Chapter Nine: Sub-Saharan Africa

To cite this article: (2016) Chapter Nine: Sub-Saharan Africa, The Military Balance, 116:1, 421-480, DOI: 10.1080/04597222.2016.1127636

To link to this article: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/04597222.2016.1127636

Published online: 09 Feb 2016.

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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 forceably ‘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
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
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/upgrade 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 2011](image-url)
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 Reunion 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 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 (AOA)

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US$1=AOA 98.30 119.86

Population 19,625,353

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

Age

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<th>0–14</th>
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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
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: c200 T-54/T-55; 50 T-62; 50 T-72

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/MLUB 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 Cooler; BN-2A Islander; C-212 Aviocar; Do-28D Skysercunt; 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

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 251; 152mm 4 253; 203mm 12 257
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 Gremlin)†; 9K310 Igla-1 (SA-16 Gimlet)†

GUNS • TOWED 450+: 14.5mm ZPU-4; 23mm ZU-23-2; 37mm M-1939; 57mm M-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)
PRF 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)
AIRDEFENCE
5 bn/10 byt 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
TPT 61: Heavy 4 Il-76TD Candid; Medium 6 An-12 Cub; Light 51: 12 An-26 Curl; 2 An-32 Clive; 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 Skyserver; 1 EMB-135B 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

Benin

Rapid-Reaction Police 10,000

Benin BEN

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<tr>
<th>CFA Franc BCEAO fr</th>
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<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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Population 10,448,647

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<tr>
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<td>21.3%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
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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 capability. 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 arm sqn
Light
1 (rapid reaction) mot inf bn
8 inf bn
Air Manoeuvre
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†
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

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[a] Defence, justice and security budget

Population 2,182,719

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
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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 TYPE

LT 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 LI18 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
**Burkina Faso**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>CFA Franc BCEAO fr</th>
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<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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**Capabilities**

Burkina Faso has seen significant unrest in 2015, one year on from the topple of long-serving leader Blaise Compaore. 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**

**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 AS330 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 Tetrass; PAX 1 B-727 (VIP)

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

**HELCIOTERS**

ATK 2 Mi-35 Hind
MRH 2 Mi-17 Hip H
TPT 2 Medium 1 Mi-8 Hip; Light 1 AS350 Ecureuil

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

Forces by Role

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised
2 lt armd bn (sqn)

Light
10 inf bn

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
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 150L†; PAX 2 DC-3

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
10 inf bn

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
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 150L†; PAX 2 DC-3
ACTIVE 14,200 (Army 12,500 Navy 1,300 Air 400)
Paramilitary 9,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army

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

ATV 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; ε8 Type-07P
APC 39

Army

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 Yannan

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.

Cameroon CMR

CFA Franc BEAC fr

2014 2015 2016

GDP
fr 15.7tr 16.8tr

per capita
US$ 31.8bn 28.5bn

Growth
% 5.7 5.3

Inflation
% 1.9 2.0

Def bdgt
fr 199bn 209bn

US$ 402m 355m

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%

Downloaded by [FU Berlin] at 14:16 10 February 2016
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 II; 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: 1 C-130H Hercules; 1 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 C-130H-30
 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; 1 AS332 Super Puma; 2 SA330J Puma; 2 SA365 Dauphin II; 1 Bell 206B Jet Ranger; 1 Bell 206L3 Long Ranger

TRG: 4 Alpha Jet*†

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


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
PCC: 2: 1 Guardián; 1 Kondor I
PB: 2: 1 Espadarte; 1 Tinaha (PRC-27m)
PBF: 1 Archangel

Air Force up to 100

FORCES BY ROLE
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with C-212 Aviocar; Do-228

FOREIGN FORCES

United States 300

Cape Verde CPV

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 II; 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: 1 C-130H Hercules; 1 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 C-130H-30 Hercules; 1 C-130H-30 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; 1 AS332 Super Puma; 2 SA330J Puma; 2 SA365 Dauphin II; 1 Bell 206B Jet Ranger; 1 Bell 206L3 Long Ranger

TRG: 4 Alpha Jet*†

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


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
PCC: 2: 1 Guardián; 1 Kondor I
PB: 2: 1 Espadarte; 1 Tinaha (PRC-27m)
PBF: 1 Archangel

