

TRIAXUS

Volume 5 - Issue 93
Jun 1, 2021

ISSN: 2538-9610
(on line)

Prevention and Security Bulletin on
Terrorism and the New Threats

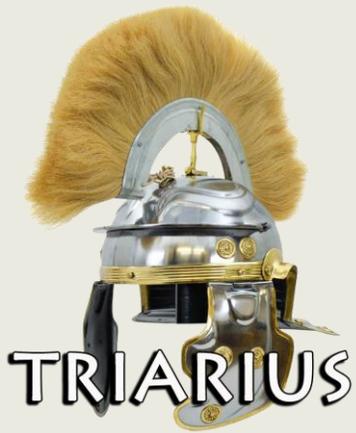
REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN 1ER JANVIER 1960



PAIX TRAVAIL PATRIE

CAMEROON





ISSN: **2538-9610** (en línea)
Medellín - Colombia
Volume **5** - Number **93**
Jun 1, **2021**

Editor

Douglas Hernández

Triarius Analysts

Guadi Calvo, Douglas Hernández

This bulletin is a publication of the **International Observatory on Terrorism and New Threats**. It is produced fortnightly, in pdf format, and its distribution is free.

Contact information:

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



This newsletter has a Spanish version.

Editorial

This edition begins with an article referring to two former Soviet republics, which maintain a territorial dispute whose origin is in the confused demarcation of the common border, and which is aggravated by the issue of access to water, which is increasingly scarce. The author traces some geopolitical hypotheses, and raises the possible involvement of US agents, fueling the conflict to destabilize the region and affect the influence of Russia.

Next, Guadi Calvo takes us to Israel, to make a critical review of the problem of Zionism and its strategy of historical victimization, in order to avoid any criticism of its arbitrariness, abuses, and systematic violation of human rights. It is a divergent analysis, very interesting, and with international edges of different kinds. In addition, he touches on internal political issues in Israel, a country that Guadi calls a "Jewish enclave", refusing to give it legitimacy.

Guadi Calvo's last contribution in this edition refers to the situation in Afghanistan, and to the problems arising as a result of Washington's decision to prolong its presence in that country, beyond the first of May, when something else was what had been agreed. Now the Taliban are pressing in all directions, carrying out actions in most of the 34 Afghan provinces, as a show of force against a government and a national army, increasingly weak and dependent on external support. The anticipation for what will happen after 9/11, when the last Americans leave the country, is enormous. There is only one certainty: the Taliban will take revenge on those who have collaborated with the enemy.

This edition closes with a note on the M-113 armored vehicles at the service of the Colombian National Army.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



TRIARY 093

Content:

Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan, more than just a war over water

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Palestine: Netanyahu in self-defense, p.7

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Afghanistan: Goodbye Mr. Biden, p.11

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Armored TPM-113 in the Colombian Army, p.14

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)

TRIARIUS

The governments of the "third world" countries should promote the domestic cultivation of medicinal plants and the extensive use of natural medicine. It must be remembered that plants possess the active agents artificially present in commercial medicines. So, if you have a crop of medicinal plants in your garden, along with a (printed) booklet that lists their characteristics and benefits, then you own your own pharmacy, from which you can stock up on basic items to attend to some common or minor ailments, with the consequent saving of time and money, in addition to limiting the dependence on elements and/or services beyond their own capacities. If this practice is generalized, strategically, nations will increase their sovereignty by reducing their dependence on industry and imports, being less vulnerable to blockades or trade sanctions.

On the cover, ***Soldier from Cameroon*** in operations.

In this edition, the guest is the Army of Cameroon. See more information at the end of the magazine.

TRIARIUS privileges freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles is exclusive to their authors.

Very special thanks to the international analysts who freely and disinterestedly have sent us their articles for this issue.

Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan, more than just a war over water

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



General location of the republics under analysis.

While in Afghanistan, the Taliban hit right and left the military and security forces they support, the increasingly weak President Ashraf Ghani, to bring him to the negotiating table as weakened as possible, while they have affirmed in the post-May 1 offensive, that even if it continues with the same success, there is a risk that for Mullah Hibatullah himself Akhundzada , find it hard to stop your mujahideen. What would precipitate a new stage of the civil war, to which the Daesh Khorasan, a minor player in the conflict, but with many conditions to deepen it, bets heavily, for that of a troubled river... For what is believed to be the true responsible for the action that last Saturday the 8th, at the exit of the Sayed school ul-Shuhada , in Dasht -e- Barchi , a suburb to the west of the city of Kabul, inhabited mostly by members of the Shia community, ethnically Hazaras , where some

65 people died and more than 130 were injured, most of them students of the institution .

