 5 obs
China, People's Republic of 1,052; 3 obs; 1 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
Denmark 11; 3 obs
Egypt 1; 3 obs
El Salvador 1; 2 obs
Ethiopia 1,263; 10 obs; 3 inf bn(-)
Fiji 4; 2 obs
Germany 7; 11 obs
Ghana 312; 8 obs; 1 inf bn(-)
Guatemala 4; 2 obs
Guinea 1; 1 obs
India 2,283; 11 obs; 2 inf bn; 1 engr coy; 1 fd hospital
Indonesia 1; 3 obs
Japan 272; 1 engr coy
Jordan 4; 3 obs
Kenya 742; 12 obs; 1 inf bn
Korea, Republic of 273; 2 obs; 1 engr coy
Kyrgyzstan 2; 1 obs
Mali 3 obs
Moldova 3 obs
Mongolia 863; 7 obs; 1 inf bn
Myanmar 2
Namibia 3; 1 obs
Nepal 1,576; 12 obs; 2 inf bn
Netherlands 6; 4 obs
New Zealand 1; 2 obs
Nigeria 2; 3 obs
Norway 12; 5 obs
Papua New Guinea 2 obs
Paraguay 2 obs
Peru 2; 2 obs
Poland 2 obs
Romania 2; 5 obs
Russia 4; 2 obs
Rwanda 1,842; 13 obs; 2 inf bn
Senegal 1; 2 obs
Sri Lanka 174; 4 obs; 1 hel sqn; 1 fd hospital
Sweden 1; 1 obs
Switzerland 2; 1 obs
Tanzania 4; 4 obs
Timor-Leste 3 obs
Togo 1
Uganda 2; 3,000 (Ugandan Army)
Ukraine 1; 1 obs
United Kingdom 3
United States 6
Vietnam 2 obs

Yemen 6; 9 obs
Zambia 3; 3 obs
Zimbabwe 2 obs

Sudan SDN

| Sudanese Pound sdg | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|------|--------|--------|------|
| GDP | sdg | 427bn | 517bn | |
| | US\$ | 74.8bn | 84.3bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 2,005 | 2,194 | |
| Growth | % | 3.6 | 3.5 | |
| Inflation | % | 36.9 | 19.8 | |
| Def exp | sdg | n.k. | | |
| | US\$ | n.k. | | |
| US\$1=sdg | | 5.71 | 6.14 | |

Population 36,108,853

Ethnic and religious groups: Muslim 70% mainly in north; Christian 10% mainly in south; Arab 39% mainly in north

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.4% | 5.8% | 4.8% | 4.0% | 13.7% | 1.8% |
| Female | 19.8% | 5.4% | 4.5% | 3.9% | 14.5% | 1.5% |

Capabilities

The primary focus of the military remains ongoing tensions with South Sudan and counter-insurgency, with continued clashes with rebels in the south of the country including a number of reported airstrikes. Though the Sudanese military has a limited regional power-projection capability it made a contribution to the 2015 Saudi-led intervention in Yemen. An initial deployment of three Su-24 *Fencer* ground-attack aircraft to Saudi Arabia in symbolic support of the air campaign was later followed by the arrival in October of a ground-forces contingent in Aden. Sudan retains large armed forces with significant equipment holdings of primarily both ageing and more modern Russian and Chinese types, making it relatively well equipped by regional standards. This is complemented by the indigenous Military Industry Corporation's ability to manufacture ammunition, small arms and light vehicles.

ACTIVE 244,300 (Army 240,000 Navy 1,300 Air 3,000) Paramilitary 20,000

Conscript liability 2 years for males aged 18–30

RESERVE NIL Paramilitary 85,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €240,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