Air Force up to 100

FORCES BY ROLE
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with C-212 Aviocar; Do-228
Central African Republic

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

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

**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 Ferret; 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**

**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

**Sweden** EUMAM RCA 22

**Tanzania**

**United States**

**Vietnam** 3

**Yemen** 6 obs

Zambia 531; 8 mil obs; 1 inf bn
**Chad CHA**

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Population 11,631,456

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**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

Armed bn

1 arm 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

RECCCE 309+: 132 AML-60/AML-90; 22 Bastion Patas; ε100 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; ε20 BTR-60; ε10 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 Transall; 1 C-150R; 1 hel det with 2 NH90 Caracal; 2 SA330 Puma

EQUIMENT 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)

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 Manoeuvre
1 cdo/AB bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty gp (with MRL)
1 engr bn

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 Manoeuvre
1 cdo/AB bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty gp (with MRL)
1 engr bn

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 Manoeuvre
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)

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

FORCES BY ROLE
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  

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<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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| US$1=fr | 493.63 | 589.88 |

[a] Defence, order and security expenses

### 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

**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 Intrepid‡ (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
THE MILITARY BALANCE 2016

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

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Population 79,375,136

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
  3 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)
RECC\E 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 6 251; 152mm 10 253
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; some RM-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 Shanghâi II; ε15 various (all under 15m)

Air Force 2,550

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable
  ATK 4 Su-25 Frogfoot
TPT • Medium 1 C-130H Hercules; Light 2 An-26 Curl
  PAX 2 B-727

HELIÇOPTERS
  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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GDP</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>fr</td>
<td>282bn</td>
<td>310bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1.59bn</td>
<td>1.74bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GDP per capita**

| Growth | %  | 6.0 | 6.5 |
| Inflation | %  | 2.9 | 3.0 |
| Def exp | fr  | 1.72bn |        |
|          | US$ | 1,692 | 1,805 |
| FMA (US) | US$ | 1m  | 0.7m | 0.7m |

**US1=fr 177.72 177.73**

**Population**: 828,324

**Ethnic groups**: Somali 60%; Afar 35%

**Age**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.1%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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**

46: 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 4+4; 10 RG-33L

**ARTY**

71

- 155mm 10 M109L
- TOWED 122mm 4 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 Plascoar; 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 ε2,500

National Security Force ε2,500
Ministry of Interior

Coast Guard 145

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

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 2 C-130H/J-30 Hercules; 1 spec ops sqn with MC-130H; 9 PC-12 (U-28A); 1 CSAR sqn with HH-60G Pave Hawk; 1 naval air base

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

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

AKRH 1 Capitan David Eyama Angue Osa with 1 76mm gun

Air Force 100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 4 combat capable

ATK 4: 2 Su-25 Frogfoot; 2 Su-25UB Frogfoot B

TPT 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 H

TPT 4: Heavy 1 Mi-26 Halo; Medium 1 Ka-29 Helix; Light 2 Enstrom 480

Equatorial Guinea EQG

CFA Franc BEAC fr 2014 2015 2016
GDP fr 7.68tr 5.91tr
US$ 15.5bn 10bn
per capita US$ 19,960 12,541
Growth % -10.2 -10.2
Inflation % 3.5 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%
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
per capita US$ 590 630
Growth % 1.7 0.2
Inflation % 12.3 12.3
Def exp ERN ε1.2bn
US$ ε78m
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 44: 122mm 35 BM-21; 220mm 9 9P140 Uragan
MOR 120mm/160mm 100+
AT
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 Malajatka (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 Chamo (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-39CE
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethiopian Birr EB</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>EB</td>
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<td>US$</td>
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<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>EB</td>
<td>7.5bn</td>
<td>8bn</td>
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<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>392m</td>
<td>399m</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7m</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=EB</td>
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<td>19.11</td>
<td>20.07</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Population 99,465,819
Ethnic groups: Oromo 40%; Amhara and Tigrean 32%; Sidamo 9%; Shankella 6%; Somali 6%; Afar 4%

Age
- 0–14 22.0%
- 15–19 5.4%
- 20–24 4.5%
- 25–29 3.8%
- 30–64 12.6%
- 65 plus 1.3%

