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EDITORIAL

We send fraternal greetings to our readers in different countries. Reminding once again that this is a project we do together, and that for Triarius can continue to exist is required to submit articles for publication and analysis. This magazine has no profit, why is distributed for free, and therefore we have no funds to pay a permanent team of analysts. We depend on the interest and commitment of our readers. Who has the ability to do so, you must send material for broadcast, thus contributing to the professional and intellectual enrichment of our thousands of readers worldwide.

In this issue we start with an analysis of our senior analyst Guadi Calvo, who, from Argentina, tells us about the complex peace process that is underway in Afghanistan, and the many variables that could cause you to fail. The outlook in that country is that violence continues and also including new players.

A step followed our Spanish senior analyst Colonel (r) Blasco, illustrates his article Lessons learned from the Hibrida War, applied to the business world.

We analyze quickly the Yemeni conflict and genocide in that country ahead of Saudi Arabia, with the silent complicity of the West. Understand how there not a single war but several. This is an article vibrant today.

Did you know that the Colombian Air Force still operates C-47s ?, Here we present a complete overview of the AC-47T FAC aircraft in that country develop missions surface fire support and intelligence.

Then we went to Cameroon, where Guadi explains how the African colonial past, and arbitrary exploitation of land, resources and people, have plunged Africa into a rather complex situation. Addressing the particular case of Cameroon, we have one of the clearest of what he did on that continent the imposition of the culture of the colonizers examples. Finally, we present an analysis of our Uruguayan senior analyst, Colonel Martinez, where we talk about terrorism in Central Africa, and particularly in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

As always, we hope that this diverse content that addresses various global issues, is of interest and useful to our readers.

Know to beat!

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has a Spanish version.

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TRIARIUS

In these times, it may be a good idea to attend fairs security and defense that are made in different countries. There you can learn about new technologies, industry megatrends, and also can interact with experts on various topics.

In Colombia there are five fairs of interest, each dedicated to a field. First, we have Expodefensa dedicated to the defense sector in general, but mainly terrestrial systems is carried out in Bogotá every two years. Then there is the International Aeronautical Fair of Rionegro, F-Air, dedicated to aviation, is done in Rionegro, near Medellín, every two years. Third, it is Colombiamar, event dedicated to shipbuilding to be held in Cartagena every two years. Next is the International Fair of Bogota Security + S + S E, dedicated to private security and associated technologies, held annually in Bogotá. Finally we have DronExpo CODE Colombia, dedicated to the world of drones, which is held annually in Medellín. Inquire about events in your country or neighboring countries and attend.

Headlines Troops of the Nigerian Army.
See more information at the end of the magazine.

Triarius favors freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles, it is exclusive to their authors.

special international analysts that free us have submitted articles for this issue thanks.

Afghanistan, an increasingly narrow gorge

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The talks in Doha (Qatar), between the United States and the Taliban appear to be coming to an end after achieving unlock the intricate path to a peace agreement, perhaps an idea too optimistic for a conflict that has over eighteen years and the costs killed, wounded and maimed could be noted among the most abhorrent in modern history, only in 2018 almost 4,000 deaths.

For the more optimistic, in the coming weeks or sooner, it could be arrived at a tentative agreement, but to end forty years of war afflicting the country, not enough withdrawal of 14,000 US troops and several thousand belonging NATO countries, which are still destined for Afghanistan. Not to get the deal, President Donald Trump has ordered that before the presidential elections of 2020, a substantial number of US troops should have left the Asian country.

Also pending is a solution between the Taliban and Afghan political authorities, now headed by President Ashraf Ghani, or any of 16 candidates that may emerge after the elections on 28 September, the realization within the framework of the Afghan reality unlikely.

Taliban claims that, once the agreements terminated, occur immediately leave the country by Western forces, although already discussed in Doha

and US representatives have explained that it is logistically impossible to close the bases, packing and shipping return all communication equipment, weapons and logistics that the US has in Afghanistan for at least two years.

The Pentagon will have to comply with compulsory retirement of the giant paraphernalia installed, to prevent it falling into the hands of the Taliban or other terrorist organizations operating in the country.

US officials say the Taliban no longer support any extremist group and Daesh-Khorasan or organizations close to al-Qaeda, in Afghanistan or in neighboring countries (Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) preventing the Central Asian nation again become a sanctuary for international terrorists.

From the time begins the effective withdrawal of the United States, is believed to be able to stop the spiral of violence in the most complex regions of the country and reach a formal cease-fire and lasting.

The talks between the Afghan government and the Taliban, will be held possibly in Oslo (Norway) and their preparations are in full swing. Kabul announced that the list of the 15 negotiators, including government officials, representatives of political parties and social groups are included. These

discussions will be critical not only for the discussion on the residual presence of the United States but also by releasing and over 10 thousand Taliban prisoners to Kabul preserved in its jails including many senior leaders, who could have contradictor views on the agreements reached.

Discussions in Oslo face two distinct vectors of Afghan society, on the one hand, aspiring bureaucrats who seek to build a western democracy, without practical roots or culture in the country and on the other the leadership Taliban a charged mystical organization, which has managed to emerge unscathed at the long aggression of the world's greatest power. The Taliban led by Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada, since May 2016, has managed to reverse the fortunes of the organization going through an agonizing resistance as virulent as a successful offensive. So these negotiations would take years, leaving the country in a gorge which could precipitate an even more brutal war that is still alive.

An example of this is the great attack that occurred at a wedding party in a hall of the city of Dubai west of Kabul, home of the Shia Hazara minority, a frequent target of Daesh. Last Saturday, in the celebration, one of the Mujahideen of Pakistani origin, blew himself up in the room where there were more than 1200 guests, leaving about 70 dead and 180 wounded, making it the deadliest attack of the far this year.

The latest attack occurred in Kabul had happened on the 7th of this month, with the explosion of a car bomb targeting a convoy of security forces killing 14 people and wounding 145, an attack that was taken over by the Taliban.

