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Editor
Douglas Hernandez

Triarius Analysts
Ulises Kandiko León, Guadi Calvo,
Daniel Martínez, Douglas
Hernández.

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Contact information:

Douglas Hernandez
Medellin Colombia
Mobile: (+57) 321-6435103
director@fuerzasmilitares.org
hernandez.douglas@hotmail.com



Editorial

For this edition, our analyst Leon Ulises Kandiko presents a vibrant problematic today: what will happen to the murderers droids. autonomous devices that selectively kill according to certain characteristics present among potential victims. Today is available most of the technology to develop these "hunter-killer" futurists. Should they be banned?

A step followed, our new analyst Guadi Calvo, also Argentine, gives us three analysis on African issues, a region that is one of its specialties. First, it speaks of Kenya, specifically contextualized the most recent terrorist attacks in Nairobi, the capital, on 15 January. It also presents the situation in Nigeria, the largest producer of oil and gas in Africa, a country where a bloody war waged against the Boko Haram terrorist group, which since 2009 has left 35,000 dead and 5 million displaced. Closing the analyzes referred to African countries, we have the situation in Mali, here Guadi Calvo reference the complex situation in this country, same that is crossed by geopolitical issues involving Israel.

From Uruguay, Colonel Martinez presents a list of some events related to cyber terrorism, from which we can draw some important conclusions, for example, that the most convenient for cybersecurity is not exactly close accounts or websites suspects, but rather leave them there to watch them. Learn more about a type of war that does not make much noise, but that is being waged globally as you read this.

In this issue we present Article Traditions in Qualitative Research Methodology, with which it aims to provide some elements to the researchers, while strengthening the academic nature of this publication.

Cognize to beat!

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has an English version.

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TRIARIUS

This 2019 we renew our agreement with the Learning Institute of Security Advisor, LISA Institute. Given that we share the same goals, and seeks to contribute to making the world a safer place, we are promoting the strengthening of professional skills of the members of this community and for this LISA Institute kindly agreed to give a discount of 20 % in all courses Triarius subscribers.

Triarius editor attests to the academic quality and relevance of course content LISA Institute, having done several of them, so it is allowed to widely recommend them.

Headlines, member of the Special Forces of the Army of Turkey.
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.



You Droids murderers, myth, reality or near future?

Ulises Leon Kandiko (Argentina)



As always, reality tends to surpass fiction, but not fiction stops feeding those minds that end up transforming it into reality. In the 60s many saw as Star Trek captain James T. Kirk was communicating with a wireless gizmo, several decades later appeared cell, Kirk also had something called universal translator, a device that allowed him to communicate with any alien, today we have applications that tend to give a solution in this regard. In these times, which it presents science fiction tends to develop in much less time. Personally I'm hoping that a lightsaber appears.

The appearance of the droids is not new, as we have seen in Japan develop machines that tend to have human appearance and when we add Artificial Intelligence (AI), this power greatly. But they refer to murderers robots, automata machines that can make the decision to kill independently of any human control in the particular case that has been talking in recent times. Some experts explain that this is a different technology from drones or missiles by remote control. They speak of artifacts able to "find and remove people who have certain predefined criteria."

As most breakthrough-and especially when it is related to the industry or military use, has serious concerns. The famous English longbow was a

revolution that was implemented at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, but think about how they lived those who suffered the consequences of the discovery and use of gunpowder, let alone nuclear bomb. Some thinkers report that this issue would be the third revolution in weapons of war.

Many of the great experts on AI in the world, maintain that the development of such weapons will efficiently in a short time, at the same time argue that if a major military power drives weapons of AI will be virtually impossible avoid an arms race globally.

The trigger issue

But why are we dealing with this issue, in part due to a short film that quite some time ago was hanging around the net, but beyond that, the reality is that with a little less technology that shows the short, already they are using drones with conventional and biological weapons.

Returning to short that is the global trigger, entitled "Campaign Against Robots Murderers" (the video can be found on the network), put on alert over the appearance of armed flying drones to target and kill people, using facial recognition technology to give with them. Short developers warn that this is not

science fiction, but a near future scenario could happen at any time.

After seeing the short, one can not doubt the imaginative use of it to attract the attention of an audience that is only attentive to what happens in social networks. Some reach even compare the same with fiction than October 30, 1938, through radio and hand HG Wells and CBS, put on tenterhooks society narrating a supposed alien invasion.

As I wrote before, no one doubts that the primitive intentions of these advances are noble, flying robots, facial recognition and even making decisions autonomously. But when we add the share of perversity, it appears that as previously described, we add a few grams of explosive head of a person inevitably would cause death.

To all this, a question arises, why make such an investment and have the job of making micro-robots murderers ?, Some believe it is simply a complacency technologically advanced societies. Bear in mind that a similar development would be costly for the ability to selectively kill and you can use it on a large scale, certainly beyond the capacity of terrorist organizations, and-done- of most armies.

According to some experts, "autonomous weapons are ideal to commit murder, destabilize nations subjugate the population and eliminate a particular ethnic group." These weapons, so soon unconventional and autonomous, would a priori these biases:

- **Autonomy.** They are machines that can make the decision to kill independently of any human control.
- **Selectivity.** They can remove persons having certain predefined criteria
- **Accessibility.** Unlike nuclear weapons can be built with cheaper and accessible materials

In contrast, there are experts who understand that this film is rather alarmist. However, necessary to develop and / or build autonomous drones murderers intelligent algorithms such as segmentation, geolocation and face recognition technologies are already active. Today many existing similar systems operate only in a semiautonomous format. So you get to that seen in the short film will require some time.

What does the world about

In the framework of the United Nations is the Office for Disarmament Affairs, which took place in November 2017 the first meeting of the Group of Governmental Experts of the on Conventional Weapons Convention (CCW by its acronym in English) related systems lethal autonomous weapons.

At the same concurred Campaign to Stop Killer Robots accompanied by his short film.

The document prepared for the Campaign robots murderers defined as "weapons systems that, once activated, would select and shoot the targets without significant human control", and also referred to as "fully autonomous weapons or lethal systems autonomous weapons".

The Office for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations is the most appropriate place to initially address the issue, since it from there worked and enacted the first Convention on Conventional Weapons, which featured three annexed Protocols, it was adopted in sign the Oct. 10, 1980, there are currently 111 States have signed it, in such protocols talking about the use of mines or booby traps and incendiary weapons ban among others.

Without being daunting about it, after the end of hostilities in the Balkan war, a process of demining began in 1996 which involved NGOs and private companies, destroying more than 61,000 antipersonnel mines, 8,300 anti-tank mines and 54,000 unexploded ordnance, However, some experts say should be around 80,000 mines to disable. All this despite the Convention on Conventional Weapons, the same applies to the ban on cluster bombs, etc.

Between 2014 and 2016 the CCW held three informal meetings of experts on the subject, at the last meeting of States, including Argentina, established the Group of Governmental Experts (GGE for its acronym in English) on lethal autonomous weapons systems.

Since July 2015 is open to signatures on an open letter against the use of robots murderers by scientists like Stephen Hawking (RIP) and technology entrepreneur Elon Musk, founder of SpaceX, Tesla and Solar City driven.

closing thoughts

As for the conventions and rules that may suggest Worldwide, more than a letter of intent is little that can be performed preventively and highlighted what preventive, since in theory these weapons still exist.

