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2021 Dated Information

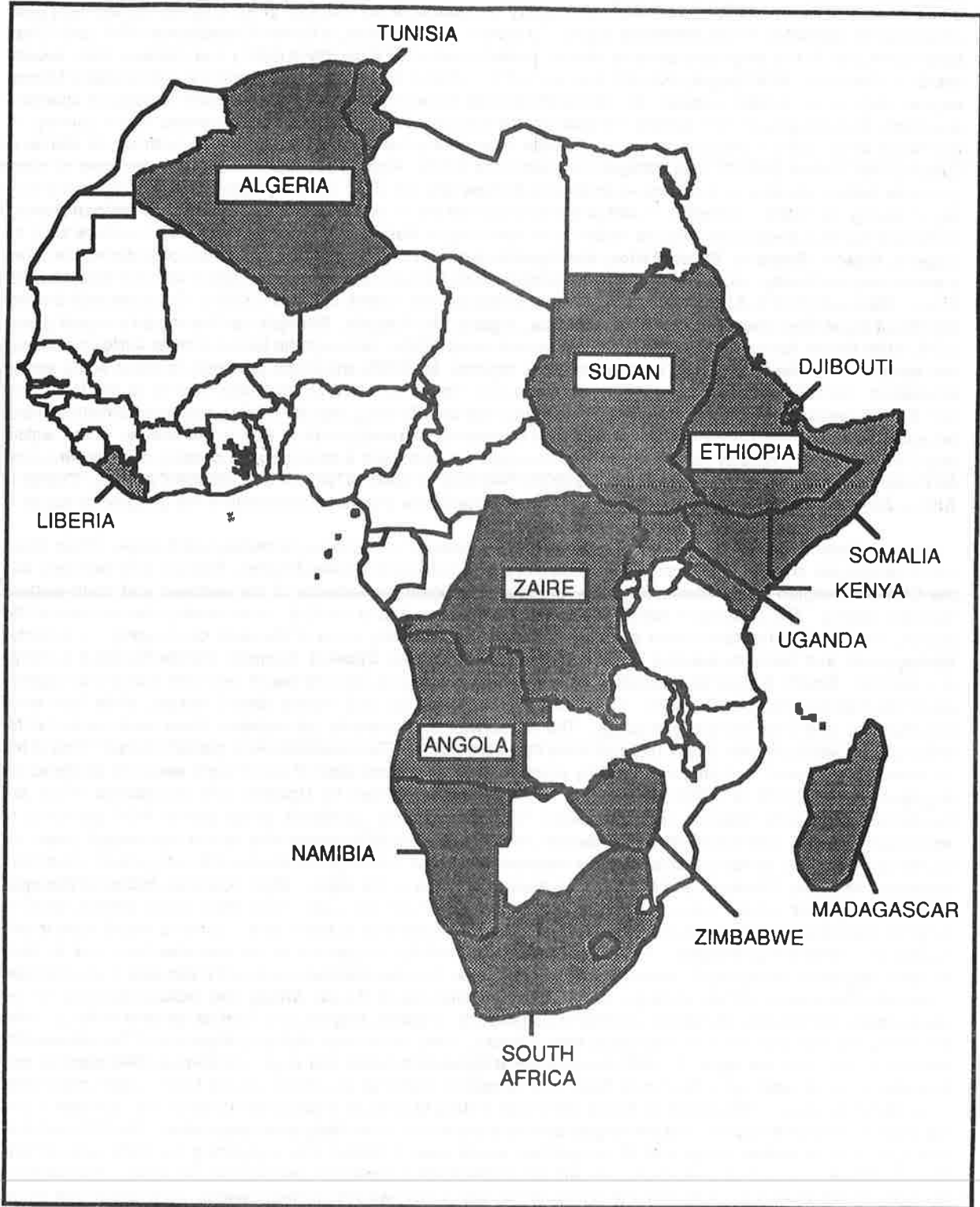
AFRICA SUMMARY

The expeditionary environment countries in **Africa** are those that are shaded in gray on the accompanying map. Many countries can be characterized by government instability, frequent violence, economic underdevelopment, and acute poverty. The crisis-torn west **African** country of **Liberia** is an example of an ongoing conflict with poor prospects for resolution in the immediate future. To protect **U.S.** interests, a Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) has been committed in this country to conduct Noncombatant Evacuation Operations (NEO) and maintain order around the **U.S.** Embassy. In **Ethiopia**, civil war and starvation continue to prevail, while a corrupt and unstable Marxist regime struggles to remain in power. As the **South African** Government continues to support its policy of apartheid and black **African** groups fight among themselves, there is potential for serious consequences in this country. A number of other volatile conditions in the region make it very likely that there will be further commitment of Marine Air Ground Task Forces (MAGTFs) to **African** countries in the future. **African** countries are primarily involved as transit points for heroin, cocaine, and marijuana enroute to **Europe** and the **U.S.** The drug trade will probably expand in this region during the 1990s. Terrorism in **Africa** is mainly carried out by insurgent groups. The **South African** National Congress has reportedly used terrorist tactics while operating in **Namibia**. A number of **African** countries such as **Angola**, **Algeria**, **Somalia**, **South Africa**, and **Uganda** are buyers of illicit weapons. When considering the three areas of drug trafficking, terrorism, and gray arms/technology transfer, **Africa** was the region with the lowest overall threat. Most countries in **Africa** were found to have moderate size Orders of Battle (OOBs). Countries with the most significant capabilities were **South Africa**, **Ethiopia**, **Algeria**, and **Angola**. **Ethiopia** had the region's largest ground OOB, while **South Africa** registered the biggest air and naval OOBs. Although the forces of most **African** countries are somewhat modest compared to those of other regions, MAGTFs should be prepared to meet some strong opposition, including non-**Soviet** systems obtained from countries allied or nominally friendly to the **U.S.** The non-**Soviet** systems will complicate MAGTF electronic warfare planning, signals intelligence, and communications because the shared frequency spectrum could lead to jamming of friendly units as well as the enemy. In the region, only **South Africa** is reliably known to possess chemical weapons and is attempting to develop nuclear weapons. As these weapons proliferate, there is the possibility they may be used by terrorist and insurgent groups. Overall in **Africa**, **Algeria** and **South Africa** emerged as most representative of general conditions in the geographic region.

Many **African** countries have a mix of cultures that are heavily influenced by **America** and **Europe**. Often times, native languages and tribal religions are present along with frequently spoken **English**, **French**, and **German**, and the Christian religion. The Arabic language and Islamic religion predominate in the northern and north-eastern **African** nations. The cultures of **Africa** are quite different from that of the **U.S.** In assessing the climates of the region, it was found that there were a variety of conditions, including some of the most challenging. In **Liberia**, **Madagascar**, and **Zaire** the weather is wet and hot, while in **Angola**, **Djibouti**, **Somalia**, and the **Sudan** it is mainly dry and hot. **South Africa** and **Namibia** have the best conditions, dry and warm, with the rest of the region's countries having mixed conditions. Over half the countries (8) had mainly desert terrain, while four were mountainous, and three were largely jungle. The region was almost evenly split between those countries suited for cross-country vehicular movement (6), and those that were not (7). Two countries were partially suited. Nine of the 15 countries assessed had poor intervisibility which restricts the exploitation of line of sight weapons designed for engagements at 2,000 to 3,000 meters. All of the countries, except for **Uganda** and **Zimbabwe** which are landlocked and some distance from the coast, had hydrographic conditions which permit NGF platforms to adequately support operations ashore. However, when evaluating NGF capabilities versus the coastal threat, six countries were found to have coastal defense weapons that could out-range the standard 5-inch guns on most NGF platforms. Mapping, Charting, and Geodesy is a serious concern in this region. Eight countries, including **Ethiopia**, **Liberia**, and **South Africa**, have only partial coverage by old 1:50,000 scale maps while seven nations, such as **Angola**, **Namibia**, and **Uganda**, have none at all. MAGTFs operating in these latter countries would have to rely heavily on Multispectral Imagery. In assessing strategic mobility, 60 percent of the countries have one or more airfields capable of receiving C-5 aircraft. Conversely, over half the countries have ports with less than adequate capabilities to accommodate strategic sealift. Key installations in **South Africa** may include facilities for the development and storage of nuclear and chemical weapons. **Algeria**, **Angola**, and **Tunisia** all have oil fields. When assessing the response times of sea-based Marine forces, it was determined that only **Algeria** and **Tunisia** could be reached in less than two days. An ARG could arrive at **Djibouti** in two to four days, and **Kenya**, **Madagascar**, and **Somalia** could be reached in four to six days. The remaining countries would require sea-based deployment times in excess of six days. NEO would be highly difficult for a MEU to execute in about two-thirds of the countries due to the large number of evacuees and the lengthy over land distances to the likely evacuation sites. The MEU's CH-46 helicopter with its limited range and lift capabilities, would have a difficult time supporting the NEO requirement. Overall, **Africa** emerged as a likely environment for employment of expeditionary forces in the 1990s. The region is generally a mid-level mix of threats and conditions where a number of unforeseen events could occur that would require a response by MAGTFs.

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AFRICA

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AFRICA

<u>COUNTRY</u>	<u>TAB</u>
ALGERIA	1
ANGOLA	2
DJIBOUTI	3
ETHIOPIA	4
KENYA	5
LIBERIA	6
MADAGASCAR	7
NAMIBIA	8
SOMALIA	9
SOUTH AFRICA	10
SUDAN	11
TUNISIA	12
UGANDA	13
ZAIRE	14
ZIMBABWE	15

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ALGERIA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG II MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 484-8095
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//J-2// STU-III AV 430-8003
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D// STU-III AV 243-4377
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO ALGIERS AG//DATT// (00213) 2601186/2601225, EXT 7032/7035

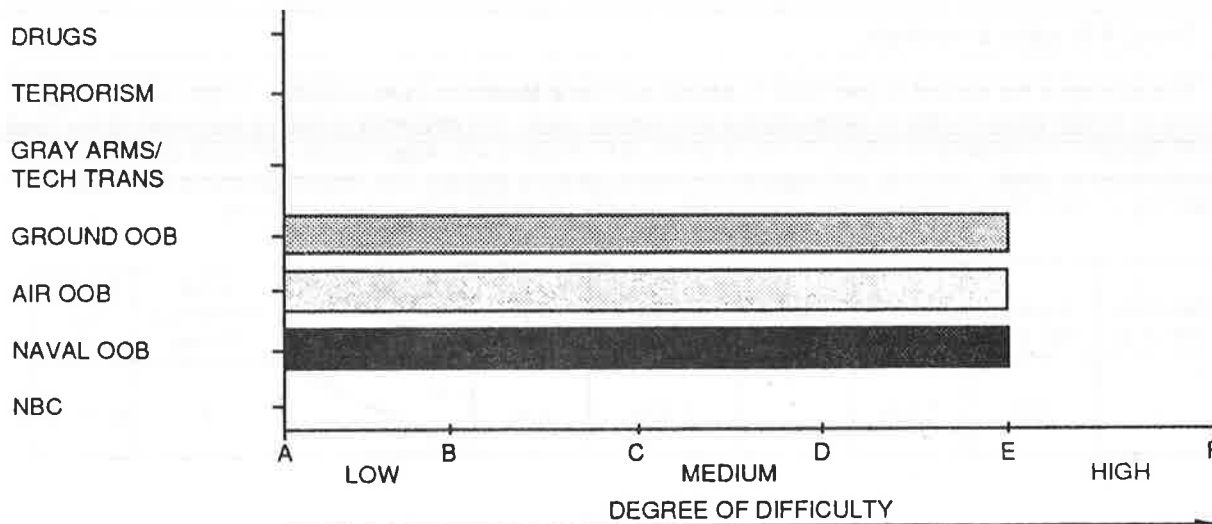


SUMMARY

Algeria is the second largest nation in **Africa** and has a coastline stretching 620 miles. Its foreign policy is one of independence and nonalignment and is frequently a leading proponent of the Third World viewpoint in international affairs. In recent years **U.S.** relations with **Algeria** have significantly improved. The **U.S.** and **Algeria** are trading partners and the **U.S.** imports some **Algerian** petroleum products. Over 300 **U.S.** citizens live in the country. In the region, **Algeria** has the largest air OOB and second largest ground and naval OOBs. Most of the military equipment is furnished by the **Soviet Union** and, **Soviet** advisors assist with operational training. The armed forces are oriented primarily toward its borders with **Morocco** and **Libya**. Over the past several years, defense related expenditures have amounted to between six and almost 10 percent of its total budget.

The **Algerian** culture is different from that of the **U.S.** The topography consists of three zones parallel to the **Mediterranean Sea** and separated by mountain ranges. There is a fertile plain along the coast backed by the **Tellian Atlas Mountains**. In the central region there is a high plateau followed to the south by the **Saharan Atlas Mountains**. In the south there is mainly desert. Generally, the summers are hot and dry with rain in the winter. Dust and sandstorms frequently occur between February and May. About two-thirds of **Algeria** is suitable for cross-country movement of vehicles. Average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) usually exceeds 2,000 meters except when limited by weather conditions. **NGF** ships can approach the coast to provide support for operations ashore, but would be severely out-gunned by coastal defense weapons. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to coastal areas around **Algiers**, **Mostaganem**, and **Tlemcen**. Airfields are numerous but cannot accommodate C-5 aircraft. There are excellent port facilities to receive strategic sealift. Key installations include a number of oil fields. The **Atlantic ARG** with its embarked **MEU** could reach **Algeria** in less than two days. With over 300 potential evacuees, **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions would not be difficult.

ALGERIA - THREAT SUMMARY

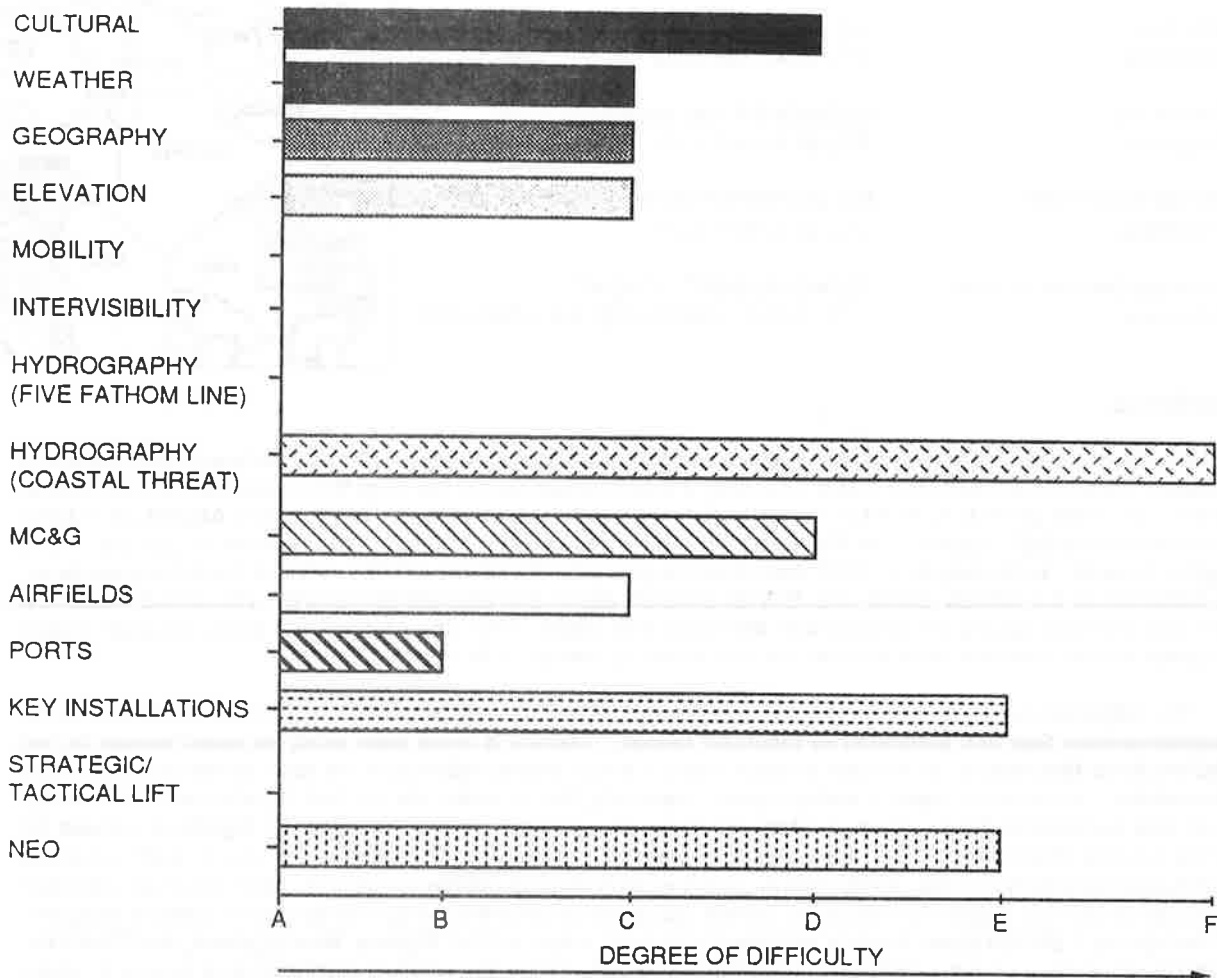


Algeria - 1

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ALGERIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Algeria

- A leading proponent of the Third World viewpoint.
- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

This country is the second largest state in Africa and has a Mediterranean coastline of 620 miles. Algeria defines its foreign policy as one of independence and nonalignment. It is frequently a leading proponent of the Third World viewpoint in international affairs. In recent years, U.S. relations with Algeria have improved and can now be characterized as good. The U.S. and Algeria are trading partners and the U.S. imports primarily hydrocarbons, consisting of crude oil, gas condensates, and refined products. Over 300 U.S. citizens live there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	426	2,144	-	2,570	316	4 1	5	Medium

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General Ground OOB

- Second largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	T-72	Bloc	120	8	228	E

Ground OOB consists of 120,000 troops of which 70,000 are conscripts. There is a military college for officers and a technical school for NCOs at **Blida**. Soviet advisors assist with operational training. Tanks: PT-76, T-34, T-54, T-55, T-62, T-72; Artillery: D-30, D-44, FROG SSM, ISU-152, M-30, M-1931, M-1937, M-1938, M-1942, M-1974.

General Air OOB

- Air OOB is the largest in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Early Smart	Bloc	12	8	150	E

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-25; Close Air: Il-28, Magister, Mi-24, Su-7, Su-20; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-8, SA-9, and SA-13 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

- Second largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	7	8	145	E

Ships: 3 Frigates and 4 Corvettes with ASUW/Air/ASW capabilities; SSMs: SS-N-2A; Patrol Craft: 9 Fast Attack Craft (Ex-Soviet) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 9 Fast Attack Craft-Gun; 1 Coastal Patrol Craft (Ex-Soviet).

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Arabic (Berber, French)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a significant cultural difference between **Algeria** and the **U.S.**

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Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
39-82	61	30	Mixed

Algeria's weather is irregular from year to year, but in the north, the summers are usually hot with little rainfall. Winter rains begin in the north in October. Frost and snow are rare except on the highest slopes of the **Tellian Atlas Mountains**. Dust and sandstorms occur most frequently between February and May.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

The terrain consists of three zones roughly parallel to the **Mediterranean Sea** and divided by mountain ranges. The first is a relatively fertile coastal plain backed by the **Tellian Atlas Mountains**. Second there is a high plateau region backed by the **Saharan Atlas Mountains**. The third zone is desert. About 80 percent of the land is desert, wasteland, and mountains.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Algeria** is generally well suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Approximately two-thirds of **Algeria**, primarily the desert region, is suitable for both wheeled and tracked movement. Elsewhere most tracked movement would be precluded by mountains, steep slopes, rough surfaces, and rugged hills.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Optimum, with line of sight distances normally exceeding 2,000 meters in at least half the country.

In about 50 percent of **Algeria**, mainly the desert region, line of sight distances would exceed 2,000 meters. Other parts of the country would be more limited in visibility due to mountains, rugged hills, and other rough terrain.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
52069	1,000	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
FROG SSM	70,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail.	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 scale map coverage is limited to the coastal areas surrounding **Algiers, Mostaganem, and Tlemcen.**

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-141B aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
11	10 C-141B 1 C-130	4/7	>5/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Ain Oussera	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Bechar (Leger)	C-141B, C-130	Daylight only.
El Mellah (Annaba)	C-141B, C-130	-
Hovari/Boumediene (Algiers)	C-141B, C-130	-
Laghvat	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Noumerate (Ghardaia)	C-141B, C-130	-
Ouargla	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Reggani	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Tafaraoui (Oran)	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Tamanrasset	C-141B, C-130	-
Tindouf	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

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Ports

- Good port facilities to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Annaba	Medium	36-40/66-70	31-35	Yes
Skikda	Small	Over 76/Over 76	46-50	Yes
Bejaia	Small	41-45/31-35	41-45	Yes
Alger	Large	71-75/46-50	31-35	Yes
Mostaganem	Small	26-30/46-50	26-30	Yes
Arzew	Small	31-35/46-50	31-35	Yes
Oran	Large	Over 76/36-40	41-45	Yes

Key Installations

Oil fields are located in the area of **Hassi Messaoud-Haoud el Hamra** in the northeastern part of the **Sahara** and along the **Libyan** border at **Zarzaitine** and **Edjeleh** in the **Pallignac** basin. Other smaller fields are found at **Nezla**, **Houad Beraocii**, **Ouargla**, **Messdar**, **El Borma**, **Hassi Keskessa**, and **Guellala**. The newest fields are located at **Touat** in **Adrar**, **Moukhag El Kebach** in **El Hadjira**, and at **Rhourd Chegga**, northeast of the **Hassi Messaoud** field.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Tunis	- Telecomm is above African average - 22 Radio stations - 14 TV stations - 3 Satellite stations	17,700 km	2,115 km	3	4	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic ARG** with its embarked **MEU**, which normally operates in the **Mediterranean Sea**, could reach **Algeria** in less than two days. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Algeria** would not be exceptionally difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
38	316	2 (Algiers)	E

Note: In **Algeria**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

ANGOLA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG II MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 484-8095
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//J-2// STU-III AV 430-8003
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D// STU-III AV 243-4377
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-6// STU-III AV 243-0597

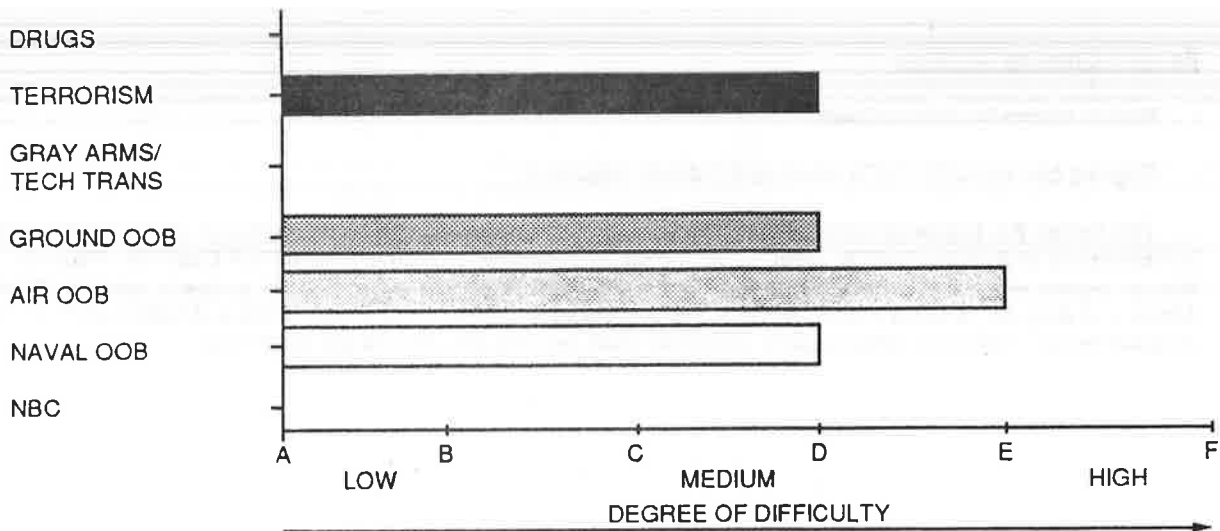


SUMMARY

Angola has, in recent years, been characterized by intensification of the civil war, its involvement in regional conflicts, and turmoil within the government. Although the regime in power maintains close links with Cuba and the Soviet Union, it has begun to seek better relations with the U.S. and the moderate African states. However, conflict continues on a sporadic basis primarily with insurgent forces. The U.S. has supported the insurgents against the communist Government in Luanda but believes that Angola must solve its problems without external interference. Although Angola is the third largest trading partner of the U.S. in sub-Saharan Africa, overall U.S. equity is low. Main U.S. interests involve Angolan petroleum. Angola provides a support base for an insurgent group, the African National Congress, which operates in South Africa and uses terrorist tactics against civilians and government officials. Within the region, Angola maintains the third largest air force, and the fourth largest army and navy. Most military equipment is obtained from the Soviet Union. Technical military training and assistance has been provided by Cuban, Soviet, and German advisors.