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 peacekeeping 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+: 26 combat capable
457+: 4 MiG-29 Flanker;
2 MiG-29UB Flanker;
12 MiG-29SMT Fulcrum;
1 (Central) corps (1 mech div, 5 inf div)
1 (Eastern) corps (1 mech div, 5 inf div)

AT
ARTY
624+: 246+ T-54/T-55/T-62; 211 T-72
624+: 246+ T-54/T-55/T-62; 211 T-72
624+: 246+ T-54/T-55/T-62; 211 T-72
624+: 246+ T-54/T-55/T-62; 211 T-72

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 Cuba; An-26 Curl; An-32 Cline; C-130B Hercules; DHC-6 Twin Otter; L-100-30; Yak-40 Colding
(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
26: 15 MiG-21MF Fishbed J/MiG-21UM Mongol B
8 Su-27 Flanker; 3 Su-27UB Flanker
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

Gabon GAB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFA Franc BEAC fr</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
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<td>8.99tr</td>
<td>8.14tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>18.2bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<td>Def bdgt [a]</td>
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<td>US$</td>
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<td>197m</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=fr</td>
<td>493.62</td>
<td>589.60</td>
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</table>

[a] Includes funds allocated to Republican Guard

Population 1,705,336

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 engr coy

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 cdo/AB 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)

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: 25mm 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 Calibri

**MSL** • AAM • IR **U-Darter** (reported)

**Paramilitary** 2,000

**Gendarmerie** 2,000

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**MANOEUVRE**
Armoured
2 armd 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

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**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**

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 436; 1 obs; 1 inf bn

**FOREIGN FORCES**

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

GDP C 113bn 134bn
per capita US$ 38.6bn 37.7bn
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 76
mm 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
TRANSPORT
1 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 Cessna
172; 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*
DEPENDENCY

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guinea Franc</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>fr</td>
<td>47.7t</td>
<td>50.9t</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>6.71b</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp</td>
<td>fr</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>0.2m</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=fr</td>
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<td>7,116.36</td>
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Population 11,780,162

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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.7%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>13.7%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 institutional 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 Manoeuvr
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
RECE 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 Mambr
ARTY 47+
TOWED 24: 122mm 12 M-1931/37; 130mm 12 M-46
MRL 220mm 3 9P140 Uragan
MOR 20+: 82mm 43; 120mm 20 M-1943/M-38
AT
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 Malysnka (AT-3 Sagger); 9K113 Konkur (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
Swiftships+; 3 RPB 20

AIR FORCE 800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT
FGA (3 MiG-21 Fishbed non-op)
TPT • Light 2 An-2 Colt
HELICOPTERS
ATK
Mi-24 Hind
MRH
2 MD-500MD; 2 Mi-17-1V Hip H; 1 SA342 Gazelle
TPT
Medium 1 SA330 Puma; Light 1 AS350B Ecureuil
MSL
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CFA Franc BCEAO fr</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>fr</td>
<td>548bn</td>
<td>610bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita US$</td>
<td>1.11bn</td>
<td>1.04bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth US$ %</td>
<td>639</td>
<td>582</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation US$ %</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp US$</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
<td>1.3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def exp US$</td>
<td>-1.0</td>
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<td>493.52</td>
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<td>Population</td>
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<table>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>19.7%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>19.8%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)
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-10
GUNS
85mm 8 D-44
AD
SAM
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 Alfeite‡

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
**Kenyan Shilling**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>GDP (sh)</th>
<th>GDP (US$)</th>
<th>per capita (sh)</th>
<th>per capita (US$)</th>
<th>Growth (%)</th>
<th>Inflation (%)</th>
<th>Def bdgt (sh)</th>
<th>Def bdgt (US$)</th>
<th>FMA (US$)</th>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>5.36tr</td>
<td>60.9bn</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<td>89.4bn</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>6.09tr</td>
<td>63.1bn</td>
<td>1,432</td>
<td>6.3</td>
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<td>90.7bn</td>
<td>940m</td>
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<td>2016</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>113bn</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

[US$1=sh 87.92 96.45]

[a] Includes national-intelligence funding

**Population**

45,925,301

**Ethnic groups:**

Kikuyu ε22–32%

**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 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†
HELICOPTERS