However, the materials needed for the development and construction of lethal automatons weapons are relatively easy to access unlike nuclear weapons or dirty bombs, so it might be easy to produce, whenever we refer to all the leading military powers . Why is that is believed to be a matter of time before we see such weapons and have consistently replicated in the black market, in the hands of dictators or terrorists groups.

When viewed through short a swarm of murderers drones who would perform an ethnic slaughter, comes to my mind what happened in Rwanda in 1994, where 850,000 people were killed in three months, mainly machetes and garden tools, who concocted these ethnic massacres did without drones, without facial recognition and much less technologically advanced.

I recently saw as a shooter in Las Vegas killed at least 59 people and wounded more than 500 in just a few minutes. Meanwhile, in Germany, France and the UK, dozens of innocent people have been killed by terrorists using common vehicles to commit murder. Cheap, easy, and impossible to ban.

Movies too dramatic and active imaginations may well cause panic and anxiety. But what is really needed is a thoughtful discussion and a serious debate for states and governments to use new

technologies in ways that are beneficial to mankind, not to ban them completely. As for military applications, should follow existing laws and conventions for armed conflict.

As Professor Noel Sharkey refers Campaign to Stop Killer Robots, this view is based on fantasy super-intelligent robots are Terminators when today "have the intelligence of a refrigerator."

As seen in recent decades, the rules are always behind technological advances, wanting to make a preventive ban seems good and reasonable to the fact showing the film, but the truth is they are not drones or automatons robberies problem, the real problem is man is a philosopher or theological issue, but it is what it is. Not assume assures us that we solve not be sufficient and efficient.

Image source:

http://img14.deviantart.net/636f/i/2016/075/4/c/hk47_wip_by_uncannyknack-d9vcagf.jpg

Ulises León Kandiko

(Argentina) Degree in Security, graduated from the University Institute of the Federal Police Argentina. Teacher of IUPFA in the race for Security Sciences, analyst, Director of Air Planning Ministry of Security of the Province of Buenos Aires. Cyberterrorismo specialist and criminal intelligence.

Kenya: Nairobi terror again

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Overview of the city of Nairobi.

In the heart of the city of Nairobi, capital of Kenya in the quoted district Westlands, afternoon Tuesday, January 15, an unknown number of Mujahideen of Somalia's fundamentalist organization al-Shabaab stormed the building complex of 14 Riverside Drive that includes the luxury hotel DusitD2, Dusit Thani group of Thai restaurants, a spa and several office buildings that house several international companies such as Dow Chemical and Reckitt Benckiser, BASF, Colgate Palmolive, and Pernod Ricard, among others while the building of the Embassy of Australia is just across the street.

Security cameras DusitD2, recorded at 15:30 with three attackers in military fatigues running in the parking lot a short distance followed by a fourth individual. One of them seemed to wear a belt with grenades.

According to the police chief, Joseph Boinnet, coordinated attack began after the outbreak that hit several cars in front of a bank near the complex of 14 Riverside Drive

Immediately while one of the attackers detonated in the hotel lobby, his companions opened fire on people who were having lunch at the restaurant, which witnesses were between 45 and 50.

Immediately elite army troops were moved to the site, initiating the resumption of the building that lasted

almost 18 hours. While lots of ambulances, police and firefighters arrived at the vicinity of the complex.

The country's president Uhuru KenyattaHe announced on Wednesday morning that the security operation had ended with a balance of 14 dead civilians, while 700 had been rescued safely during the attack. Kenyatta as "all terrorists" without specifying the figure who had participated in the decision were killed. In a statement al-Shabaab say that the dead would be about 50.

Among the dead, who were identified at the morgue Medical Center Chiromo, has eleven Kenyans, the British citizen Luke Potter, an executive forest area and tea and American Jason Spindler, a survivor of the attacks on the Twin Towers in New York in 2001, while the remaining not been able to be identified.

He urged Kenyans to "return to work without fear," sidestepping attacks Westgate Mall, about 150 meters from DusitD2 the same organization took in September 2013, leaving at least 70 dead and 200 wounded, besides the massacre at the University of Garissa a city 360 kilometers east of Nairobi, where in April 2015, al-Shabaab killed 148 people, most of them students.

The attack January 15 coincides with the third anniversary of the assault on the basis of El-Adde in

Somalia, the deadliest produced on a military base for troops of AMISOM (African Union Mission to Somalia) that fights just the presence of terrorism in that country, killing more than 140 Kenyan soldiers. The militants launched a car bomb against the gates of the base in Ceel Cado, about 550 kilometers west of Mogadishu, near the Kenyan border before its fighters between 200 and 250, could come inside.

This new blow against Kenya, which is the economic hub of East Africa and has the presence of many foreign companies, nurtured diplomats and large influx of Western tourists bodies, it is certainly a challenge for US President Donald Trump, as this African country represents an important link in the overall security policy of the United States and other Western countries.

The Kenyan security forces acted with much more expertise on the occasion of the assault on Westgate, so received severe criticism not only from public opinion in the country, and since American and British instructors imparted training those troops of security.

Despite such training is discussed now, the distraction of security and intelligence services that Kenya had been warned of a coming attack al-Shabaab, before Christmas against targets high importance and media level. While it is believed that the Mujahideen have managed to confuse security officers simply changing the target or bribed.

It is known that the band keeps some extremist networks in Kenya even in areas densely populated by Somali immigrants in the capital like *Eastleigh* where groups that provide logistical support and provide them with recruits, although the attackers of large operations are mostly brought from Somalia are masked.

The worst moment of al-Shabaab.

This latest attack occurs when the Wahhabi force, through one of the most critical moments of its history, subjected to a long string of US air strikes during 2017 and 2018, which made him lose more territory in central and southern Mexico . So it follows that the operation against 14 Riverside Drive, is an attempt to prove its viability and their battalions remain intact.

This recent attack in Nairobi, as well as being an answer to Trump, hitting an "unexpected" place is also the Kenyan people and their politicians, to force a way out of the *Kenya Defense Forces* (KDF) AMISOM, which has caused so much damage to them since it was formed in 2006, making them out of Mogadishu in 2011.

Guadi Calvo

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

Local police since the attacks on the Westgate Mall and the University of Garissa has gotten off several similar actions by al-Shabaab, although some research has discovered that extremists pass the 680 km border between Somalia and Kenya freely thanks corruption of the Kenyan authorities.

The Takfirists group in Somalia, must not only face the troops of UNOSOM, some 20 thousand men, the Somali army and the American bombing, but also is experiencing a time of many internal conflicts due to lack of funding and the need for new recruits.

Rural populations in the areas it controls particularly in central and southern Iraq, which al-Shabaab harasses steadily, with exactions are generating pockets of resistance to accept the demand of new "tax".

Al-Shabaab maintaining its allegiance to al-Qaeda as well as also happens in Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan, this increased their confrontations with Daesh. What he produces, despite the difference in men al-Shabaab is believed to account between 7 and 9 thousand men and Daesh, which would not exceed 500 troops, major expenses and affectation effective to have them sealed off in the north and the central part of the country. The Daesh, would be better financed, in addition, with sister groups throughout the Sahel and Egypt, which produced a siphoning an internal war could be generated between the two fundamentalist bands.

In mid-late October it became known that al-Shabaab had executed a commander of the local Daesh. On a beach near Mogadishu it was found riddled body of Mahad Moalim, former captain and recruiter for al-Shabaab and one of the founders of the local version of Daesh. According to some reports Moalim would have been kidnapped by al-Shabab command while visiting the city incognito.