5 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 indep recce bde

Armoured

1 armd div

Mechanised

1 mech inf div

1 indep mech inf bde

Light

11+ inf div

6 indep inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB div

Other

1 (Border Guard) sy bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

3 indep arty bde

1 engr div (9 engr bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**MBT** 465: 20 M60A3; 60 Type-59/Type-59D; 305 T-54/T-55; 70 T-72M1; 10 *Al-Bashier* (Type-85-IIM)**LT TK** 115: 70 Type-62; 45 Type-63**RECCE** 248: 6 AML-90; 70 BRDM-1/2; 50-80 *Ferret*; 42 M1114 HMMWV; 30-50 *Saladin***AIFV** 152: 135 BMP-1/2; 10 BTR-3; 7 BTR-80A**APC** 412**APC (T)** 66: 20-30 BTR-50; 36 M113**APC (W)** 346: 10 BTR-70M *Kobra* 2; 50-80 BTR-152; 20 OT-62; 50 OT-64; 10 Type-92 (reported); 55-80 V-150 *Commando*; 96 *Walid***ARTY** 860+**SP** 66: **122mm** 56 2S1; **155mm** 10 Mk F3**TOWED** 128+: **105mm** 20 M101; **122mm** 21+: 21 D-30; D-74; M-30; **130mm** 75 M-46/Type-59-I; **155mm** 12 M114A1**MRL** 666+: **107mm** 477 Type-63; **122mm** 188: 120 BM-21; 50 *Saqr*; 18 Type-81; **302mm** 1+ WS-1**MOR** **81mm**; **82mm**; **120mm** AM-49; M-43**AT • MSL • MANPATS** *Swingfire*; 9K11 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-8**RCL** **106mm** 40 M40A1**GUNS** 40+: 40 **76mm** ZIS-3/**100mm** M-1944; **85mm** D-44**AD • SAM • MANPAD** 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡**GUNS** 996+**SP** 20: **20mm** 8 M163 *Vulcan*; 12 M3 VDAA**TOWED** 946+: 740+ **14.5mm** ZPU-2/**14.5mm** ZPU-4/**37mm** Type-63/**57mm** S-60/**85mm** M-1944; **20mm** 16 M167 *Vulcan*; **23mm** 50 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 80 M-1939; (30 M-1939 unserviceable); **40mm** 60**RADAR • LAND RASIT** (veh, arty)**Navy 1,300****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 4**PBR** 4 *Kurmuk***AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT** 7**LCT** 2 *Sobat***LCVP** 5**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 2**AG** 1**AWT** 1 *Baraka***Air Force 3,000****FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**2 sqn with MiG-29SE/UB *Fulcrum***GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with A-5 *Fantan*1 sqn with Su-25/Su-25UB *Frogfoot***TRANSPORT**Some sqn with An-26 *Curl** (modified for bombing); An-30 *Clank*; An-32 *Cline*; An-72 *Coaler*; An-74TK-200/300; C-130H *Hercules*; Il-76 *Candid*; Y-81 VIP unit with *Falcon* 20F; *Falcon* 50; *Falcon* 900; F-27; Il-62M *Classic***TRAINING**1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum****ATTACK HELICOPTER**2 sqn with Mi-24/Mi-24P/Mi-24V/Mi-35P *Hind***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**2 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171**AIR DEFENCE**5 bty with S-75 *Dvina* (SA-2 *Guideline*)‡**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT** 63 combat capable**FTR** 22: 20 MiG-29SE *Fulcrum*; 2 MiG-29UB *Fulcrum***FGA** 4 Su-24 *Fencer***ATK** 26: 15 A-5 *Fantan*; 9 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 2 Su-25UB *Frogfoot* B**ISR** 2 An-30 *Clank***TPT** 23: **Heavy** 1 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** 6: 4 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 Y-8; **Light** 12: 1 An-26 *Curl** (modified for bombing); 2 An-32 *Cline*; 2 An-72 *Coaler*; 4 An-74TK-200; 2 An-74TK-300; 1 F-27 (VIP); **PAX** 4: 1 *Falcon* 20F (VIP); 1 *Falcon* 50 (VIP); 1 *Falcon* 900; 1 Il-62M *Classic***TRG** 15: 12 K-8 *Karakorum**; 3 UTVA-75**HELICOPTERS****ATK** 40: 25 Mi-24 *Hind*; 2 Mi-24P *Hind*; 7 Mi-24V *Hind* E; 6 Mi-35P *Hind***MRH** ε5 Mi-17 *Hip* H**TPT** 24: **Medium** 23: 21 Mi-8 *Hip*; 2 Mi-171; **Light** 1 Bell 205**AD • SAM • TOWED**: 90 S-75 *Dvina* (SA-2 *Guideline*)‡**MSL • AAM • IR** R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (AA-11 *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-23/24 (AA-7 *Apex*); **ARH** R-77 (AA-12 *Adder*)**Paramilitary 20,000****Popular Defence Force** 20,000 (org in bn 1,000); 85,000 reservists (total 102,500)

mil wing of National Islamic Front

DEPLOYMENT**SAUDI ARABIA***Operation Restoring Hope* 3 Su-24 *Fencer***YEMEN***Operation Restoring Hope* 950; 1 mech BG; BTR-70M *Kobra* 2

FOREIGN FORCES

All UNAMID, unless otherwise indicated

Bangladesh 370; 7 obs; 1 inf coy
Benin UNISFA 2 obs
Bhutan UNISFA 1
Bolivia 2 obs
Burkina Faso 806; 5 obs; 1 inf bn • UNISFA 1 obs
Burundi 1; 5 obs
Cambodia 2 obs • UNISFA 3 obs
China, People's Republic of 231; 1 engr coy
Ecuador 1; 2 obs; • UNISFA 1 obs
Egypt 865; 19 obs; 1 inf bn
Ethiopia 2,522; 11 obs; 3 inf bn • UNISFA 4,367; 79 obs; 1 recee coy; 1 armd coy; 1 mech inf bn; 2 inf bn; 1 hel sqn; 2 arty coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 fd hospital
Gambia 213; 1 inf coy
Germany 8
Ghana 19; 4 obs • UNISFA 3; 2 obs
Guatemala UNISFA 1; 1 obs
India UNISFA 1; 2 obs
Indonesia 810; 7 obs; 1 inf bn • UNISFA 1; 1 obs
Iran 4 obs
Jordan 15; 4 obs
Kenya 112; 4 obs; 1 MP coy
Korea, Republic of 2
Kyrgyzstan 2 obs • UNISFA 1 obs
Lesotho 2 obs
Malaysia 11 • UNISFA 1 obs
Malawi UNISFA 1
Mali 1 obs
Mongolia 70; 1 fd hospital
Namibia 6; 3 obs • UNISFA 2; 2 obs
Nepal 365; 9 obs; 1 SF coy; 1 inf coy
Nigeria 928; 5 obs; 1 inf bn • UNISFA 1
Pakistan 2,121; 9 obs; 2 inf bn; 2 engr coy; 1 med pl
Peru 1; 2 • UNISFA 1 obs
Russia UNISFA 1
Rwanda 2,443; 5 obs; 3 inf bn • UNISFA 1; 1 obs
Senegal 805; 1 inf bn
Sierra Leone 2; 8 obs • UNISFA 1 obs
South Africa 798; 10 obs; 1 inf bn
Sri Lanka UNISFA 1; 5 obs
Tanzania 813; 2 obs; 1 inf bn • UNISFA 2 obs
Thailand 9; 4 obs
Togo 3; 4 obs
Yemen, Republic of 20; 23 obs • UNISFA 2; 4 obs
Zambia 7; 5 obs • UNISFA 1
Zimbabwe 2; 4 obs • UNISFA 1; 2 obs