TPT • 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

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<td>GDP</td>
<td>M</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>2.22bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>1,162</td>
<td>1,063</td>
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<td>Growth %</td>
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<td>3.9</td>
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<td>555m</td>
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<td>10.84</td>
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Population 1,947,701

Age

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<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>16.2%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>2.7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

RECEE 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

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<th>2015</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 2.01bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 481</td>
<td>469</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 0.7</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 9.9</td>
<td>7.9</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>L$ 24m</td>
<td>15m</td>
<td>13m</td>
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<td>US$ 24m</td>
<td>15m</td>
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<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$ 4m</td>
<td>2.5m</td>
<td>2.5m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$1=L$</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</table>

Population 4,195,666
Ethnic groups: Americo-Liberians 5%

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<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 50
10 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

GDP
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<td></td>
<td>fr</td>
<td>US$</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>28.7tr</td>
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per capita
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GDP Growth
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Inflation
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<td>7.6%</td>
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Def bdgt
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<td>2015</td>
<td>173bn</td>
<td>57m</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>195bn</td>
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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
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>20.4%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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: c35 BRDM-2; 10 Ferret; c20 M3A1; 8 M8
APC (T) 30 M3A1 half-track
ARTY 25+
TOWED 17: 105mm 5 M101; 122mm 12 D-30
MOR 8+: 82mm M-37; 120mm 8 M-43
AT 1 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

Paramilitary 8,100

Gendarmerie 8,100

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 5 PB

Malawi MWI

Malawian Kwacha K 2014 2015 2016
GDP
<table>
<thead>
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<td>2.57tr</td>
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<td>3.19tr</td>
<td>6.39bn</td>
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per capita
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<th>Value</th>
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<td></td>
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<td>353</td>
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Growth
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<td>2014</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
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Inflation
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<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>23.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
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Def bdgt
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K</td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>26.4bn</td>
<td>62m</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>18bn</td>
<td>36m</td>
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US$1=K 424.39 498.91

Population 17,964,697

Age 0–14 15–19 20–24 25–29 30–64 65 plus
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<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
<td>5.6%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 Manoeuvre
    - 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
- **RECECE**: 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**: 1 Kasungu

**Air Wing 200**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **AIRCRAFT** • **TPT**: Light 1 Do-228
- **HELICOPTERS** • **TPT**: Medium 2: 1 AS332UL Cougar; 1 SA330H Puma; Light 1 AS350L Ecureuil

**Paramilitary 1,500**

**Mobile Police Force 1,500**

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **RECECE**: 8 S22 Shortland
- **AIRCRAFT**
  - TPT • Light 4: 3 BN-2T Defender (border patrol); 1 SC.73M 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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>fr 5.97tr</td>
<td>6.46tr</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>US$ 12.1bn</td>
<td>11bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 7.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 0.9</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt[a]</td>
<td>fr 175bn</td>
<td>276bn</td>
<td>327bn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 355m</td>
<td>469m</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

US$1 = fr 493.62 589.57

[a] Defence and interior security budget

**Population** 16,955,536

**Ethnic groups**: Tuareg 6–10%

**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 elsms.

- **MANOEUVRE**
  - Light
    - 6 mot inf BG

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **RECECE**: 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 capable
FGA 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 comd 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

**Mauritian Rupee R**

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2015</th>
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<tbody>
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US$1=R 30.67 35.04

[a] Police-service budget

### 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**

---

Mozambique

**Mozambique New Metical M**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2014</th>
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<td><strong>per capita</strong></td>
<td>US$</td>
<td>630</td>
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<td>%</td>
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<td>US$</td>
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US$1=M 31.52 34.82

### 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 (T)
30 FV430

APC (W)
285: 160 BTR-60; 100 BTR-152; 25 Saxen

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
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†)

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 bn

TRANSPORT
2 engr bn

AD
1 engr bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT T-54/T-55†; T-34†

RECCE 12 BRDM-2
APC 68
- APC (W): 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
- 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 Carl; 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 Carl; 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**

**AGER 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; 1 obs

**Niger NER**

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<th>2015</th>
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**Population** 18,045,729

**Ethnic groups:** Tuareg 8–10%

**Age**

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<td>25.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>24.6%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
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**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