Located on the southwest coast of Africa, Angola is about twice the size of Texas. It consists of a narrow coastal plain which joins plateau and highland regions. There is a large desert in the south and significant jungle surrounding the enclave of Cabinda on the northwest coast. Other than on the coastal plains, Angola is poorly suited for cross-country movement of vehicles. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is normally limited to less than 1,000 meters in about two-thirds of the country. While NGF ships are able to approach the coast to provide support for operations ashore they would be out-ranged by Angolan coastal defense weapons. Coverage of the country by 1:50,000 scale maps is not available. Although port facilities are quite satisfactory there are no airfields that can receive C-5 aircraft. Key installations include oil fields. The Atlantic ARG operating in the Mediterranean would require in excess of six days to reach Angola.

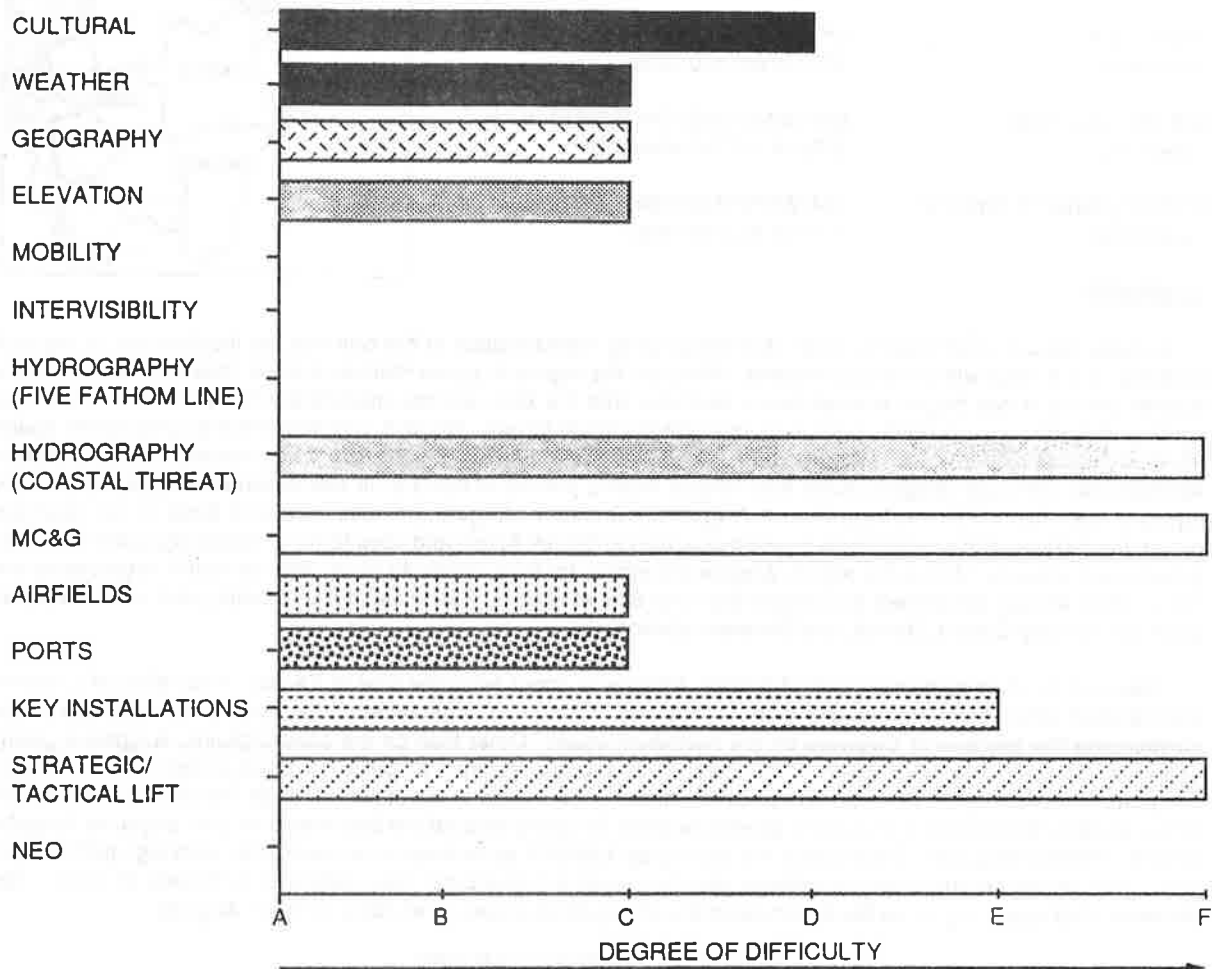
ANGOLA - THREAT SUMMARY



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ANGOLA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Marxist regime backed by **Cuba**.
- Ongoing civil war with UNITA rebels and Cabinda dissidents.

This former **Portuguese** colony continues to wage its own civil war with the National Union for the Total Independence of **Angola** (UNITA) rebel group and some remaining dissidents in its oil-rich **Cabinda** Province. A Marxist regime with backing from **Cuba** controls the capital, **Luanda**. There has been progress between **South Africa** and **Angola** to settle matters in **Namibia** and possibly **Cabinda** but probably not in **Angola** itself, for the antigovernment UNITA movement seems well entrenched, with the country virtually partitioned.

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U.S. Equities in Angola

- Overall U.S. equity is high.

Although the **Angolan** Government maintains close links with the **Soviet Union** and the **Eastern** bloc, in recent years it has sought better relations with the **West** and the moderate **African** states. However, conflict continues with **South Africa** over independence for **Namibia** and internally with insurgent forces. The **U.S.** supports the insurgents against the Communist Government but believes **Angola** must solve its problems without outside interference. **Angola** is the third largest trading partner of the **U.S.** in sub-**Saharan Africa**. The primary **U.S.** import from **Angola** is petroleum. **U.S.** investment in **Angola** is centered on the petroleum sector.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						Rating	Rating		
251	87	729	-	1,067	-	3	0	3	Low

Terrorism

- **Angola** provides a support base for insurgents employing terrorist tactics in **South Africa**.

Angola provides a support base and installations for the **African National Congress (ANC)** which carries out guerrilla operations against **South Africa**. While chiefly a political and insurgent organization, in recent years it has turned to urban terrorism. The **ANC** has reportedly bombed energy and transportation targets, government officials, security targets, and recently civilians.

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General Ground OOB

- Fourth largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-62	Bloc	50	6	186	D

Ground OOB consists of 36,000 personnel of which 24,000 are conscripts. There is an acute shortage of personnel with technical training. Training assistance is provided by **Cuban, Soviet, and East German** advisors. Tanks: PT-76, T-34, T-54, T-55, T-62; Artillery: 122 mm, 130 mm, 152 mm, SU-100 SP.

General Air OOB

- Third largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Early Smart	Bloc	2	6	138	E

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-21, MiG-23; Close Air: Mi-24, Su-22; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, SA-7, SA-8, SA-9, SA-13, SA-14, and SA-16 SAMs and AA guns, plus supporting air surveillance radars and command and control facilities. Over 20 radars are reported operational in **Angola**. These sites use a variety of **Soviet** surveillance and search radars including Tall King, Spoon Rest, Bar Lock, Flat Face, Squat Eye, and Side Net systems. The sites reportedly provide integrated coverage up to 20,000 feet.

General Naval OOB

- Fourth largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	Bloc	Bloc	2	6	118	D

Ships: none; SSMs: SS-N-2B; Patrol Craft: 6 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-**Soviet**) with SSMs, guns, and radars; 4 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo (Ex-**Soviet**); 4 Large Patrol Craft (Ex-**Portuguese**); 11 Coastal Patrol Craft (5 Ex-**Soviet**, 6 Ex-**Portuguese**).

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Portuguese (Bantu)
Primary religion - Catholic

There is a moderate cultural difference between **Angola** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
71-81	77	13	Dry/Hot

Angola's climate is diverse. The southern regions and the coastal plain up to **Luanda** are semiarid, particularly the desert in the southwest. The north has two seasons; from May to October it is dry and cool; during the November to April rainy season, it is extremely hot and humid.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

Angola consists of a plateau and upland regions with elevations to about 6,000 feet rising from a narrow coastal strip. There is also a desert in the south and a tropical rain forest covering the enclave of **Cabinda** on the northwest coast.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Angola is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Conditions for tracked and wheeled movement are best on the coastal plains and in areas of moderate relief and low vegetation. Approximately two-thirds of Angola offers poor to unsuitable terrain for the movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles. In these areas, movement is restricted by escarpments, forest areas, and savanna.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances normally limited to less than 1,000 meters in about two-thirds of the country.

About two-thirds of Angola presents terrain conditions which limit line of sight distances to less than 1,000 meters. These areas are characterized by escarpments, forest areas, and savanna. Only on the coastal plains and in areas of moderate relief and low vegetation would direct visibility exceed 1,000 meters.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
57260/57262	1,500	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
130 mm M-46	27,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage for **Angola** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
11	4 C-141B 6 C-130 1 Inactive C-130	1/10	>5/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Benguela	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Cabinda	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Cuito Cuanavale	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Huambo	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Luanda/4 de Fevereiro	C-141B, C-130	-
Luena (Luso)	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Malanje	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Menvague East	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Negage	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Saurimo	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Wako Kungo	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Inactive.

Ports

- Good port facilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Luanda	Small	Over 76/Over 76	31-35	Yes
Lobito	Small	Over 76/Over 76	31-35	Yes
Mocamedes	Small	Over 76/31-35	51-55	Yes

Key Installations

Oil fields are found in the **Cuanza River** basin, and along the coast at **Tobias** (about 120 kilometers south of **Luanda** and in the **Cabinda** Enclave.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
None	- Fair telecomm - 2 Satellite stations - 29 Radio stations - 2 TV stations	73,828 km	3,075 km	3	11	- Crude oil	Yes	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic ARG** with its embarked **MEU** which normally operates in the **Mediterranean Sea** would require in excess of six days to reach **Angola**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Angola** would not be difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
0	0	2 (Luanda)	A

Note: In **Angola**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

DJIBOUTI

MEF G-2: CG II MEF//G-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 484-8095

Theater J-2: USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//J-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 430-8003

DIA DB Desk Code: DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D//
Telephone: STU-III AV 243-4377

Embassy Defense Attache: USDAO SANAA YE//DATT//
Telephone: 967-2-271-950 THRU 958, EXT 218/219



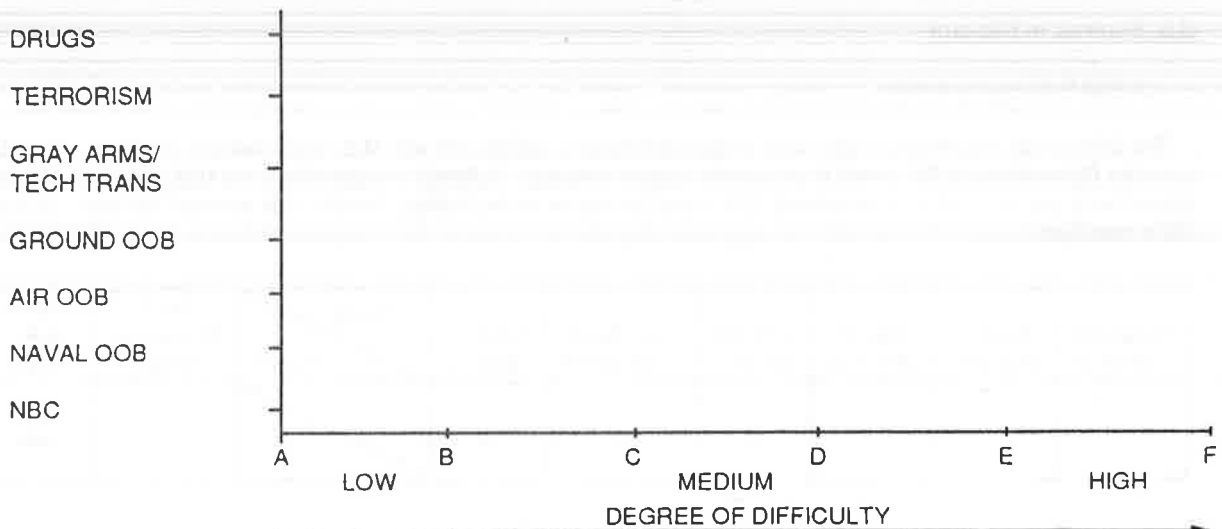
NOTE: DATT FOR YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC IS ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI.

SUMMARY

The Republic of **Djibouti** is located in northeast **Africa** on the **Gulf of Aden**. The **Djiboutian** Government generally adapts positions consistent with **U.S.** and **Western** interests. Overall **U.S.** equity in **Djibouti** is low. The **U.S.** provides the country about \$3 million in economic assistance annually and **Djibouti** has permitted the **U.S.** Navy access to its seaport and airport. The **Djiboutian** army is very small with about 2,870 volunteers and its air force and navy are practically negligible. A **French** garrison is based at **Djibouti** and provides the country's primary defense as well as training for the small military force.

With the Arabic language and Islamic religion, the culture of **Djibouti** is much different from that of the **U.S.** The climate is hot and humid with little rainfall. The country's topography is divided into three regions: the coastal plain; mountains further inland; and a plateau behind the mountains. Most of the terrain is bare, dry, and desolate, marked by sharp cliffs, deep ravines, burning desert sands, and thorny shrubs. About two-thirds of the country is suitable for cross-country movement of vehicles. In over one-half of **Djibouti** the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would normally be greater than 2,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions would not constrain **NGF** support and the 5 inch gun employed by most **U.S.** Navy platforms would have the range advantage over **Djiboutian** coastal defense weapons. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is limited to the northern-most corner of **Djibouti**. There is one airfield available which can receive C-141B aircraft and one major port with moderate capabilities to accommodate strategic sealift. **Djibouti** has no industrial facilities and few key installations outside the port and airfield. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked **MEU** could reach **Djibouti** in between two to four days. With few potential evacuees and the probable evacuation site (**Djibouti** city) on the coast, **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in this country would not be difficult.

DJIBOUTI - THREAT SUMMARY

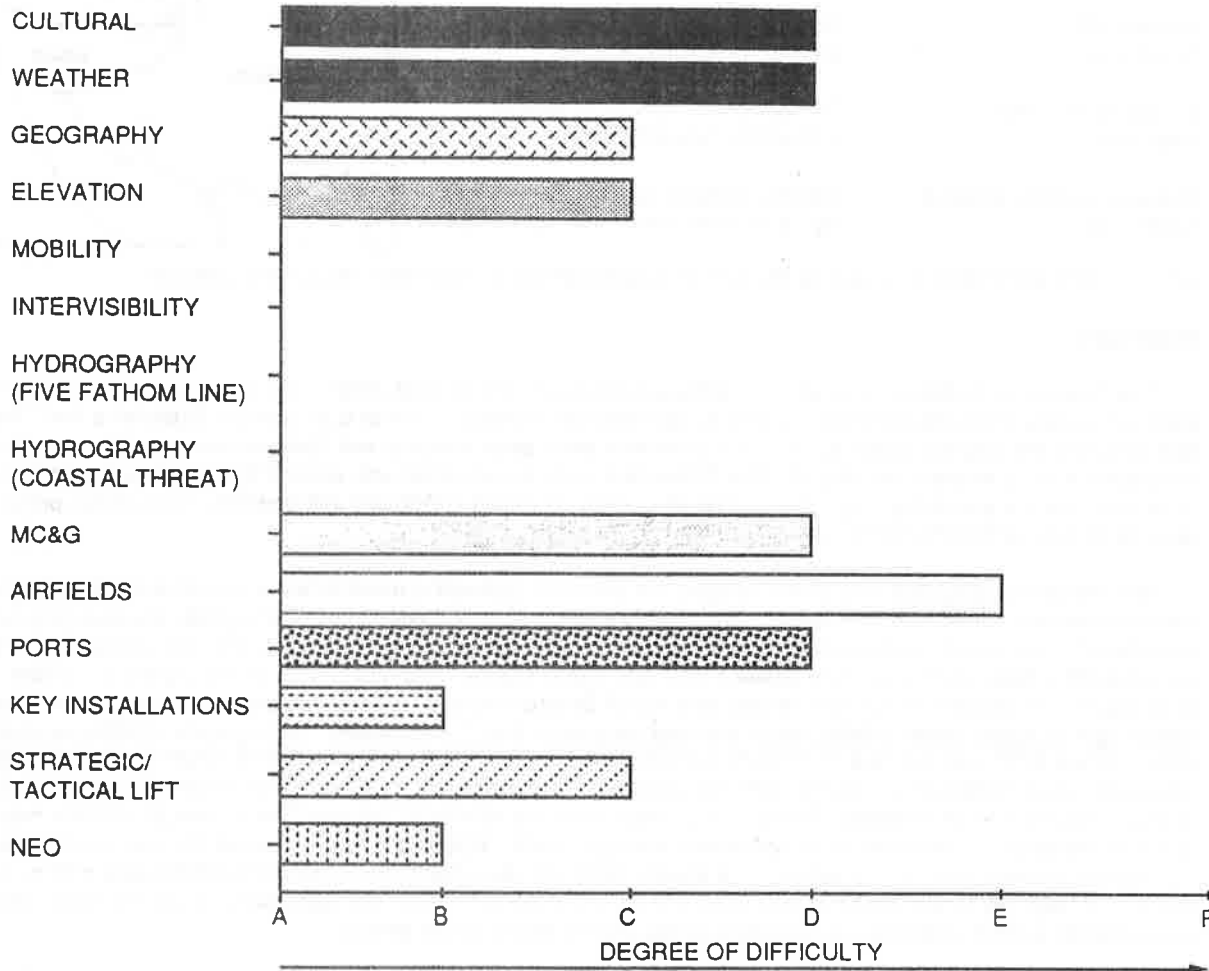


Djibouti - 1

11-49

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DJIBOUTI - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Djibouti

- Overall U.S. equity is high.

The Djiboutian Government generally adapts positions in consonant with U.S. and Western interests. The U.S. provides Djibouti about \$3 million in economic support annually. Djibouti has permitted the U.S. Navy access to its seaport and airport, and with increased U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean, that access has become even more important.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	3	3	15	1 1	2	Low

General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	None	Mortars	3	1	54	A

Ground OOB consists of 2,870 volunteers. A French garrison is based in Djibouti and provides the country's primary defense as well as training for the small force structure. Tanks: none; Artillery: 81 mm mortars.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Props	None	None	Negligible	1	11	A

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Sm Gun Boats	Negligible	1	31	A

Ships: none; SSMS: none; Patrol Craft: 3 Small Coastal Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Arabic (Somali, Afar, French)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a significant cultural difference between Djibouti and the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
77-95	75	5	Dry/Hot

The climate of Djibouti is torrid, and rainfall is sparse and erratic. From May to October during the monsoon temperatures can reach 113 degrees Fahrenheit. Humidity is high all year and the area is prone to earthquakes.

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General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

Djibouti is situated in northeast Africa on the Gulf of Aden. The country has three regions: the coastal plain; mountains further inland; and a plateau behind the mountains. The land is bare, dry, and desolate, marked by sharp cliffs, deep ravines, burning sands, and thorny shrubs.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Djibouti is generally suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles in about two-thirds of the country.

In approximately two-thirds of Djibouti cross-country movement is feasible. Over the remaining third of the country, tracked and wheeled movement would be severely restricted due to steep slopes, steep-sided valleys, and seasonal flooding.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Optimum, with line of sight distances normally exceeding 2,000 meters in over half the country.

Over half of Djibouti is bare, dry, and desolate and suitable to accommodate line of sight distances exceeding 2,000 meters. Other areas of the country are more limited by mountain slopes, and steep-sided valleys.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
62093/62094	1,830	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
81 mm Mortar	4,595	U.S. NGF Advantage

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MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

Just the northern-most corner of **Djibouti** on the coast has coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps.

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-141B aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
1	1 C-141B	1/0	1/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Djibouti/Amboali	C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- One major port with moderate capabilities to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Djibouti	Small	36-40/51-55	31-35	Yes

Key Installations

Djibouti has no industry and few modern facilities. **Djibouti's** railroad links the country's harbor area with **Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Djibouti	- Fair urban telecomm - 3 Radio stations - 2 TV stations - 2 Satellite stations	2,800 km	97 km	1	1	None	None	None

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Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU could reach **Djibouti** in two to four days. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Djibouti** would not be difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
22	15	2 (Djibouti)	B

Note: In **Djibouti**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- OOB (Ground, Air, Naval)
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

ETHIOPIA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG II MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 484-8095
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//J-2// STU-III AV 430-8003
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D// STU-III AV 243-4377
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-6// STU-III AV 243-0597

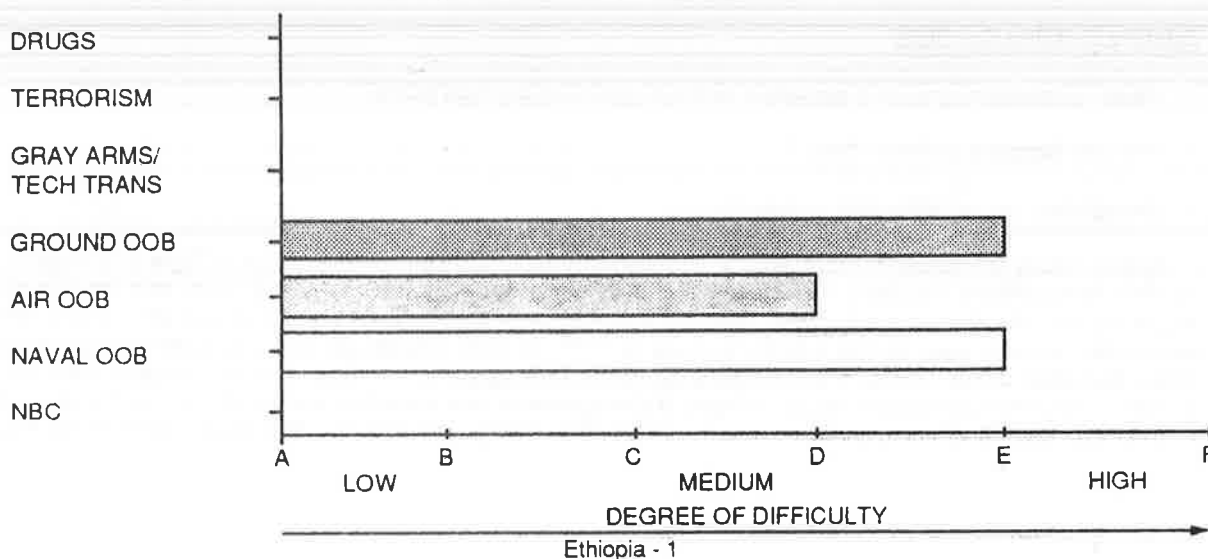


SUMMARY

Located on the **Horn of Africa**, **Ethiopia** is bordered in the northeast by the **Red Sea**. About ten insurgent movements are active within the country ranging from separatists to royalists. The Eritrean guerrillas in the north have been the most active. In recent years drought has caused wide spread starvation and death. Overall U.S. equity in **Ethiopia** is low. While in the past the U.S. has provided **Ethiopia** with significant amounts of humanitarian aid, relations between the two countries has been poor due to differences over **Ethiopian** foreign policies and human rights. **Ethiopia** has one of the largest armed forces on the **African** Continent. Since the war with **Somalia** in 1977 and 1978, the army has grown to about 250,000 troops. The U.S. was **Ethiopia's** major arms supplier until 1977 when the country began receiving massive arms shipments from the **Soviet Union**, and incurred a debt estimated at over \$3.5 billion. The **Ethiopian** military has been engaged recently on two fronts: in the north against the Eritrean and Tegreran insurgent groups and in the east and southeast against ethnic **Somali** guerrillas.