Tanzania TZA

| Tanzanian Shilling sh | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------------|------|----------|----------|--------|
| GDP | sh | 79.4tr | 89.4tr | |
| | US\$ | 48.1bn | 46.2bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,029 | 969 | |
| Growth | % | 7.0 | 6.9 | |
| Inflation | % | 6.1 | 5.6 | |
| Def exp | sh | 749bn | | |
| | US\$ | 454m | | |
| Def bdgt [a] | sh | 651bn | 820bn | 1.11tr |
| | US\$ | 394m | 424m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | | |
| US\$1=sh | | 1,651.99 | 1,934.34 | |

[a] Excludes expenditure on Ministry of Defence administration and National Service

Population 51,045,882

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 22.4% | 5.4% | 4.4% | 3.8% | 12.5% | 1.3% |
| Female | 22.0% | 5.3% | 4.4% | 3.9% | 12.9% | 1.7% |

Capabilities

Tanzania's ability to revamp its ageing equipment inventory is hampered by a limited budget. This reflects a relatively benign security environment, although there remain concerns about instability in the DRC, piracy and internal stability. A buoyant relationship with key trading partner China has led to a series of procurement programmes as well as training contacts. A small tactical-transport fleet provides some intra-theatre mobility but otherwise there is limited ability to project power independently beyond its own territory. In recent years, Tanzania has regularly taken part in multinational exercises in Africa and provided some training assistance to other African forces. There are established training relationships with other external armed forces, including the US, and also for capacity-building assistance: in 2014, Washington funded the completion of a new building for the defence-intelligence organisation. Tanzania's contribution to the UN's Force Intervention Brigade in the eastern DRC, notably its special forces, will have provided many lessons for force development.

ACTIVE 27,000 (Army 23,000 Navy 1,000 Air 3,000) Paramilitary 1,400

Conscript liability National service reintroduced in 2012 for those aged 18–23. Three months basic military training combined with social service.

RESERVE 80,000 (Joint 80,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army €23,000

FORCES BY ROLE**SPECIAL FORCES**

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

1 tk bde

Light

5 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

4 arty bn

1 mor bn

2 AT bn

2 ADA bn

1 engr regt (bn)

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

MBT 45: 30 T-54/T-55; 15 Type-59G

LT TK 57+: 30 *Scorpion*; 25 Type-62; 2+ Type-63A

RECCE 10 BRDM-2

APC (W) 14: €10 BTR-40/BTR-152; 4 Type-92

ARTY 344+

TOWED 130: **122mm** 100: 20 D-30; 80 Type-54-1 (M-30);**130mm** 30 Type-59-IGUN/MOR **120mm** 3+ Type-07PAMRL 61+: **122mm** 58 BM-21; **300mm** 3+ A100MOR 150: **82mm** 100 M-43; **120mm** 50 M-43AT • RCL **75mm** Type-52 (M20)GUNS **85mm** 75 Type-56 (D-44)**Navy** €1,000**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 10PHT 2 *Huchuan* each with 2 533mm ASTTPB 8: 2 *Mwitongo*; 2 *Ngunguri*; 2 *Shanghai II* (PRC); 2 VT 23m**AMPHIBIOUS** 3LCU 2 *Yuchin*LCT 1 *Kasa***Air Defence Command** €3,000**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER**3 sqn with F-7/FT-7; FT-5; K-8 *Karakorum****TRANSPORT**1 sqn with Cessna 404 *Titan*; DHC-5D *Buffalo*; F-28 *Fellowship*; F-50; Gulfstream G550; Y-12 (II)**TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Bell 205 (AB-205); Bell 412EP *Twin Huey***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**

AIRCRAFT 17 combat capable

FTR 11: 9 F-7TN; 2 FT-7TN

ISR 1 SB7L-360 *Seeker*TPT 12: **Medium** 2 Y-8; **Light** 7: 2 Cessna 404 *Titan*; 3DHC-5D *Buffalo*; 2 Y-12(II); **PAX** 3: 1 F-28 *Fellowship*; 1