In February, the United States passed, Mahad Moalim declared as "global terrorist" accusing him of facilitating the shipment of arms and fighters from Yemen across the Gulf of Aden.

Unconfirmed from sources linked to Daesh, insist that a clash of proportions among men of al-Baghdadi and al-quedaeanos local would have occurred in the north of the country near Puntland, when they had the Daesh occurred significant number low to al-Shabab

No doubt the wisdom and discretion that has shown al-Shabab in their long years of war, beyond its operating conditions, it will hit very hard and as always very painful way.

Cyberterrorism

Daniel Martínez, Retired Colonel (Uruguay)



Cyberterrorism is a terrorist threat materializes by utilizing information technology, communications, electronics, computer science or similar, with the aim of instilling widespread terror or fear. In 2019 the Islamic State is developing tactics in order to hack accounts on social networks.

04SET2017: Islamic State informs the launch of Windows and Android applications for Arabic spelling and military vocabulary.

The Islamic State has 4 divisions to carry out cyber-terrorists actions:

1. Section Phantom of the Caliphate.
2. Children of the Caliphate.
3. Ciber Caliphate Army.
4. Safety equipment Kalachnikov.

In DIC2018 por first, official media of the Islamic State are active in @Viber,¹ link shared by the official news agency "Nashir" ISIS in Telegram. Within 48 hours, 223 members joined Viber ISIS channel from the 10DIC2018.

In JUL2018 they were hacked by the UCC United Cyber Caliphate - Cybernetic Caliphate Kingdom (Islamic State) the following websites:

¹Viber. Communication application for GNU / Linux, Windows, Mac OS X, iOS, Android, Windows Phone, Blackberry, Nokia, Bada and Firefox that allows users to make free phone calls and send free text messages to anyone who has the installed application.

<http://emlak.ukyatirim.com/files/postadmin.html>
<http://www.helvaciemlak.com/files/postadmin.html>
<http://www.sonsuzemlak.com/files/news.html>
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<http://demirhanli.com/files/news.html>
<http://galeri.enghost.org/files/news.html>
<http://www.dalyanturkuazemlak.com/files/news.html>

In contrast there are anonymous hackers (terrorist hunters) on Twitter hashtag #OpISIS, fighting Islamic State propaganda on the Internet. Their work helps the intelligence community. Infiltrate groups Telegram, monitor social networks and web servers falls emitting ISIS propaganda

Among the tasks of terrorist hunters are: Detect and denounce ISIS propaganda on the Internet (video, communications, computer graphics, links or comments on forums, websites, social networks, etc.). In this guerrilla cyberwar Anonymous participates attached to people, security forces, intelligence and independent companies

At the beginning of 2018, the Taliban released the Android app, in order to access their propaganda. As 04ABR2016 related the history, the Taliban "Alemarah" app was removed from Google Play Store for violating Google policy prohibiting hate speech applications.

In another, the Cibertaques are considered the prelude to the Hybrid War,² among other offensive actions attacks on critical infrastructure, sometimes using Ransomware (restricted access) and malware (infiltrates the daily backup or backup) desataca. Jihadist terrorism has not taken any action of cyber-sabotage, but a blackout on French television TV5 Monde (2015) and hacking on institutional websites. The Islamic State generally used social networks to capture, radicalize and as a source of funding. The most common methods in the technological war on terror would be:

1. Data exploration.
2. Counter-surveillance.
3. Infiltration of communications.
4. Crisis management.
5. Massive data analysis.
6. Tracking bitcoin.
7. Monitoring e-mails.
8. Search by keywords.
9. Linguistics.
10. Predictive analysis.
11. Risk calculation.
12. Research on Terrorism.
13. Monitoring sites.
14. Finding software vulnerabilities.
15. Infiltration of encrypted chat Alrawi.
16. Development of ethical hacking.
17. Extremists database profiles on social networks.
18. Deep web sites invisible or hidden internet.
19. Collect data on possible threats
20. Developing advanced computer analysis.

²Hybrid War: Home in 2014. Da by overcoming the Asymmetrical war (conventional army against insurgent force). Une regular and irregular forces, disinformation, limited offensive and is defined because there is no real distinction between war and peace. Hybrid warfare involves efforts at different levels. Objective: to destabilize a functional state and cause polarization of their society. Unlike what happens in conventional warfare the center of gravity is a certain segment of the population. *The enemy tries to influence politicians and strategists responsible for decision-making, combines the use of pressure with subversive operations.* **Aggressor: clandestine actions not assume responsibility or retaliation.**

21. Offensive strategies and surveillance

Among the structures dedicated war against this scourge, they stand out among other Ghost Security Group, an anti-terrorist organization fighting extremism in digital front lines, using the Internet as a weapon. Cybernetic operations consist of collecting data actionable threats.

Also in NOV2017 Muslims hacktivists Ahl Sunnah Wal Jamaah (Sunni Sect Islam), using the command line will hacked Di5s3nSi0N Amaq³, Official website of the Islamic State and leaked 1,784 subscribers of the newsletter by e-mail. To take over the site, hackers sent emails to subscribers from the official email address of the site mail@amaq.com showing a hooded man and the message: "We have pirated the complete list of emails" insurance " amaq Daesh ... we call them for their crimes dogs or snakes for their cowardice? We are errors in your system.

We have hacked the full "secure" email list for Amaq!



Daesh...shall we call you dogs for your crimes or snakes for your cowardice?

We are the bugs in your system.

Indications:

- not advisable to suspend seen thousands of accounts apology or promotion of terrorism, because It is insufficient to impede cyber jihadists
- While it is necessary to close accounts, it is easy to open new accounts for ciberyihadistas
- Censorship policy, can push users towards more sensitive social networks, encrypted or protected, even to the "deep web" ("deepweb") or the "hidden internet" ("darkweb"), the part not indexed by the engines traditional search.
- If Twitter or other social networks monitor the use ciberyihadistas most other difficult to control applications, such as Telegram, created to maintain confidentiality and which can be transmitted encrypted messages.
- Services Intelligence prefer to leave open forums, in order to watch them, before seeing how people just watch the darkweb or cryptography.
- In the network there are computer programs that maintain anonymity, encryption and ciberdisimulo. great technical skills are not needed to use them
- The Islamic State has the capacity to develop their own software, if controls become large
- Terrorist groups continue by all means using new technologies for propaganda and likewise, always look for ways to maintain and improve the confidentiality of their communications.

³Amaq was created by Baraa Kadek, a Syrian journalist who worked for Halab News Network and joined the Islamic State in 2013. The website according to the New York Times has "a direct connection to ISIS" and emits claims whenever he makes a terrorist attack anywhere in the world. ISIS is present in the messaging service Telegram. 2015: Anonymous defaced the site of ISIS in Dark Web with Viagra Ad

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Daniel Martínez

(Uruguay). Retired colonel. Infantry weapon. Diploma in Staff. Peace Missions United Nations: Angola, Georgia, Haiti and DR Congo. Courses: Terrorism and Counterterrorism (USA), Strategy (Germany). Public and private security against Transnational Threats (Uruguay). He currently serves as a consultant in the area of security and military analyst. Teacher in civilian and military institutes



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Nigeria: Boko Haram when voting

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Fighters of the terrorist group Boko Haram