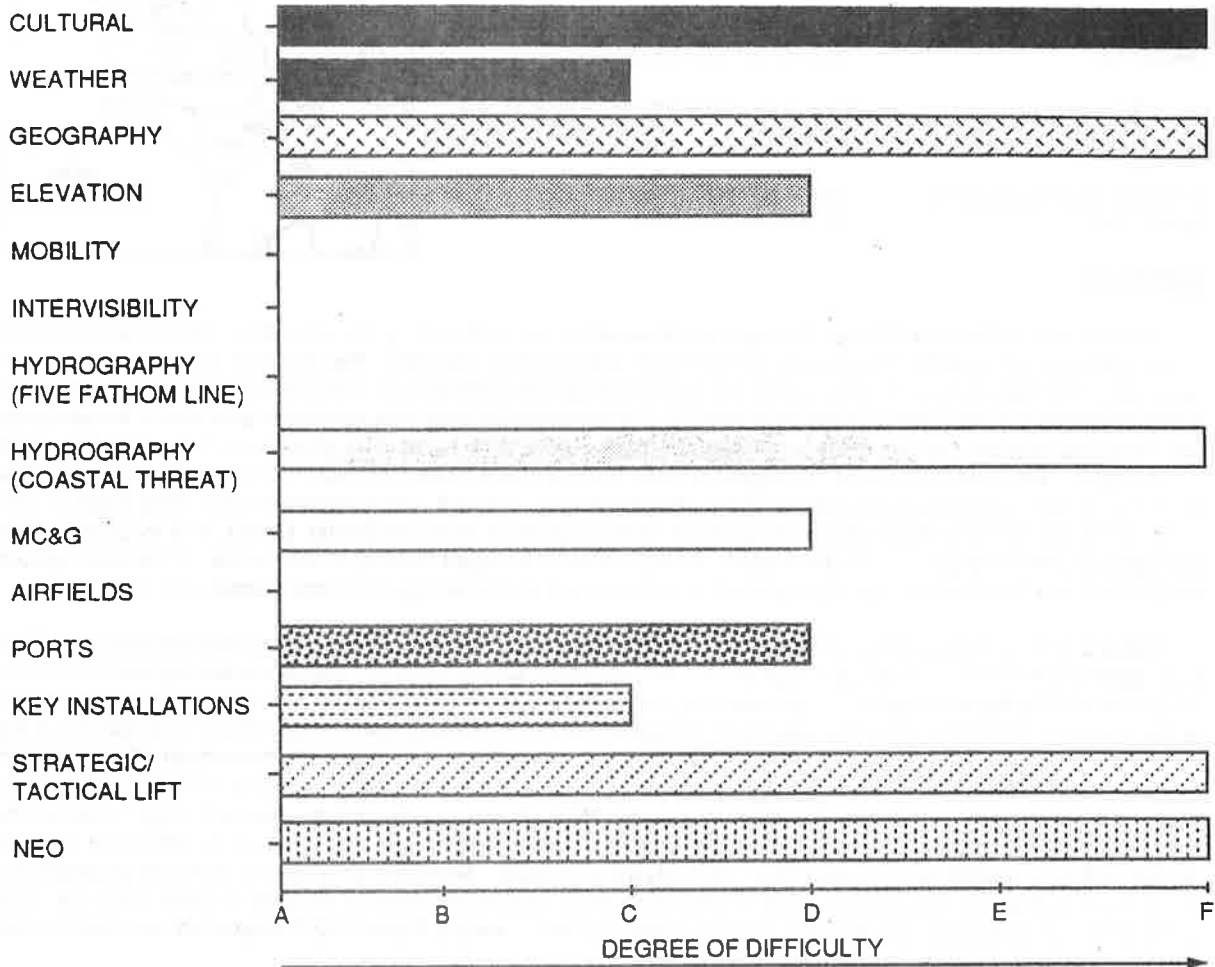
There are more than 40 different ethnic groups within **Ethiopia** and the culture is vastly different than that of the U.S. **Ethiopia's** terrain consists of a high central plateau mixed with mountains. Elevations are highest just before the **Great Rift Valley** which splits the plateau diagonally. The plateau has a number of rivers crossing it and slopes to the lowlands of the **Sudan** in the west and the **Somali** plains in the southeast. The climate is temperate in the highlands and hot in the lowlands. Over half of **Ethiopia** is suited for the cross-country movement of vehicles and average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) exceeds 2,000 meters in large portions of the country. Hydrographic conditions permit NGF ships to approach the coast and support operations ashore but would be out-gunned by **Ethiopian** coastal defense weapons. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is limited to **Addis Ababa**, and the port cities of **Missawa** and **Aseb**. Adequate airfields and ports are available but there are few other key installations. The **Pacific ARG** would require in excess of six days to reach **Ethiopia**. Due to the over 700 evacuees, and the 356 nautical miles distance to **Addis Ababa**, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

ETHIOPIA - THREAT SUMMARY



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ETHIOPIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- About 10 insurgent groups in existence. Eritrean guerrillas are most active.
- War with **Somalia** ended in 1988.
- Drought has caused starvation and death.

Approximately ten insurgent movements exist within **Ethiopia**, ranging from separatists in **Tigre** and **Gojjam**, to royalists, to separatists in **Eritrea** and **Ogaden**. The Government has been torn by bloody coups and tribal uprisings in part aided by the **Sudan** and **Somalia**. Ties with the **U.S.**, once a major arms and aid source deteriorated, while cooperation accords were signed with the **Soviets** in 1977. In 1978, **Soviet** advisors and **Cuban** troops helped defeat **Somalian** forces. **Ethiopia** and **Somalia** signed a peace agreement in 1988. A worldwide relief effort began in 1984 as an extended drought caused millions of **Ethiopians** to face starvation and death. In 1988, victories by **Eritrean** guerrillas forced the curtailment of the relief efforts by foreign aid workers in the drought-stricken regions.

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U.S. Equities in Ethiopia

- Overall **U.S.** equity is low.
- Occupies a strategic geopolitical location.
- About 700 **U.S.** citizens reside there.

Ethiopia occupies a strategic geopolitical position along the world's busiest shipping lanes and close to Arabian oil fields. Conflict and instability in this country have been due in large part to the presence of more than 40 different ethnic groups. **Ethiopia** is strongly backed by the **Soviet Union** and has one of the largest armed forces on the **African** continent with more than 250,000 troops.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						1	2		
1	-	-	-	1	700	1	2	3	Low

Ethiopia - 3

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General Ground OOB

- Largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-72	Bloc	250	8	398	E

Ground OOB consists of 250,000 conscripts. All citizens 18 to 50 perform six months training. There are reports of ethnic tensions in the army. Primary training is conducted by **Soviet** and **Cuban** advisors. Civil war is waged in many areas of the country. Tanks: T-34, T-54, T-55, T-62, T-72; Artillery: D-20, M-46, M-109, M-116.

General Air OOB

- Fourth largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Props	Bloc	4	8	132	D

Fighter Aircraft: MIG-17, MIG-21, MIG-23; Close Air: AT-28, Camberra B52, Mi-24; Air Defense: SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, and SA-7 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

- Third largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Bloc	Bloc	2	8	140	E

Ships: 2 Frigates (Ex-**Soviet**) with guns, torpedoes, antisubmarine mortars, depth charges, mines, countermeasures, and radars; 1 Patrol Ship with SSMs, guns, and radars; SSMs: SS-N-12, SS-N-2A; Patrol Craft: 7 Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-**Soviet**) with SSMs, guns, and radar; 2 Fast Attack Craft-Torpedo (Ex-**Soviet**); 1 Fast Attack Craft-Hydrofoil (Ex-**Soviet**); 3 Large Patrol Craft (2 Ex-**Soviet**); 6 Coastal Patrol Craft (2 Ex-**Soviet**).

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Amharic (Gallenija, Tingrinya, Arabic)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Ethiopia** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
47-88	36-47	4-80	Mixed

The climate in **Ethiopia** is temperate in the highlands and hot in the lowlands. Rain occurs during February and April and again from June to September.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

Ethiopia is located on the **Horn of Africa** and is bordered on the northeast by the **Red Sea**. The country has a high central plateau with some mountains. Elevations are highest just before the **Great Rift Valley** which splits the plateau diagonally. A number of rivers cross the plateau. The plateau gradually slopes to the lowlands of the **Sudan** in the west and the **Somali** plains to the southeast.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Over half of **Ethiopia** is generally suited to cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Over half of **Ethiopia**--the eastern and southern plains--is suitable for tracked vehicles, given the predominance of firm, open, dry surfaces. Restricted areas within this region can generally be bypassed. The central highlands offer poor conditions for cross-country tracked movement.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Optimum, with line of sight distances greater than 2,000 meters in much of the country.

Approximately half of **Ethiopia** consists of flat and open surface which would accommodate line of sight visibility beyond 2,000 meters. The remaining parts of the country, such as the central highlands, present intermittently broken terrain which would reduce these distances substantially.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
62110	8,050	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
130 mm M-46	27,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for **Addis Ababa**, **Missawa** on the **Red Sea**, and **Aseb** on the **Red Sea** near **Djibouti**.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
5	2 C-5 1 C-141B 2 C-130	2/3	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Aba Tenna Dejazmatah Yilm (Dire Dawa)	C-130	Taxiway narrow. Daylight only.
Bole International (Addis Ababa)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Harar Meda	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Makale	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Yohannes IV International (Asmara)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- Two major ports with moderate capabilities to accommodate strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Aseb	Small	36-40/41-45	31-35	Yes
Mitsiwa	Small	31-35/36-40	26-30	Yes

Key Installations

There are few key installations in **Ethiopia** other than the ports and airfields. There is lack of good roads particularly in the highlands and those roads available are in poor condition. A railroad connects **Addis Ababa** with the port of **Djibouti** on the coast.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Addis Ababa	- Adequate telecomm for government use - 4 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	44,300 km	992 km	2	5	None	None (oil refinery)	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach **Ethiopia**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 700 potential evacuees and the 356 nautical miles distance to the probable evacuation site (**Addis Ababa**), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
33	700	356 (Addis Ababa)	F

Note: In **Ethiopia**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

KENYA

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG II MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 484-8095

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

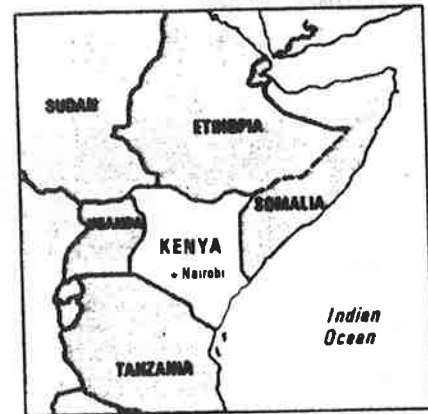
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STU-III AV 430-8003

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Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D//
STU-III AV 243-4377

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-6//
STU-III AV 243-0597

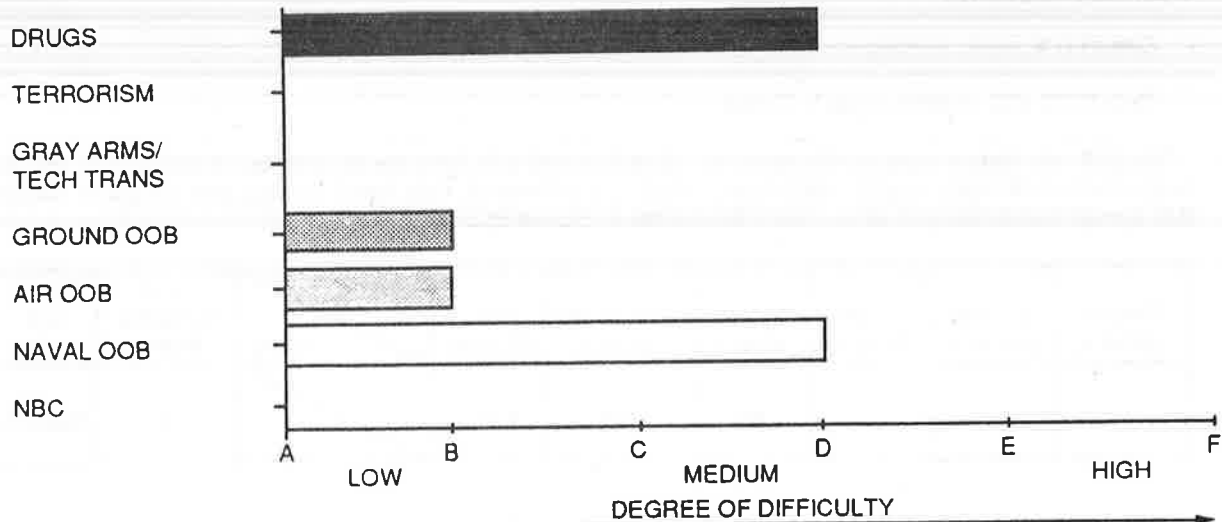


SUMMARY

Kenya is bounded by Somalia, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Uganda, Tanzania, and the Indian Ocean. The U.S. and Kenya maintain cordial relations, and overall U.S. equity is moderate. More than 140 U.S. firms are represented in Kenya and U.S. business interests amount to about \$350 million. Over 9,000 U.S. citizens reside in the country. Kenya has become a transit point for southwest Asian heroin enroute to west Africa, Europe, and the U.S. Use of heroin in Kenya is growing and small amounts of marijuana are grown and consumed locally. The military services are small, with a total strength of about 16,000 members. The army is the dominant service with about 13,000 personnel, followed by the air force, and navy. Although the Kenyan military has strong ties to the United Kingdom, Kenya also looks to the U.S., Canada, Israel, France, Germany, India, and Pakistan for military equipment and technical training.

Kenya's population is quite varied. Traditional herders, Arab Muslims, and cosmopolitan residents of Nairobi all contribute to the culture, which is different from that of the U.S. Kenya has a striking topographical diversity. In the west there is the Great Rift Valley, significant mountains such as Mount Kenya (17,040 feet), and high, sweeping plateaus. The northern three-fifths is arid, consisting mainly of semidesert. About 85 percent of the population and almost all of the economic activity is found in the southern two-fifths of the country. The climate on the coast and immediate interior is tropical, but becomes more temperate at the higher elevations. Much of Kenya is generally suited for cross-country movement of vehicles and the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) normally ranges between 1,000 and 2,000 meters. NGF platforms are limited by the hydrography in their ability to approach the coast and deliver support. A shortfall for ground operations is the absence of 1:50,000 scale map coverage. A major port and four airfields are available and key installations are situated in and around the principal cities. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require four to six days to reach Kenya. Due to the over 9,000 potential evacuees, and the 235 nautical miles distance to Nairobi, NEO conducted by a MEU would be difficult.

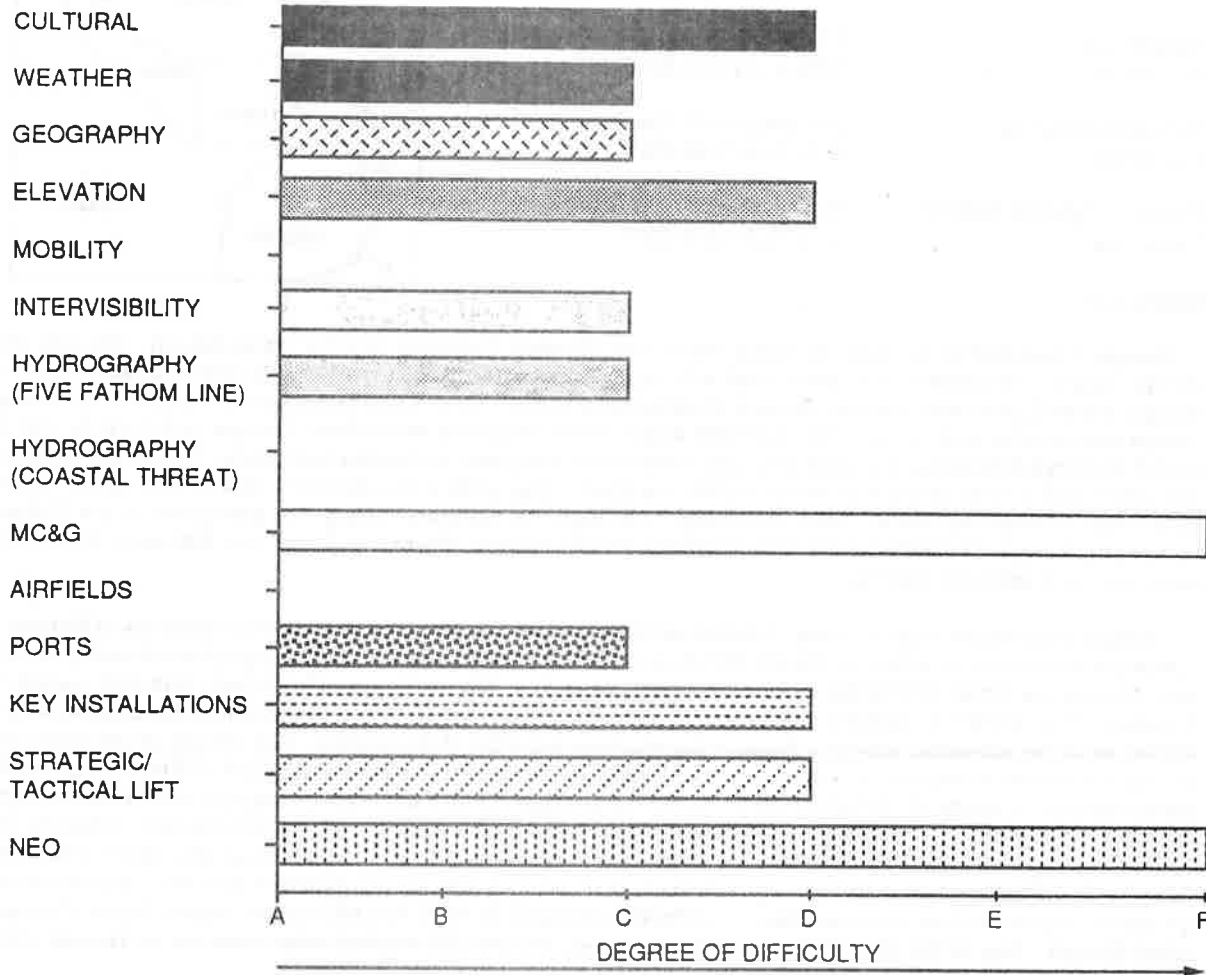
KENYA - THREAT SUMMARY



Kenya - 1

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KENYA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Kenya

- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.
- Over 9,000 U.S. citizens reside in Kenya.

The U.S. and Kenya enjoy cordial relations. More than 140 U.S. firms are represented in this country and U.S. business interests totals roughly \$350 million, primarily in commerce, light manufacturing, and the tourist industry. U.S. annual assistance from all sources to Kenya has amounted to about \$53 million.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
350	-	-	53	403	9,115	1 5	6	Medium

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Drug Threat

Drug Production	Drug Processing	Precursor Chemicals	Money Laundering	Transit Point
				X

Kenya is of increasing importance as a transit point for southwest **Asian** heroin enroute to west **Africa**, **Europe**, and the **U.S.** Local consumption of heroin is increasing. Small amounts of marijuana are cultivated and consumed locally.

Kenya - 3

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21-15

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	LAV	Howitzers	13	6	89	B

Ground OOB consists of 13,000 regular troops. **Kenya** has a mutual training program with the **U.K.** Up to five British battalions train in **Kenya** each year and provide instruction to the **Kenyan** army. Some **Kenyan** officers attend schools in the **U.K.** Tanks: Vickers Mk 3; Artillery: M-109.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Day/VFR Jets	Day Jet Atk	Early AAA	3	6	59	B

Fighter Aircraft: F-5E/F; Close Air: Hawk, Strikemaster; Air Defense: AA guns. **Kenya** is reportedly developing an air defense system which will integrate data from 4 ground air surveillance radars. **Kenya** may also be in the process of acquiring the Rapier SAM system.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	Counter-measures	ASUW/Anti-air	Negligible	6	96	D

Ships: none; SSMs: Otomat, Gabriel II; Patrol Craft: 3 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMs, guns, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; 5 Large Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Swahili (English, Arabic)
Primary religion - Protestant

There is a significant cultural difference between **Kenya** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
55-81	51	5-70	Mixed

On the coast and immediate interior, the climate is hot and humid. Elsewhere, due to the altitude, the weather is generally cool and invigorating. **Nairobi**, the capital, is temperate year round at an altitude of 5,400 feet. **Kenya** has two rainy seasons, from April to June, and from October to December.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

Kenya is a country of striking topographical variety. The northern three-fifths is arid, much of it semidesert, and inhabited only by nomadic tribes. About 85 percent of the population and almost all of the economic activity is located in the southern two-fifths of the country. In the west is the **Great Rift Valley**, joining significant mountains, and high, sweeping plateaus.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Most of **Kenya** is generally suited for cross-country vehicular movement.

Cross-country movement for tracked and wheeled vehicles is feasible throughout most of the country. In eastern **Kenya**, movement would be generally unrestricted and facilitate the movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles. In western and north central **Kenya**, vehicular movement would be limited due to isolated mountains, steep hills, and dissected areas.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Restricted, with line of sight distances ranging between 1,000 and 2,000 meters in over half of the country.

The northern part of **Kenya**, forming three-fifths of the country, is arid and of semidesert character. These conditions also apply in the southeast. The southwest consists of broken terrain and a high plateau where most of the population resides. The coastal regions have coconut trees, mangrove swamps, and rain forest while the vast hinterland has grass, low bushes, and scrub. It is estimated that line of sight visibility would range between 1,000 and 2,000 meters in over half of this country.

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
61210/61211	15,295	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
155 mm M-109	18,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage for **Kenya** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
4	2 C-5 2 C-141B	2/2	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Jomo Kenyatta International (Nairobi)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Laikipia Air Base (Nanyuki)	C-141B, C-130	- Daylight/VFR only.
Moi International (Port Reitz, Mombasa)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Nairobi/Eastleigh	C-141B, C-130	- Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- One major port with good capabilities is available to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Mombasa	Small	41-45/41-45	31-35	Yes

Key Installations

Kenya has some of the most well developed communication, transportation, and industrial facilities in Africa.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Nairobi	- One of the best telecomm systems in Africa - 15 Radio stations - 4 TV stations - 2 Satellite stations	64,590 km	2,040 km	1	4	- Refined products	None (oil refining)	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU could reach Kenya in between four to six days. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 9,000 potential evacuees, and the 235 nautical miles distance to the probable evacuation site (Nairobi), NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
200	9,115	235 (Nairobi)	F

Note: In Kenya, the following factors are of little significance:

- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

TAB 1

LIBERIA

MEF G-2:
Telephone:

CG II MEF//G-2//
STU-III AV 484-8095

Theater J-2:
Telephone:

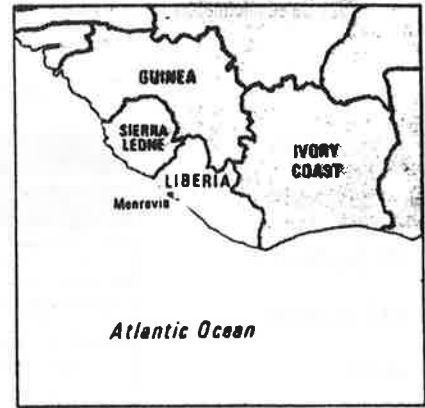
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STU-III AV 430-8003

DIA DB Desk Code:
Telephone:

DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D//
STU-III AV 243-4377

Embassy Defense Attache:
Telephone:

USDAO MONROVIA LI//DATT//
222991/5 EXT 240/241/243

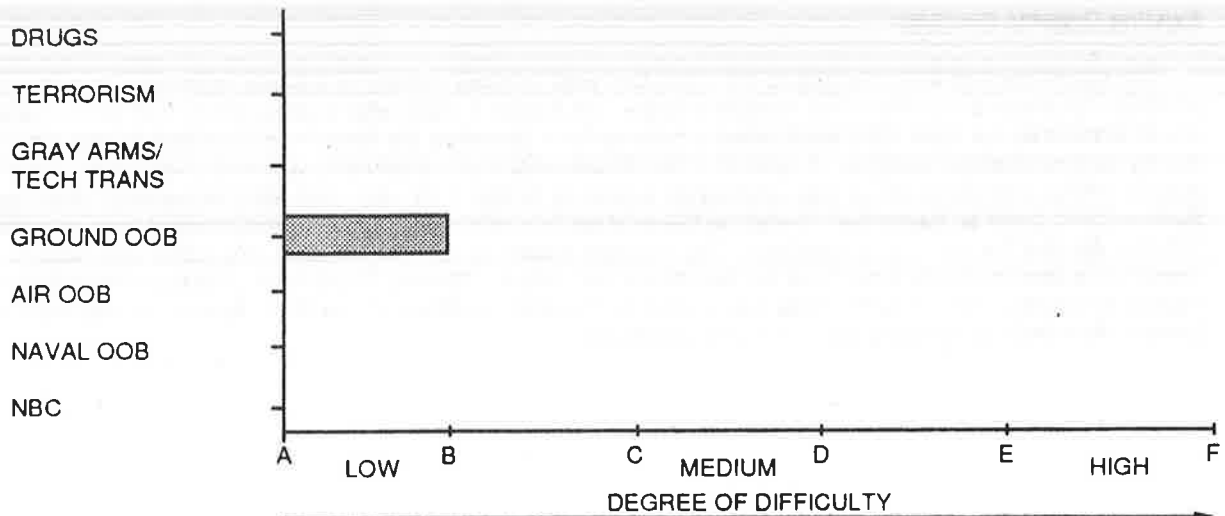


SUMMARY

The commitment of **U.S.** Marines to the crisis torn west **African** country of **Liberia** continues on with poor prospects for peace or stability in the foreseeable future. On August 5, 1990, after a long period afloat off the capital city of **Monrovia**, the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit (MEU) established a security force ashore at the **American** Embassy compound and nearby communications facilities and assisted in the evacuation of 1705 **Americans** and foreign nationals. The 22nd MEU was later relieved by the 26th MEU. President Samuel Doe's death on September 10 and the failure of the five-nation west **African** peacekeeping force to ameliorate the situation has caused chaos and disorder to continue. The civil war shows no promise of quick resolution, with reports of starvation in **Monrovia** and rebel leaders Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor both claiming to be president. **U.S.** equity in **Liberia** is moderate. For many years, the **U.S.** has been **Liberia's** primary trading partner and has provided the country with significant amounts of economic and military assistance. Until recently, up to 4,000 **U.S.** citizens resided in **Liberia**. The country has a small ground OOB, with about 5,300 troops and air and naval OOBs that are practically negligible. Most military equipment and training has been obtained from the **U.S.** The army services are all engaged in fighting the rebel groups in and around **Monrovia**.