F-50; 1 Gulfstream G550

TRG 9: 3 FT-5 (JJ-5); 6 K-8 *Karakorum****HELICOPTERS**MRH 1 Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*TPT • **Light** 1 Bell 205 (AB-205)**AD****SAM**SP 2K12 *Kub* (SA-6 *Gainful*)†; S-125 *Pechora* (SA-3 *Goa*)†MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡**GUNS** 200TOWED **14.5mm** 40 ZPU-2/ZPU-4†; **23mm** 40 ZU-23;**37mm** 120 M-1939**Paramilitary** 1,400 active**Police Field Force** 1,400

18 sub-units incl Police Marine Unit

Air WingAIRCRAFT • TPT • **Light** 1 Cessna U206 *Stationair***HELICOPTERS**TPT • **Light** 4: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A);2 Bell 206L *Long Ranger*

TRG 2 Bell 47G (AB-47G)/Bell 47G2

Marine Unit 100

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • MISC BOATS/CRAFT some boats

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 1

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 2; 2 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 1,265; 1 SF coy; 1 inf bn; 1 arty coy

LEBANON

UN • UNIFIL 158; 2 MP coy

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 4; 4 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 813; 2 obs; 1 inf bn

UN • UNISFA 2 obs

Togo TGO

| CFA Franc BCEAO fr | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|--------------------|-------------|--------|------|
| GDP | fr 2.27tr | 2.45tr | |
| | US\$ 4.59bn | 4.15bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ 657 | 578 | |
| Growth | % 5.0 | 5.4 | |
| Inflation | % 0.2 | 1.9 | |
| Def bldgt | fr 42.5bn | 41.8bn | |
| | US\$ 86m | 71m | |
| US\$1=fr | 493.68 | 589.90 | |

Population 7,552,318

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 20.3% | 5.1% | 4.7% | 4.2% | 13.9% | 1.4% |
| Female | 20.2% | 5.1% | 4.7% | 4.3% | 14.3% | 1.9% |

Capabilities

The Togolese armed forces are adequate for the internal-security roles for which they might be used. Equipment, though limited, is generally well maintained and serviceable. French forces from Senegal in 2015 trained troops for deployment on the MINUSMA mission in combat as well as counter-IED specialisms, while the French and US navies have in the past provided maritime-security training. Training was also provided under the US African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance programme.

ACTIVE 8,550 (Army 8,100 Navy 200 Air 250)

Paramilitary 750

Conscript liability Selective conscription, 2 years

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 8,100+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 arm'd recce regt

Light

2 cbd arms regt

2 inf regt

1 rapid reaction force

Air Manoeuvre

1 cdo/para regt (3 cdo/para coy)

Other

1 (Presidential Guard) gd regt (1 gd bn, 1 cdo bn, 2 indep gd coy)

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 spt regt (1 fd arty bty, 2 ADA bty, 1 engr/log/tpt bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 2 T-54/T-55

LT TK 9 *Scorpion*

RECCE 91: 3 AML-60; 7 AML-90; 30 *Bastion Patsas*; 36 EE-9 *Cascavel*; 4 M3A1; 6 M8; 3 M20; 2 VBL

AIFV 20 BMP-2

APC (W) 30 UR-416

ARTY 30

SP 122mm 6

TOWED 105mm 4 HM-2

MOR 82mm 20 M-43

AT • RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)/Type-56; **82mm** Type-65 (B-10)

GUNS 57mm 5 ZIS-2

AD • GUNS • TOWED 43 **14.5mm** 38 ZPU-4; **37mm** 5 M-1939

Navy €200 (incl Marine Infantry unit)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3

PBF 1 *Agou* (RPB 33)

PB 2 *Kara* (FRA *Esterel*)

Air Force 250

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**; EMB-326G*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with Beech 200 *King Air*

1 VIP unit with DC-8; F-28-1000

TRAINING

1 sqn with TB-30 *Epsilon**

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with SA315 *Lama*; SA316 *Alouette* III; SA319 *Alouette* III

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

AIRCRAFT 10 combat capable

TPT 5: **Light** 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; **PAX** 3: 1 DC-8; 2 F-28-1000 (VIP)

TRG 10: 3 *Alpha Jet**; 4 EMB-326G*; 3 TB-30 *Epsilon**

HELICOPTERS

MRH 4: 2 SA315 *Lama*; 1 SA316 *Alouette* III; 1 SA319 *Alouette* III

TPT • Medium (1 SA330 *Puma* in store)

Paramilitary 750

Gendarmerie 750

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE

2 reg sections

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (mobile) paramilitary sqn

DEPLOYMENT

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 471; 7 obs; 1 inf bn

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1; 2 obs

MALI

UN • MINUSMA 935; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 1

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 3; 4 obs

WESTERN SAHARA

UN • MINURSO 1 obs

Uganda UGA

| Ugandan Shilling Ush | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|----------------------|------|----------|----------|--------|
| GDP | Ush | 71.8tr | 79.8tr | |
| | US\$ | 27.6bn | 24.9bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 713 | 625 | |
| Growth | % | 4.8 | 5.2 | |
| Inflation | % | 4.6 | 5.7 | |
| Def bdtg | Ush | 1.05tr | 1.16tr | 1.64tr |
| | US\$ | 402m | 362m | |
| FMA (US) | US\$ | 0.2m | 0.2m | 0.2m |
| US\$1=Ush | | 2,599.75 | 3,200.47 | |