Learn to kill

The US military command in Afghanistan Daesh-Khorasan defines the organization capable of inheriting the potential of the Taliban, incorporating many foreign militants and their Taliban rebel commanders. This is the reason why several American generals insist on keeping to Trump several thousand men of Special Operations forces in China.

The Daesh present in Afghanistan since 2015 with a budget close to 3,000 men, has a recruit experienced Tajik origin, Sayvaly Shafiev, known as Mauaviya, who leads a group of about 200 fighters and operates in the province of Nangarhar, eastern Afghanistan on the border with Pakistan, which has

become a key figure for Daesh-Khorasan, which recruited young Tajiks and attracted substantial funding. According to information from US intelligence, also Mauaviya, you are training men in Afghanistan to become "sleeper" agents in Tajikistan.

Tajikistan, north of Afghanistan, has been a source of recruitment for Daesh, since its inception in 2014, local groups like Jamaat Ansarullah is attached to the Caliph Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, in 2017. In 2018 United Nations warned that some thousand mujahideen traveled to Afghanistan to open a new front after the collapse of the caliphate in the Middle East

Meanwhile beyond the Doha talks, and the United States challenging the Taliban, I still prepared fighters, in what is known as "special forces". On August 10 on their official website fundamentalist organization he posted a video where a group of Taliban saw, train with al-Qaeda members. The fighters look uniforms, boots, jackets, backpacks and new weapons or perfect condition, while participating in military exercises and movements.

The Taliban in late 2014, has announced it has more than 20 training camps, like Khalid bin Walid with some 300 coaches and ability to prepare two thousand recruits at a time, which are distributed in provinces like Helmand, Kandahar, Ghazni, Ghor,

In 2015, the United States discovered a training camp of al-Qaeda in the district of Bermal in Paktika, and two in the district of Shorabak in the province of Kandahar, the latter as the outgoing commander of US forces in Afghanistan, General John Campbell, commander of the US mission said it was the largest discovered in the country since the 2001 invasion, al-Qaeda has also operated camps in Kunar and Nuristan.

Harakat-ul-Mujahideen, an ally Pakistani fundamentalist group al-Qaeda, also controlled training camps in eastern Afghanistan, like the Islamic Party of Turkestan, the Union of Islamic Jihad and Imam Bukhari Jamaat, an Uzbek group he came to fight in Syria, and controls various training camps in Afghanistan.

These centers of recruitment and training, in some cases, disabled, others simply changed their minds or in perfect operating conditions operated by local and foreign terrorists, Afghan gorge make it increasingly narrow.

Image source: https://img.europapress.es/fotoweb/fotonoticia_20190330085921_640.jpg

Guadi Calvo

(Argentina) Writer and journalist. Analyst specializing in Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia International.



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Lessons learned from the Hibrida War, applied to the business world

By Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo, Colonel (r) (Spain)



Journalist Frank G. Hoffman defines hybrid warfare as "any enemy that simultaneously uses the use and adaptation of a complex combination of conventional weapons, irregular warfare, terrorism and criminal behavior on the battlefield to achieve political objectives".

The origin of the expression [1] "hybrid war" is attributed to Robert Walker, to use it in 1998 to explain the need for change tactics, techniques and procedures normally used by regular forces to deal with non-state combatants or forces nonregular they were able to put in check the most powerful armies in the world. In fact, his intention was to explain the need to change the Doctrines and even create a kind of forces able to successfully combat these new forces and procedures, as well reflected in his work "Hybrid force for Hybrid Wars"; although its reflection was focused almost exclusively on the role they could play US Marines in situations where they faced or non-regular fighting wars against unconventional enemies.

Actually, this is not a new phenomenon and can say that it has evolved and refined over time and has been maximized with the emergence of new technologies, but more or less similar characteristics has been applied throughout history in many conflicts that have resorted to guerrilla wars and partisans.

Close enough examples Basten as the War of Independence in Spain, Vietnam, and even the famous French Resistance during the occupation of France by the Nazis. The phenomenon has evolved and has been used and used successfully in recent campaigns such as Afghanistan, Hezbollah in Lebanon and is now the basis of combat doctrine in Ukraine, the Islamic State, and other jihadist movements operating in the African continent.

Indeed, according to some authors, one could say that its origin could be from one of the famous reflections and principles of Sun Tzu on the subject and, as we well have used the multiple contentions occurred during twenty-five centuries since its enactment would have been always giving the reason:

"Once the battle started, even if you're winning, to continue for long, discourage your troops and your sword is blunt. If you are besieging a town, you will exhaust your strength. If you keep your army long campaign, your supplies will be exhausted (...) It is never beneficial for letting a military operation continue for long "country."

Thinking this it may be complemented by the famous confrontation between David and Goliath, who, being shot down by pedrada first sling, falling beheaded with his own sword and died.

Analysis and combination of both elements can easily deduce that whoever is smaller in forces and resources, but, overcoming his powerful adversary: moral victory, tenacity in his decision to resist no matter what the weather, ease agile maneuver and have the means necessary for conventional or non-action, you should: Avoid falling into the battlefield that will mark his opponent to be the strongest; find the weaknesses of the opponent, attacking hard and before that could react, leaving the action before they feel oppressed, hide, wait, analyzing reactions in the opposite and look for another opportunity to act. This makes the opponent must spend many means and efforts in pursuing him, suffer disproportionate costs and low and morale is gradually sinking.

If all this we add the use of unconventional means (dirty war and even the use of weapons of mass destruction) continuously or selectively, bewilderment is even greater. More recently you can join the domain and successful cyberwar employment, media, social networks and propaganda.

It is ultimately to foster an asymmetric war and wear the powerful that forces the massive use of resources and means constantly chasing an enemy of minor. Contest; war, which is called to overcome who possesses greater resilience and resilience.

The time factor is dominant, there is no need to rush to the powerful gradually collapse for their poor results compared to the efforts and decide or look doomed to abandon the battlefield or fall back to more advantageous positions.