The population of **Liberia** includes at least 16 distinct ethnic groups and descendents of emancipated slaves from the **U.S.** Ethnic unrest is a major cause of the present disorder. The culture of **Liberia** is quite different from that of the **U.S.** **Liberia** lies within the tropical rain forest and the climate is hot and humid year-round. The terrain consists of a coastal plain, rising to a rolling plateau and low mountains near the inland borders. The country is generally unsuited for tracked movement due to the dense vegetation and broken terrain. The average standoff distance for tracked movement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters mainly because of the ground cover and frequent heavy rainfall. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to the coastal area extending from **Monrovia** to **Buchanan**. Airfields and ports are available to receive strategic lift and other key installations include **U.S.** telecommunications facilities. The **Atlantic** ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach **Liberia**.

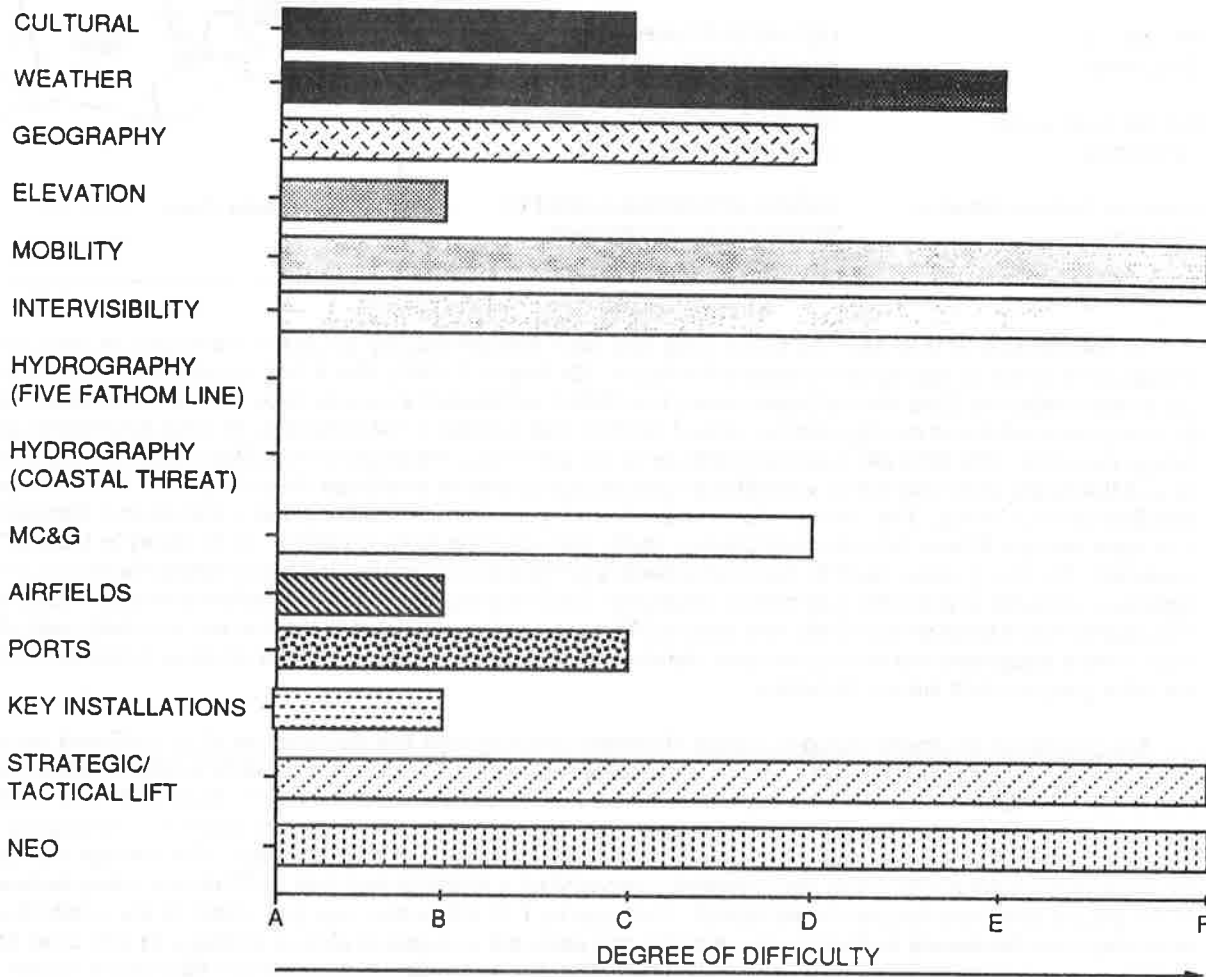
LIBERIA - THREAT SUMMARY



Liberia - 1

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LIBERIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

The commitment of U.S. Marines to the crisis-torn west African country of Liberia continues on with poor prospects for peace or stability in the immediate future. On August 5, 1990, after a long period afloat off the capital city of Monrovia, the 22nd MEU established a security force ashore at the American Embassy compound and nearby communications facilities. A total of 1,705 Americans and foreign nationals were evacuated. Later in August MARG 2-90 (22nd MEU) was relieved on station by MARG 3-90 (with 26th MEU embarked). President Samuel Doe's death on September 10 and the failure of the five-nation west African peacekeeping force to protect him has caused the civil war to continue. The situation shows no promise of quick resolution, with reports of starvation in Monrovia and rebel force leaders Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor each claiming to be president. Marine helicopters most recently have been used to transport members of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) to the city to assist in humanitarian aid.

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U.S. Equities in Liberia

- Overall U.S. equity is moderate.

The U.S. has provided substantial and longstanding support through AID, Peace Corps, and military assistance programs in Liberia. Additional U.S. support has come from private business, missionary, and educational organizations. The U.S. for many years has been Liberia's preeminent trading partner. Liberia is the site of important U.S. telecommunications facilities.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						1	4		
-	70	101	23	194	* 4,000	1	4	5	Medium

* Reduced considerably due to the civil war.

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	None	Howitzers	5	1	66	B

Ground OOB consists of 5,300 troops which are primarily volunteers with some conscripts. Training is generally poor. Tanks: none; Artillery: 75 mm pack howitzers, 105 mm.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
DC-3/Props	None	None	Negligible	1	11	A

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Sm Gun Boats	Negligible	1	31	A

Ships: none; SSMS: none; Patrol Craft: 6 Small Coastal Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (Tribal)
Primary religion - Traditional

The population of **Liberia** includes at least 16 distinct ethnic groups and descendents of emancipated slaves from the **U.S.** The present civil war is increasingly driven by ethnic hostilities. There is a fairly significant cultural difference between **Liberia** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
73-84	81	140	Wet/Hot

Liberia lies within the tropical rain forest belt and has distinct wet and dry seasons. Rainfall occurs mainly between April and November. The climate is generally hot and humid year-round.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

Liberia's terrain consists of a coastal plain rising to a rolling plateau, and low mountains near the inland borders.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Liberia is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The entire country is generally ill-suited for tracked movement due to lagoons, tidal creeks, and marshes along the coast and broken terrain, rivers, and thick ground cover inland.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances normally limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Line of sight distances in Liberia would be substantially less than 1,000 meters due to dense vegetation, low mountains, steep hills, and frequent heavy rainfall.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
51641/51642	3,220	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
105 mm M-101	11,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for the coastal area from **Monrovia** to **Buchanan**.

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
2	1 C-5 1 C-130	1/1	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Monrovia/Roberts International Monrovia/Spriggs Payne	C-5, C-141B, C-130 C-130	- Low runway WBC.

Ports

- Two major ports capable of accommodating strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Monrovia	Small	36-40/36-40	36-40	Yes
Buchanan	Small	41-45/41-45	41-45	Yes

Key Installations

Important U.S. telecommunications facilities are located in Liberia. Voice of America transmitters, which broadcast to the entire African Continent, and an Omega navigational station (one of seven such in the world) are situated near Monrovia. The 427-meter transmission tower is the tallest structure in Africa. There is a hydroelectric dam at Mount Coffee near Monrovia and a National Medical Center in the city which includes a 271-bed hospital.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Monrovia	- Radio relay network centered at Monrovia - 7 Radio stations - 5 TV stations - 1 Satellite station	7,764 km	480 km	2	2	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Atlantic ARG with its embarked MEU which normally operates in the Mediterranean Sea would require in excess of six days to reach Liberia. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the large number of potential evacuees (4,000) in Liberia, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would present numerous difficulties. (A total of 1,705 were recently evacuated successfully.)

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
136	4,000	2 (Monrovia)	F

Note: In Liberia, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- OOB (Air, Naval)
- NBC

MADAGASCAR

MEF G-2: CG II MEF//G-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 484-8095

Theater J-2: USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//J-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 430-8003

DIA DB Desk Code: DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D//
Telephone: STU-III AV 243-4377

Embassy Defense Attache: USDAO ANTANANARIVO MA//DATT//
Telephone: 21257 AND 20956, EXT 245/246/247

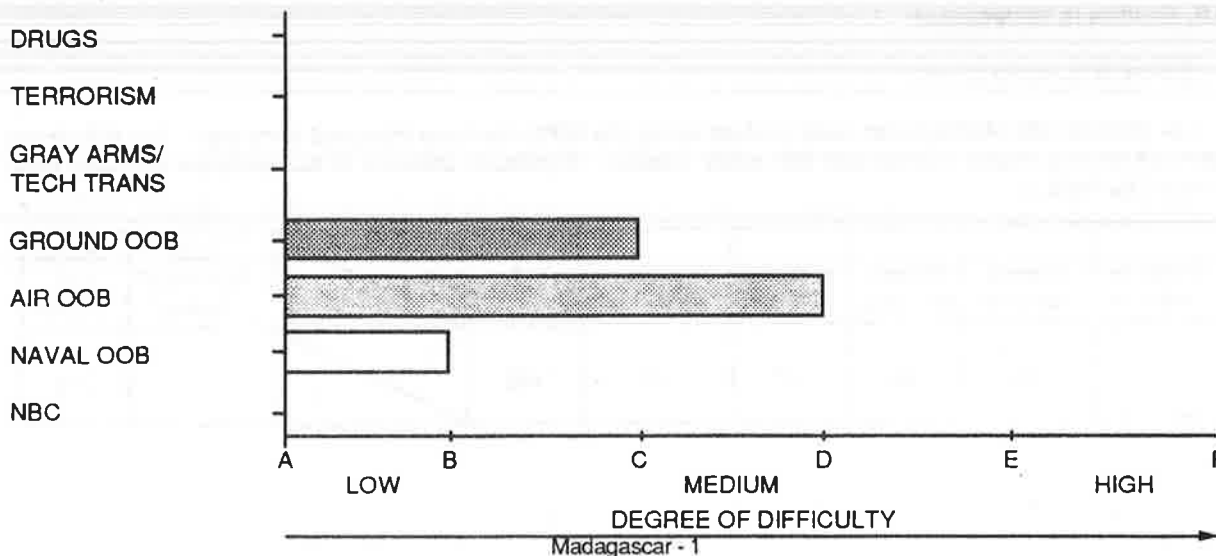


SUMMARY

Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, is located 250 miles off the southeast coast of Africa. U.S. equity in this country is low. Relations between the two suffered during the 1970's but have improved since then. The U.S. is Madagascar's second largest market and fifth major supplier. The country has potentially large oil deposits and U.S. oil companies have undertaken extensive exploratory drilling efforts. The Popular Armed Forces of Madagascar number about 22,000 personnel. A portion of the ground OOB has been designated the Intervention Force with the mission to deploy rapidly to areas of internal and external threat. Currently Madagascar relies heavily on the Soviet Union for military equipment and training. North Korea, France, and the U.S. also have military assistance programs with Madagascar. Reports indicate there have been Cuban trainers in the country.

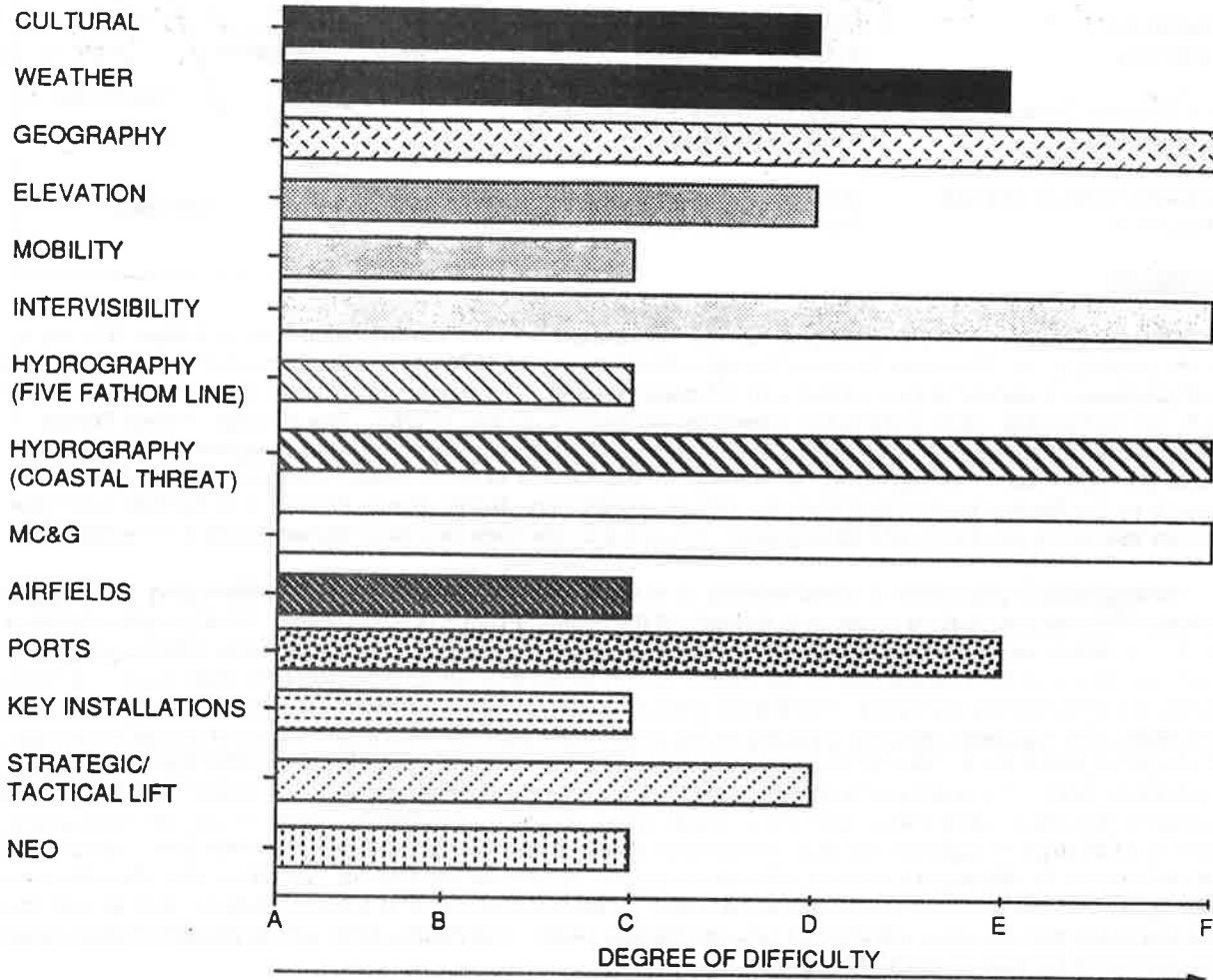
Madagascar's population is predominantly of mixed Asian and African origin. The Malagasy language of Malayo-Polynesian origin is understood throughout the island. French is also spoken. Most people practice a form of animism combined with ancestor worship as their religion. The culture of Madagascar differs significantly from that of the U.S. The climate of the coastal region is hot and humid throughout the year while it is more temperate in the central highlands. The island's interior consists of a high plateau averaging about 6,000 feet above sea level. The highlands descend gradually to the coast in the west but the transition is more abrupt in the east. The coastal plains are suitable for cross-country vehicular movement while this kind of mobility is precluded in the central highlands. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is normally limited to less than 1,000 meters due to the rough terrain and significant ground cover. While the hydrography permits NGF ships to approach the coast and provide limited support for operations ashore, their 5-inch guns would be out-ranged by Malagasy coastal defense weapons. A serious shortfall for ground combat operations in Madagascar is the absence of 1:50,000 scale maps. Airfields are available to accommodate C-141B aircraft, but the one major port has poor capability to receive strategic sealift. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require four to six days to reach Madagascar.

MADAGASCAR - THREAT SUMMARY



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MADAGASCAR - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Madagascar

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

U.S. relations with Madagascar were troubled during the 1970's but have improved since then. The U.S. is this country's second largest market and fifth major supplier. Significant amounts of humanitarian aid have been provided by the U.S.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating / Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	23	64	17	104	160	1 / 1	2	Low

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	LAV	Bloc	20	1	91	C

Ground OOB numbers 20,000 troops which are all conscripts. The **Soviets** have provided some technical training. Reports also indicate there have been small **Cuban** and **North Korean** training staffs in **Madagascar**. Arms are purchased mainly from the **U.S.S.R.** Tanks: PT-76; Artillery: D-30, M-46, ZIS-3.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	None	Bloc	1	1	102	D

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-17, MiG-21; Close Air: none; Air Defense: SA-9 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Lg Gun Boats	1	1	42	B

Ships: none; SSMs: none; Patrol Craft: 1 Large Patrol Craft; 5 Small Patrol Boats.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Malagasy (French)

Primary religion - Animists

There is a significant cultural difference between **Madagascar** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
55-80		55-112	Wet/Hot

The coastal region of **Madagascar** is tropical with a hot, humid climate throughout the year. The east coast receives heavier rainfall due to the trade winds and monsoons. There are periodic cyclones along the coasts. Southern **Madagascar** is arid but the climate in the central highlands is more temperate.

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General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
			X		

Madagascar, the world's fourth largest island, is located 250 miles off the southeast coast of **Africa**. The interior contains a high plateau averaging about 6,000 feet above sea level. The highlands descend gradually to the coast in the west but the transition is more abrupt in the east.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Some parts of **Madagascar** are suited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Cross-country tracked and vehicular movement is generally precluded due to the rugged terrain of the dominating central plateau. Movement is possible in the low lying areas spanning the east coast and throughout the broad coastal plains of the western plateau.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The terrain of **Madagascar** is generally described as a plateau, rising sharply from a narrow plain of the east coast and descending in a series of steps to the strip of rocks along the west coast. There is some evergreen forest on the eastern edge of the plateau. Most of the country is covered with savanna. Due to the rough terrain and ground cover, it is expected that line of sight distances would not exceed 1,000 meters.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
61420/61430	14,500	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
130 mm M-46	27,000	Threat Advantage

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MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage of **Madagascar** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-141B aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
6	6 C-141B	2/4	>5/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Antananarivo/Arivonimano	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Antananarivo/Ivato	C-141B, C-130	-
Antseranana/Andrakaka	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Mahajanga/Ambarovy	C-141B, C-130	-
Nosy-be/Fascene	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Toamasina	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- One port with poor capability to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Tamatave	Small	31-35/36-40	36-40	Yes

Madagascar - 5

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T13 2

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Key Installations

Madagascar has an underdeveloped infrastructure. Some parts of the country can be covered by rail. The road network is badly deteriorated and many areas are not accessible by ground vehicle.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Antananarivo	- Fair telecomm; above average in Africa - 11 Radio stations - 6 TV stations - 1 Satellite station	27,500 km	884 km	1	6	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU could reach **Madagascar** in between four to six days. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Madagascar** would not be very difficult.

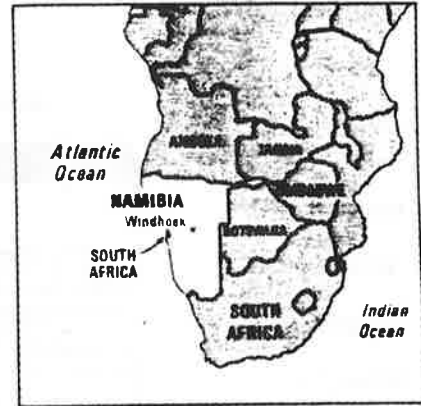
Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
33	160	87 (Antananarivo)	C

Note: In **Madagascar**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

NAMIBIA

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG II MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 484-8095
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//J-2// STU-III AV 430-8003
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D// STU-III AV 243-4377
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DAH-6// STU-III AV 243-0597

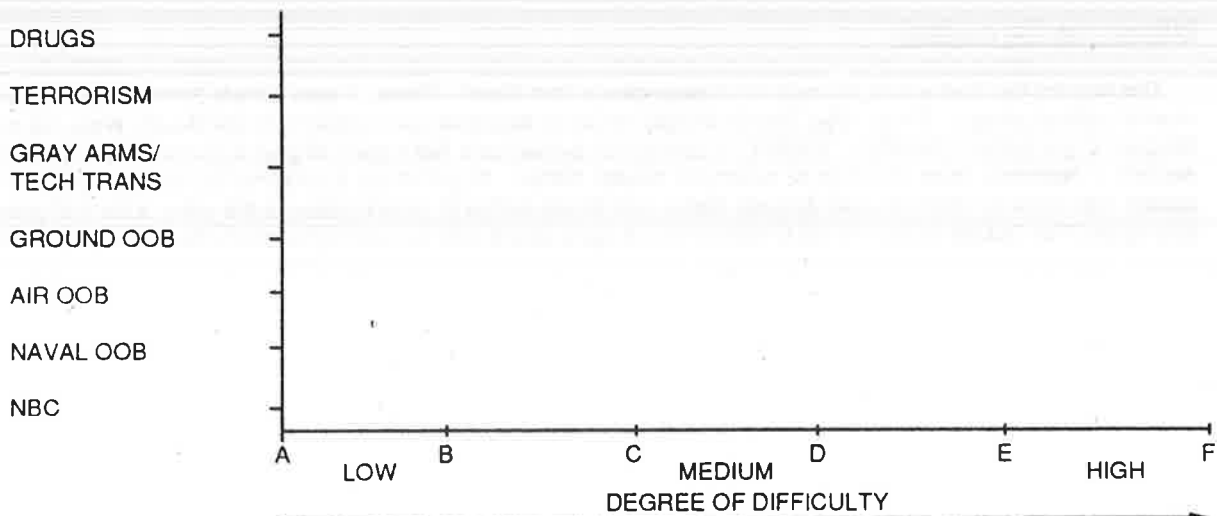


SUMMARY

Namibia, formerly known as **South West Africa**, was administered by **South Africa** for a number of years. When other **African** nations charged **South Africa** with exploiting **Namibia**, fighting broke out primarily between **South African** forces and the Marxist **South West Africa** People's Organization (SWAPO) supported by **Angola** and **Cuba**. In 1988, a U.S. mediated plan was agreed upon by **South Africa**, **Angola**, and **Cuba** which called for withdrawal of **Cuban** troops from **Angola** and black majority rule in **Namibia**. After free elections in 1989, **Namibia** became an independent nation in early 1990. Its president is the SWAPO guerrilla leader Sam Nujoma who apparently has dropped his Marxist rhetoric in favor of democratic ideals. The U.S. presently maintains no permanent deplomatic or consular representation in **Namibia** but U.S. Embassy officials in **South Africa** monitor developments in the country. **Namibia's** economy depends heavily on mining and ranching, with these resources concentrated in the hands of foreigners and the white minority. **Namibia** has no armed services, although now that it is independent it may soon establish some military capability.