Population 37,101,745

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 24.2% | 5.7% | 4.8% | 3.8% | 10.3% | 0.9% |
| Female | 24.3% | 5.8% | 4.9% | 3.9% | 10.4% | 1.1% |

Capabilities

Uganda's armed forces are relatively large and well equipped. They have, in recent years, seen some advanced capability acquisitions, boosting military capacity, particularly in the air force. Forces have deployed to Somalia as part of AMISOM since 2007, and in that time will have gained valuable combat experience in terms of planning and tactics, such as in counter-IED and urban patrolling on foot and with armour. A number of years targeting the Lord's Resistance Army has also ensured experience in more austere counter-insurgency tactics. Uganda is one of the largest contributors to the East Africa Standby Force, having pledged a motorised infantry battalion and special police units. There is regular training, and the country has a number of training facilities that are used by international partners as well as Ugandan troops. US training support to Uganda's forces focused in 2015 on trades including information operations, medical training and combat training for forces rotating into AMISOM.

ACTIVE 45,000 (Ugandan People's Defence Force 45,000) Paramilitary 1,800

RESERVE 10,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ugandan People's Defence Force €40,000–45,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde

Light

1 cdo bn

5 inf div (total: 16 inf bde)

Other

1 (Special Forces Command) mot bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

2 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†

MBT 239: 185 T-54/T-55; 10 T-72; 44 T-90S

LT TK €20 PT-76

RECCE 46: 40 *Eland*; 6 *Ferret*

AIFV 31 BMP-2

APC 131

APC (W) 19: 15 BTR-60; 4 OT-64

PPV 112: 20 *Buffel*; 42 *Casspir*; 40 *Mamba*; 10 RG-33L

ARTY 333+

SP 155mm 6 ATMOS 2000

TOWED 243+: 122mm M-30; 130mm 221; 155mm 22: 4 G-5; 18 M-839

MRL 6+: 107mm (12-tube); 122mm 6+: BM-21; 6 RM-70

MOR 78+: 81mm L16; 82mm M-43; 120mm 78 *Soltam*

AD

SAM

TOWED 4 S-125 *Pechora* (SA-3 *Goa*)

MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K310 *Igla-1* (SA-16 *Gimlet*)

GUNS • TOWED 20+: 14.5mm ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4; 37mm 20 M-1939

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

MW *Chubby*

Air Wing

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

1 sqn with MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; MiG-21U/UM *Mongol* A/B; Su-30MK2

TRANSPORT

1 unit with Y-12

1 VIP unit with Gulfstream 550; L-100-30

TRAINING

1 unit with L-39 *Albatros*†*

ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*; Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; Mi-17 *Hip H*; Mi-24 *Hind*; Mi-172 (VIP)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 16 combat capable

FGA 13: 5 MiG-21bis *Fishbed*; 1 MiG-21U *Mongol* A;

1 MiG-21UM *Mongol* B; 6 Su-30MK2

TPT 6: **Medium** 1 L-100-30; **Light** 4: 2 Cessna 208B; 2 Y-12; PAX 1 Gulfstream 550

TRG 3 L-39 *Albatros*†*

HELICOPTERS

ATK 1 Mi-24 *Hind* (2 more non-op)

MRH 5: 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 3 Mi-17 *Hip H* (1 more non-op)

TPT 3: **Medium** 1 Mi-172 (VIP); **Light** 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger*

MSL

AAM • IR R-73 (AA-11 *Archer*); SARH R-27 (AA-10

Alamo); ARH R-77 (AA-12 *Adder*) (reported)

ARM Kh-31P (AS-17A *Krypton*) (reported)

Paramilitary €1,800 active

Border Defence Unit €600

Equipped with small arms only

Police Air Wing €800**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 1 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger***Marines** €400**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PBR 8

Local Militia Forces**Amuka Group** €3,000; €7,000 (reported under trg) (total 10,000)**DEPLOYMENT****CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 2; 5 obs

SOMALIA

AU • AMISOM 6,200; 7 inf bn

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 2

Army • 3,000

FOREIGN FORCES

all EUTM, unless otherwise indicated

Finland 7

Germany 8

Hungary 4

Ireland 10

Italy 98

Netherlands 6

Portugal 4

Serbia 5

Spain 13

Sweden 10

UK 5

Zambia ZMB

| Zambian Kwacha K | | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-------------------|------|--------|--------|--------|
| GDP | K | 164bn | 182bn | |
| | US\$ | 26.6bn | 24.5bn | |
| <i>per capita</i> | US\$ | 1,772 | 1,576 | |
| Growth | % | 5.6 | 4.3 | |
| Inflation | % | 7.8 | 7.3 | |
| Def bdg [a] | K | 2.74bn | 3.25bn | 3.15bn |
| | US\$ | 446m | 435m | |

US\$1=K 6.15 7.46

[a] Excludes allocations for public order and safety

Population 15,066,266

| Age | 0-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 23.2% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 3.8% | 12.0% | 1.0% |
| Female | 23.0% | 5.4% | 4.6% | 3.8% | 11.9% | 1.3% |

Capabilities

Ensuring territorial integrity and border security, and a commitment to international peacekeeping operations, are key tasks for the armed forces, though they struggle with ageing equipment, limited funding and the challenge of maintaining ageing weapons systems. As a landlocked nation, there is no navy, but a small number of light patrol craft are retained for riverine duties and the government has begun to create special marine units for this role. The air force has limited tactical air-transport capability and while there are plans for additional aviation assets, there is currently no independent capacity for significant power projection. Zambia is increasing its commitment to the UN mission in the Central African Republic. The services have participated in international exercises such as the US AF-RICOM exercise *Southern Accord 15*, which was hosted by Zambia.