Boko Haram continued until early 2015, in the northeast of the country, a territory the size of Belgium, but since President Muhammadu Buhari took office, in fulfillment of his campaign promise to exterminate the fundamentalist guerrillas, who since 2009 has become not only the bane of Nigerian but also many of its neighbors. To do Buhari, has launched the Dole Lafiya operation since May 2016, has managed to evacuate much of that territory. Reconquered by blood and fire by the troops of the Nigerian army and the Multinational Force or Joint MJTF (Chad, Cameroon and Niger), this war has not always been clean and there are numerous complaints about human rights violations. Beyond the actions by regular armies, the 26 thousand men of the Joint Task Force Civil (FTCC) and Civilian Oversight Committees (CCV) self-defense groups of neighbors, poorly trained and poorly armed, his improvisation he has led them to commit several murders of innocents, while regular have been accused of summary executions, kidnappings and torture, many times falling in the excesses of all dirty war, as if any,

As a result the Saturday 16 February, President Buhari, will put his re-election against a conglomerate of twenty candidates and the current president is approaching the end of his first term without having achieved his promise to defeat Boko Haram, which since 2009 has caused more than 35,000 deaths and one number of displaced persons exceeds five million souls. In an attempt to interfere in the elections both

Boko Haram and its release in 2016, the Daesh West Africa (ISWA), have begun to intensify their attacks on military bases, towns and cities in order to destabilize the former general Buhari a few weeks of voting.

According to sources close to Washington, the plan of ISWA and Boko Haram, to wreck the elections is to give more intensity and continuity to attacks on markets, bus terminals, hotels and shopping malls, to terrorize civil society and wear the election act, so is expected in the coming weeks a spate of new attacks.

Given the amount of crushing blows suffered by the Wahhabis, and the poor conditions found many fronts, it is expected that the wave of attacks that began last December, continues and becomes even more bloody. So we must prepare for the worst, without fail be detained for local services and US intelligence agencies operating on the ground.

In fact, they are already at least a hundred Nigerian troops from the Army killed by the intensification of these attacks while the Mujahideen managed to seize a large quantity of weapons. While it is keeping secret the number of civilian casualties in this new campaign takfiris, although it is estimated would be coming to the 300 dead.

Last December 26 for a few hours ISWA took the headquarters of the multinational force in Borno state, near the border of Cameroon and Chad. The presence of the mujahideen caused the displacement of about 50 thousand inhabitants of the town of Kukawam to that of Monguno, still fresh memory of the massacre

of some 2,000 villagers in Baga, on January 9, 2015, at the hands of Boko Haram, virtually unnoticed by the attentive world the slaughter of Charlie Hebdo.

A second attack occurred at the headquarters of Kekenno and Monguno, on 28, still causing more terror in the population, which has begun to move towards the border with Cameroon.

On January 13, it was attacked near the city of Magumeri in Borno and the next day military base was attacked Rann, near Cameroon in the area Kala Balge, an improvised village, which was home to about 76,000 people all from other parts of Nigeria's northwest.

After the attack on Rann, where they were killed about 10 civilians, torched houses and ransacked the premises of food and medicine now, those 76 thousand people face a food and health crisis, as teams of agencies of the United Nations working in the area for security reasons have stopped their operations.

Three days after that attack, the arrival of some 8,000 people to Cameroon was recorded, while the number is expected to reach 15 thousand. This has generated concern government Yaounde Which would have ordered security operations to prevent the arrival of more displaced. Refugees arrived on foot from Rann to Bodo (Cameroon) a border town seven kilometers from Rann.

The Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations (UNOCHA) in Nigeria, Cameroon has asked the government not to expel the newcomers, since there is no way to meet them again in Nigeria.

Internally displaced persons, now have refugee status, have come to Cameroon in many cases only with the clothes and in poor physical and mental condition, according to NGOs working at the site, which also reported lack of food, water and medical care to assist them. According to humanitarian organizations operating in this sector of the border,

many of them remain in shock and deep state of anxiety, since the vast majority have lived on several occasions attacks by fundamentalists. No place to take shelter makeshift camps have been open pit and under the trees. In 2017, in a refugee camp Rann, a fighter jet mistakenly attacked the place killing 200 people.

On 16 January, ISWA attacked the army in the city of Gajiram but were repulsed after several hours of heavy fighting which shows beyond the frenetic activity of the insurgents in recent weeks, their fighting ability to sort this offensive which intensified at least until the elections.

A multi-front war.

While both Boko Haram, led by Abu Bakr Shekau, who made his Bayat (oath of allegiance) to Califa Daesh leader Ibrahim (Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi) in March 2015, also ISWA men are loyal to al- Baghdadi, but purely terrorist methodology Shekau, forced to separate in 2016. Abu Musab al-Barnawi, leader of ISWA, does not agree with attacks on civilian targets with car bombs or men and prefer fighting forces security, while it has been a typical feature of Shekau, attacks using suicide because not only militants but, in many instances, women and children, which are detonated by remote control in places crowded with civilians markets, processions, churches, mosques and bus terminals.

This renewed momentum in the frenzied attacks of the Mujahideen both Boko Haram, as ISWA, force the president Buhari to redouble their efforts to contain the offensive and investigate whether behind this bloody campaign are not masked political interests of some of its electoral opponents since the presidency of Nigeria means managing the largest producer of oil and gas on the continent. So Buhari, not only must keep the safety of the 200 million Nigerians, but also for his own political survival.

Image source:

<https://infovaticana.com/2015/05/03/los-asesinos-de-boko-haram-pierden-posiciones-en-nigeria/>

Methodological traditions in Qualitative Research

By Douglas Hernández (Colombia)

With the intention of maintaining the academic and research character of the journal *Triarius* in this short paper an approach to methodological traditions in qualitative research will be done, not before some details about the types of research. It is intended to present a number of elements that summarize the highlights on this issue, hoping to help researchers of the security and defense sector in methodological.

To start, we must establish that there are three methodological traditions in research (also called paradigms). First, there is the positivist tradition, whose purpose is to explain, secondly, is the reflexive hermeneutic tradition, whose purpose is to understand, and third is the critical tradition, whose purpose is to transform.

Is longstanding debate about the validity of knowledge gained, depending on whether qualitative or quantitative methods were employed methods. Positivism, by using quantitative similarity of natural science methods, claim preeminence based on its "scientism" while arguing that the -typical qualitative research of social-science to contain subjective elements, away from the rigor required by science.

That investigations are considered qualitative or quantitative, refers basically to the type of data collected in the process, the tools used to collect, and how to organize or process the data, and finally the type of analysis performed the consolidated data. Angel tells us about (2011):

(...) the fact that investigations are considered qualitative or quantitative not defined as more or less positivists, dialectical or structuralists, so to speak. None of these horizons is necessarily linked to the fact that an investigation quantifiable, statistical tools are used data with use of variables and indicators or categories to define a quality of the object under investigation. The numbers are not positivism. What characterizes positivism is your assessment of the method and criterion validity. And the intention of finding laws, regularities, through an experimental procedure to confirm hypotheses obtained by a process of abduction. It is the separation of subject and object, with the consideration that any truth in the subject from the object of knowledge as adaptation to the objective world through a method. It is the attachment to the regularities and discarding of singularities. It is the explanatory desire to consider a fact as belonging to a class. That's positivism. No use of numerical data or statistical management. (P.11)

What underlies the above quote is that it is possible for a qualitative research use quantitative methods, numbers, statistics, to try to understand the reality studied, because the number is not the determining factor, but the approach that makes him and the intention of investigator. However, the positivist, more rigid paradigm rejects qualitative methods and quantitative adheres to the number, reducing the tools that can employ quantitative researchers.