Translation of the issue we are trying to use in civil society and / or the company is simple, although with due care not to use illegal means, tactics and procedures hybrid warfare can produce great results whenever : we have previously done a real study skills competition, vulnerabilities, products, sales techniques and customer service; We count with highly trained and able to be used to fund competitive

in all facets and strategic planning staff; it is especially determined to carry out a bitter struggle against the weaknesses of the adversary; our products are equivalent or superior to those of the market; We do not mind take to get results and we can offer products,

Actually, this method, although with certain differentiating nuances, is not new on the job between civil society, but now it seems that is novel and the feeling of having been "invented" a few years ago within the so-called strategy business. On the contrary, it is simply an adaptation to civilian means of ancient military tactics and procedures and have been very successful. We have clear examples of this in the conquest and loyalty previously dominated among construction and energy services companies producing niches; hotel services, mainly dedicated to fast food; companies fixed and mobile telephony and the media and television networks seeking audience.

Another current example we can focus on the struggle for the market with falling oil; this phenomenon that, among other factors, is due to the massive appearance of that element by a new procedure, fracking. Method, which has not only invaded the oil market, but it has meant lower sales prices and has managed, so far, unseat the oligopoly in the production and pricing of OPEC. In this struggle we are, and time will tell who will win the battle.

It's all about a powerful decision-making capacity, adequate assessment of the situation, a good market research, the provision of adequate and competent products, know how to make them attractive, resist the campaigns of competition and having no rush in getting results.

Ultimately and as a final conclusion, again we returned to find another application in civil society of certain elements, tactics and millenary actions having been purely military today successfully employed to achieve good business results and unseat the powerful, impenetrable competition.

[1] http://www.ieee.es/Galerias/fichero/docs_trabajo/2015/DIEEET01-2015_GuerrasHibridas_JosepBaques.pdf

Image source:

https://rt00.epimg.net/retina/imagenes/2018/01/10/tendencias/1515562166_822517_1515562340_noticia_normal.jpg

Francisco Javier Blasco Robledo

(Spain) Army Colonel in the reserve. He sent for two years as Chief Colonel, Infantry Regiment Aereotransportable Isabel la Catolica No. 29, was Deputy Director of the Center of Intelligence of the Armed Forces (CIFAS) and Head of proliferation; Defense Attache in the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic; 2nd Brigade Chief of the Spanish-Italian in the West (KFOR) in Kosovo Region; head teacher Army at the College of the Armed Forces (ESFAS) of CESEDEN, among other positions of great importance.

Yemen, metastases of genocide

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Genocide initiated by Saudi Arabia in March 2015 against the Yemeni people, does not stop, famine affects more than 13 million people; epidemics such as cholera has become the worst in recorded history and advances rampant throughout the country; while the fighting still adding new victims to the more than 120,000 that have already occurred in this war that has bogged down and Riyadh believed would be resolved within a few weeks of bombing, it has become the most pressing problem for Saudi family since the Houthis, have not only resisted the war, but have gone on the offensive, attacking several targets with missiles in military opportunities within the kingdom, even very close to Riyadh.

King Salman and his heir Prince Mohamed bin Salman, the real strongman of the kingdom, can not escape the quagmire in which only kept afloat thanks to the thousands of millions of dollars paid by the silence of the West, while the Yemeni people and resists not only the Saudi coalition, but also national sectors, corresponding to foreign interests, that will make after the war, if ever the miracle happens,

Yemen emerge from it broken up into two or three states.

Those states could settle the remaining forces of ousted President Abd-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, who, after his resignation, in the context of civil war, Riad forced to reassume his position to have a more or less meritorious coverage before initiate actions against Houthi forces in 2015. Other states that might be formed with the Houthis forces that have led to extreme resilience in one of the most asymmetrical wars to be remembered and supported the Shia community the poor Sunni country and somehow the discreet support of Iran and Hezbollah. It appears an old actor who recently is now displayed in the context of the fragmentation of the country and are the southern separatists, who from the beginning supported the war Riad.

The separatists, known as the Transitional Council of the South (CTS) led by Ali Salem al-Huraizi, on 10 August, after four days of fighting took the city of Aden, along with several military camps in the neighboring province of Abyan. Aden is considered the de facto

capital of the country since the historic capital Sanaa is held by the Houthis.

The war finally has also eaten the peace agreement endorsed by the United Nations, signed last December in Stockholm summit between the huties and the "government" Yemeni backed by Saudi Arabia would allow the withdrawal of troops on both sides of the strategic al-Hodeidah port, so it was fighting since May last year. In June last main ally of Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) announced a significant reduction of its forces in al-Hodeidah, with the excuse of "build confidence" to stimulate the peace process without any consequence more that advances the South Transitional Council (CTS), against the positions of their old allies, actions that huties, apart from these shocks, used politically as evidence that the man of the Saudis,

Abu Dhabi, he financed and trained about some 100,000 Yemenis, of which many of those who today make up the CTS, which since its makeshift base in Mahra, a province in southeastern Yemen, launched the operations to conquer the city of Aden, made They stood by forces Mansour Hadi, not only breaking the alliance with Saudi Arabia, but started a war within the war as metastasis extending evil and only foreshadows the continuation of Yemeni genocide.

The CTS waged heavy fighting with pro troops Saudis in the province of Shabwah, east of the country at the same time, that tribal leaders met in Hadramout, the largest in the country and province bordering Mahra, tried to incorporate them into their ranks . While huties troops used drones and missiles at Aden, killing about fifty men of the separatist forces, including Abu Yamamah (Munir Mahmoud al-Yafi) one of the oldest and best known commanders of the forces of the south. Some versions of this last action blamed the fundamentalist Islah (Reform Yemeni Congregation for) the main opposition political party linked to the Muslim Brotherhood.

A war between north and south

The paradigm of war in Yemen is shifted from confrontation between the forces that resist Houthis Saudi Arabia coalition and its local allies to the Yemeni government, the real war that is starting between the north and south of the country. According to some

local sources, acting with renewed vigor southern separatists, they would be linked to the interests of the UAE, which identifies different priorities to those of its Saudi partners. For Emiratis is key annihilate increasingly important influence of the Muslim Brotherhood, along with several battalions of al-Qaeda for the Islamic peninsula and the Daesh that according to detected different commanders Emirati forces have increasingly presence conflict and its influence could eventually reach the Emirates.