ACTIVE 15,100 (Army 13,500 Air 1,600) Paramilitary 1,400**RESERVE 3,000** (Army 3,000)**ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE****Army 13,500****FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

3 bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo bn

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

1 armd regt (1 tk bn, 1 armd recce regt)

Light

6 inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty regt (2 fd arty bn, 1 MRL bn)

1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Some equipment†

MBT 30: 20 Type-59; 10 T-55

LT TK 30 PT-76

RECCE 70 BRDM-1/BRDM-2 (€30 serviceable)

AIFV 23 *Ratel*-20

APC (W) 33: 13 BTR-60; 20 BTR-70

ARTY 182

TOWED 61: 105mm 18 Model 56 pack howitzer; 122mm

25 D-30; 130mm 18 M-46

MRL 122mm 30 BM-21 (€12 serviceable)

MOR 91: 81mm 55; 82mm 24; 120mm 12

AT • MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (AT-3 *Sagger*)RCL 12+: 57mm 12 M18; 75mm M20; 84mm *Carl Gustav*AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 136: 20mm 50 M-55 (triple); 37mm 40

M-1939; 57mm €30 S-60; 85mm 16 M-1939 KS-12

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

Reserve 3,000**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Light

3 inf bn

Air Force 1,600**FORCES BY ROLE****FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK**1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**1 sqn with MiG-21MF *Fishbed J+*; MiG-21U *Mongol A***TRANSPORT**

1 sqn with MA60; Y-12(II); Y-12(IV); Y-12E

1 (VIP) unit with AW139; CL-604; HS-748

1 (liaison) sqn with Do-28

TRAINING2 sqn with MB-326GB; MFI-15 *Safari***TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip H*1 (liaison) sqn with Bell 47G; Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois/AB-205*)**AIR DEFENCE**3 bty with S-125 *Pechora (SA-3 Goa)***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE†**

Very low serviceability.

AIRCRAFT 25 combat capableFGA 10: 8 MiG-21MF *Fishbed J*; 2 MiG-21U *Mongol A*

TPT 23: Light 21: 5 Do-28; 2 MA60; 4 Y-12(II); 5 Y-12(IV); 5 Y-12E; PAX 2: 1 CL-604; 1 HS-748

TRG 39: 15 K-8 *Karakourm**; 10 MB-326GB; 8 MFI-15 *Safari*; 6 SF-260TW**HELICOPTERS**MRH 5: 1 AW139; 4 Mi-17 *Hip H*TPT • Light 12: 9 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois/AB-205*); 3 Bell 212

TRG 5 Bell 47G

AD • SAM S-125 *Pechora (SA-3 Goa)***MSL**ASM 9K11 *Malyutka (AT-3 Sagger)*AAM • IR R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)†; PL-2; *Python 3***Paramilitary 1,400****Police Mobile Unit 700****FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Other

1 police bn (4 police coy)

Police Paramilitary Unit 700**FORCES BY ROLE****MANOEUVRE**

Other

1 paramilitary bn (3 paramilitary coy)

DEPLOYMENT**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

UN • MINUSCA 531; 8 obs; 1 inf bn

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

UN • UNOCI 2 obs

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

UN • MONUSCO 2; 17 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 2 obs

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 3; 3 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 7; 5 obs

UN • UNISFA 1

Zimbabwe ZWE

| United States Dollar \$ [a] | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|------|
| GDP | US\$ 13.8bn | 13.9bn | |
| per capita | US\$ 1,043 | 1,037 | |
| Growth | % 3.3 | 1.4 | |
| Inflation | % -0.2 | -1.6 | |
| Def bdtg | US\$ 390m | 379m | 381m |

[a] Zimbabwe dollar demonetised in 2015

Population 14,229,541

| Age | 0–14 | 15–19 | 20–24 | 25–29 | 30–64 | 65 plus |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| Male | 19.1% | 5.6% | 5.3% | 5.2% | 13.6% | 1.4% |
| Female | 18.7% | 5.5% | 5.3% | 5.3% | 12.9% | 2.1% |

Capabilities

The armed forces' role is to defend the nation's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. However, Zimbabwe's limited quantitative and qualitative military capabilities have eroded further due to economic problems. China has been the only source of defence equipment for the country's limited number of procurements. Both the EU and the US have arms embargoes in place which, the air-force commander acknowledged, have reduced air-force readiness. The armed forces have taken part intermittently in multinational training exercises with regional states, including *Blue Okavango* and *Amani Africa II* in 2015.