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
4 armoured recce sqn

Air Manoeuvre
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

ARTRY • MOR
40: 81mm 19 Brizard; 82mm 17; 120mm 4 Brizard

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

Nigeria 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

NIGERIA NGA

GDP

2014 2015 2016

NGA

US$ 574bn 493bn

per capita

US$ 3,300 2,758

Growth % 6.3 4.0

Inflation % 8.1 9.1

Def bdgt

N 350bn 375bn

FMA (US)

US$ 2.23bn 1.88bn

FMA (US)

US$ 1m 0.6m 0.6m

Population

181,562,056

Ethnic groups: North (Hausa and Fulani) South-west (Yoruba) South-east (Ibo); these tribes make up ε65% 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

COMBAT SUPPORT

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

LAND
10+:
10 FV603 APC (T); 67 MT-LB

SPECIAL FORCES

FORCES BY ROLE

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS

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

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

CORVETTES • FSM
1 Enyimiri (UK Vosper Mk 9) with 1 triple lnchr 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 lnchr with MM-38 Exocet AShM, 1 76mm gun (additional 2 vessels† - 1 used as spares; 1 non-operational; both without Exocet AShM)

POCO
4 Balsam (buoy tenders (US))

PCC
3 Expe† (GER Lurssen 57m) with 1 76mm gun

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

PB
73: 1 Andoni; 1 Dorina; 3 Okpoku (FPB 98 MkII); 1 Sagbana; 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

MINE WARFARE
MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2:
1 AIFV 10+:
10 BTR-4EN; some BVP-1

AMPHIBIOUS 5
10,000

LS • LST
1 Ambe† (capacity 5 tanks; 220 troops) (GER)

LC • LCVP
4 Stingray 20

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT
10

AGHS
1

A1 1 Prosperity

YFL
2 (ex-GER Damen Stan 1905)

YTB
2 (ex-GER Damen Stan 2909/2908)

YTL
4

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS

MRH
2 AW139 (AB-139)

TFT • Light
3 AW109E Power†

Special Forces

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF unit

Air Force

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

Navy

8,000 (incl Coast Guard)

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

Nigerian Police

Security and Civil Defence Corps • Police 80,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC (W) 74+: 70+ AT105 Saxoort; 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

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

GDP fr 5.39tr 5.97tr
US$ 7.9bn 8.47bn

per capita
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

RW$1=fr 682.41 704.83

Population 12,661,733
Ethnic groups: Hutu 80%; Tutsi 19%

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: ε90 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)+
MLR 10: 122mm 5 RM-70; 160mm 5 LAR-160
MOR 115: 81mm; 82mm; 120mm
AD • SAM • MANPAD 9K32 Strela-2 (SA-7 Grail)+
GUNS ε150: 14.5mm; 23mm; 37mm
ARV T-54/T-55 reported

Air Force ε1,000

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 ε2,000

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
per capita US$ 15,72bn 14bn
Growth % 4.7 5.1
Inflation % -1.1 0.6
Def bdgt fr 119bn 127bn
FMA (US) US$ 241m 216m
US1=fr 0.325m 0.3m 0.3m

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)
PB 1 Ferlo (RPB 33)
PB 7: 2 Alouane 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

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<td>13.94</td>
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Population 92,430

<table>
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<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>2.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>23.9%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 unmanned 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†
RECE 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 Junonom; 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sierra Leonean Leone L</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>L 22.4tr</td>
<td>22tr</td>
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<td></td>
<td>US$ 4.82bn</td>
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<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 773</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 7.1</td>
<td>-23.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 8.3</td>
<td>10.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>L 70.6bn</td>
<td>69.1bn</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 15m</td>
<td>13m</td>
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Population 5,879,098

Age

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<th>0–14</th>
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<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>13.2%</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>21.0%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
HELCICOPTERS • MRH/TPT 2 Mi-17 Hip H/Mi-8 Hip†
AD • GUNS 7: 12.7mm 4; 14.5mm 3

Navy 800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2: 1 Shanghai III; 1 Isle of Man

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON
UN • UNIFIL 3
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 27

Somalia SOM

Somali Shilling sh 2013 2014 2016
GDP US$ per capita US$

*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))

Mali UN • MINUSMA 4

Sudan UN • UNAMID 2; 8 obs
UN • UNISFA 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 27

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

Light
Some cdo unit
7 inf bde (total: ε21 inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC 34+