From always it has been known that among Mansour Hadi and the UAE, there is a strong tension, and Abu Dhabi, although accompanied the Saudis from zero hour in its war in Yemen, he never agreed to keep Hadi in power now the Yemeni president, deposed publicly blamed the UAE to support the separatists, a charge Emiratis rejected despite that refusal arose frictions between Riyadh and Abu Dhabi, so in mid-August the Crown prince of Abu Dhabi Mohammed bin Zayed, met with king Salman bin Abdelaziz and Crown prince Salman bin Mohammed in Mecca, to save the coalition.

The south has a largar separatist tradition, remember that between 1967 and 1990 in the context of the Cold War, the country was divided between North Yemen pro-Western and South Yemen, which became the first Marxist state in the Arab world. In 1994, he broke a new separatist attempt has since remained latent. In 2018, there were some protests in the south against the government of Hadi; but this new outbreak began on 7 August, during a funeral procession by southern soldiers killed after a bombing Houthi few days earlier. Passing through the presidential palace guard violently repressed the demonstrators chanted slogans anti Hadi, which initiated this new segregationist overflow.

In Muscat, the capital of Oman, has known the appearance of another Yemeni group, the Revolutionary Movement for the South also separatist but faced the STC, due to its proximity to the UAE, who fear that region of the country to become a new theater where the interests of the nations of the Gulf and Yemen not play.

More than four years after the outbreak of war, peace remains far more remote than the possibility of a new war that spreads like metastasis in an increasingly sick body.

Image source:

https://cdni.rt.com/actualidad/public_images/2015.04/original/551ecde771139e66638b457c.png

A ghost story. The Douglas AC-47T in Colombia

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)



In the dark of night, small groups of terrorists of the FARC converge at the meeting point they had agreed on the outskirts of the village, his plan is to attack the small police station which is near the mainly square with a force much higher than the number of defenders who surely will be overwhelmed by the numerical superiority of the enemy, allowing the raiders rob the bank of the people, seek and kill some civilians who have been classified as "military objective" and "collaborators of enemy ", and incidentally will make it clear that have dominance in the area, intimidating the population to pay taxes on the " revolutionaries ".

His attack will begin with the release of so-called "pump-cylinder" with a system that resembles a mortar but lacks precision so that the explosives fall indiscriminately in the general area of his target, which, being a police station to inside a village, it will mean that some of those cylinders fall on houses, schools or businesses, likely causing civilian casualties. The outlook is bleak, the people seem to be condemned to receive a heavy punishment, the cops will die or be kidnapped, and many civilians are casualties.

Little do they know the terrorists, is that human intelligence knew of the impending attack the people and that there is an AC-47T "Ghost" flying high above them that FLIR device have them monitored, and that

a squadron Kfir aircraft loaded LGB pumps approaching at high speed to stop. The AC-47T signaled whites will be attacked surgically same in their areas of concentration, minimizing damage to the population and resources. Terrorists survivors will then be attacked by the aircraft itself "Ghost" while trying to fall back with a hail of bullets against which there is no defense. The years that FARC terrorists towns were taken and did what they wanted there, bringing death and destruction to the civilian population and the security forces, were left behind.

The above story represents a typical mission of the Colombian Air Force, and eats shares this are the reason that takes peoples became extremely rare in Colombia. When it was not possible to know in advance that terrorists were planning to take the people and the action occurred, then escape the area was almost impossible for them as different reconnaissance and attack aircraft, would be circling the waiting area.

Therefore, one of the most feared members of the narco-terrorist groups operating in Colombia aircraft, is undoubtedly the AC-47T "Ghost". This curious name comes from the call sign of one of the first pilots of this model, then Captain Jorge Salazar. Because support operations troops conducted surface with his plane were tremendously successful, his call sign

became very popular, so then all aircraft gunners were called "Ghost".

The history of this aircraft began in the 30s, when the original version of the DC-3 is manufactured by the Douglas Aircraft Corporation. Commercial and operational success leads to one, improved and expanded capabilities, military version to this version was called Douglas C-47 was manufactured in 1940. This aircraft played a crucial role in the Second World War, to the point that General Eisenhower named along with the Jeep and boat desembarco- as one of the three essential elements that enabled the Allies to win the war.

The Air Force (FAC) acquired the first units of DC-3 / C-47 from 1944, reaching receive with the passage of time more than 60 aircraft, same not only served in units of military transport Air Force as such, but also served in the state airline Satena, which still exists and is operated by the FAC.

After the Second World War, the DC-3 / C-47 not only still they manufactured, but entered the market a large number of aircraft used war surplus, which allowed many airlines equipped with an airplane " all terrain "extensively tested in different climates, terrains and heights. Also different Air Force on a budget could be an excellent transport aircraft.

With the United States Air Force, the C-47 participated in World War II, the Korean War and the Vietnam War. In the latter, the C47 rendered valuable services as transport, as well as hitters. This latest product of an adaptation arising from the particular needs of this irregular war commanders demanded flexibility and ingenuity function. Thus was born in December 1964 the first C-47 gunner guns equipped with multitublo "Minigun", this plane was renamed according to the nomenclature in use by the USAF as AC-47. The aircraft took off from the base Bien Hoa for his first combat mission on 15 December 1964, under the pseudonym "Spooky" Anglo-Saxon word meaning "that instills fear." The operational success of this first aircraft in Vietnam, led the transformation of others, creating a specialized unit. Later versions with heavier weapons were created.

Having served in Vietnam-and generated valuable doctrinaire, the AC-47 of the USAF were removed, and instead entered service the AC-130 "Specter" with much greater capacity and heavier weaponry, including 105mm howitzer.

In Colombia government forces have waged war against subversion based on the American doctrine. For example, the School of Lancers (ESLAN) in the country is small-unit leaders in irregular war, was founded along the lines of the US Army Ranger. In December 2015 the acts for the 60th anniversary of

the "University of the Militia" paid tribute to Colonel (r) Ralph Puckett, the United States Army, who as Ranger 60 years ago advised to Colombia for the creation of ESLAN, appearing as one of its founders.