ACTIVE 29,000 (Army 25,000 Air 4,000) Paramilitary 21,800

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE**Army €25,000****FORCES BY ROLE****COMMAND**

1 SF bde HQ

1 mech bde HQ

5 inf bde HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF regt

MANOEUVRE**Armoured**

1 armd sqn

Mechanised

1 mech inf bn

Light

15 inf bn

1 cdo bn

Air Manoeuvre

1 para bn

Other

3 gd bn

1 (Presidential Guard) gd gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 fd arty regt

1 AD regt

2 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 40: 30 Type-59†; 10 Type-69†

RECCE 115: 20 *Eland*; 15 *Ferret*†; 80 EE-9 *Cascavel* (90mm)

APC 85

APC (T) 30: 8 Type-63; 22 VTT-323

APC (W) 55 TPK 4.20 VSC ACMAT

ARTY 254

SP 122mm 12 2S1

TOWED 122mm 20: 4 D-30; 16 Type-60 (D-74)

MRL 76: 107mm 16 Type-63; 122mm 60 RM-70

MOR 146: 81mm/82mm ε140; 120mm 6 M-43

AD

SAM • MANPAD 9K32 *Strela-2* (SA-7 *Grail*)‡GUNS • TOWED 116: 14.5mm 36 ZPU-1/ZPU-2/ZPU-4;
23mm 45 ZU-23; 37mm 35 M-1939

ARV T-54/T-55 reported

VLB MTU reported

Air Force 4,000

Flying hours 100 hrs/year

FORCES BY ROLE**FIGHTER**

1 sqn with F-7 II†; FT-7†

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK1 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**(1 sqn *Hawker Hunter* in store)**GROUND ATTACK/ISR**1 sqn with Cessna 337/O-2A *Skymaster****ISR/TRAINING**1 sqn with SF-260F/M; SF-260TP*; SF-260W *Warrior****TRANSPORT**1 sqn with BN-2 *Islander*; CASA 212-200 *Aviocar* (VIP)**ATTACK/TRANSPORT HELICOPTER**1 sqn with Mi-35 *Hind*; Mi-35P *Hind* (liaison); SA316
Alouette III; AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP)1 trg sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*, SA316 *Alouette III***AIR DEFENCE**

1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 46 combat capable

FTR 9: 7 F-7 II†; 2 FT-7†

FGA (12 *Hawker Hunter* in store)ISR 2 O-2A *Skymaster*TPT • Light 26: 5 BN-2 *Islander*; 8 C-212-200 *Aviocar*
(VIP - 2 more in store); 13 Cessna 337 *Skymaster**; (10
C-47 *Skytrain* in store)TRG 33: 10 K-8 *Karakorum**; 5 SF-260M; 8 SF-260TP*; 5
SF-260W *Warrior**; 5 SF-260F**HELICOPTERS**ATK 6: 4 Mi-35 *Hind*; 2 Mi-35P *Hind*MRH 10: 8 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*; 2 SA316 *Alouette III*TPT • Medium 2 AS532UL *Cougar* (VIP)

MSL • AAM • IR PL-2; PL-5 (reported)

AD • GUNS 100mm (not deployed); 37mm (not
deployed); 57mm (not deployed)**Paramilitary 21,800****Zimbabwe Republic Police Force 19,500**

incl air wg

Police Support Unit 2,300PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 5:
3 Rodman 38; 2 Rodman 46 (five Rodman 790 are also
operated, under 10 tonnes FLD)**DEPLOYMENT****CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 3 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 1 obs

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 2 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 2; 5 obs