APC (W) 25+: 25+ AT-105 Saxon; Fiat 6614
PPV 9+: Casspir; MAV-5; 9+ Mamba Mk5; RG-31 Nyala

Paramilitary

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PB various

FOREIGN FORCES

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%

Capabilties

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ACTIVE 17,000 (Army 17,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 17,000+ (plus further militias (to be integrated))

Mali UN • MINUSMA 4

Sudan UN • UNAMID 2; 8 obs
UN • UNISFA 1 obs

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 27

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Ethiopia AMISOM 4,400; 4 inf bn
Kenya AMISOM 3,650; 3 inf bn
Uganda AMISOM 6,200; 7 inf bn

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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

Light
Some cdo unit
7 inf bde (total: ε21 inf bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

APC 34+

APC (W) 25+: 25+ AT-105 Saxon; Fiat 6614
PPV 9+: Casspir; MAV-5; 9+ Mamba Mk5; RG-31 Nyala

Paramilitary

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS

PB various

FOREIGN FORCES

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%
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

GDP R 3.8tr 4.03tr
US$ 350bn 317bn
per capita 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
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
Regr 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 airlanded 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 amph 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
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT

Air Force

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 gups
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; 1
C-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

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE

Other
12 sy sqn (SAAF regt)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
2 Radar (static) located at Ellisras and Marieskoppo; 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)
Sub-Saharan Africa

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

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$ 14.3bn</td>
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<td>US$ 1,256</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 2.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% 1.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt [a]</td>
<td>ssp 3.08bn</td>
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<td>US$ 1.04bn</td>
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<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>US$ 0.2m</td>
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[1] Security and law-enforcement spending

Population 12,042,910

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<th>65 plus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>23.1%</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>12.2%</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22.2%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>13.0%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
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</table>

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 • MANPADS HJ-73; 9K115 Metis (AT-7 Saxhorn)
RCL 73mm SPG-9 (with SSLA)

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
Kyrgyzsttan 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**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sudan</th>
<th>SDN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sudanese Pound (SDG)</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>SDG</td>
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<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
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<td>Inflation</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Def exp</td>
<td>SDG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>0–14</th>
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</table>

**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
Forces 3,000

**Air Force** 63 combat capable

**FIGHTER**
- 2 sqn MiG-29SE/UB Fulcrum

**GROUND ATTACK**
- 1 sqn A-5 Fantan
- 1 sqn Su-25/25UB Frogfoot

**TRANSPORT**
- Some sqn Mi-26/24/24P/24V/35P Hind

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**
- 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 Clinic; 2 An-72 Cooler; 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 5 Mi-17 Hip B
- TPT 24: Medium 23: 21 Mi-8 Hip; 2 Mi-171; Light 1 Bell 205
- AD • SAM • TOWED: 90 S-75 Divina (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 806; 5 obs; 1 inf bn • UNISFA 1 obs
China, People’s Republic of 231; 1 engr coy
Ecuador 1; 2 obs; • UNISFA 1 obs
Egypt 865; 19 obs; 1 inf bn
Egypt 865; 19 obs; 1 inf bn
Ethiopia 2,522; 11 obs; 3 inf bn • 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
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

Tanzanian Shilling sh 2014 2015 2016
GDP sh 79.4tr 89.4tr
US$ 48.1bn 46.2bn
per capita 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

[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 in-tra-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
### Sub-Saharan Africa

**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

- **RECE**
  - 10 BRDM-2

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

- **ARTY**
  - 4 arty bn
  - 1 mor bn
  - 2 AT bn
  - 2 ADA bn
  - 1 engr regt (bn)

- **TOWED**
  - 130: 122mm 100: 20 D-30; 80 Type-54-1 (M-30); 130mm 30 Type-59-I
  - 130mm 82mm 120mm

- **GUN/MOR**
  - 120mm 3+ Type-07PA
  - 120mm 50 M-43

- **MRL**
  - 61+: 122mm 58 BM-21; 300mm 3+ A100

- **MOR**
  - 150:
    - 82mm 100 M-43
    - 120mm 50 M-43

- **AT**
  - RCL 75mm Type-52 (M20)

- **GUNS**
  - 85mm 75 Type-56 (D-44)