Colombia participated in the Korean War under the UN flag. Colombia Battalion No. 1 to reach Korea was added to the 21st Infantry Regiment of the 24th Division of the United States Army. There relations of friendship and cooperation that arrive until today were consolidated. The Colombian army modernized its weapons and doctrine (for conventional warfare) based on what the officers and NCOs saw and lived in Korea. But another kind of war was brewing in Southeast Asia, and lessons learned serve to all sides of the Cold War. Also the field of irregular warfare Colombia received advice and training from the United States, like most Latin Americans in the framework of the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, TIAR countries.

War in Colombia, has similarities and differences in their characteristics, what was the Vietnam War, hence valuable lessons learned in that distant war have been implemented in this South American country. Including the issue of aircraft gunners. Thus in 1987 the Air Force began work conversion of the first C-47s to AC-47, with expert advice of the US Air Force.

The first two cañoneros AC-47 aircraft to serve the Air Force were FAC-1686 and FAC-1681. Appearing as the first operational crew Colonel (r) Gerber Sánchez; Colonel (r) Wilson Castaneda, and Chief Technical Heriberto Montealegre, Orlando Vanegas and Onesimus Lozano.

The first AC-47 of the Air Force were equipped with three guns 50, a special look for the pilot, navigation system OMEGA, FLIR device launched Flares for missile defense, flares LUV-2A / B for illumination night, two guns conventional flares, internal communications system for the entire crew of pilot and copilot, one operator FLIR, 1 technician, 1 and 3 boss gunsmith gunsmith. All crew carry parachutes and bulletproof vest.

The C-47 aircraft to be modified as AC-47 received structural reinforcement to resist vibration and resonance machine guns. By 1987, the AC-47 of the Air Force employed even piston engines R-1830 HP 1200, representing some disadvantages logistical and some operational problems to fly over the Andean mountain ranges. There were some emergencies by engine failures, and in 1988 was presented a fatal accident with the FAC-1650, same as in fulfillment of a mission should pass between the towns of Villavicencio and Girardot, route 16,000 feet. When flying by and in the presence of difficult weather

conditions, ice it formed on the planes changing the aerodynamic profile of the aircraft and increasing its weight, all of which led to a stall and controls,

These problems led to the repowering of PT-6A aircraft engines, for which the US company was hired Basler. The new configuration (BT-67) not only included turboprop engines PT-6A, but modern avionics is also incorporated, the entire electrical system was replaced and the fuselage was lengthened, among other aspects which together improved security and capabilities aircraft, not forgetting of course the system ice protection, moreover, they were fitted multi-tube GAU-19A machine guns. The first AC-47T ("T" for Turbo) came to Colombia in 1993. In the course of a decade a total of eight AC-47 aircraft for modification were sent to Oshkosh, Wisconsin -headquarters of Basler-.

Worth noting that in 1997, the crews of AC-47 acquired the ability to operate with NVG (Lens Night

Vision), thanks to the support received from the Air Combat Command No. 3 located in Malambo, Atlántico department, and Air Combat Command No. 4, located in Melgar, Tolima. Pioneering units in such capacity in Colombia.

Among the advantages of the AC-47T are its large volume of fire, its permanence on white, scope, the fire comes from above, which minimizes the effectiveness of the trenches and other coverage, and finally precision fire that minimizes collateral damage.

The effectiveness of aircraft gunners for anti-subversive struggle, necessary to maintain some operating, but maybe changing the platform, because the cells are worn AC-47T. It might be a good idea to convert some (s) of the CN-235 which has the Colombian Air Force, and maintain the capacity granted by the gunboats aircraft for many years.

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Douglas Hernandez

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Cameroon: War of languages

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The tragic consequences that have sparked centuries of colonialism on the African continent are not extinguished and continue pushing their nearly 1,400 million people to a tragic fate of famines and deaths. Condemned to but brutal, the continent is still being debated between the wars, corruption, exploitation, desertification, environmental degradation and especially the impoverishment of its people that force millions to an economic exile, who risked their lives, seeking to reach Europe try some leftover how much they have taken from them.

Beyond the suffering civil wars South Sudan or the Central African Republic, the presence of Takfirists bands extending along the vast swath of the Sahel; Libyan infinite decomposition between war and slave markets; the multiple conflicts in the Democratic Republic of Congo, with a protracted civil war participants multiple: Christian messianic, Marxist, nationalist to which we must now add an organization linked to Daesh addition to epidemics like cholera that has killed thousands people and looting without control of its natural resources such as coltan, local and international mafias, make the DRC, one of the most atrocious and hidden dramas that humanity lives.

The list of African calamities can continue almost infinite. Nigeria and Boko Haram war, ancient nations claiming their ancestral territories as the Tuareg and

the Sahrawis and thus add and keep adding names to the tragedy that began in the early nineteenth century.

Cameroon is a new separatist conflict that has generated over the past three years, two thousand dead, 530,000 displaced and threatens to finish burning the stability of one of the strongest economies on the continent, thanks to its oil production, about 180 thousand barrels per day, cocoa which is the fourth largest producer and polo insipiente technology known as "Silicon Mountain", near Buea, the capital of the southeastern region of the country.

The October elections last returned to enshrine once again to President Paul Biya in power since 1982, 85, for "just" 71 percent, down significantly compared to 78 percent of their triumph of 2011, they outlined an overheating of the separatist struggle.

The conflict began after the end of World War I, when Germany's possessions in Africa -of which had never taken possession-by order of the League of Nations were divided between the UK and France. Repartija in German Kamerun, where more than 250 languages are spoken, France was the main beneficiary as it kept most of the territory, while a small portion remained in British possession.

With the declaration of independence in 1960, Anglophone Cameroonians had the option to remain part of Cameroun or join Nigeria, a former British colony, where English idiomatically unifying the

different ethnic groups speaking 500 different leagues.