UN • UNISFA 1; 2 obs

DEPLOYMENT**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 3 obs

LIBERIA

UN • UNMIL 3 obs

SOUTH SUDAN

UN • UNMISS 2 obs

SUDAN

UN • UNAMID 2; 4 obs

UN • UNISFA 1; 2 obs

Table 16 Selected Arms Procurements and Deliveries, Sub-Saharan Africa

| Designation | Type | Quantity | Contract Value (Current) | Prime Nationality | Prime Contractor | Order Date | First Delivery Due | Notes |
|---|--------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|---|
| Angola (ANG) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Casspir</i> NG | PPV | 45 | n.k. | RSA | Denel | 2013 | 2014 | Delivery status unclear |
| Su-30K/MK | FGA ac | 12 | n.k. | RUS | Government surplus | 2013 | 2015 | Ex-IND air force ac. Under test |
| EMB-314 <i>Super Tucano</i> | Trg ac | 6 | n.k. | BRZ | Embraer | 2012 | 2013 | First three delivered in early 2013 |
| Chad (CHA) | | | | | | | | |
| MiG-29 <i>Fulcrum</i> | FGA ac | 3 | n.k. | UKR | Ukroboronprom | n.k. | 2013 | First ac delivered in 2014 |
| Cote d'Ivoire (CIV) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>L'Emergence</i> -class | PBF | 3 | n.k. | FRA | Raidco Marine | 2013 | 2014 | Second of class commissioned in mid-2015 |
| Djibouti (DJB) | | | | | | | | |
| n.k. | PB | 2 | n.k. | JPN | n.k. | 2014 | 2015 | For coast guard; JPN-funded project for two 20m patrol boats |
| Gabon (GAB) | | | | | | | | |
| Aravis | PPV | 12 | n.k. | FRA | Nexter | 2014 | 2015 | Will be deployed to GAB bn in CAR on MINUSCA mission |
| <i>Bivigou Nziengui</i> -class (ex-FRA P-400) | PCC | 1 | n.k. | FRA | Piriou | 2014 | 2015 | Ex-FRA navy <i>La Tapageuse</i> (P691) |
| OPV50 | PCC | 1 | n.k. | FRA | Kership | 2014 | 2016 | Delivery due mid-2016 |
| Ghana (GHA) | | | | | | | | |
| C-295 | Tpt ac | 1 | n.k. | Int'l | Airbus Group (Airbus Defence & Space) | n.k. | n.k. | Third ac in test in late 2015 |
| EMB-314 <i>Super Tucano</i> | Trg ac | 5 | US\$88m | BRZ | Embraer | 2015 | n.k. | - |
| Mali (MLI) | | | | | | | | |
| EMB-314 <i>Super Tucano</i> | Trg ac | 6 | n.k. | BRZ | Embraer | 2015 | n.k. | - |
| Mauritius (MUS) | | | | | | | | |
| Fast Attack Craft | PBF | 2 | n.k. | IND | Goa Shipyard | 2014 | 2016 | For coast guard |
| Fast Interceptor Boats | PBF | 11 | n.k. | IND | Goa Shipyard | 2014 | n.k. | For coast guard |
| Do 228 | MP ac | 1 | US\$16m | IND | HAL | 2014 | n.k. | - |
| Mozambique (MOZ) | | | | | | | | |
| HSI 32 | PCC | 3 | See notes | UAE | Abu Dhabi MAR (CMN) | 2013 | 2016 | Part of €200m (US\$266m) order including three 42m patrol craft; first of class launched 2015 |
| <i>Ocean Eagle</i> 43 | PCC | 3 | See notes | UAE | Abu Dhabi MAR (CMN) | 2013 | 2016 | Part of €200m (US\$266m) order including three 32m patrol craft; first two of class launched |

Table 16 Selected Arms Procurements and Deliveries, Sub-Saharan Africa

| Designation | Type | Quantity | Contract Value (Current) | Prime Nationality | Prime Contractor | Order Date | First Delivery Due | Notes |
|-----------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|--|------------|--------------------|--|
| EMB-312 <i>Tucano</i> | Trg ac | 3 | n.k. | BRZ | Government surplus | 2014 | n.k. | Part of deal may include loan to buy three EMB-314 <i>Super Tucano</i> |
| Nigeria (NGA) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Centenary-class</i> | PSOH | 2 | US\$42m | PRC | CSIC | 2012 | 2015 | First to be built in PRC; 50% of second to be built in NGA. First of class commissioned early 2015 |
| n.k. | PSOH | 2 | US\$450m | IND | Pipavav Defence and Offshore Engineering | 2012 | n.k. | Option for a further two vessels. First vessel reported to have completed sea trials by Nov 2014 |
| <i>Andoni-class</i> | PB | 2 | N80m (US\$19m) | NGA | Nigerian Naval Dockyard | 2007 | 2012 | First of class commissioned May 2012. Second (mod) in build; delivery was due 2014 |
| <i>Sentinel-class</i> | PB | 4 | n.k. | RSA | Nautic Africa | 2014 | n.k. | First two launched Aug 2015 |
| <i>Manta Mk III</i> | PBF | 6 | n.k. | AUS | Suncraft | 2012 | 2012 | Deliveries ongoing |
| <i>Mi-35 Hind</i> | Atk hel | 6 | n.k. | RUS | Russian Helicopters | 2014 | 2015 | - |
| <i>Mi-171Sh Terminator</i> | Tpt hel | 6+ | n.k. | RUS | Russian Helicopters | 2012 | n.k. | Order for six placed in 2012; another order placed in 2014 for unknown quantity |
| <i>Mi-8/17 Hip</i> | Tpt hel | 6 | n.k. | RUS | Russian Helicopters | 2014 | 2015 | - |
| Senegal (SEN) | | | | | | | | |
| 58m OPV | PB | 1 | n.k. | FRA | OCEA | 2015 | n.k. | - |
| EMB-314 <i>Super Tucano</i> | Trg ac | 3 | n.k. | BRZ | Embraer | 2013 | n.k. | - |
| Seychelles (SYC) | | | | | | | | |
| Do 228 | MP ac | 1 | Donation | IND | HAL | 2015 | n.k. | - |
| South Africa (RSA) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Badger</i> (AMV 8x8) | APC (W) | 238 | R9bn (US\$900m) | FIN/RSA | Patria/Denel | 2013 | 2016 | Five variants to be produced. Five pre-production veh delivered by late 2015 |
| <i>A-Darter</i> | AAM | n.k. | n.k. | RSA | Denel | 2015 | 2016 | Production contract signed 2015 |
| <i>Skyshield</i> | AD | n.k. | n.k. | GER | Rheinmetall | 2014 | n.k. | - |
| Zambia (ZMB) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>C-27J Spartan</i> | Tpt ac | 2 | n.k. | ITA | Finmeccanica (Alenia Aermacchi) | 2015 | 2017 | - |
| L-15 | Trg ac | 6 | n.k. | PRC | AVIC (Hongdu) | 2014 | 2015 | Delivery status unclear |
| <i>Mi-17 Hip</i> | Tpt hel | 5 | n.k. | RUS | Russian Helicopters | 2015 | n.k. | For police |