With indigenous **Africans** of diverse ethnic origins and a minority white population, primarily **South African**, **British**, and **German**, the culture of **Namibia** is quite different from that of the U.S. The climate is mainly hot and dry. Periods of excessive winter drought alternate with short periods of heavy summer rainfall. Most of the country consists of a high plateau averaging about 3,600 feet above sea level. There is significant desert in both the coastal and inland regions. **Namibia** is generally unsuited for cross-country vehicular movement due to the broken terrain of the high plateau. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters in over 50 percent of the country. A problem for the conduct of ground operations in **Namibia** is the absence of 1:50,000 scale maps. One airfield is available at **Windhoek** to receive C-5 aircraft but the one major port at **Walvis Bay** has poor capability to accommodate strategic sealift. The **Atlantic ARG** with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach **Namibia**. NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in would be difficult due to the 142 nautical miles distance from the coast to **Windhoek**.

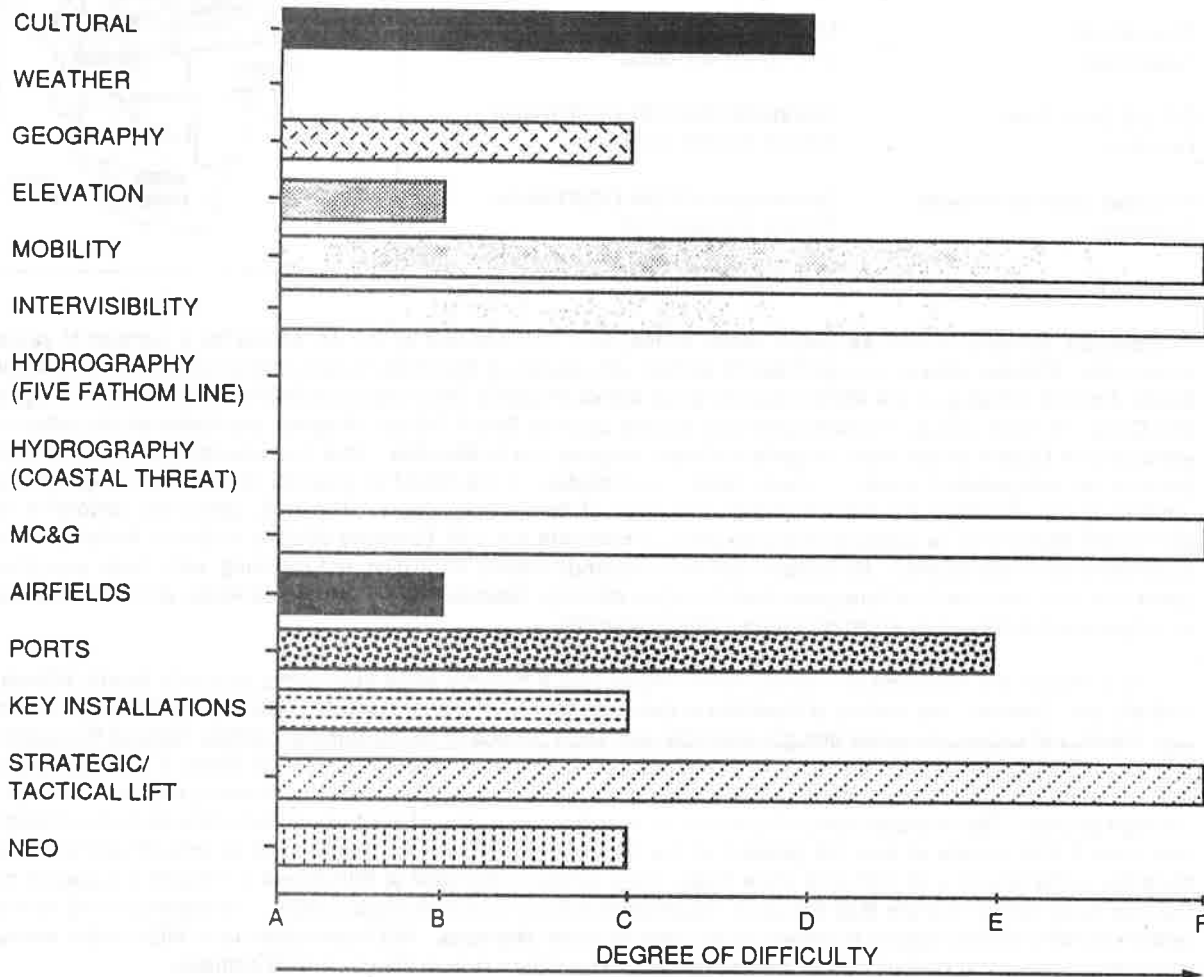
NAMIBIA - THREAT SUMMARY



Namibia - 1

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NAMIBIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

This country has had a long struggle for independence from **South Africa**. It also suffers from turmoil between internal political groups. Since 1984, **South African** forces in **Namibia** have battled with the **South West African** People's Organization (SWAPO). SWAPO is communist-backed and has stated its goal is to establish a people's republic in **Namibia**, then move on to overthrow **South Africa**. Negotiations sponsored by interested Western powers took place in 1988 between **Angola**, **Cuba**, and **South Africa** to secure peace in the area. Late that year, it was agreed that **Cuban** troops should withdraw from **Angola** and **South African** troops from **Namibia** by April 1989.

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U.S. Equities in Indonesia

- Overall **U.S.** equity is low.

The **U.S.** maintains no permanent diplomatic or consular representation in **Namibia**. **U.S.** Embassy officials in **South Africa** monitor developments in the country. **Namibia** currently depends on mining and ranching, with economic power concentrated in the hands of whites and foreigners. The country's new constitution forbids nationalization without fair compensation.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	-	-	-	-	0 0	0	Low

General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Namibia has no army, tanks, or artillery.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: none.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Ships: none; SSMs: none; Patrol Craft: none.

Namibia - 3

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Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Afrikaans (English, German)
Primary religion - Christian

There is a significant cultural difference between **Namibia** and the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
55-73	60	1-16	Dry/Warm

Namibia has a subtropical climate which is mainly hot and dry. Periods of excessive winter drought alternate with heavy summer rainfall.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

Most of **Namibia** consists of a high plateau averaging about 3,600 feet above sea level. A coastal desert strip extends from the **Orange River** in the south to the **Kunene River** in the north. This area is mainly uninhabited. The eastern part of the country is also primarily desert but provides some grazing ground.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Namibia** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Conditions for the cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles are poor to unsuited throughout most of **Namibia** primarily due to extensive desert areas and high plateau.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The topography of **Namibia** varies from coastal desert to semiarid high plateaus. Line of sight distances would be generally limited to less than 1,000 meters due to the broken terrain in over 50 percent of this country.

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Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
57380/57381	5,000	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
	0	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage of **Namibia** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
5	1 C-5 2 C-141B 2 C-130	2/3	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Grootfontein	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
J. G. H. Van der Wath (Keeetmanshoop)	C-141B, C-130	-
J. G. Strijdom (Windhoek)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Mpacha	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Ondangwa	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.

Namibia - 5

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Ports

- One port with poor capability to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Walvis Bay	Small	31-35/26-30	31-35	Yes

Key Installations

Relative to the size of its population, **Namibia** may have the most highly developed infrastructure in **Africa**. It has a fairly substantial road system of which about 10 percent is paved. Railroads connect major economic and population centers with the **South African** rail system.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
None	- Good urban/air rural telecomm - Radio relay connects major towns; wire extends elsewhere - 15 Radio stations - 3 TV stations	54,500 km	2,340 km	1	5	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic** ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach **Namibia**. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Namibia** would be difficult due to the 142 nautical miles distance to the probable evacuation site (**Windhoek**).

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
0	0	142 (Windhoek)	C

Note: In **Namibia**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- OOB (Ground, Air, Naval)
- NBC

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SOMALIA

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Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCEUR VAIHINGEN GE//J-2// STU-III AV 430-8003
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D// STU-III AV 243-4377
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO MOGADISHU SO//DATT// EMBASSY: 20812/3/4/5/6, EXT 204/206

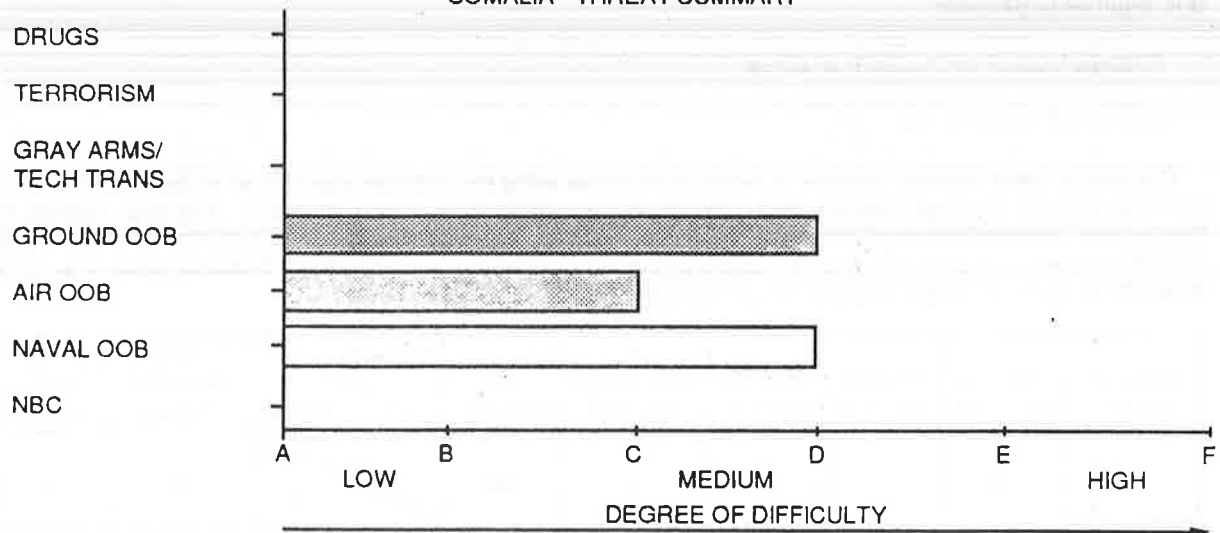


SUMMARY

Somalia is strategically located on the **Horn of Africa**, along the southern approaches to the **Red Sea** and the **Suez Canal**. **U.S.-Somalia** relations are currently excellent and **U.S.** equity is low. The **U.S.** Agency for International Development conducts a program of assistance within the country. The **U.S.** also provides relief to the numerous refugees in **Somalia** who are fleeing **Ethiopian** oppression in the **Ogaden** territory. Through a mutual agreement, **U.S.** forces are allowed access to **Somali** ports and airfields. **Somalia** has a modest size army of 61,300 troops and a small air force and navy. Most **Somali** military equipment was obtained from the **Soviet Union** between 1972 and 1977, half of which was lost during the 1977 **Ogaden** War, and much of the remainder is rapidly deteriorating. The **Somali** Government has turned to Western countries for new and modern weapon systems. Western aid has centered on small deliveries of defensive arms, training, and improved maintenance. The **P.R.C.**, **Egypt**, **Italy**, **Saudi Arabia**, and the **U.S.** have provided most of **Somalia's** recent military assistance. The **Somali** military has been faced with challenges from two separate insurgent groups which attack government facilities and benefit from foreign support.

Somalia's culture is quite different from that of the **U.S.** **Somalia** has a year-round hot climate, monsoon winds, and irregular rainfall with recurring droughts. **Somalia's** coast extends 1700 miles along the **Gulf of Aden** in the north and the **Indian Ocean** in the east. Northern **Somalia** is hilly, while the central, and southern areas are flat. **Somalia** is well suited for cross-country vehicular movement, and the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) normally exceeds 2,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions allow NGF platforms to approach the coast within range of targets ashore, but these platforms would be out-gunned by coastal defense weapons. A shortfall for combat operations in this country is the absence of 1:50,000 scale maps. More than one airfield is available to receive C-5 aircraft, but there are no ports capable of accommodating strategic sealift. The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach **Somalia**. NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would pose some difficulties due to the over 150 potential evacuees.

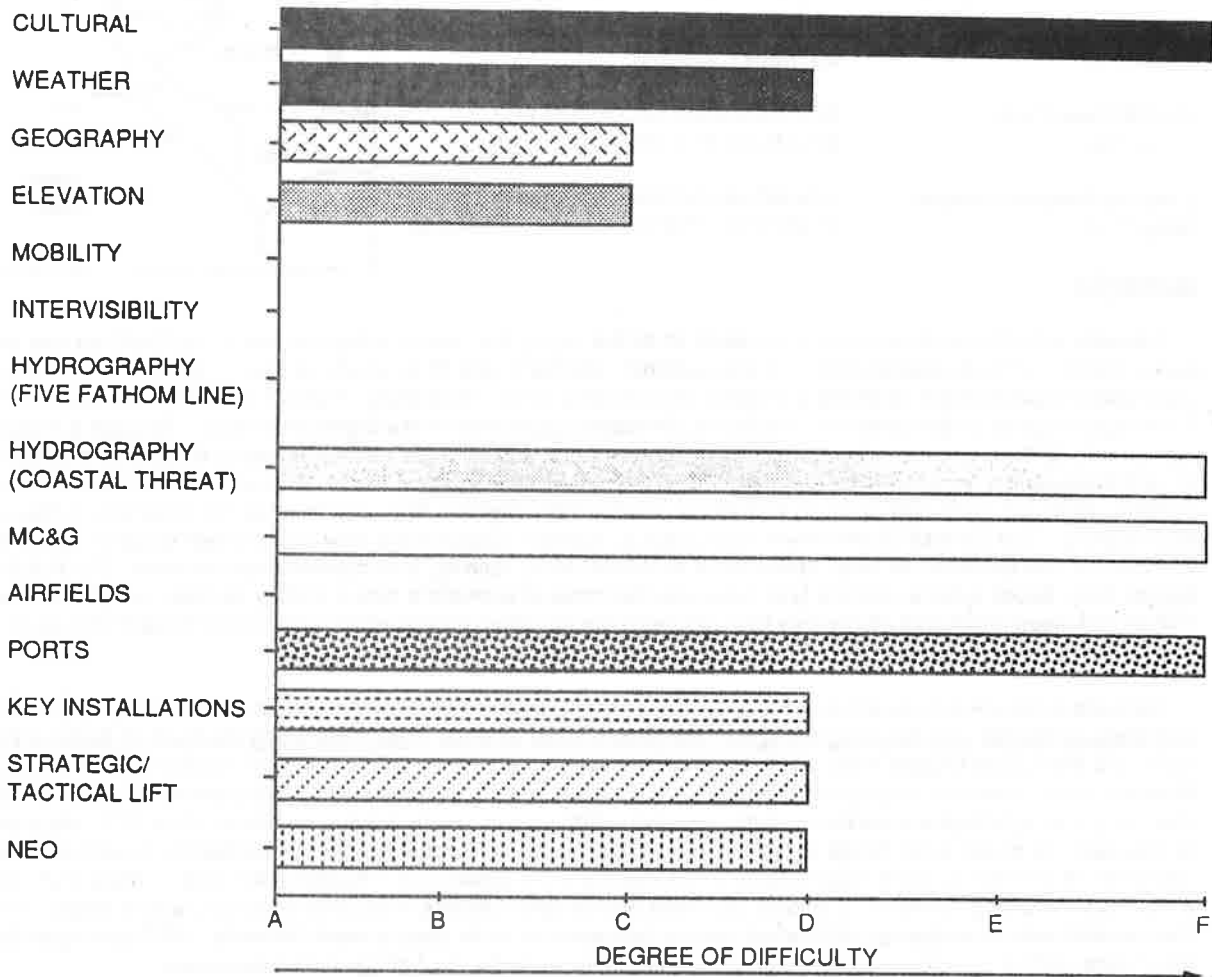
SOMALIA - THREAT SUMMARY



Somalia - 1

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SOMALIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Somalia

- Strategic location on the **Horn of Africa**.
- Overall **U.S.** equity is high.

The country has a strategic location on the **Horn of Africa** along the southern approaches to **Bab el Mandeb** and the route through the **Red Sea** and **Suez Canal**. **U.S.-Somali** relations are excellent. The **U.S.** Agency for International Development conducts a program of assistance in **Somalia**. The **U.S.** also provides relief to the over 600,000 refugees in this country who are fleeing **Ethiopian** oppression in the **Ogaden**. **Somalia** allows **U.S.** forces access to its port and airfield facilities. About 150 **U.S.** citizens reside in the country.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	62	-	65	127	150	1 1	2	Low

General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-54	Bloc	61	2	173	D

Ground OOB consists of 61,300 troops of which 30,000 are conscripts. Training is considered poor. Past training assistance has been provided by the **Soviets**, **Cubans**, and the **Chinese**. The **U.S.** has provided some aid but most Western and Arab nations have shown restraint. Tanks: Centurion, M-47, T-34, T-54, T-55; Artillery: D-44, M-198, M-1938, M-1942, M-1944, S23.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Day/VFR Jets	Day Jet Atk	Bloc	3	2	95	C

Fighter Aircraft: MiG-17, MiG-21; Close Air: MiG-17; Air Defense: Redeye, SA-2, SA-3, SA-6, and SA-7 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

- Fifth largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	Bloc	Bloc	1	2	113	D

Ships: none; SSMS: SS-N-2 Styx; Patrol Craft: Fast Attack Craft-Missile (Ex-Soviet) with SSMS, guns, and radars; Fast Patrol Craft-Torpedo and Patrol (Ex-Soviet); Large Patrol Craft (Ex-Soviet).

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Somali (Arabic)
Primary religion - Islam

There is a large cultural difference between **Somalia** and the **U.S.**

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Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
75-88	78	11	Dry/Hot

Somalia has a year-round hot climate, seasonal monsoon winds, and irregular rainfall with recurring droughts. The monsoon seasons are during October-November and March-May with the periods in between being hot and humid.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

The coast of **Somalia** extends for 1,700 miles along the **Gulf of Aden** and the **Indian Ocean**. The northern part of the country is hilly, while the central and southern areas are flat. Two rivers flow from **Ethiopia** south across the country to the ocean.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Somalia** is well suited for cross-country vehicular movement.

The lowlands of **Somalia**--along the **Indian Ocean**-- are favorable for tracked movement. The remainder of the country, particularly the highlands along the coast of the **Gulf of Aden**, would limit tracked movement due to the rugged hills and dissected plains.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Optimum, with line of sight distances exceeding 2,000 meters in over one-half of the country.

The northern part of **Somalia** is hilly, while the central and southern regions are flat with sparse vegetation. Line of sight distances exceeding 2,000 meters would be feasible in over half of this country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
61240	1,800	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
180 mm S23	30,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage of **Somalia** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
4	2 C-5 2 C-141B	0/4	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Baledogle	C-141B, C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only.
Berbera	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Runway narrow for C-5s. Daylight/VFR only.
Kisimayu	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Mogadishu	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- No major ports are available with capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

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Key Installations

With the help of foreign aid, small industries such as textiles are being developed. There are no railroads in **Somalia**. The road network (about 21,600 km) includes 2,400 km of paved roads.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Mogadishu	- Minimal telecomm - 2 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	21,600km	None	0	4	- Crude oil	None (oil refining)	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Pacific ARG** with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach **Somalia**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 150 potential evacuees, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Somalia** would present some difficulties.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
144	150	2 (Mogadishu)	D

Note: In **Somalia**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

SOUTH AFRICA

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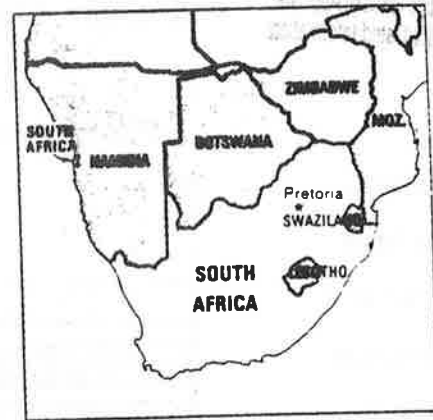
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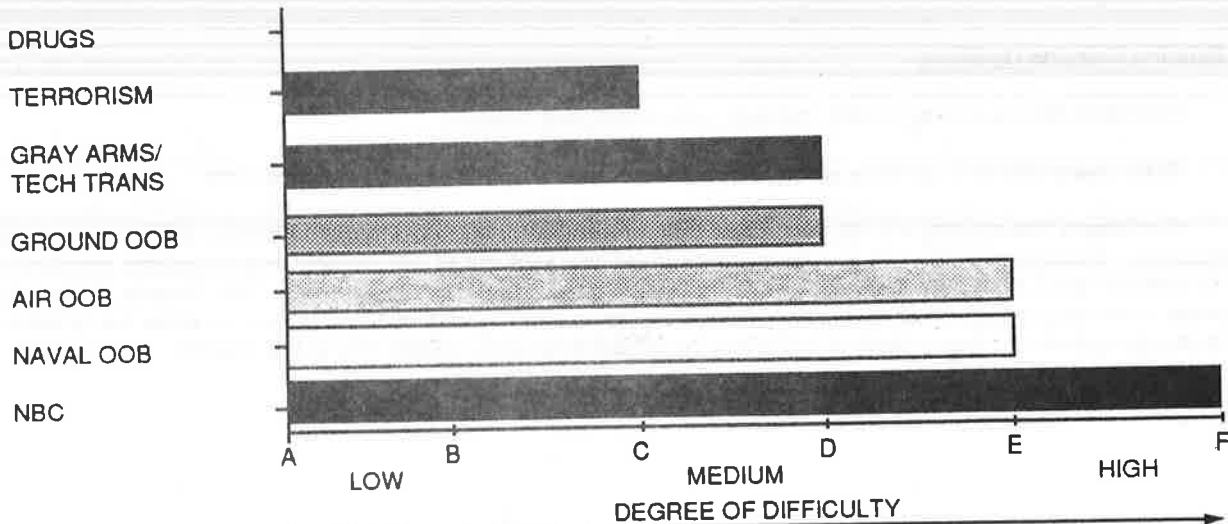


SUMMARY

South Africa's policy is to deny political rights and equal economic opportunity to the black majority which is a major cause of instability in the country. If South Africa's policies remain unchanged, racial confrontation and conflict can be expected. U.S.-South African relations have suffered due to South Africa's position on racial issues. To demonstrate its opposition to apartheid, the U.S., in conjunction with the United Nations, has embargoed arms sales to South Africa. The U.S. supplies 15 percent of South Africa's imports and buys about 8 percent of its exports. Over 9,000 U.S. citizens live in South Africa. South Africa has its own clandestine program for weapons sales to Third World countries and allegedly has received illicit nuclear technology from Israel. South Africa has one of the largest armed forces in the region. The armed forces are capable of conducting counterinsurgency and conventional operations within South Africa and neighboring states. The country is thought to possess chemical weapons and reportedly used these weapons in Angola. South Africa may be trying hard to develop nuclear weapons.

South Africa lies at the southern tip of the African Continent and has a 2,700 mile coastline. The independent Kingdom of Lesotho is situated within the east-central part of South Africa. The terrain consists of a narrow coastal zone and an extensive interior plateau and mountainous region. The climate is generally moderate with sunny days and cool nights. Due to broken terrain, the country is mainly unsuited for cross-country vehicular movement. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) would be normally limited to less than 1,000 meters. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Maseru in the enclave of Lesotho. Airfields and ports are adequate to accommodate strategic lift. Key installations may include facilities for nuclear and chemical weapons. The Atlantic and Pacific ARGs would both require in excess of six days to reach South Africa. Due to over 9,000 potential evacuees, and the distance to Pretoria, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be extremely difficult.