Although Anglophones chose to remain united to Cameroon, authorities in Yaoundé, francophone, did not care the interests of the Anglo-speaking areas and major government projects in infrastructure, education and health were direccionaron to francophone regions, without taking into account that one of the main sources of the country's wealth in the seventies, oil, came from English-speaking sectors.

Treatment differences between the two communities caused the Anglo start speaking minority harboring separatist dreams and try to create an independent state of Yaoundé with the name of Republic of Ambazonia or Federal Republic of Southern Cameroon.

The ambazonianos, as part of their struggle for independence began issuing passports, currency and created their own flag and national anthem, as well as establish a satellite television station. Despite all this the most prominent figures were exiled to Europe and the United States.

The struggle of separatists has caused the three major economic incentives the country (oil, cocoa and technology) just to remain standing oil exploitation, since most deposits are offshore, so the economic centers, port Douala and Yaounde, have not been affected, while cocoa fields have been severely damaged by the fighting, as well as the technological center of "Silicon Mountain", where activity has declined significantly.

Climbing to the fracture

In October 2016, lawyers and teachers from English-speaking areas began a series of strikes and street protests having to use French in schools and courts. Since late 2016, federal forces Yaoundé, began to suppress protests in an increasingly dangerous and what were initially some arrests of activists and supporters climbing has gone lightest and a significant number of lives. In the first clashes of October 2016, six deaths and the arrest of about a

hundred protesters, some of them were brought to trial where they expect prison sentences and even death occurred.

On October 1, 2017, during the celebrations for the anniversary of independence from Britain, thousands of Anglo separatists speakers took to the streets to demand an independent state, and witnesses said troops from the Cameroonian army opened fire on the crowd from helicopters, which it was denied by the army commanders, describing the operation as an "anti-terrorist" action. The response of ambazonianos a month later, they were armed attacks against security forces, killing four troops.

More than 25 thousand people have fled to Nigeria, by the Cameroonian government fears that at some point these camps can be converted into guerrilla sanctuaries, with the addition that the Delta region Croos River Nigerian side infected small arms dealers cheap catering to the many criminal gangs that infest the Nigerian coast.

The crisis intensified since last January after the arsonist last year message President Paul Biya, in which he promised that the army would end the separatist movement. Since then the inhabitants of the towns and villages of the Anglophone region live in a state of constant anxiety must often abandon everything and flee the increasingly bloody battles.

On 20 August, the leader of the separatist Julius Ayuk Tabe, along with nine of his associates were sentenced to life imprisonment sparking a series of protests and clashes between separatist and loyal to Yaoundé forces, who have already left near hundred dead, as well as have occurred in kidnapping of the Catholic bishop of the town of Kumbo, Monsignor George Nkuo, who was released days later when several priests together hundreds of Catholic parishioners prepared to enter forests where separatists have their camps, demanding their freedom.

This new war in Cameroon is another example of the deep wound that has opened colonialism on the continent over two centuries ago and that will not stop bleeding.

Image source: http://mundonegro.es/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/ppal_GettyImages-803445362.jpg

The Islamic State in Central Africa

Daniel Martinez, Colonel (r) (Uruguay)



In the Democratic Republic of Congo, armed groups are deployed mostly in the Great Lakes. Including ADF stands - NALU (ADF was created by Ugandan Muslims in the 1990s to fight for the rights of the sect Jamaat Tablighi, ADF Allied Democratic Forces - Allied Democratic Forces NALU. National Army for the Liberation of Uganda National Army for the Liberation of Uganda), the main military component of the Kingdom of Rwenzururu, with capital in Kasese (Uganda), but in the Democratic Republic of Congo, deployed in northeastern Beni (North Kivu general area of the Cordillera de Rwenzori).

The basic terrorist tactics ISCAP (Islamic state in Central Africa), in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Mozambique, aims to:

- Intelligence tasks (field study, recognition of objectives, study of the vulnerabilities and strengths of the enemy, etc.)
- night attacks. Jihadists take physical contact with the enemy if they suffer airstrikes and / or artillery.
- They use a 2nd echelon formed by minors and women, for logistical tasks, looting, supply of ammunition, trauma care, etc.

ADF is linked to the jihadist group Islamic State, after the group claimed the responsibility for the 18ABR2019 would be their 1st attack in DR Congo as well as the formation of a new branch on the mainland, called Province of Central Africa.

17 / 18AGO2019 at the 39th Summit of the Southern African Development Community (SADC - Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) President of Democratic Republic of Congo, Félix Tshisekedi, raised the possibility of forming a regional coalition to fight the terrorist groups in the region.

Congolese President attributed the persistent insecurity in the east of his country's armed groups internal and external sources, including the terrorist ADF-MTM (Madinat Tawhid wa-l-Muwahidin - City of Monotheism and Monotheistic) group belonging to the Islamic State, which represents a threat for the entire continent.

The 06JUN2019: The Democratic Republic of Congo join the global coalition to defeat Islamic State (Member No. 80).

The 15NOV2018 were killed seven peacekeepers (6 Malawi to 1 Tanzania) Brigade Intervention MONUSCO (UN Mission) and 12 soldiers from the local Army (FARDC) in Beni (North Kivu), 1 missing and 10 injured. Fighting between the Congolese army backed by MONUSCO against Islamist terrorists ADF

The 15NOV2018 Waleed Ahmed Zein Islamist "financial facilitator" of the Islamic State support money to the ADF Allied Democratic Forces at least once, according to the report of the Research Group of Congo at the University of New York and the Bridgeway Foundation citing US sources and a deserter from ADF.

The 15JUL2018 Kenyan police arrest 2 facilitators of terrorism in East Africa, Waleed Ahmed Zein and Halima Ali Adan. Between mid-2017 and early 2018, Halima received large sums of money from around the world and send ISIS fighters in Syria, Libya and the Democratic Republic of Congo. Halima would become a key member of the ISIS cellular network and be used as a conduit to pass Waleed Abu instructions, money and accounts Waleed Zein in an attempt to get rid of police surveillance.