Stake cited by Rodriguez, Gil and Garcia (1996) tells us are three fundamental differences between quantitative and qualitative research:

- (I) "The distinction between explanation and understanding, the purpose of the inquiry process;
- (II) The distinction between personal and impersonal role can take the researcher, and
- (III) The distinction between discovered knowledge and knowledge built. "(P.12)

The first differentiation, has to do with confronting the qualitative data versus quantitative data, but instead is related to epistemology. As already mentioned, the goal of qualitative research is the understanding of the phenomena studied without investigating the facts ignoring the complex interrelationships that exist in reality, while quantitative research focuses on the causes, not just chasing explanation but also control over the phenomenon.

The second difference posed Stake, it has to do with the role that takes the researcher from the beginning of the process. The qualitative researcher takes a personal role, interpreting events and events from the beginning of the investigation, while on the contrary in quantitative designs is assumed that the researcher should be free of values, and interpret only after the data has been collected and analyzed using statistical tools. This

author points out that in qualitative research what is expected is "thick description, an experiential understanding, and multiple realities" (Rodriguez, et al, 1996, p.12).

Third, Stake cited by Rodriguez et al, states that another distinguishing feature is that in qualitative research the researcher does not discover but builds knowledge, it emerges as a synthesis perspective. In short, a qualitative study takes a holistic, empirical, interpretive and empathetic character.

Creswell (2007) offers this definition of what is a qualitative research:

Qualitative research is an interrogative process of understanding based on different methodological traditions of inquiry exploring a social or human problem. The researcher constructs a complex and holistic view, analyze speeches, refers detailed views of informants and carried out the study in a natural environment. (P.13)

The qualitative research paradigm brings together a number of methodological traditions. Creswell (2007), highlights five of them in his book *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design* presenting them as the most popular and most frequently used among modern qualitative researchers. These five qualitative methodological traditions are "the biography of the historian, phenomenology psychologist, grounded theory sociologist, ethnography anthropologist and case study of the social, political and those who perform urban studies scientists" (p. 14). However, it is aware that there are other methodological traditions, synthesising some of them in the following table.

Table No. 1 Qualitative traditions mentioned by Authors

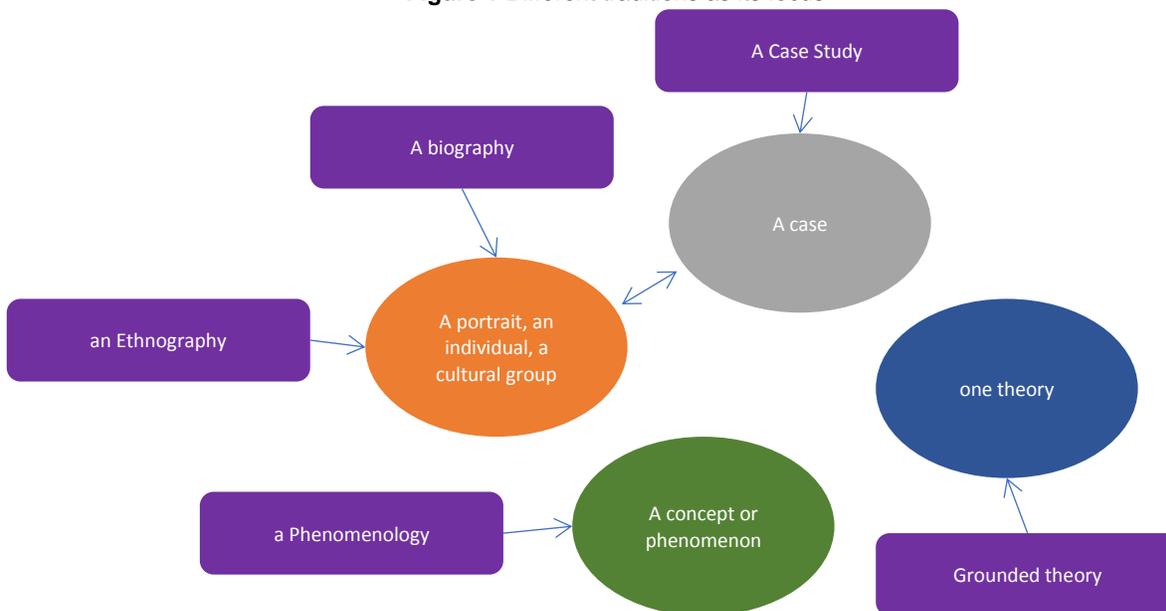
Author	Qualitative tradition	Discipline / field
Jacob (1987)	ecological psychology holistic ethnography cognitive Anthropology Ethnography of Communication symbolic interactionism	Education
Munhall & Oiler (1986)	Phenomenology theory Ethnography historical research	Nursing
Lancy (1993)	anthropological perspectives sociological perspectives biological perspectives Case studies personal stories cognitive studies historical inquiries	Education
Strauss & Corbin (1990)	theory Ethnography Phenomenology Life stories Speech analysis	Sociology, nursing
Morse (1994)	Phenomenology Ethnography ethnoscience theory	Nursing
Moustakas (1994)	Ethnography theory Hermeneutics phenomenological empirical research heuristic research transcendental phenomenology	Psychology
Denzin & Lincoln (1994)	Case studies Ethnography	Social Sciences

	Phenomenology, ethnomethodology and interpretive practices. theory biographical research historical research Clinical research	
Miles & Huberman (1994)	Approaches to qualitative data analysis: - interpretivism - Social anthropology - collaborative social research	Social Sciences
Slife & Williams (1995)	Categories of qualitative methods: - Ethnography - Phenomenology - Studies artifacts	Psychology

Source: Creswell (2007)

Following Creswell (2007), on the following pages an approach to those he defines as the five most popular qualitative methodological traditions will be presented.

Figure 1 Different traditions as its focus



Source: Compiled from Creswell (2007)

He points out that in order to begin to differentiate between the five traditions of interest, it is best to assess the focus or central purpose of tradition. Incidentally, in Figure 1 we can see that the interest of the biography is life an individual, the focus of phenomenology is basically understanding a concept or a phenomenon, while grounded theory researcher develops a theory . In the tradition method called case study examines a specific case. Of course each of these traditions has particular characteristics, same to be addressed immediately.

Case Study

Creswell is based on the ideas of Robert Stake to support the case study methodology. Ensures that this type of study should be applied to cases that have particular characteristics, which are outside the norm, cases are "unclassifiable". Hence a first problem to solve is the selection of the case. Stake said, quoted by Angel (2011): "The case is an integrated system. It is not necessary that the parties work well, the goals may be irrational, but it is a system. Therefore, people and programs are obvious cases.(P.4).

Three types of case studies are highlighted. First, studies of instrumental case, which seeks to confirm a theory or delve into a subject. Secondly, there are the collective case studies, used to establish regularities in a population, for which should be studied several cases. And, thirdly, the proposed Stake, the intrinsic case study. His perspective begins with the recognition that the case is quite special compared to "normal" or generality.

The case study presents the drawback of not allowing to establish a representative, since a small sample reaches not be representative of a population that may be extensive. This limitation becomes that also can be formulated theories as to this requires a representative sample of individuals in a population that allows regularities.

Grounded Theory

Founded or grounded theory, is another methodological traditions highlighted by Creswell, about Angel (2011) tells us that

What in this type of study it is called theory is the establishment of emerging regularities of the observed object, so that is not intended to develop a social theory that has pretensions to universality, but rather to establish meaningful and systematic features in the object of the investigation. (P.15)

This qualitative method is based on the analysis of written texts, which are obtained from semi-structured interviews or depth. Similarly can be used direct observations reflected in photography or video, but in any case must have a written record.