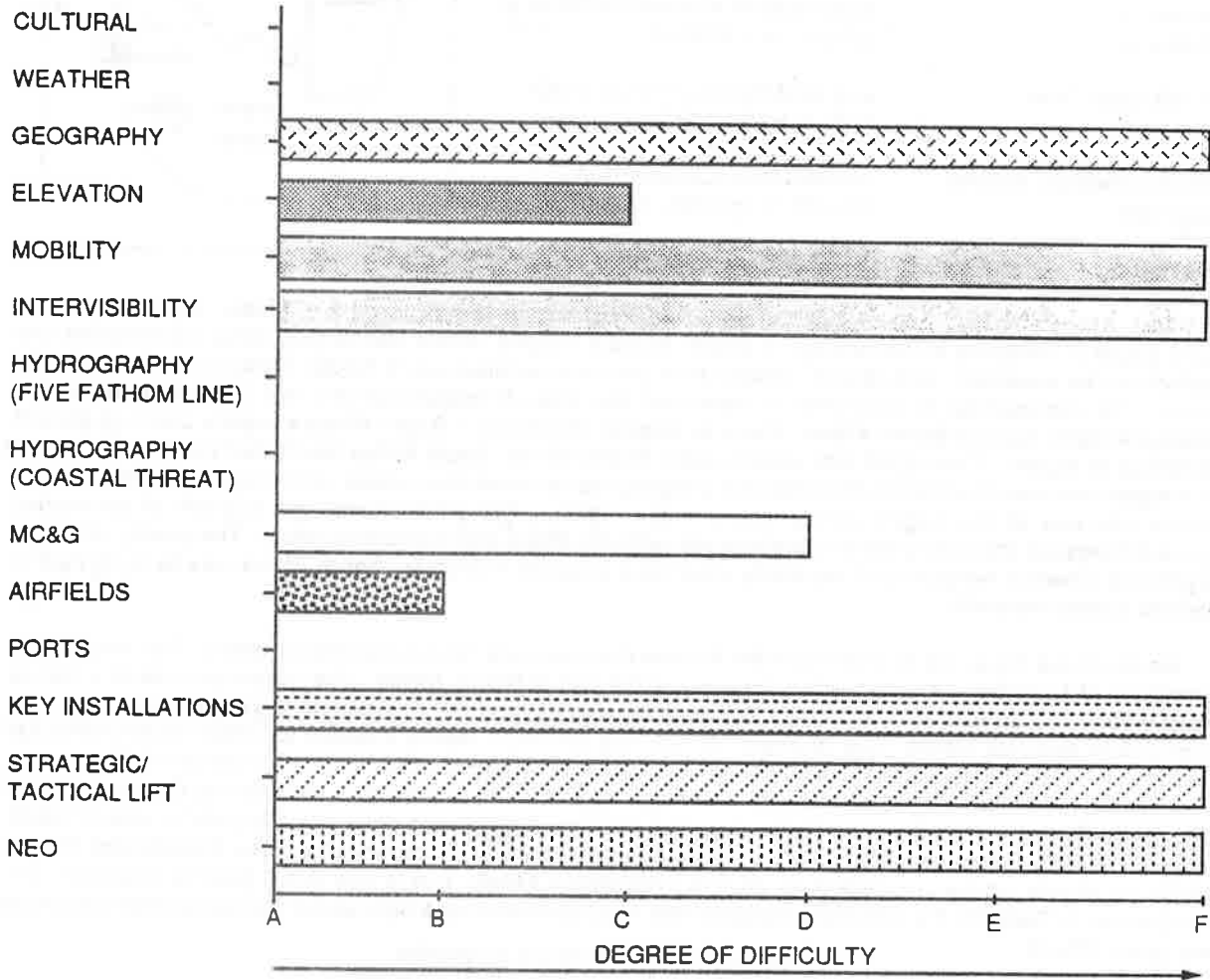
SOUTH AFRICA - THREAT SUMMARY



South Africa - 1

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SOUTH AFRICA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Internal conflict caused by racism, ideology, colonialism, and tribalism.
- Street demonstrations, guerrilla action and Western dislike for apartheid may lead to reforms.

Conflicts in this country are caused primarily by racism, ideology, and a troubled history of colonialism and tribalism. Through a system of apartheid, black tribes are kept out of the political and economic structures. Conversely, black Africa is notably undemocratic and its tribes murder one another with little concern. However, street demonstrations, guerrilla action, and Western dislike for apartheid are putting pressure on white South Africa to change its policies. Some analysts feel it may be too late for political compromise in this country.

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U.S. Equities In South Africa

- Overall U.S. equity is high.
- Policy of apartheid causes instability and potential conflict.

The present policy of **South Africa** to deny political rights and equal economic opportunity to the black majority is a major cause of instability in present-day **Africa**. If **South Africa's** policies are unaltered, progressively more violent racial confrontation and conflict in the region can be expected. **U.S.-South African** relations over recent years have been affected increasingly by **South Africa's** racial policies which are contrary to the **U.S.** commitment to racial justice and human rights. To demonstrate opposition to apartheid, arms sales to **South Africa** have been embargoed since 1963. In the area of trade, the **U.S.** supplies 15 percent of **South Africa's** imports and is a market for 8 percent of its exports. Over 9,000 **U.S.** citizens live in this country.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
893	1,281	1,399	6	3,579	9,400	4 5	9	High

Gray Arms/Technology Transfer

South Africa is known to have a clandestine program for weapons sales and may have recently been the recipient of nuclear technology transfer from **Israel**.

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General Ground OOB

- Third largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	LAV	Howitzers/SP	75	42	197	D

Ground OOB consists mainly of conscripts and 19,900 regulars. **South African** forces are well trained in military and technical schools within the country. There are also reported ties with the **Israeli** defense establishment which have influenced training and tactical developments. Tanks: Centurion, Olifant; Artillery: 127 mm MRS, G-2 140 mm, G-5 155 mm, G-6 155 mm SP.

General Air OOB

- Second largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Early Radar	Early Smart	EW Radar	10	42	142	E

Fighter Aircraft: Mirage IICZ/EZ, Mirage F1CZ, Cheetah; Close Air: Buccaneer, Camberra B12, Impala II, Mirage F1AZ; Air Defense: Crotale SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

- Largest naval OOB in the region.

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	Counter-measures	ASUW/Anti-air	8	42	160	E

Ships: 2 Frigates with guns, torpedoes, antisubmarine mortars, countermeasures, and radars; SSMs: Skerpioen (Gabriel II built under license in **South Africa**); Patrol Craft: 9 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMs, guns, countermeasures, and radars.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Threat

- Reliably known to have possessed chemical weapons.
- Reportedly used chemical weapons against SWAPO.
- Suspected of having nuclear weapons.

South Africa is reliably known to have possessed chemical weapons in the past. In May 1978, it reportedly used chemical weapons in a raid against the **Southwest Africa** People's Organization (SWAPO) at **Kassinga, Angola**. South Africa operates two nuclear power reactors. Accusations have been made repeatedly in the United Nations that South Africa has clandestinely manufactured and tested a nuclear weapon. The suspicion is compounded by South Africa's refusal to allow inspection of its uranium facility which can produce weapons-grade uranium. The attitude of South Africa toward the nuclear proliferation treaty has been ambivalent.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (Africans, Tribal)
Primary religion - Christian

There is a relatively small cultural difference between South Africa and the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
45-71	60	18	Dry/Warm

South Africa's climate is generally moderate with sunny days and cool nights. Rainfall is greatest on the east coast.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

The Republic of South Africa lies at the southern tip of the African Continent. The independent Kingdom of Lesotho is located within the east-central part of South Africa. The country has a narrow coastal zone and an extensive interior plateau and mountainous region. The coastline is about 2,700 miles long.

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General Cross-Country Mobility

- **South Africa** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

The dominating mountains of **South Africa** severely preclude the inland movement of both tracked and wheeled vehicles. The varying surfaces of the central plateau offer occasional opportunities for cross-country movement throughout the inner region.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

The extensive mountains, rough terrain, and diversified vegetation of **South Africa** would restrict line of sight distances to under 1,000 meters throughout most of the country. Only in certain areas of the central plateau could visibility be expected to be greater.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
57472/61060/61061	2,745	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
127 mm MRS	22,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for **Capetown, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Maseru in Lesotho.**

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Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
17	1 C-5 13 C-141B 3 C-130	9/8	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
B. J. Vorster (Kimberley)	C-141B, C-130	-
Ben Schoeman (East London)	C-141B, C-130	-
D. F. Malan (Cape Town)	C-141B, C-130	-
H. F. Verwoerd (Port Elizabeth)	C-141B, C-130	-
Hoedspruit	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
J. B. M. Hertzog (Bloemfontein)	C-141B, C-130	-
Jan Smuts (Johannesburg)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Lanseria	C-130	-
Louis Botha (Durban)	C-141B, C-130	-
P. W. Botha (George)	C-141B, C-130	Low runway WBC.
Pietersburg	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Swartkop	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Upington	C-141B, C-130	-
Walvis Bay/Rooikop	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Waterkloof	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Wonderboom	C-130	Low runway WBC.
Ysterplaat	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- Numerous ports with good capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Saldanha Bay	Medium	66-70/71-75	66-70	Yes
Cape Town	Medium	41-45/36-40	41-45	Yes
Mosselbaai	Small	Over 76/66-70	16-20	Yes
Port Elizabeth	Medium	36-40/51-55	31-35	Yes
East London	Medium	36-40/51-55	31-35	Yes
Durban	Large	36-40/71-75	41-45	Yes
Richards Bay	Large	61-65/61-65	56-60	Yes

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Key Installations

Facilities are reportedly available for the production and storage of chemical and nuclear weapons. **South Africa** operates two nuclear powered reactors. Communications and transportation facilities are quite well developed.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Pretoria	- Good telecomm - 17 Radio stations - 1 TV station - 1 Satellite station	66,176 km	1,868 km	7	17	- Crude oil - Refined products	None (oil refining)	NC

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic** and **Pacific** ARGs with their embarked MEUs would both require in excess of six days to reach **South Africa**. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 9,000 potential evacuees, and the 271 nautical miles distance to the capital **Pretoria**, the most likely evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **South Africa** would be exceptionally difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
95	9,400	271 (Pretoria)	F

Note: In **South Africa**, the drug threat is of little significance.

SUDAN

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STU-III AV 484-8095

Theater J-2:
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STU-III AV 430-8003

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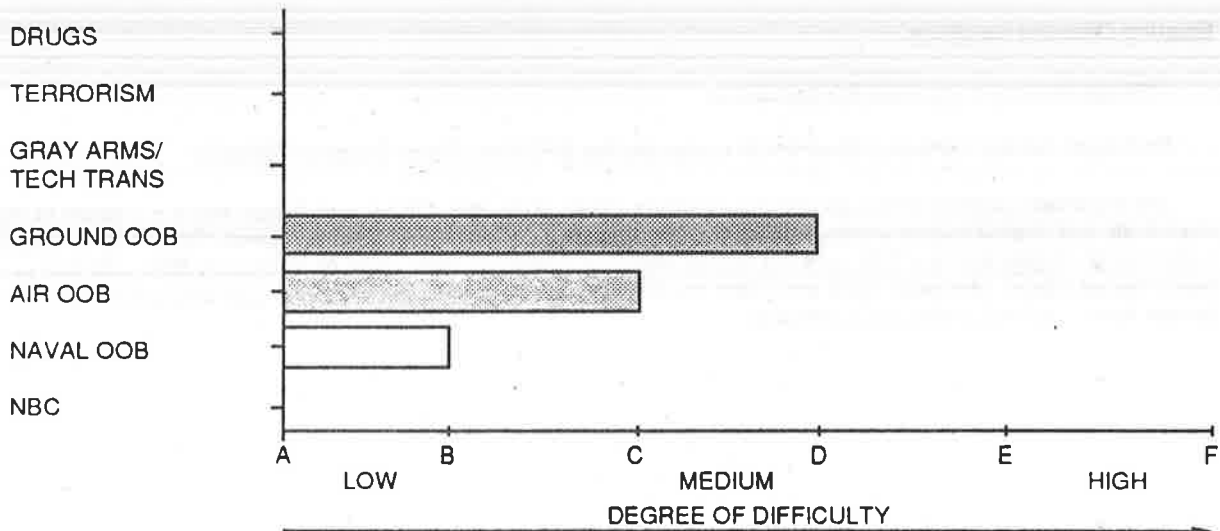


SUMMARY

Sudan is situated to influence both the Arab and African communities. There has been protracted civil war between Government forces and Insurgents backed by Ethiopia and Libya. The U.S. has overall low equity in Sudan, and bilateral relations are good. The U.S. and Saudi Arabia provide a large amount of Sudan's economic assistance. Investment by U.S. companies is about \$187 million. The present drought threatens to cause severe famine and death. Sudan has a 54,000-member army supported by a small air force and navy. The military is hampered by old, poorly maintained equipment left over from Soviet assistance. A U.S. assistance mission is working to upgrade equipment and logistics. Sudan also receives military assistance from Arab and European countries and China. Sudan has a mutual defense treaty with Egypt.

Sudan's population is composed of two cultures, Arab and black African, and effective association between them poses a primary internal problem. Both cultures are different from that of the U.S. Sudan's climate varies from hot and dry in the desert regions of the north to tropical in the south. From south to north, Sudan has three primary zones: tropical forest and savanna; vast swampland, open semitropical savanna, and scrublands; and sandy, arid hills lying between the Red Sea and the Libyan and Sahara Deserts. In the north and central desert areas, cross-country vehicular movement is feasible while the remainder of the country is unsuited. Average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters in over half the country due to tropical jungle and covered swampland in the south and the broken terrain in the northeast. NGF platforms can approach the coast within range of targets ashore, but would be out-gunned by Sudanese coastal defense weapons. A shortfall for combat operations is the absence of 1:50,000 scale maps. There are several airfields and one major port with marginal capabilities to accommodate strategic air and sealift. The Pacific ARG would require in excess of six days to reach Sudan. Due to the over 700 potential evacuees, and the 330 nautical miles distance to Khartoum, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be quite difficult.

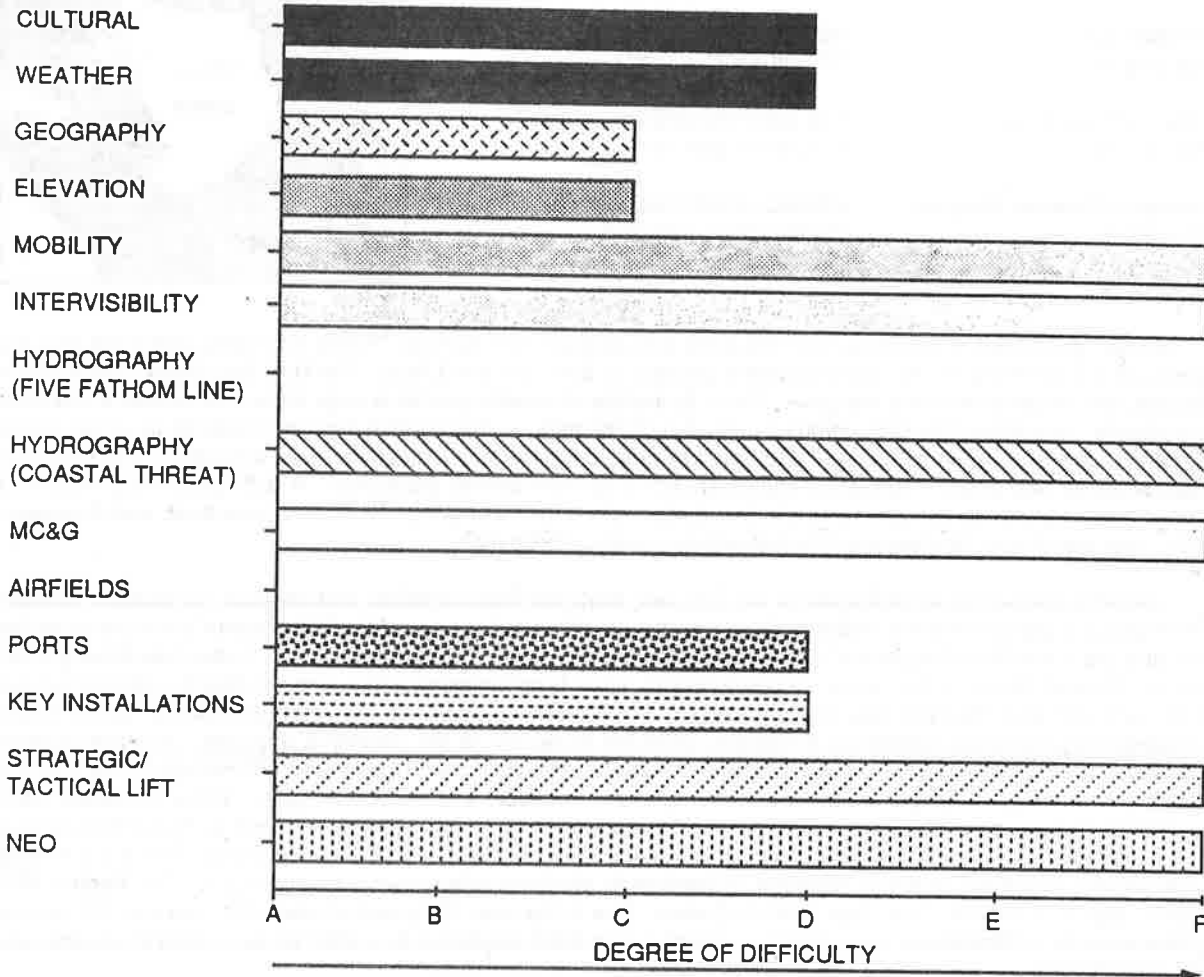
SUDAN - THREAT SUMMARY



Sudan - 1

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SUDAN - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Strategic location in the Arab-African arena.
- Protracted civil war between Government forces and the SPLA insurgents based in **Ethiopia**.

The important location of this country bordered by **Libya**, **Ethiopia**, **Chad**, and **Egypt** make it a pawn in the inter-Arab and Arab-African strategic arenas. There is also protracted civil war between Government forces, supported by **Egypt** and the **U.S.**, and the **Sudan** People's Liberation Army (SPLA) backed by **Ethiopia** and to a lesser extent **Libya**. Between 1983 and 1989, the SPLA has made major military advances throughout southern **Sudan** from its headquarters inside **Ethiopia**.

U.S. Equities in Sudan

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

Despite acute instability in the **Sudanese** Government, relations between the **U.S.** and **Sudan** have remained cordial. The **U.S.**, along with **Germany**, and **Saudi Arabia** provide most of **Sudan's** economic assistance. Current investment by **U.S.** companies is about \$187 million and growing. **Sudan's** primary resources are agricultural, but extensive petroleum exploration has begun. The present dry conditions and poor crop production threaten, severe starvation and death in the **Sudan**.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating		Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
						1	2		
187	152	23	101	463	740	1	2	3	Low

General Ground OOB

- Fifth largest ground OOB in the region.

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	M-60	Bloc	54	4	178	D

Ground OOB consists of 54,000 volunteers. Some training for officers is accomplished at schools within the country. In the past the **British** and **Soviets** have at various times provided training. Presently, **Egyptian** training assistance is predominant. Tanks: M-60A3, T-54, T-55, Type 60; Artillery D-30, D-44, M-46, M-101, M-1944, Sakr MRS.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Day/VFR Jets	Day Jet Atk	Bloc	3	4	97	C

Fighter Aircraft: F-5E/F, MIG-21, Shenyang J-4; Close Air: MiG-17; Air Defense: Redeye, SA-2, and SA-7 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Lg Gun Boats	1	4	45	B

Ships: none; SSMs: none; Patrol Craft: 3 Large Patrol Craft; 3 Coastal Patrol Craft; 4 Small Patrol Craft.

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Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Arabic (Tribal)
Primary religion - Islam

In the north the population is composed mainly of Arabs while in the south, black Africans prevail. The culture of the Sudan is much different from that of the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
71-99	21-57	4-47	Dry/Hot

The climate varies from the hot, dry desert in the north to tropical in the south. Khartoum, situated at the juncture of the White and Blue Nile Rivers, has a desert climate.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

From south to north, Sudan has three primary zones: tropical forests and savanna; vast swampland, open semitropical savanna, and scrublands; and sandy, arid hills lying between the Red Sea and the Libyan and Sahara Deserts.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Parts of Sudan are suitable for cross-country vehicular movement, except during the rainy season.

Cross-country tracked movement in the northeastern uplands--along the maritime approaches of the Red Sea--would be extremely difficult, and in some areas precluded, due to the rugged terrain of the Red Sea Hills. Tracked movement in the remainder of the country is generally feasible except during the wet season (April or May to October).

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

With tropical forests in the south, broken terrain in the northeast uplands, and covered swampland and semitropical savanna elsewhere, line of sight distances would be limited to less than 1,000 meters in over half the country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
62142	1,000	Good

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Significant coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
Saka MRS	32,000	Threat Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage of **Sudan** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/ Constrained)	Rating
11	2 C-5 2 C-141B 7 C-130	1/10	>1/C-5

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Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Damazin	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
El Odeid	C-130	Daylight only.
Geneina	C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Juba	C-141B, C-130	Daylight only.
Kassala	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Khartoum	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Malakal	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Nyala	C-130	Airfield has obstacles. Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Port Sudan	C-130	Low runway WBC.
Wadi Seidna	C-5, C-141B, C-130	Taxiway narrow for C-5s. Daylight/VFR only. Low runway WBC.
Wau	C-130	Daylight/VFR only.

Ports

- One major port with marginal capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Port Sudan	Medium	Over 76/36-40	31-35	Yes

Key Installations

Sudan has an inadequate transportation system. The only paved highways run from **Port Sudan** to **Khartoum**. There is one single-track railroad with a feeder line, supplemented by river steamers. There are limited light industrial facilities in **Khartoum**. Hydroelectric power is provided by the **Roseires Dam** on the **Blue Nile** grid.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Khartoum	- Barely adequate and poorly maintained telecomm - 16 Satellite stations - 5 Radio stations - 2 TV stations	20,000 km	5,516 km	1	11	- Refined products	None (oil refining)	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach Sudan. The AAF/ACB can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 700 potential evacuees, and the 330 nautical miles distance to the capital Khartoum, the most likely evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Sudan would be quite difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
89	740	330 (Khartoum)	F

Note: In Sudan, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

TUNISIA

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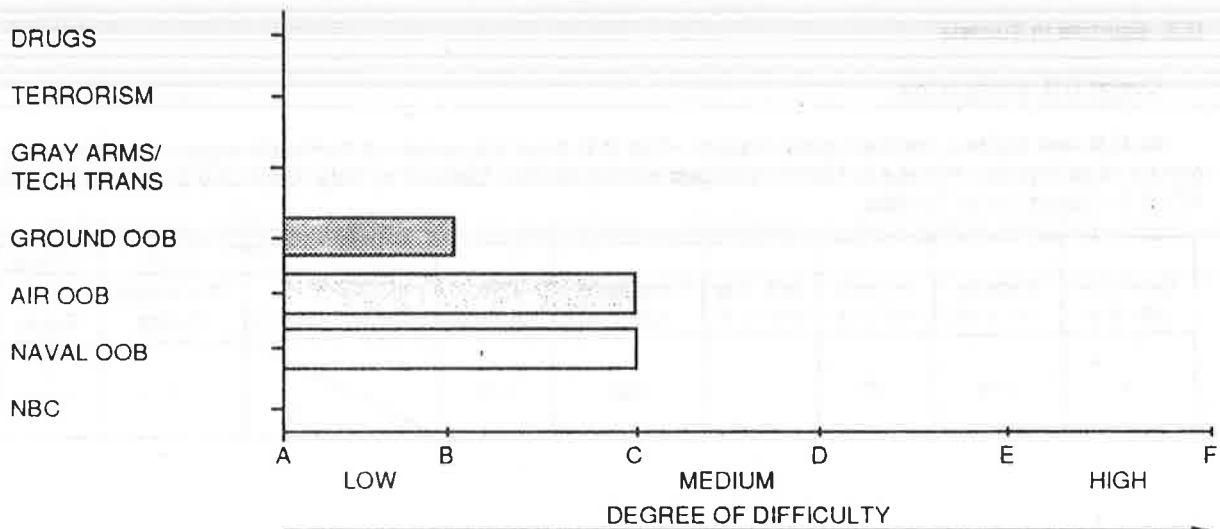


SUMMARY

Tunisia is the smallest of the North African countries and has a 1,000 mile coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. U.S.-Tunisian relations in recent years have generally been good. The only temporary setback occurred in 1985 when Tunisia mistakenly perceived that the U.S. supported an Israeli raid on the PLO headquarters outside of Tunis. Overall U.S. equity in Tunisia is low. As the country's fourth ranking trade partner, the U.S. buys 6.6 percent of Tunisia's exports and provides 5.8 percent of its imports. About 675 U.S. citizens live there. Tunisia has relatively small armed forces with a combined strength of about 38,000 personnel and has looked mainly to the U.S. and France for military assistance. With the military aid it received, Tunisia has acquired a squadron of F-5 aircraft, M-60 tanks, assorted surface-to-air missiles, and extensive military training (primarily in the U.S.) for its personnel.