The ADF 07DIC2017 terrorist attack in Semuliki, 45 kms of Beni. 19 dead (14 Blue Helmets Tanzania - Standby Force and five FARDC) 3 missing. 53 injured (25 severe)

The Islamic State 15OCT2017 channels in Telegram Pro, broadcast a video urging Muslims to go to DR Congo for jihad: "A call for Hijrah or Hegira the Congo". Hijrah is the migration of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, because the chiefs of Mecca did not accept his teachings on the new religion, Islam, in 622.

The 03NOV2016, denounced the religious leader, Sheikh Sadiki Kajandi, recruiting young Muslims in Burundi, to join the Islamic State and trained in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Ideology and objectives ADF Tabligh School - Sunnites:

- Islamic doctrine is priority and has not been diluted since 2010.
- They pray before fighting and dying on the battlefield.
- The conversion to Islam is compulsory and there are strict rules (Sharia).
- All residents have to go to places of worship daily
- There were 10 mosques. Fighters divided into prayer groups.
- Rob and murder for having sex outside marriage
- Elements of the ADF have been killed for not attending prayers.
- Women are subjected to forced marriages.
- Men can only have sex with their wives
- Women: full-body veil is mandatory at all times. Somewhere in the open, is a damnable offense, only the eyes look
- All sentences were imposed by Sheikh Musa Baluku
- They had a prison in the jungle and an informal school
- They seek to return to Uganda and overthrow the government. Fight the FARDC. Mode operation is similar to that of Al Shabaab.
- According to a UN prisoner, follow the news Al Shabab radio.

Analysis and Conclusions

The intelligence services appear divided over whether the terrorists of the Islamic State in Central Africa, in eastern DR Congo pose a genuine threat or have links with ADF (Allied Democratic Forces).

Jihadist terrorism began a global expansion strategy. The Islamic State manages to incorporate his organization "Wilayat" (provinces) in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique and Lebanon. attack by " sleeper cells" are envisaged.

The Islamic State in the Province of Central Africa, can attract jihadi fighters from other theaters of war, particularly in the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia and terrorist countries in the region

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Image source: capture video from the Islamic State of 24JUL2019

Daniel Martinez

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Nigeria ARMED FORCES

Nigeria was controlled by England until 1960, when it gained independence, joining the British Commonwealth. In 1963 it changes its form of government at the federal, leaving behind the monarchical system. To achieve independence internal struggles for power broke out between different factions, several coups and s de facto government having happened. The first national elections took place only in 1964.

The country was divided between Muslims and Christians, with majorities located north and south of the country respectively. In 1967. The southern region declared its independence, calling himself Republic of Biafra. This sparked a bloody war, which for 31 months caused a million deaths and left the country devastated. Biafra in 1970 was reincorporated to Nigeria. Without the religious conflict between Christians and Muslims it has been resolved, presenting sporadic outbreaks of violence.

Nigeria has experienced significant economic growth, due to its main export, oil. This is the fifteenth largest oil producer, and most of its exports go to the United States. Among its exports also include cocoa and palm oil, which is the third largest producer in the world.

The Nigerian Armed Forces were created in 1960 after the declaration of independence. They consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force. Throughout history, these armed forces participated in the internal revolts, the so-called Crisis of the Congo, in the Biafran war in Sierra Leone Civil War, and are currently facing guerrilla groups operating in the Delta Niger, in addition to acting against terrorist groups that are present in Africa.

Nigerian army

Army elements have participated or even do it in peace missions under the United Nations flag in the former Yugoslavia, Somalia, Rwanda and Angola.

The Nigerian Army has about 100,000 troops, counting on their inventories with the following weapons and systems:

Light tanks and tanks	Armored personnel carriers
108 Vickers MK-III 16 AMX-30 157 Alvis Scorpion 16 Alvis Saladin 43 T-72AV / M1	10 Alvis Saracen 250 Steyr 4K7FA-G127 67 MT-LB 110 Grizzly MOWAG LAV / Piranha 5 BTR-80 18 BTR-70 47 BTR-3U 18 Panhard M-3 20 Saxon 120 CS / VP3 10 Cougar 10 Spartan Mk.3 20 LAPV 8 MaxxPro 16 Caiman 23 REVA III 25 + 152 MRAP Spartan / Typhoon
Infantry fighting vehicles	
22 BMP-1 10 BTR-3U / 4E	
Armored reconnaissance vehicles	
40 Panhard AML-90, 90 Panhard AML-60, 50 Fox, 70 EE-9, 72 VBL, Otokar Cobra 110	
Multiple Artillery rocket launchers and A / P	Engineers vehicles
25 rocket launcher BM-21 / 9K51 / APR-21 6 rocket launcher RM-70 39 Self-propelled howitzer Palmaria	reclaimers 15 Vickers ARV 15 Steyr 4KH7FA-SB-20 ARV Steyr 19S25 4x4 ARV Steyr 32S29 6x6
trucks	Posapuentes: 18 Vickers MTU-20
SDP 700 4x4 Mercedez Benz Unimog Steyr M14 Pinzgauer 4x4 Kraz 6322 Land Rover 4x4	antiaircraft systems
Towed Artillery and Mortars	MANPADS: 48 Blowpipe SP MSL: 16 Roland Cannons: Bofors L40, 20 ZU-23-2 SPAAG: 30 ZSU-23-4
Howitzers and cannons 155 mm: 24 Bofors FH-77; 130 mm: 7 M-46 122 mm: 37 D-30 / D-74; 105 mm: 50 56 Mod OM, mortars: 81 mm: 200 L16, 82 mm: 100 M-43, 120 mm: 30 Brandt	Anti-tank systems
	RCL: RPG-7, 30 Carl Gustav, M40 MSL: 100 Swingfire
	Light weapons
	Assault rifles FN FAL, H & K G3, Beretta BM59, AK-47 / OBJ-006, AKM, M16, FN FNC, Beretta AR70 / 90, SIG SG 540 Machineguns: Sterling, FN MAG, M2 Browning Sub-gun: H & K MP5, Beretta M12, Uzi

Nigerian Navy

The origin of the Nigerian navy is in 1914 when the Marine Corps under British rule the colony was formed. Shortly before the country's independence in 1956, the core of the future marina of the young nation was created. In 1959 under the British Crown Royal Navy Nigerian is created, this title change in 1963 by the Nigerian Navy.