Founded or grounded theory, it makes a special emphasis on the procedure. Especially in the process of data collection and coding. Possibly correct encoding allows you to group research data into categories, concepts or constructs, then "play" with these new elements, including establishing differences and similarities. Precisely for this reason, it is crucial clearly defined categories, which will eventually allow talk about theory.

Under this method, any category can be alien to the data. There can be no category that does not relate directly to the data collected. In a way, the methodology of grounded theory has kinship with phenomenology. Says Angel (2011), phenomenology "brackets the burden of the subject to let things speak. Only the thoroughly instrumental elaboration of the theory founded to establish relationships gives this perspective of a scope that does not have the (...) phenomenology. "(P.15)

Phenomenology

The phenomenological qualitative method is not a detailed procedure, but on the contrary is very general. It is up to each researcher, depending on the object selected study, design your own way to approach it.

Creswell, cited by Angel (2011) presents a fairly concise method for phenomenological studies, and consists of the following general steps:

1. "The researcher makes explicit the philosophical perspectives of their approach, oriented to perceive how people interpret a phenomenon (concept of epoche).
2. The research questions that allow you to explore the meaning of the experience for those who live it done.
3. data of those who experienced the phenomenon in the research process meet (the preferred instrument is the in-depth interview).
4. The original protocols are divided into horizontal statements or statements. After the units are transformed into units of meaning expressed in psychological and phenomenological concepts. Finally, these transformations are grouped to make an overview of the experience, the textural description of what has been experienced and the structural description of how it was experienced.
5. The report concludes when the reader understands the essence of experience, there is a unifying recognizing meaning of that experience. " (P.19)

Angel (2011) states that "in any case, the proposed methodology in phenomenology is not an instrumental description or a rigid algorithm, but rather a methodological principles and some points to be considered in the investigation." (P.18)

Ethnography

This methodological tradition has its origins in cultural anthropology, it emerged in the early twentieth century. It was considered at the time as a "... colonialist perspective to investigate exotic cultures in territories

traced in time and in space or in the colonies, to enable them to European countries to establish profitable dealings with ancient cultures, literally exterminated by the colonial devastation. "(P.21)

Creswell cited by Angel (2011) begins his description of ethnography in this way:

An ethnography is a description and interpretation of a social, cultural group or system. The researcher examines the observable and learned of group behavior patterns, customs and ways of life (Harris, 1968). As a process and as a result of research, ethnography is a research product typically found as a complete book. As a process, ethnography involves prolonged observation group, typically through participant observations, in which the researcher is immersed in the daily life of people or through one interviews and one to one with the group . Researchers are studying the meanings of behavior, language and interactions of groups that share a culture.

Another contribution of anthropology is given by its interest in culture. Ethnography gives priority precisely among other aspects, artifacts, customs and language. Creswell, according to Angel (2011) understands "the product of an investigation as a description of patterns of everyday life, which are the true interest."(P.22)

Some important aspects to consider in the context of this methodological tradition are as follows:

Creswell believes that ethnographers privilege field observation, long-togethers with objects study groups and retain an interest in the symbolic aspects and requirements of the method, but does not mention the need for these practices by the attempt to learn something completely unknown in their own cycles, spends a lot of time. Hence the difficulties lists for the use of ethnographic methodologies, including mentions the need to go to the countryside, long periods of research and the need for an understanding of the theoretical universe of cultural anthropology.(Angel, 2011, p.22)

The biography

Creswell (2007) tells us that "a biographical study is the study of an individual on his experiences as you are told the investigator or are found in documents and archival materials."

I Denzin quoted by Creswell (2007) defines the biographical method as "a study collection documents life describing stellar or definitive in the life of an individual moments is used." The biography can refer to notable individuals or complete strangers (but interest to understand some historical event or other individual or collective), likewise the person under investigation may be alive or dead. In addition, it must be established that there are different types of biographical writings, among which oral histories, life stories, autobiographies and biographies individual. According to Creswell (2007) a special variety is the proposal by Denzin, and calling interpretive biography. This writer tells the stories of others.

This diversity of biographical writings generates a difficulty in the proceedings, and that the investigator must analyze well the situation will undertake to select the kind of biographical study that best suits your purposes. While ultimately all forms of biographical research is an attempt to build the story of a life, "research forms the terms vary and reflect different perspectives of disciplines." (Creswell, 2007, p.35)

In an autobiography, the story reflected there is told by its own protagonist, while in biographical studies, the story is told by someone other than the individual who is being studied. An oral history, is an approach in which the researcher collects personal memories of one or more individuals, about some events they witnessed, as well as its causes and effects. This information can be collected either through recordings or written works of living or deceased individuals. The life story is a methodology in which the researcher not only informs about the life of an individual, but also shows how this life reflects cultural issues of society, institutional, personal, and social histories. They can be highlighted two aspects, one that emphasizes the anthropological, and another that emphasizes the sociological. Plummer, quoted by Creswell (2007) states that:

... a life story is counted along a book of life of a person with his own words. Usually the data will be collected through several years with careful monitoring of the social scientist and the subject, writing episodes of his life or recording them. At its best will be supported with an intense observation of the subject's life, interviews with friends, letters and photographs. (P.36)

These are general forms of biographical studies. There are also other ways. In any case, whatever the selected biographical study, the resulting document should be written objectively, presenting historical background of the subject are strong, with a solid chronological organization. In addition, Smith says, quoted by Creswell (2007) that from the artistic biographical study should "provide details in an experiential and interesting form or in a narrative form with scenes and fictional character"(P.36).

Here are some comparative tables show key aspects of the five methodological traditions presented here are presented.

Table No. 2 Size comparison 5 traditions in qualitative research

Dimension	Biography	Phenomenology	theory	Ethnography	Case study
Focus	Explore the individual's life	Understanding the essence of experiences about a phenomenon	Develop a theory based on the data collected.	Describe and interpret a cultural and social group.	Develop an in-depth analysis of a single case or multiple cases.
Discipline of origin	- Anthropology - Literature. - History. - Psychology - Sociology.	Philosophy, Sociology, Psychology.	Sociology.	cultural anthropology, sociology,	Political Science, Sociology, Evaluation, Urban Studies, Other Social Studies.
Data Collection	Mainly interviews and documents.	Long interviews of up to 10 people.	Interviews to 20-30 individuals to "saturate" categories and detail the theory.	Mainly observations and interviews with additional devices for long periods in the field (eg 6 months to 1 year).	Multiple document sources, archival records, interviews, observations, physical artifacts.
Analysis of data	- Stories - Epiphanies. - historical content.	- Statements. - Meanings. - Themes meaning. - Overview of experience.	- open coding. - Axial coding. - Selective coding.	- Description. - Analysis. - Interpretation.	- Description. - Topics. - Assertions,
Report form	Detailed account of the life of an individual.	Description of the "essence" of the experience.	Theory or theoretical model.	Description of cultural behavior of a group or an individual.	In-depth study of a "case" or "case"

Source: Creswell (2007)

Table No. 3 Reporting approaches for each tradition.