While most Tunisians are Muslim, there is a small Jewish population and roughly 50,000 Europeans in residence. The majority of the people live along the coast or in the major cities. Tunis, the capital, industrial center, principal port, and largest city, has just under 20 percent of the population. The culture of Tunisia is much different from that of the U.S. Northern and central Tunisia have mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers while in the south it is hot and dry year-round. The country's topography consists of a well-watered and fertile northern area, a central coastal plain, and primarily desert in the south. Several mountain ranges extend into Tunisia from neighboring Algeria. Conditions are generally suited for cross-country vehicular movement and the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) normally ranges between 1,000 and 2,000 meters. Coverage of the country by 1:50,000 scale maps is limited to the northern area down to about the Gulf of Gabes. Airfields are available to accommodate C-141B aircraft and there are three major ports with moderate capabilities to receive strategic sealift. Key installations include at least eleven oil fields. The Atlantic ARG operating in the Mediterranean could reach Tunisia in less than two days. Due to the presence of about 675 potential evacuees, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Tunisia would present a number of difficulties.

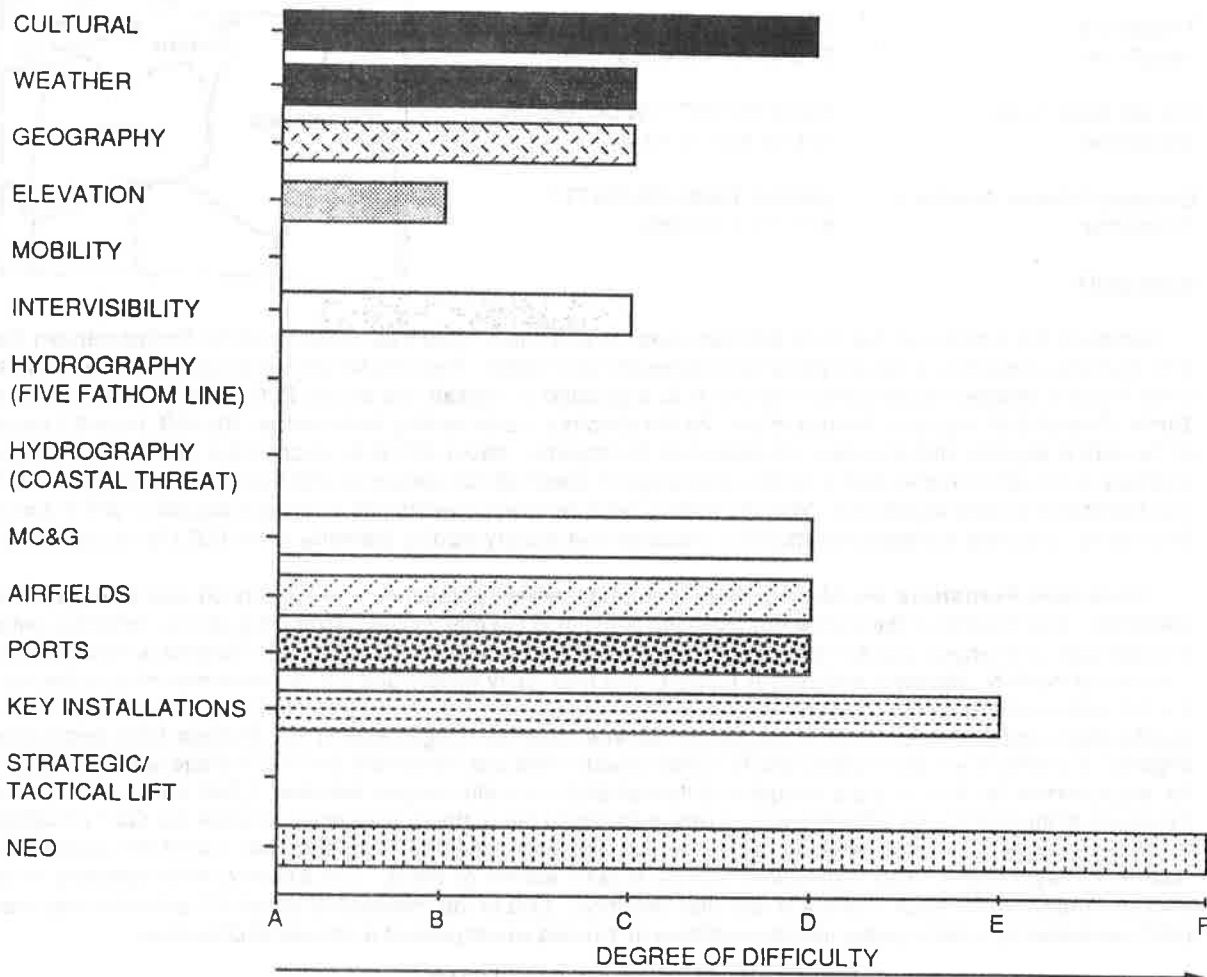
TUNISIA - THREAT SUMMARY



Tunisia - 1

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TUNISIA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Tunisia

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

The U.S. and Tunisia maintain good relations. The U.S. buys 6.6 percent of Tunisia's exports and provides 5.8 percent of its imports. France is Tunisia's largest trading partner, followed by Italy, Germany and the U.S. About 675 U.S. citizens live in Tunisia.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
4	119	73	-	196	675	1 2	3	Low

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	M-60	Howitzers/SP	31	4	85	B

Ground OOB consists of 31,000 personnel of which 25,000 are conscripts. There are some schools for army personnel within the country. Officers are sent to **France** and the **U.S.** for advanced training. Tanks: AMX-13, M-41, M-48, M-60A3; Artillery: M-101A2, M-108, M-109, M-114A1.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Day/VFR Jets	Day Jet Atk	EW Radar	2	4	76	C

Fighter Aircraft: F-5E/F; Close Air: Aermacchi MB-326B (light attack jet trainer); Air Defense: RBS-70 with Giraffe radars and Chaparral SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
ASUW/Air/ASW	HE	ASUW/Anti-air	5	4	89	C

Ships: 1 Frigate (Ex-U.S.) with guns, torpedoes, fire control, and radars; SSMs: Exocet; Patrol Craft: 3 Fast Attack Craft-Missile with SSMs, guns, countermeasures, fire control, and radars; 4 Fast Attack Craft-Gun; 2 Fast Attack Craft-Patrol; 4 Large Patrol Craft; 14 Coastal Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - Arabic (French)
Primary religion - Islam

About 99 percent of the population is Muslim. There is a small Jewish community, and roughly 50,000 **Europeans** live there. The culture of **Tunisia** is much different from that of the **U.S.**

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Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
43-91	56	8-59	Mixed

Northern and central **Tunisia** has a **Mediterranean** climate, with mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. The period of greatest rain is from December until March. In the south, the climate is hot and dry year-round.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
	X		

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

Topographically, **Tunisia** is subdivided into a well-watered and fertile northern area, the source of most of the country's agricultural production; a central coastal plain, noted for pasture and olive groves; and a semiarid central steppe area gradually blending into the **Sahara**. The third region accounts for more than one-third of the country and lacks sufficient rainfall to support more than sparse grazing and seminomadic peoples.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Tunisia** is generally suited for cross-country vehicular movement.

Throughout northern **Tunisia**, tracked movement is possible on the plains and in the valleys except during the rainy season when flooding may occur. Movement may be hindered in some parts of the southern region due to rocky desert surfaces, sand dunes, and steep-sided erdis.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Line of sight distances are restricted to between 1,000 and 2,000 meters in most of **Tunisia**.

The northern region of **Tunisia** has extensive cork forests and fertile grasslands which would limit visibility. The southern region contains a central plateau and desert area which merges into the **Sahara**. More than one-fourth of the country is covered with esparto grass which is the characteristic vegetation of the steppe region. It is expected that line of sight distances would range between 1,000 and 2,000 meters in the southern half of this country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide satisfactory support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
52186	1,370	Good

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Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
155 mm M-109	18,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists for northern Tunisia.

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-141B aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
4	4 C-141B	3/1	2-4/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Bigerte/Sidi Ahmed	C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only.
Habib Bourguiba	C-141B, C-130	-
Tunis/Carthage	C-141B, C-130	-
Zarzis	C-141B, C-130	-

Ports

- Three major ports with moderate capabilities to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Susah	Small	31-35/26-30	36-40	Yes
Halq Al Wadi	Small	26-30/31-35	26-30	Yes
Banzart	Medium	36-40/36-40	31-35	Yes

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Key Installations

Oil fields are located at **El Borma, Ashtart, Ad Douleb, Tamesmida, Sidi Litayem, Didon, Miska, Isis, Tazerka, Birsa, and Halk el Manzel.**

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Tunis	- Telecomm is above African average - 22 Radio stations - 14 TV stations - 3 Satellite stations	17,700 km	2,115 km	3	4	- Crude oil - Refined products - Natural gas	Yes	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic ARG** with its embarked MEU which normally operates in the **Mediterranean Sea** could reach **Tunisia** in less than two days. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the 675 potential evacuees, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in **Tunisia** would present numerous difficulties.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
100	675	8 (Tunis)	F

Note: In **Tunisia**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

UGANDA

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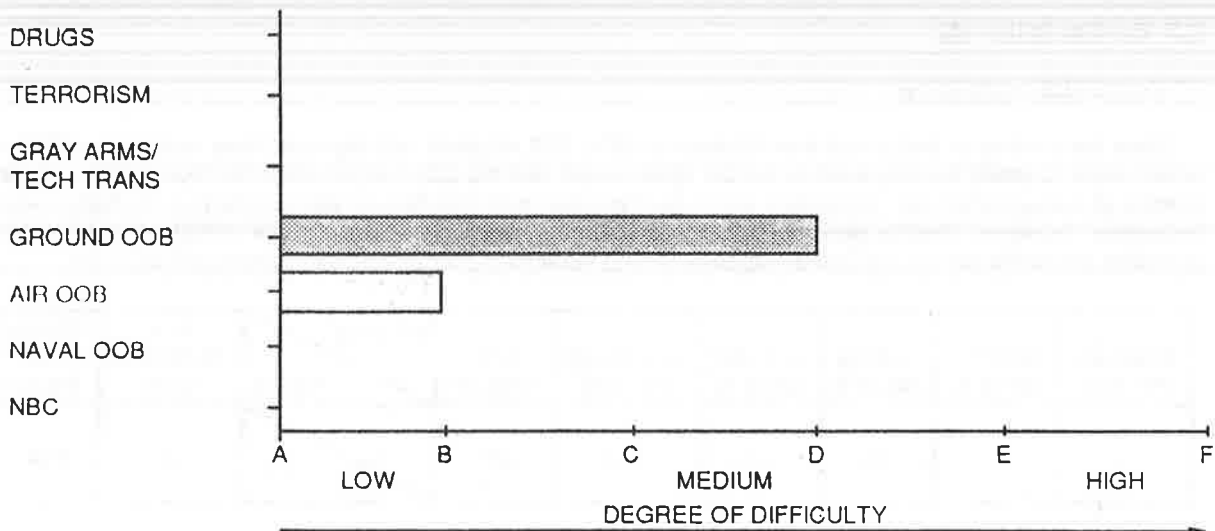


SUMMARY

Uganda lies astride the equator in the center of Africa, bounded by Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, Zaire, and Sudan. Since the removal of Idi Amin in 1978, U.S. relations with Uganda have remained cordial. In recent years, Uganda has improved its human rights record, and the U.S. has provided modest humanitarian aid. Despite Uganda's many natural resources and great potential for development, chronic political and economic instability have combined to produce a continuing economic decline that has left the country among the world's poorest. Uganda has a small army of about 20,000 troops and an air force that is practically negligible. It is an inland country with no navy. Discipline and training in the armed forces are poor and deserters provide recruits for insurgent groups. At various times Cuba, North Korea, Libya, and the Soviet Union have all provided military aid to Uganda.

Uganda's population is predominately rural, and its density is highest in the southern regions. With English widely spoken and a predominate Christian faith, the culture of Uganda is not greatly different from that of the U.S. Uganda has a moderate climate which is pleasant most of the year. A large part of Uganda is plateau ranging from about 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, and thick jungles frequently prevail. Approximately 18 percent of the country is covered by water, swamp, and mountains. Much of northern Uganda is well suited for tracked movement. The average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters in all but parts of the northern region. A shortfall to combat operations in Uganda is the absence of 1:50,000 scale map coverage. There are three airfields available which can receive C-141B aircraft. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach Kenya and then need to move overland more than 500 miles to enter Uganda. Total deployment is estimated at more than six days. Likewise, with about 400 potential evacuees, and a distance of about 521 nautical miles from the coast off Kenya to Kampala, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

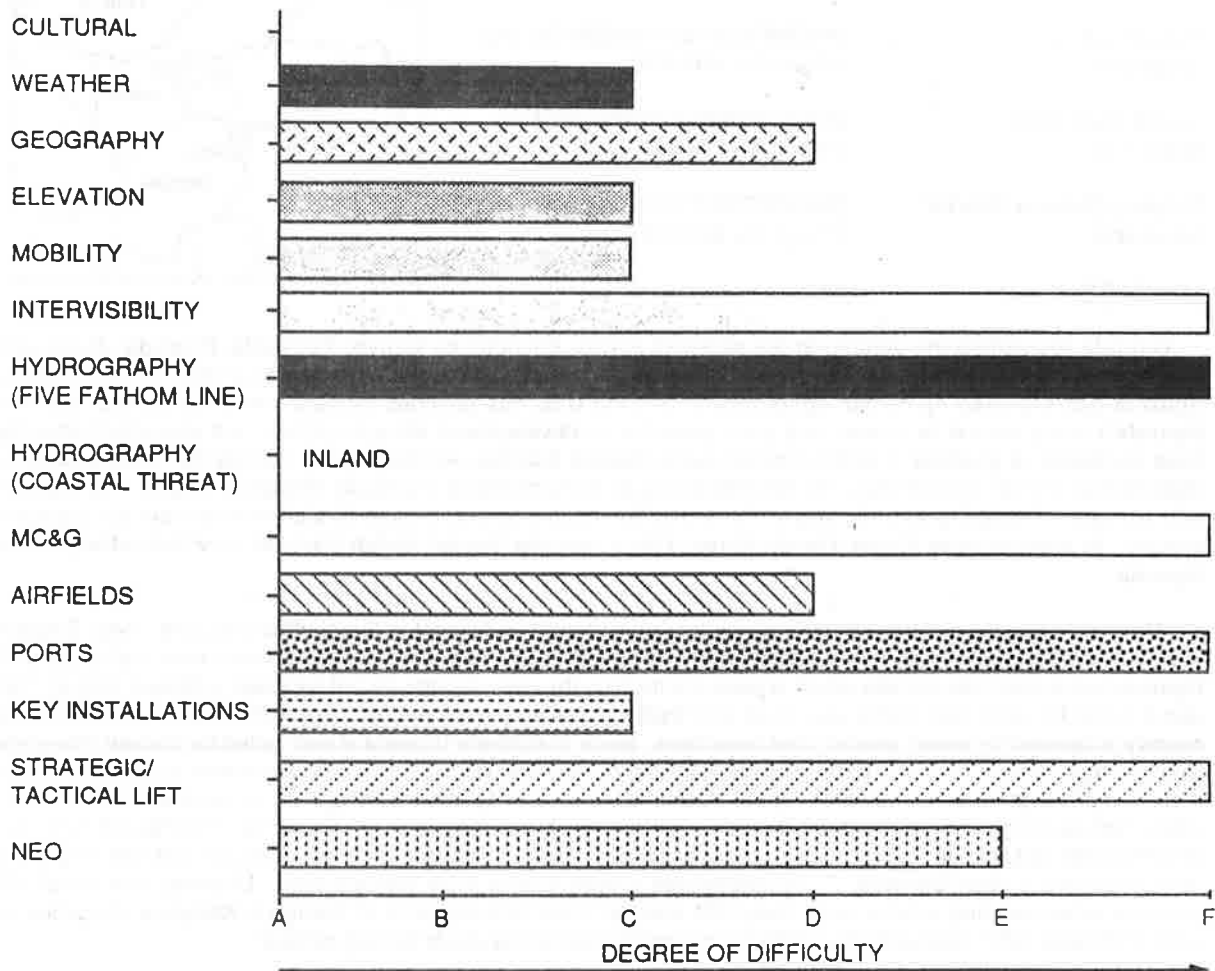
UGANDA - THREAT SUMMARY



Uganda - 1

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UGANDA - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



U.S. Equities in Uganda

- Overall U.S. equity is low.

Since the removal of the corrupt ruler Idi Amin in 1978, U.S. relations with Uganda have remained cordial. In recent years, Uganda has improved its human rights record, and the U.S. has provided the country with a modest amount of humanitarian aid. Uganda's economy has great potential through development of its many natural resources. However, chronic political instability and economic mismanagement have combined to produce a persistent economic decline that has left Uganda among the world's poorest and least-developed countries.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
-	-	95	15	110	400	1 1	2	Low

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/Exp	T-54	Bloc	20	2	132	D

Ground OOB consists of 20,000 troops which are volunteers. Overall discipline and training are both very poor. Deserters provide recruits to the insurgent groups. **Cuba, U.S.S.R, Libya, and North Korea** have at various times provided training. Tanks: T-34, T-54, T-55; Artillery: 76 mm, 120 mm, 122 mm.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Props	None	Bloc	Negligible	2	62	B

Fighter Aircraft: none; Close Air: none; Air Defense: SA-7 SAMs and AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Ships: none; SSM: none; Patrol Craft: none.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (Luganda, Swahili)
Primary religion - Christian

The culture of **Uganda**, based on the primary language and religion, is not greatly different from that of the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
63-80	64	27-64	Mixed

Despite its equatorial location; **Uganda** has a moderate climate which is pleasant for most of the year. Rainfall varies and is less in the semiarid northeast than in the south and west. The dry seasons are usually from December to February and in June and July; the rest of the year is wet.

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General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

Most of **Uganda** is a plateau ranging from about 3,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level. Approximately 18 percent of the country is covered by water and swamp. The largest body of water is **Lake Victoria**, the source of the **White Nile River**. Mountains form part of the **Ugandan** border with **Zaire**. **Uganda** has three national parks inhabited by a wide variety of jungle wildlife.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- Parts of **Uganda** are suitable for cross-country vehicular movement.

Much of the northern part of **Uganda** is well suited for tracked movement. The southern plains, however, have generally poor conditions for tracked movement due to extensive marshes, lakes, and periods (from March to May and August to November) of flooding and soft soil.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Uganda is characterized by mountains along the western border with **Zaire** and the dissected terrain of the **Rift Valley**, which runs from north to south through the country. In southern **Uganda** there are many cultivated plots and scattered patches of thick forest and elephant grass. The western highlands contain long grass and forest. In the north, short grasses appear and there are areas of open woodland. The broken terrain and vegetation would restrict line of sight distances to less than 1,000 meters in all but parts of the northern region.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- **Uganda** is an inland country. NGF support is not feasible.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
		Unsatisfactory

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- **Uganda** is an inland country and does not have a requirement for coastal defense.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
N/A	N/A	N/A

MC&G Shortfalls

- 1:50,000 scale map coverage of **Uganda** is not available.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
			X		

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-141B aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
3	3 C-141B	2/1	2-4/C-130

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Entebbe Gulu Soroti	C-141B, C-130 C-141B, C-130 C-141B, C-130	- Daylight/VFR only. -

Ports

- **Uganda** is an inland country with no ports to receive strategic sealift.

Key Installations

During the civil strife of the late 1970s and 1980s much of the country's infrastructure was damaged or destroyed. The country has about 26,000 kilometers of road, of which some 6,400 kilometers are paved. A railroad originating at **Mombassa, Kenya** connects with **Kampala** and several other cities in **Uganda**.

U S Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Kampala	- Fair telecomm - 9 Radio stations - 9 TV stations - 1 Satellite system	26,200 km	1,300 km	0	3	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require between four to six days to reach Kenya and then need to move over 500 miles by tactical lift to arrive at the inland country of Uganda. This deployment is expected to require in excess of six days.

NEO

With about 400 potential evacuees, and a distance of 521 nautical miles from the coast to Kampala, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions in Uganda would very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
28	400	521 (Kampala)	E

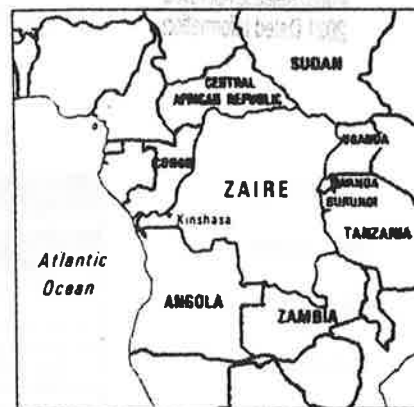
Note: In Uganda, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- Naval OOB
- NBC

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ZAIRE

MEF G-2: Telephone:	CG II MEF//G-2// STU-III AV 484-8095
Theater J-2: Telephone:	USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//J-2// STU-III AV 430-8003
DIA DB Desk Code: Telephone:	DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D// STU-III AV 243-4377
Embassy Defense Attache: Telephone:	USDAO KINSHASA CG//DATT// 011-243-12-25881/2/3/4/5, EXT 2225/2279

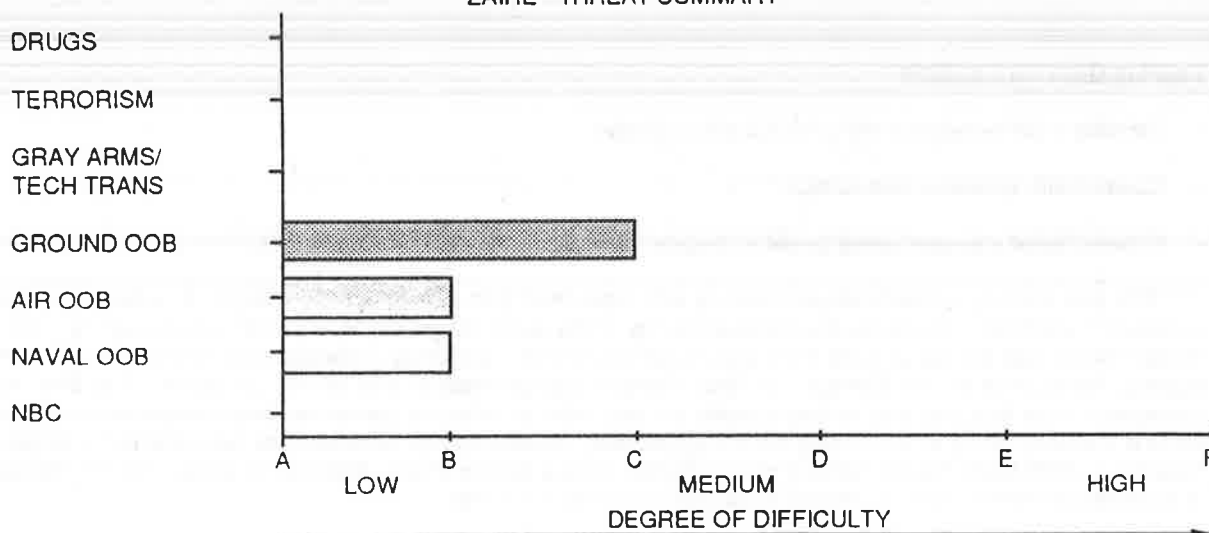


SUMMARY

Zaire is located in the heart of the African continent and pursues a policy of nonalignment. It is a underdeveloped country with more than 200 different ethnic groups. The U.S. has maintained close relations with the President Joseph Mobutu despite his reputation for extreme repression and widespread corruption. Zaire is presently facing an increasing insurgency problem. Cuban-trained secessionists have been active since the late 1970s and have proven to be a serious threat. Mobutu plans to increase his armed forces to 100,000 personnel to counter this threat. The armed forces consist of an army of 22,000 troops and a small air force and navy. Conditions and morale are poor, and soldiers receive little training at a few schools within the country but a small amount of foreign training has been obtained from the U.S., U.K., France, Belgium, Italy, and Morocco.