**Navy**
- ε1,000

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

- **PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS**
  - 10
    - 2 PHT Huchuan each with 2 533mm ASTT
    - 8: 2 Mwitongo; 2 Ngunguri; 2 Shanghai II (PRC); 2 VT 23m

- **AMPHIBIOUS**
  - 3
    - LCU 2 Yuchin
    - LCT 1 Kasa

**Air Defence Command**
- ε3,000

**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; 3 DHC-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 Grad)

- **GUNS**
  - 200
    - TOWED 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 Wing**

- **AIRCRAFT**
  - 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

**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**

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<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>2014</th>
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<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
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<td>1.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>fr 42.5bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>US$1=fr</td>
<td>86m</td>
<td>71m</td>
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**Population**
- 7,552,318

**Age Distribution**

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<th>Gender</th>
<th>0–14</th>
<th>15–19</th>
<th>20–24</th>
<th>25–29</th>
<th>30–64</th>
<th>65 plus</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20.3%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>20.2%</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>4.7%</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 armd 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 spc 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 Casaroel; 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 75mm RCL Type-52 (M20)/Type-56; 82mm Type-65 (B-10)

GUNS 57mm 5 ZIS-2

AD 14.5mm 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 Ayou (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

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (Ush)</td>
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<td>79.8tr</td>
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<tr>
<td>per capita (US$)</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>625</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP (US$)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth (%)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt (Ush)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt (US$)</td>
<td>402m</td>
<td>362m</td>
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<tr>
<td>FMA (US)</td>
<td>0.2m</td>
<td>0.2m</td>
<td>0.2m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population** 37,101,745

**Age 0–14** 24.2% 5.7% 4.8% 3.8% 10.3% 0.9%

**Male** 24.3% 5.8% 4.9% 3.9% 10.4% 1.1%

**Female**

### 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** ε20 PT-76
- **RECE** 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 Maniba; 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
- **MTB** MTU reported
- **MW** Chabby

**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 Adler) (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

#### Zambian Kwacha K

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<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
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<td>per capita US$</td>
<td>26.6bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth %</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt [a] US$</td>
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<td>Def bdgt [a] K</td>
<td>K 182bn</td>
<td>206bn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt [a] %</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.3</td>
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<td>Def bdgt [a] 9K32</td>
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<td>6.15</td>
<td>7.46</td>
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[a] Excludes allocations for public order and safety

### Zambian Kwacha K

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<th>Population</th>
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<td>Age 0–14</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
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<td>Age 15–19</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
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<td>Age 20–24</td>
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<td>Age 25–29</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age 30–64</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Age 65 plus</td>
<td>1.0%</td>
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</table>

| Male                 | 23.2%      |
| Female               | 23.0%      |

### 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 AFRICOM 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 Malystka (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 Karakoram*
   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

TRAINING
   2 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 capable
   FGA 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 Karakorum†; 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]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>US$ 13.8bn</td>
<td>13.9bn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>per capita</td>
<td>US$ 1,043</td>
<td>1,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>% 3.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>% -0.2</td>
<td>-1.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Def bdgt</td>
<td>US$ 390m</td>
<td>379m</td>
<td>381m</td>
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</table>

[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†
RECCCE
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: 16 107mm; 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
1 sqn with F-7 II†; 2 FT-7+
1 sqn with K-8 Karakorum*
1 sqn with K-8 Karakorum*
1 sqn with Cessna 337/O-2A Skymaster*
1 sqn with T-54/T-55 reported
1 sqn with 3 Rodman 38; 2 Rodman 46 (five Rodman 790 are also operated, under 10 tonnes FLD)

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-7 II†; 2 FT-7+
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 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 Aircar (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 Aircar (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)
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
2,300