Reporting approach	Biography	Phenomenology	theory	Ethnography	Case study
General structure of the study	Introduction (problem, questions). Research-ing procedures (a biography, significance of the individual, the collection of data, analysis products) Report objective experiences Theorizing of individuals about their lives identified narrative segments Identified patterns of	Introduction (problem, questions). Research procedures (a phenomenology and philosophical assumptions, data collection, analysis, products) significant statements Meanings of statements Themes meanings exhaustive description of the phenomenon (Adapted from Moustakas, 1994)	Introduction (problem, questions). Research procedures (grounded theory, data collection, analysis, pro-ducts) open coding axial coding Selective coding models and theoretical proposals and Discussion of theory and contrastaciones with existing literature	Introduction (problem, questions). Investigation Procedures (ethnography, data collection, analysis, products) Description of culture Analysis of cultural issues Interpretation, lessons learned, questions raised (Adapted from Wolcott, 1994b)	Bulleted input Introduction (problems, questions, case studies, data collection, analysis, products) Description of (the) case (s) and (s) context Development issues Details of selected topics Assertion Bulleted closing (Adapted from Stake, 1995)

	meaning (events, processes, epiphanies, themes) Summary (Adapted from Denzin, 1989a, 1989b)		(Adapted from Strauss and Corbin, 1990)		
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Source: Creswell (2007)

In conclusion

The complex and diverse social reality has led to the emergence of multiple and varied methods to investigate the phenomena that occur there. In this paper we have focused on five of the methods available to qualitative social research, because these are, in the words of Creswell (2007) - the most popular today. However, in the No. 1 table also mentioned other qualitative methodological traditions, which together make up a veritable arsenal of possibilities that researchers can draw to undertake the task of unraveling the fundamental elements of social phenomena, with intention of trying to understand them.

After this brief reference to some of the most significant in qualitative research methods, we can realize that each has its own complexities and requirements, each is characteristic of some discipline, and that not all methods are good for everything. Thus, a qualitative social researcher must devote prudent to analyze the type of situation that aims to address time and decide which awareness of methodological traditions is the one that best fits the situation. Then, if you have no previous experience in applying this method you selected, you must be illustrated sufficiently on how to advance the research process which aims to develop. About No. 2 Table presents an overview of the five methodologies presented here.

The final report must report the method used, hence it can be useful the information presented in Table No. 3 on the characteristics required of the report depending on the tradition in which is enrolled.

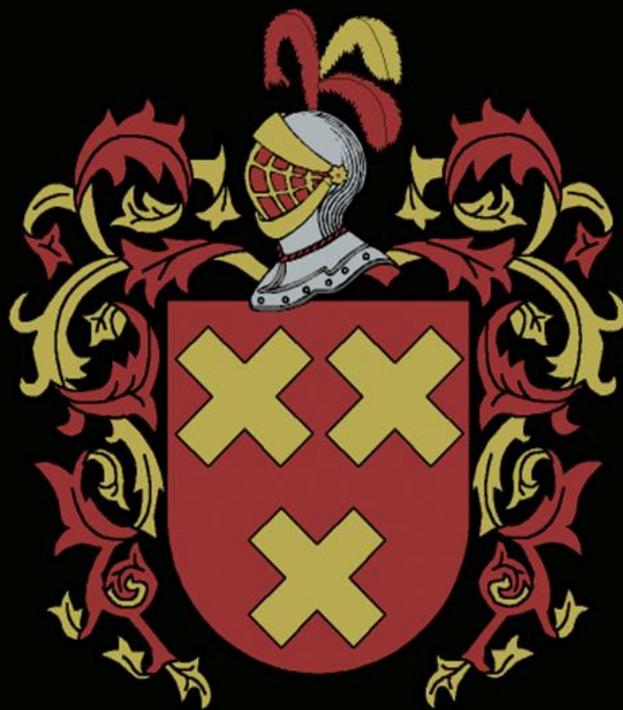
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Douglas Hernández

(Colombia) Founder and director of website www.fuerzasmilitares.org, works as a specialist in security and defense journalist. He collaborates with the Air and Space Power Journal of Institutional -Journal USAF-, and Segurança & Defesa Brazilian magazine. It is Sociologist and Magister in Education from the University of Antioquia (Medellin, Colombia), a doctoral student. He has a degree in International Relations.

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¡Siempre en Vanguardia!

Mali: The war that is losing UN

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



MINUSMA troops lead to three Chadians comrades killed in action in October 2017

Sunday January 20, commands alqadeana band Jamaat Nasr al Islam wa al-mouminin (Group for the Defense of Islam and Muslims) attacked the camps of the Multidimensional Integrated Mission Stabilization of the United Nations in Mali (MINUSMA) which has a budget of 15 thousand troops belonging to twenty countries, the arranged mostly in different bases in northern Iraq since 2013, with men of Operation barkhane (2014) consists of 3,000 French troops and an unspecified number of US troops and Western mercenaries, trying to contain the actions of the Mujahideen, which operate not only in Mali, but expand its presence Mauritania, Algeria, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger.

The presence of the pro-Western forces in the north of the country is based, above all, by major uranium deposits, exploited by France and vital to the energy system of the European country.

Sunday's attack, occurred in nearby Aguelhok, a rural commune in the Kidal region, east of the country, near the border with Algeria. The incursion of the fundamentalists killed at least ten peacekeepers dead and about twenty wounded, all the victims were military Chadians.

Canadian troops in Mali since last July, were responsible for rescuing the wounded, and to cover

the rest of the camp, delivering water, food and ammunition. Canadians arrived on the scene with five helicopters including two Chinook conditioners as hospitals, along with three bodyguards Griffons, stationed at the base of the city of Gao, some 400 kilometers from Aguelhok.

This operation was the most important in the African country made by Canadian troops since his arrival last summer, assigned exclusively only for sanitary evacuation operations and provide medical assistance to the wounded.

Canada will stay in Mali until July, when it meets the agreed year with the UN but, although already asked them to stay at least until the arrival of Romanian troops in next September to what Ottawa has refused so rotunda.

The magnitude of the operation gives Canadians a clear reference to the seriousness of the assault, since all the country helicopters that the US has in Gao, is three Chinooks five Griffons. In the previous five months, the only Canadian troops had been mobilized to assist and move five times to six patients. The rest of these effective time has been devoted to training tasks and transporting supplies and personnel to different parts of the country.

It was not coincidence that the place chosen by the Wahhabis for the attack last Sunday, has been the camp Aguelhok, as the total allocation was chadiana like all casualties, so it is understood that Chad it is one of the member countries of the MINUSMA, so it is suspected that the assault has been a response of the Mujahideen to the decision of the Chadian President Idriss Deby, to promote a diplomatic rapprochement with Israel. Chad is one of the countries that lower more reporting of operating in northern Mali, having surpassed the 50 fallen before the fire soldiers, both alquedanos and the Daesh for the Great Sahara, which also operates in the region. Since his arrival in 2013 MINUSMA has already had 187 casualties.

Some witnesses could confirm that fundamentalists arrived on motorcycles and trucks, to the camp and fled quickly. According to official sources, "the response was strong, fast and integrated" by MINUSMA troops, causing heavy casualties to the attackers. Jamaat Nasr, quickly took responsibility for the attack, without acknowledging having suffered deaths in their ranks.

Mali, which is the eighth largest country in Africa and one of the poorest in the world, is the scene of various armed disputes between tribes of shepherds and farmers, who over time have generated hundreds of victims, end of year a clash between Fulani, Dogon farmers and shepherds left a toll of 37 dead in the region Koulogon Bankass Habbe a commune in the region of Mopti. Experts say these clashes are being encouraged by the Takfirists groups operating in the country.