French is the primary language but 700 local languages and dialects are spoken. Based on language and religion, the culture of Zaire is considered to be moderately different from that of the U.S. The climate is hot and humid with much rainfall in the north and west. Conditions in the south central and eastern areas are cooler with less rainfall. Central Zaire is a basin-shaped plateau sloping to the west and covered by tropical rain forest. This area is surrounded by mountainous terraces in the west; plateaus merging into savannas in the south and southwest; and dense grasslands extending beyond the Zaire River in the north. High mountains are found in the extreme eastern region. Zaire is generally unsuited for cross-country vehicular movement and the average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters. Hydrographic conditions would restrict NGF platforms from approaching the coast to engage targets ashore. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is available only for the area around Kinshasa. Two airfields are available to receive C-5 aircraft, but the one major port has poor capability to accommodate strategic sealift. Key installations include oil fields. The Atlantic ARG with its embarked MEU would require in excess of six days to reach Zaire. Due to the over 3,000 potential evacuees, and the 217 nautical miles distance from the coast to Kinshasa, the most probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

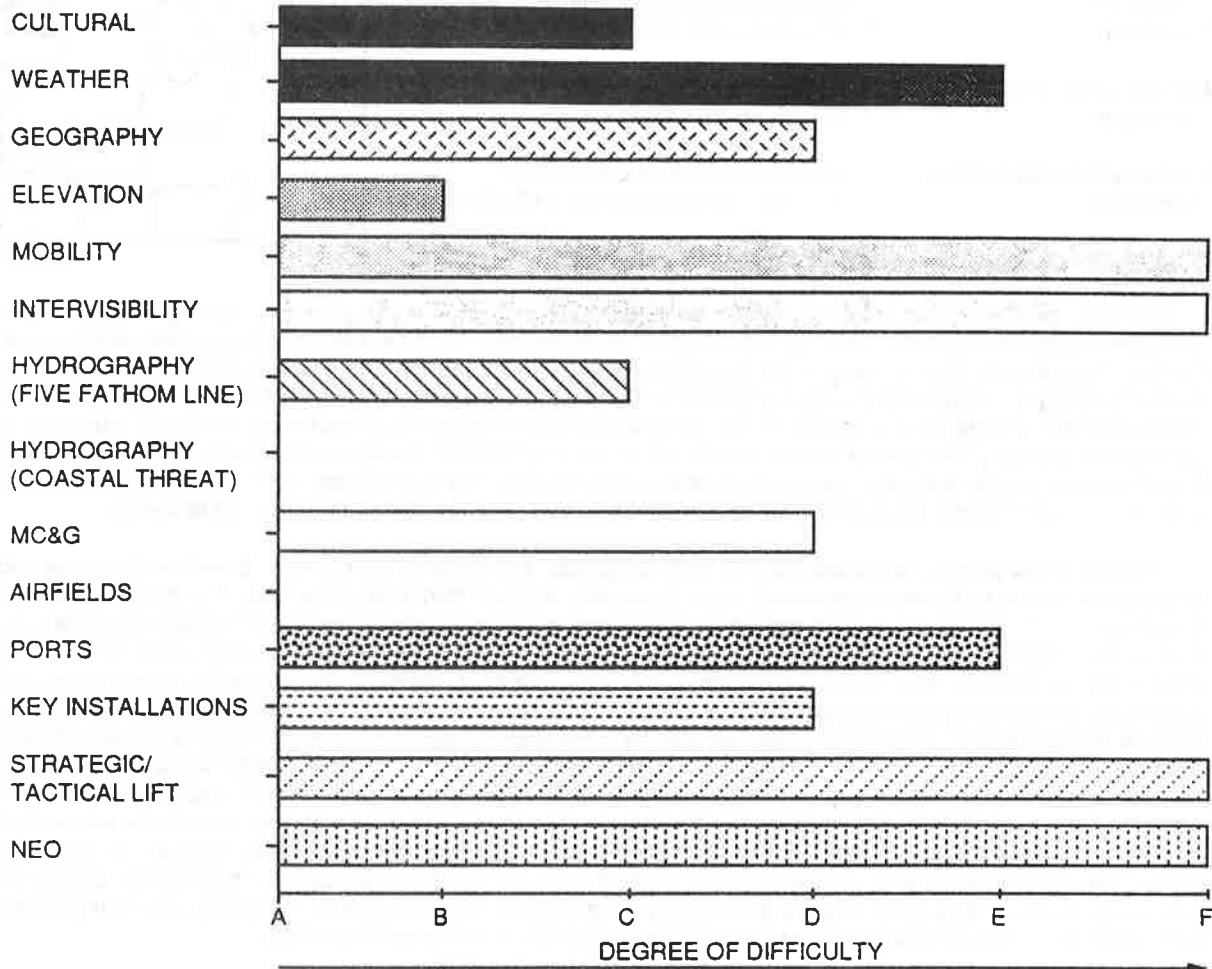
ZAIRE - THREAT SUMMARY



Zaire - 1

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ZAIRE - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Severely underdeveloped with over 200 ethnic groups.
- Government repressive and corrupt.
- **Cuban**-trained insurgent group based in **Angola** operates against Government forces.

This is a severely underdeveloped country with more than 200 different ethnic groups. It suffers from past colonialism which did not provide the national identity or the technical means to cope with independence. When independence was gained in 1960 there was much Government instability, violence, and unrest throughout the country, known then as the **Congo**. In 1965, General Joseph Mobutu was named president. The **U.S.** has maintained close relations with Mobutu despite his reputation for extreme repression and widespread corruption. **Zaire** is presently facing an increasing insurgency problem. **Cuban**-trained secessionists, operating out of **Angola**, have been active since the late 1970s and have proven to be a serious threat. Mobutu has announced his intention to increase his armed forces to 100,000 personnel to counter this threat.

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U.S. Equities in Zaire

- Overall **U.S.** equity is high.
- **Zaire** is strategically located in the heart of **Africa**.

Zaire is strategically located in the heart of the **African** continent and pursues a policy of nonalignment between East and West. As one of the larger markets in sub-**Saharan Africa**, **Zaire** is commercially important to the **U.S. American** private investment totals about \$141 million and is concentrated in petroleum and manufacturing. **Zaire** is one of the larger trading markets for the **U.S.** in sub-**Saharan Africa**. Over 3,000 **U.S.** citizens live in this country.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
141	104	321	109	675	3,166	2 4	6	Medium

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Reg/TR	LAV	Howitzers	22	1	93	C

Ground OOB consists of 22,000 volunteers. **Zaire** has recently maintained a pro-Western foreign policy. Conditions in the army are poor. There are a few schools within the country and foreign training has been obtained from the U.S., U.K., France, Belgium, Italy, and Morocco. Tanks: Type 62; Artillery: D-30, M-116.

General Air OOB

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Day/VFR Jets	Day Jet Atk	Early AAA	3	1	54	B

Fighter Aircraft: Mirage 5M/DM; Close Air: Aermacchi MB-326B (light attack); Air Defense: AA guns.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Small Surface	None	Lg Gun Boats	2	1	43	B

Ships: none; SSMs: none; Patrol Craft: 4 Fast Attack Craft-Gun (Ex-Chinese); 6 Patrol Craft (Ex-U.S.); 29 Coastal Patrol Craft.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - French (Tribal)
Primary religion - Christian

The culture of **Zaire**, based on its primary language and religion is moderately different from that of the U.S.

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
68-86	High	47-79	Wet/Hot

The climate of **Zaire** is equatorial, with hot and humid conditions in much of the north and west, and cooler and drier conditions in the south central area and the east.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
		X	

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
	X				

The terrain varies from tropical rain forest to mountainous terraces, plateau, savanna, dense grasslands, and mountains. The country's only outlet to the **Atlantic Ocean** is a narrow strip of land on the north bank of the **Zaire River**.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Zaire** is generally unsuited for cross-country vehicular movement.

The western highlands of **Zaire**, along the maritime approaches of the **Atlantic Ocean**, would restrict tracked movement, due to steep-sided valleys and scattered areas of dense forest.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 500 meters.

The terrain of **Zaire** consists mainly of a series of plateaus which are covered with dense tropical forests and savanna. It is estimated that line of sight distances would be limited to less than 500 meters over the majority of the country.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- NGF platforms are able to approach the coast to provide limited support for operations ashore.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
57240/57242	10,485	Fair

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Limited coastal threat.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
152 mm GH	17,000	U.S. NGF Advantage

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MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists only for the area around Kinshasa.

Airfields

- Highly accessible by air, with more than one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
5	2 C-5 3 C-141B	0/5	>1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Kamina Base Kinshasa/N Djili Kisangani/Ville	C-141B, C-130 C-5, C-141B, C-130 C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Daylight only. Runway only for C-141B. Daylight/VFR only.
Kitona Base Lubumbashi/Luano	C-141B, C-130 C-5, C-141B, C-130	Daylight/VFR only. Taxiway narrow for C-5s. Daylight only. Low runway WBC.

Ports

- One major port with poor capability to receive strategic sealift.

Major Ports	Harbor Size	Channel/Anchorage Depths (Feet)	Cargo Pier Depth (Feet)	Cranes
Matadi	Medium	26-30/26-30	26-30	Yes

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Key Installations

Zaire has oil fields at **Petrofina**, along the coast, and offshore at the same location. Diamond mines are in the two **Kasai** regions. There is a hydroelectric plant at **Inga** in the **Bas Zaire** region. Industrial facilities are concentrated in **Kinshasa** and **Lubumbashi**. There is a lack of adequate transportation facilities

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Kinshasa	- Barely adequate telecomm - 13 Radio stations - 17 TV stations - 14 Satellite stations	145,050 km	5,254 km	1	5	- Refined products	Yes	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The **Atlantic ARG** with its embarked **MEU** which normally operates in the **Mediterranean Sea** would require in excess of six days to reach **Zaire**. The **AAF/ACB** can arrive within 24 hours but these elements do not possess a forcible entry capability.

NEO

- Due to the over 3,000 potential evacuees, and the 217 nautical miles distance from the coast to **Kinshasa**, the most probable evacuation site, **NEO** conducted by a **MEU** under normal conditions in **Zaire** would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
126	3,166	217 (Kinshasa)	F

Note: In **Zaire**, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- NBC

ZIMBABWE

MEF G-2: CG II MEF//G-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 484-8095

Theater J-2: USCINCEUR VAHINGEN GE//J-2//
Telephone: STU-III AV 430-8003

DIA DB Desk Code: DIA WASHINGTON DC//DB-8D//
Telephone: STU-III AV 243-4377

Embassy Defense Attache: USDAO HARARE ZII/DATT//
Telephone: 011-263-4-794521, EXT 212

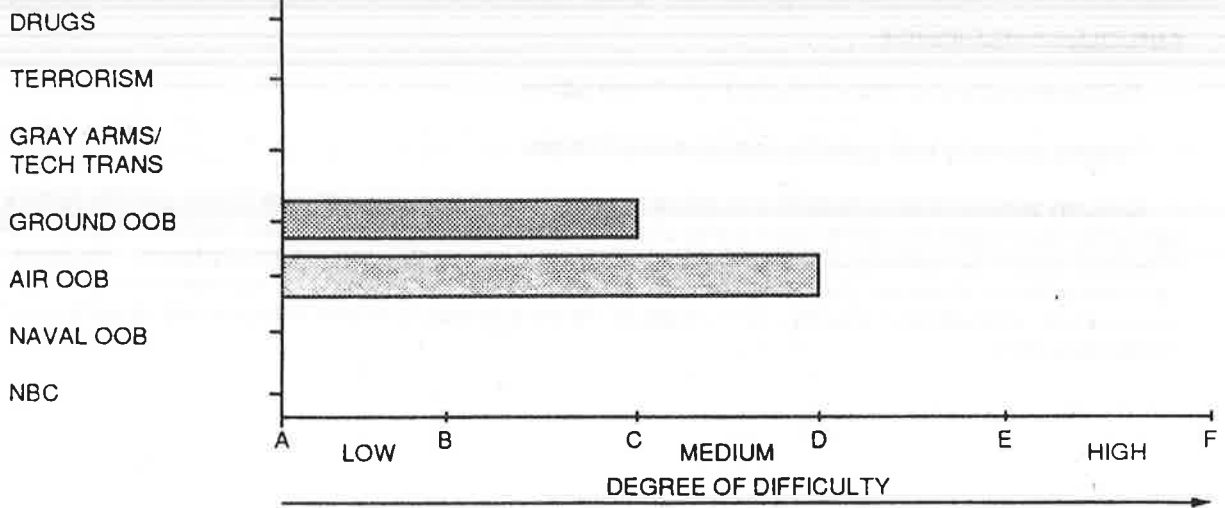


SUMMARY

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in south-central Africa, bordered by Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa, and Botswana. Zimbabwe became independent in 1980. Animosity between political factions and sabotage committed by former guerrilla fighters have posed the major threats to stability and security of Zimbabwe. Relations with South Africa are poor, yet Zimbabwe must depend on South Africa for communication links with the outside world. Zimbabwe is important to the West as it is the only major producer of high-quality chromium outside the Soviet Union. Although 2,450 U.S. citizens reside there, overall U.S. equity in Zimbabwe is low. The armed forces number 46,000 army troops and a small air force which recently purchased new jet fighters from China and transport helicopters from Italy. The U.S., U.K., Pakistan, North Korea, and China have all provided military training to Zimbabwe.

The population of Zimbabwe consists of about 8.8 million blacks, 100,000 whites, 20,000 persons of mixed race, and 10,000 Asians. Some blacks are Christian, although many practice traditional beliefs. The culture is considered to be moderately different from that of the U.S. Although the country lies within the tropics, its climate is subtropical and temperatures vary with altitude. A plateau of modest elevation covers the central region. It is crossed from southwest to northeast by a higher plateau called the "highveld". From the central plateau the land slopes north and south. There are mountains along the eastern border with Mozambique. Due to broken terrain and heavy ground cover, Zimbabwe is unsuited for cross-country vehicular movement and average standoff distance for engagement by line of sight weapons (intervisibility) is limited to less than 1,000 meters. Coverage by 1:50,000 scale maps is restricted to the cities of Harare and Gutu. One airfield can receive C-5 aircraft. The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require about six days to reach the coast of Mozambique. From there, the MEU would need to move at least 200 nautical miles by tactical lift to enter Zimbabwe. Total deployment is estimated at between six and eight days. With over 2,000 potential evacuees, and a distance of 243 nautical miles from the Mozambique coast to Harare, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

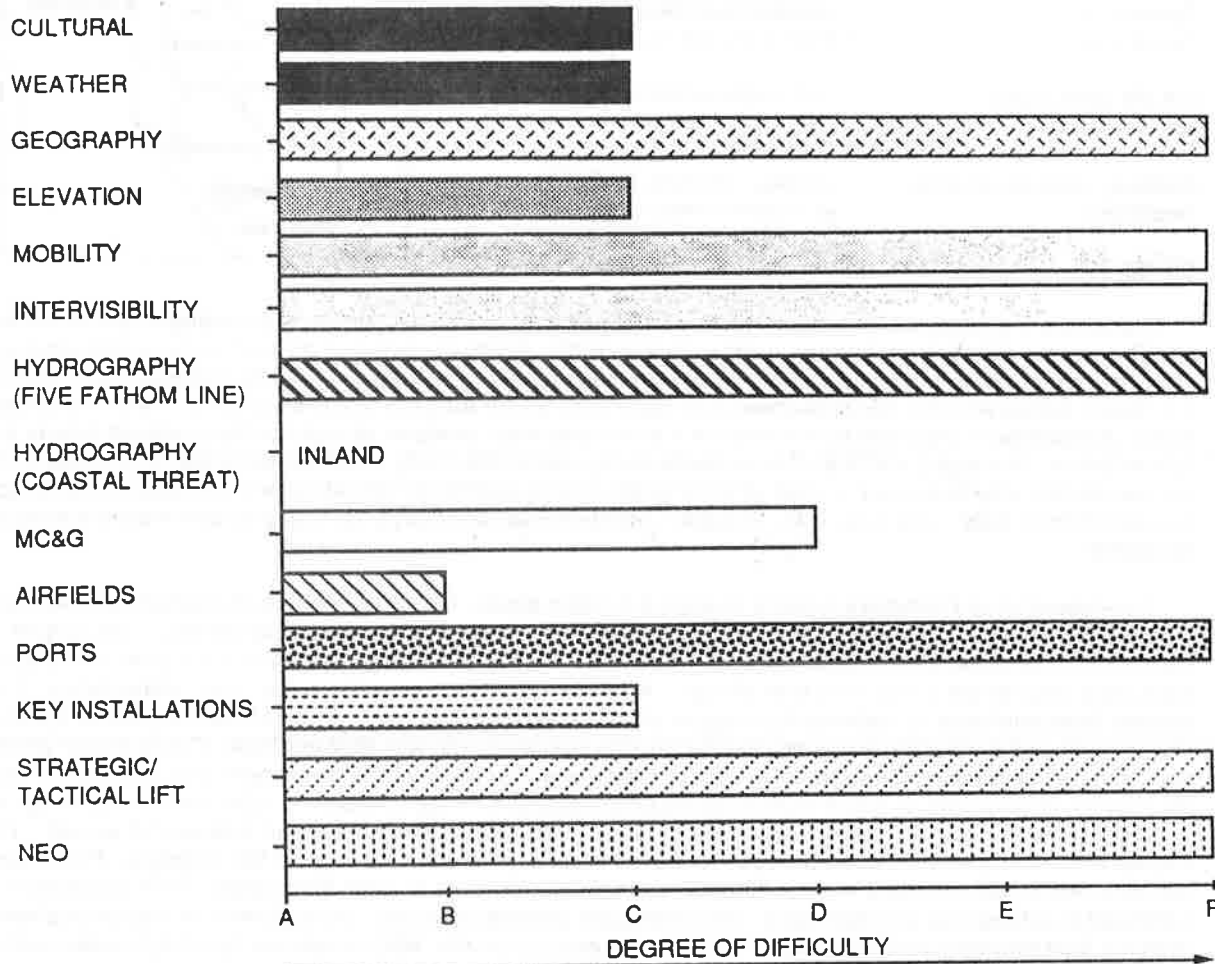
ZIMBABWE - THREAT SUMMARY



Zimbabwe - 1

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ZIMBABWE - TERRAIN AND LOGISTICS SUMMARY



Existing Ongoing Conflicts

- Political instability and strained relations with **South Africa**.
- Terrorist actions by both guerrillas and Government forces.

Animosity between political factions and acts of banditry and sabotage committed by former guerrilla fighters have posed the major threats to stability and security of post-independence **Zimbabwe**. There has been strong evidence of terrorist actions by guerrillas and massacres of civilians in raids by Government military forces. Relations with neighboring **South Africa** are poor, yet **Zimbabwe** must depend on **South Africa** for communication links with the outside world. **Zimbabwe** is important to the West as it is the only major producer of high-quality chromium outside the **Soviet Union**.

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U.S. Equities in Zimbabwe

- Overall U.S. equity is high.

U.S. relations with **Zimbabwe** have improved somewhat since 1986 when there were a continuing series of uncivil and undiplomatic statements and actions by the Government of **Zimbabwe**. The U.S. provides the country with a modest amount of aid and about 2,450 U.S. citizens reside there.

Direct Inv (Mil of \$)	Exports (Mil of \$)	Imports (Mil of \$)	U.S. Aid (Mil of \$)	Total Equity (Mil of \$)	U.S. Citizens	\$ Rating Rating	Total Numerical Rating	Overall U.S. Equity
2	-	-	30	32	2,450	1 3	4	Low

Zimbabwe - 3

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General Ground OOB

Infantry	Tank OOB	Artillery	Army Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Draft/TR	T-54	Bloc	46	6	122	C

Ground OOB consists of 46,000 troops all of which are conscripts. **Zimbabwe** has received military and technical training from the **U.K., France, Brazil, U.S.S.R, P.R.C., Cuba, and North Korea.** Overall training seems to be improving. Tanks: T-54, Type 59; Artillery: D-30, M-1942, Type 60.

General Air OOB

- Fifth largest air OOB in the region.

Air OOB	Close Air	AAW (IAD)	Air Force Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
Bloc	Day Jet Atk	Bloc	1	6	127	D

Fighter Aircraft: Hunter, MiG-19, Shenyang F-6; Close Air: Camberra B2, Hawk; Air Defense: SA-7 SAMs and AA guns. This country uses **Soviet-** supplied radars and operates its own air defense system.

General Naval OOB

Naval OOB	S/S Missiles	Patrol Craft	Navy Size (Thousands)	Quality	Total Capability Value	Rating
None	None	None	0	0	0	A

Ships: none; SSMs: none; Patrol Craft: none.

Culture (Language and Religion)

Primary language - English (Shona, Ndebele)

Primary religion - Traditional

Zimbabwe's population is estimated to be 8.8 million blacks, 100,000 whites, 20,000 mixed race, and 10,000 **Asians.** More than 75 percent of the whites reside in urban areas. Based on language and religion, the culture of **Zimbabwe** is moderately different from that of the **U.S.**

Weather

Average Temperature (Degrees Fahrenheit)	Average Relative Humidity (Percent)	Average Annual Rainfall (Inches)	Rating
54-100	-	24-40	Mixed

Although **Zimbabwe** lies within the tropics, its climate is subtropical. Temperatures vary with altitude. The rainy season is from November to March. There is less rainfall in the south than in the central plateau.

General Geographic Conditions

URBAN	DESERT	JUNGLE	MOUNTAINOUS
			X

Operational Elevation

<2,000 FT	<4,000 FT	<6,000 FT	>6,000 FT	>9,000 FT	>12,000 FT
		X			

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in south-central **Africa**. A central plateau is crossed from southwest to northeast by a higher plateau. From the central plateau, the land slopes north to the **Zambezi River** and south to the **Limpopo River**. There are mountains along the eastern border with **Mozambique**.

General Cross-Country Mobility

- **Zimbabwe** is generally unsuited for cross-country movement of tracked vehicles.

Cross-country movement of tracked and wheeled vehicles is poor throughout most of **Zimbabwe** due to the vast areas of rolling plains, forests, and steep slopes. During the high-water period, movement becomes even more restricted due to miry ground and extensive flooding.

Intervisibility (Line of Sight)

- Poor, with line of sight distances limited to less than 1,000 meters.

Line of sight distances in **Zimbabwe** would be limited to under 1,000 meters mainly due to the broken terrain. The country is also mostly covered with savanna and in the east with tropical evergreen and hardwood forests.

Hydrography (Five Fathom Line)

- Inland country.

DMA Chart #	5 Fathom Line from Shore (Meters)	NFG Rating
-	-	Unsatisfactory

Hydrography (Coastal Threat)

- Inland country.

Maximum Capability Coastal Defense Weapon	Maximum Range of Weapon (Meters)	Rating (Compared with 5"/54-cal)
N/A	N/A	N/A

MC&G Shortfalls

- Limited map coverage.

1:50 New	1:50 Old	Some 1:50	MSI Avail	1:250 New	None
		X			

1:50,000 map coverage exists only for the areas around Harare and Gutu.

Airfields

- Accessible by air, with one airfield that can handle C-5 aircraft.

Number of Airfields	Type Aircraft (C-5, C-141B, C-130) Accommodated	Airfield Utility (Unconstrained/Constrained)	Rating
3	1 C-5 2 C-141B	2/1	1/C-5

Airfields	Type Aircraft	Comments
Bulawayo (Woodvale)	C-141B, C-130	-
Harare International (Salisbury)	C-5, C-141B, C-130	-
Victoria Falls	C-141B, C-130	Daylight only. Low runway WBC.

Ports

- Zimbabwe is an inland country and has no ports.

Key Installations

Zimbabwe is the railroad hub of southern Africa and has an excellent road system. Communications facilities are poorly maintained.

U.S. Embassy	Communications	Highways	Railroads	Major Ports	Primary Airfields	Pipeline	Oil Field	NBC
Harare	- Poorly maintained telecomm - 23 Radio stations - 8 TV stations - 1 Satellite station	85,237 km	3,394 km	0	3	None	None	None

Strategic and Tactical Lift

The Pacific ARG with its embarked MEU would require about six days to reach the coast of Mozambique. From there, the MEU would need to move overland at least 200 miles by tactical lift to enter Zimbabwe. The total deployment is estimated at between six to eight days.

NEO

- With over 2,000 potential evacuees, and a distance of 243 nautical miles from the coast off Mozambique to Harare, the probable evacuation site, NEO conducted by a MEU under normal conditions would be very difficult.

Embassy Staff	Evacuees	Inland Objective (nm)	Rating
56	2,450	243 (Harare)	F

Note: In Zimbabwe, the following factors are of little significance:

- Drugs
- Terrorism
- Gray Arms/Technology Transfer
- Naval OOB
- NBC