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

Downloaded by [FU Berlin] at 14:16 10 February 2016
### Table 16  Selected Arms Procurements and Deliveries, Sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Contract Value (Current)</th>
<th>Prime Nationality</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Angola (ANG)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Casspir NG</td>
<td>PPV</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Denel</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Delivery status unclear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Su-30K/MK</td>
<td>FGA ac</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Government surplus</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Ex-IND air force ac. Under test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EMB-314 Super Tucano</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>First three delivered in early 2013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chad (CHA)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MiG-29 Fulcrum</td>
<td>FGA ac</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>UKR</td>
<td>Ukroboronprom</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>First ac delivered in 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Côte d’Ivoire (CIV)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>L’Emergence-class</td>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Raidco Marine</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Second of class commissioned in mid-2015</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Djibouti (DJB)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>JPN</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>For coast guard; JPN-funded project for two 20m patrol boats</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gabon (GAB)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Aravis</td>
<td>PPV</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Nexter</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Will be deployed to GAB bn in CAR on MINUSCA mission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bivigou Nziengui-class (ex-FRA P-400)</td>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Piriou</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>Ex-FRA navy La Tapageuse (P691)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPV50</td>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>FRA</td>
<td>Kership</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Delivery due mid-2016</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ghana (GHA)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>C-295</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>Int’l</td>
<td>Airbus Group (Airbus Defence &amp; Space)</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>Third ac in test in late 2015</td>
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<td>EMB-314 Super Tucano</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>US$88m</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mali (MLI)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>EMB-314 Super Tucano</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mauritius (MUS)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fast Attack Craft</td>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Goa Shipyard</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>For coast guard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fast Interceptor Boats</td>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Goa Shipyard</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>For coast guard</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do 228</td>
<td>MP ac</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>US$16m</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>HAL</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td><strong>Mozambique (MOZ)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>HSI 32</td>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi MAR (CMN)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Part of €200m (US$266m) order including three 42m patrol craft; first of class launched 2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ocean Eagle 43</td>
<td>PCC</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>See notes</td>
<td>UAE</td>
<td>Abu Dhabi MAR (CMN)</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Part of €200m (US$266m) order including three 32m patrol craft; first two of class launched</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 16: Selected Arms Procurements and Deliveries, Sub-Saharan Africa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Prime Nationality</th>
<th>Prime Contractor</th>
<th>Order Date</th>
<th>First Delivery Due</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>EMB-312 Tucano</td>
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<td>n.k.</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Government surplus</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
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<td><strong>Nigeria (NGA)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Centenary-class</td>
<td>PSOH</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$42m</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>CSIC</td>
<td>2012</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>PSOH</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>US$450m</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>Pipavav Defence and Offshore Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Andoni-class</strong></td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N80m (US$19m)</td>
<td>NGA</td>
<td>Nigerian Naval Dockyard</td>
<td>2007</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<td><strong>Sentinel-class</strong></td>
<td>PB</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Nautic Africa</td>
<td>2014</td>
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<td>Manta Mk III</td>
<td>PBF</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>AUS</td>
<td>Suncraft</td>
<td>2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mi-35 Hind</td>
<td>Atk hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Russian Helicopters</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td>Mi-171Sh Terminator</td>
<td>Tpt hel</td>
<td>6+</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Russian Helicopters</td>
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<td>n.k.</td>
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<td>Mi-8/17 Hip</td>
<td>Tpt hel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Russian Helicopters</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<td><strong>Senegal (SEN)</strong></td>
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<td>58m OPV</td>
<td>PB</td>
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<td>FRA</td>
<td>OCEA</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
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<td>n.k.</td>
<td>BRZ</td>
<td>Embraer</td>
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<td>n.k.</td>
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<td><strong>Seychelles (SYC)</strong></td>
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<td>Do 228</td>
<td>MP ac</td>
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<td>Donation</td>
<td>IND</td>
<td>HAL</td>
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<td>n.k.</td>
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<td><strong>South Africa (RSA)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Badger (AMV 8x8)</td>
<td>APC (W)</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>R9bn (US$900m)</td>
<td>FIN/RSA</td>
<td>Patria/Denel</td>
<td>2013</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>A-Darter</td>
<td>AAM</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RSA</td>
<td>Denel</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2016</td>
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<td>Skyshield</td>
<td>AD</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>GER</td>
<td>Rheinmetall</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
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<td><strong>Zambia (ZMB)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>C-27J Spartan</td>
<td>Tpt ac</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>ITA</td>
<td>Finmeccanica (Alenia Aermacchi)</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>2017</td>
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<td>L-15</td>
<td>Trg ac</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>PRC</td>
<td>AVIC (Hongdu)</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>2015</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mi-17 Hip</td>
<td>Tpt hel</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
<td>RUS</td>
<td>Russian Helicopters</td>
<td>2015</td>
<td>n.k.</td>
</tr>
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