The Malian authorities announced that in an operation on Tuesday were located and removed thirteen suspected Mujahideen allegedly involved in the attack on the camp of Aguelhok, the source said the operation also killed a soldier of the regular troops.

patience is exhausted.

Mali has become an endurance test for the United Nations, which has been too long embroiled in the conflict, on the other hand, the operation of the MINUSMA, it is the lowest it has been all that the United Nations remains at the world and started almost six years, its purpose is increasingly distant.

For them the Security Council of the UN, has begun to grow impatient and in a recent statement calling on the authorities in Bamako, implement peace agreements reached in 2015.

Council members have called on the government of President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, who was reelected last August, and the armed organizations to take "immediate and concrete" measures to implement the provisions missing the Agreement, such as disarmament and decentralization, the new date "limit" for it would be in late March.

Council members "are increasingly concerned about the continuing deterioration of the security situation in central and northern Mali," which does not record significant progress, so request the Secretary General of the UN, Antonio Guterres, who present options for the MINUSMA, can control the situation before the end of his term in June.

Meanwhile those responsible for the barkhane operation reported that during 2018, a total of 120 operations with the armed forces of Mali, in which "neutralized" three major heads of khatibas (brigades) of Macina Alpha and-Mourabitoun (the signing with blood) all together under the banner of Jamaat Nasr. The French force added that these actions were complemented by the capture of a large number of militants, elements of logistics, weapons, communications and transportation.

However, the success of the war remains dependent on air support from both warplanes and drones and working with US troops acting in an underhand manner both in Mali and the other side of the border of Niger, as well as unveiled the ambush on October 4, 2017 in the village of Tonga-Tonga, against US green berets.

It has been known that the Zionist diplomacy, dfter restore relations with Chad is trying to perform a similar action in Mali, a country that after the Yom Kippur War in 1973 severed relations with Tel Aviv. To get away with Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, it is clear that the fundamentalist bands multiply their attacks in Mali, which will perpetuate the war and submit to the United Nations to even greater wear.

Image source:

https://c1.staticflickr.com/1/950/41671889201_cb6f70a666_b.jpg

Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Andentes Fortuna Iuvat



Turkey

Özel Kuvvetler Komutanlığı

Command Special Forces (Turkish: Özel Kuvvetler Komutanlığı, OKK), nicknamed Berets Dwellings (Maroon Berets) is a special operations unit of the Turkish Armed Forces, composed of carefully selected volunteers from all branches of the Navy.

OKK can be regarded as the counterpart Turkish Special Forces United States Army (Green Berets).

Special Forces are not aligned with any of the three branches of the Armed Forces, receiving their orders directly from the General Staff of the Republic of Turkey. Its predecessor was the Department of Special Warfare (Turkish: Özel Harp Dairesi)

Dwellings Berets, along with His Altı Taarruz (Underwater Attack) and His Altı Savunma (Underwater Defense) units, is one of the three special units of the Turkish army.

While Special Forces are considered a training division level, this also includes non-combatants and personnel administrative tasks units. Actually, OKK fighters are no more than 500.

Since its inception, the unit has been charged with combating terrorism. Each member is highly trained, and knows on average 2 languages and can handle a variety of firearms and equipment.

The unit was founded in 1952 under the name of Hususi see Yardımcı Muharip Birlikleri. Command wanted to have the possibility to carry out covert operations behind enemy lines to collect intelligence and command operations.

Earning merits for membership in NATO, the Republic of Turkey sent troops to the Korean War. At that time, the United States Army did not have a team of special operations, therefore the Turks Brown Berets were the only team of special operations available on the Korean peninsula. Officers MB (Maroon Beret) developed



reconnaissance and assault on the territory of North Korea and apparently also developed intelligence missions in China. The MB command were the only foreign armed force operating on Chinese soil at the time. The exact details and operations commands MB in the Korean War remain classified.



These troops were active in the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 (also known as the Turkish-Greek war of 1974) and played a major role in the outcome of the war (Turkish victory). The priority of the command of Turkish MB throughout the war was to eliminate the armed forces of the Greek junta in Cyprus, which ultimately cause the collapse of the adversary.

These units have also participated in various operations against Kurdish organizations opposed to the Turkish government, and have also carried out raids deep into Iraqi territory. Currently they have played a role in the Syrian conflict.

Volunteers will initially face a written test selection, as well as physical and psychological tests. Who approved the initial tests become candidates for Special Forces. Possess language skills in at least one foreign language is a plus for admission. Candidates must complete a challenging training period that lasts about 3 and a half years. Many drop out during this intense training period. Training covers physical fitness; steeplechase; a range of martial arts; mountain warfare school high altitude; close quarters combat (CQC); ; Nuclear (NBC) - Chemistry - biowarfare skydiving; diving; sniping (precision shooting, demolitions, counter-terrorism, search and rescue (CSAR), search and stealthy destruction recognition; and survival. Learning foreign languages is part of the training.

During training, candidates are pushed by their instructors to their limits, both physical and mental. For example, one test is a march of 100 kilometers carrying 40 kilograms.

The training program includes all aspects of a modern regulating and psychological warfare.

There are three categories of education and training that will undergo a MB. They are national, international and specialty.

Within these three categories, there are 47 different subjects. Domestic training takes 72 weeks of basic training; International training takes 10 to 52 weeks of specialized training in different countries. It takes 3.5 to 5 years to become a command MB.



The Maroon Berets came to light when they captured the leader of the terrorist organization PKK Abdullah Ocalan in Kenya. MB personal identities are classified. Unlike other special operations teams, officials MB are battle-hardened and constantly operate and are active in the war against the PKK in the Iraqi border region of southeastern Turkey and even cross-border actions into northern Iraq.

Each recruit must have completed at least 3 years as an Army soldier and must have a certain amount of time performing operations, whether exercises or actual fighting. They must undergo:

- a) hometraining takes 72 weeks.
- b) International training takes 10 to 52 weeks, depending on the range of volunteer officer.
- c) Specialty. After graduating from the Commandos training special operations tested before officially becoming an officer of MB are expected to survive under all environmental conditions for at least 2 weeks, so stay as a full team in different environments without equipment or assistance for 2 weeks as part of the final test stage. If they survive become MB commands. In the last month of training, Maroon Berets are training hard interrogation including various forms of torture. The training last month called the month of hell, similar to training Hell Week US Navy Seals.

The Trust Shot (in Turkish "Güven Atışı") is part of the training program of the MB. It holds the last month of training and to ensure that soldiers can trust each other their lives. Shooting trusted consists of two members of a squad standing objectives paper boards, while another member shoot the targets with a pistol while walking toward them from 15 m (49 feet) away. During exercise, the men who are standing by targets are not allowed to move or use body armor. They are one of the few special operations teams in the world performing this injection of confidence.

Special Aviation Group

Special Aviation Group provides helicopter support for commando missions. Helicopters have been modernized and can operate day / night, integrated and synchronized.

Role in the attempted coup of 2016 Turkish state

A key figure in the coup was Brigadier General Semih Terzi, who was the deputy commander of the Special Forces at the time and the field commander of higher rank during the coup attempt. He led a team of about 40 police special forces in an attempt to secure the headquarters of the Special Forces and organized attacks on government agencies and parliament. The attempt failed when the sergeant Ömer Halisdemir a non-commissioned officer (NCO) of the Special Forces Command of the Turkish army (OKK), shot and killed Semih Terzi, demoralizing and disrupting the command and control of the rebels.





TRIARIUS

POR UN MUNDO MÁS SEGURO, ESTABLE Y EN PAZ