Today, the army is organized into three naval commandos, one for logistics, one of training.

- Western Naval Command has its headquarters in Lagos
- Eastern Naval Command, with headquarters in Calabar.
- Naval Training Command (NAVTRAC), operates all naval schools and the college of naval engineers.
- Logistics Command, based in Oghara.
- Naval Aviation Command with headquarters at Ojo.

Combat ships	
1 FFGHM MEKO 360H1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F89 NNS Aradu 2 FOBT Hamilton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS Thunder F90 ex USCGC Chase (WHEC-718) • F91 NNS Okpabana ex USCGC Gallatin (WHEC-721) • 	
Patrol ships / OPV	
2 OPV P18N or Type 056 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F91 NNS Centenary (06.02.2015) • F92 NNS Unity (12.15.2016) 1 PGF Lurssen FPB57 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS Damisa P179 (04.01.1981) 1 PCC Andoni <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P100 NNS Andoni (01.06.2012) 2 BP Sea Eagle Mk.II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P174 NNS Burutu (12/04/2009) • P173 NNS Zaria (12/04/2009) 3 PCC Combattante IIIB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P181 NNS Siri (19/02/1981) • P182 NNS Ayam (11.06.1981) • P183 NNS Ekun (09.18.1981) Blanket 22 PBF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS Zaria • NNS Burutu 4 PB Argungu <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P165 NNS Argungu • P166 NNS Yola • P169 NNS Bras • P170 NNS Epe 4 PB Makurdi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P167 NNS Makurdi (14.04.1974) • P168 NNS Hadejia (14.04.1974) • P171 NNS Jebba (27/04/1977) • P172 NNS Oguta (27/04/1977) 	15 PB Defender Boat (RB-S) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P313 (13/12/2004) • P314 (13/12/2004) • P315 (13/12/2004) • P316 (13/12/2004) • P317 (09.02.2005) • P318 (09.02.2005) • P319 (09.02.2005) • P320 (09.02.2005) • P321 (05.01.2005) • P322 (05.01.2005) • P323 (07.05.2005) • P324 (07.05.2005) • P325 (05.07.2005) • P326 (07.05.2005) • P327 (07.05.2005) 3 OCEA FPB PB-98 Mk.II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P175 (2014) • P176 (2014) • P177 (2014) Modified Type 1 PB 062 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • P184 NNS Sagbama 4 PCO Calse A / C Balsam (Iris) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS Kyanwa A501 ex Sedge (WLB-402) • A502 NNS Ologbo ex Cowslip (WLB-277) • A503 NNS Nwamba ex Firebush (WLB-393) • A504 NNS Obula ex Sassafras (WLB-401) 5 PBF Shaldag MK2

Mine Warfare / Hunting Minas 2 MCC Lerici <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS Ohue M371 (05.28.1987) • NNS Barama M372 (02.25.1988) 	Amphibious assault ships 1 Ro-Ro LST 1300 Ambe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LST1312 NNS Ambe (05.11.1979)
Logistic support vessels / Rescue 1 SAR Bulldog <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A498 NNS Lana (07.18.1976) 2 YFL Damen Stan Tender 1905 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hinna (01.04.2012) • Hong (04/01/2012) 	school-ship 1 LE Emer Class AX <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NNS ex LE Emer Prosperity (P21)

Naval aviation

Nº101 Naval Air Squadron was created in 1985 and based in the city of Eye. Today this squadron is based at Naval Air Station Warri

4 utility helicopters shipped Augusta A109



F89 NNS Aradu

Nigerian Air Force

Founded in 1964, today has about 10,000 troops, his baptism of fire was during the Biafran War. The force is divided into Air Command:

- Tactical Air Command based in Makurdi, Principal combat unit of force, brings the group Air Defense No. 64, the gupo attack N°75, the Group maritime reconnaissance No. 81, the Air Transport Group No. 88, the Special Operations Group N°97, weapons to School No. 99, No. 33 to the Logistics Group and the aeronautical Hospital of Makurdi.
- Training Command, based in Kaduna, under your organization are flight schools N°301, 303 and 305, technical school N°320, the Training Group N°325, the Logistics Group N°333, the Aeronautical Hospital in Kaduna and the Center for aero medical .
- Logistics Command, based in Lagos, groups the maintenance tank N°401, keeping the electronics within N°403, the N°405 arms depot, the N°407 supply depot and hospital aeronautical Ikeja.
- Mobility Command, based on Yenagoga, was created in 2011, it supports squads transport aircraft and operates government.

Combat Aircraft	Training Aircraft
9 Chengdu F-7N1, +12 Embraer A-29 Super Tucano, +3 PAK JF-17	2 Chengdu FT-7N1 9 Dassault / Dornier Alpha Jet A 12 Aermacchi MB-339AN -12 Aero L-39 Albatros, 57 Van's Aircraft RV-6A Super PAC +10 Mushshak 2 + 18 Diamond DA-42NG +15 Diamond DA-40
Transport Aircraft	helicopters
4 Lockheed C-130H / H-30 2 Aeritalia G.222 6 Dornier Do 228 3 Beech King Air 350 1 VIP Boeing 737-7N6BBJ 1 VIP Gulfstream IV 1 VIP Gulfstream G-VSP 550 2 VIP Dassault Falcon 900 2 VIP Dassault Falcon 7X 11 Dornier Do 128 1 VIP Cessna 550	5 Agusta / Westland AW109LUH 1 VIP Agusta / Westland AW-139 1 VIP Agusta / Westland AW101 6 Airbus AS 332 Super Puma 3 Airbus EC-135 Aerospatiale Gazelle 3+ 4 Aerospatiale Ecureuil 11 Mil Mi-24 2 + 10 Mil Mi 35M 17 Mil Mi-171 12 Mil Mi-34 2 Robinson R66 2 Bell 412EP
Surveillance aircraft and maritime patrol	UAVs
(2) ATR 42MP	(5) CH-3



Chengdu F-7N1



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