Although Ghani, attempting a paltry lead, blamed the Taliban, they have denied responsibility. You don't have to be an expert in the Afghan war to find Daesh's signature in the recent attack, since the Taliban do not operate in the capital, which the organization founded by Abu Bakr al - Baghdadi does, and very often. which for more than two years has increased its operations in Kabul, directly and in some cases financing the increasingly confused Haqqani Network. One of their last actions had been in May of last year, against the Dasht -e- Barch maternity hospital, where they killed around 25 people, including patients and health personnel, in addition to destroying valuable medical instruments.

While Afghanistan is churning in the mud preciously kneaded by

the United States for twenty years, a few kilometers from its borders, a new escalation broke out this last week in the old conflict between Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan.

The clashes that took place between April 28 and 29, originally encouraged by the increasingly distressing and serious shortage of water, left nearly sixty dead, a significant number of wounded, nearly 50,000 displaced, and the destruction of hundreds of homes, commercial premises and public buildings on both sides of the border. Becoming the bloodiest that has occurred since the separation of both nations from the Soviet Union in 1991.

The fighting would have begun after the attempt by the Kyrgyz to install video cameras to control the use of water by the Tajik community, which initially caused a dispute involving fists and stones between civilians, which almost led to immediately to the intervention

of the security forces of both countries, deployed in the area. That, from an initial firefight with rifles, was continued with mortar fire. Kyrgyzstan accused Tajikistan of using an Mi-24 assault helicopter against one of its border posts and several villages.

Although as of April 30, a ceasefire was established, it is feared that until access to water is resolved, clashes will inevitably break out at any moment. Those who will put Russia to the test, which has continued to have a strong presence in both republics, where it also has military bases.

The issue lies in the confusing border demarcation, about a thousand kilometers, of which more than half have not been defined since 1991. The system in the socialist era of "nations, nationalities and peoples", which did not impose any obstacles to transit, nor to the common use of public goods, as also happened in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in Georgia, and Nagorno-Karabakh in Azerbaijan, ethnic or tribal enclaves were formed from one republic to another, and whose administration belonged to the original one, creating true islands of a nation within another neighbor. This is the case of Batken, a province of Kyrgyzstan, where there are two regions, Kayragach and Vorukh, populated almost entirely by Tajiks, which are administered by Tajikistan.

It was Vorukh, the hot spot, where the late-April clashes were centered. A fertile territory, for the parameters of the region, which is surrounded by one of the most arid provinces of Kyrgyzstan, which puts the control of water resources at the point of discussion.

Although the recent confrontations between these two nations have been the most important in the post-Soviet era, they are not the first, as in 2013, residents of Vorukh wanted to prevent the construction of a route around their enclave, causing a fight that involved hundreds of people. In 2015, new discussions between civilians led to the intervention of both armies. In 2019, once again, residents of

Vorukh tried to prevent the construction of a route. The dispute turned into an armed clash between the villagers, in which two Tajiks were killed. Prior to the last confrontations in April, new brawls had arisen in March, which were expected to increase until they erupted at the end of last month.

the afghan reflection

It should be considered that the Kyrgyz-Tajik conflict is not at all detached from the withdrawal of the United States from Afghanistan, since Washington has announced its willingness to establish military bases in Central Asia, to continue "monitoring" terrorism in the region in which Russia obviously has prevalence, so it would not be at all strange that pro-American agents have been operating in the realization of the latest outbreak.

The United States in no way wants to lose an argument to maintain its interference in the region, and on top of that, cede that wide and strategic area, with its infinite natural resources, particularly gas and oil, to its two great competitors Russia and China, which are very close physically, culturally, politically and economically.

So the striking virulence of recent escalation could have more to do with a delayed action by Washington than by water, since both the president of Kyrgyzstan, Sadyr Zhaparovte, like his Tajik counterpart Emomali Rahmon, are men very close to the Kremlin. In addition to the fact that both countries are members of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) in which Moscow is an active member and in turn Kyrgyzstan is also a member of the Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) of which Russia is also a part. the organization that Tajikistan has a keen interest in joining.

So perhaps, expanding the zoom, to give context to these notes, we should be interested in what Moscow, which must consider the issue in Ukraine, where the United States since 2013 has been

playing very hard, so, throughout the Ukrainian border, Moscow has stationed important military contingents, while Russian troops must monitor the ceasefire between Armenia and Azerbaijan, due to the Nagorno-Karabakh issue; what a major confrontation between Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan would force President Vladimir Putin to have more forces to control the tension in another of its extensive borders, which seem that some powerful "will" would try to fence.

Faced with the loss of that aircraft carrier that Afghanistan meant, in spite of everything, in the last twenty years, the United States seeks shelter for its troops in the region. In search of finding that place Zalmay Khalilzad, the US Special Representative for Afghanistan Reconciliation, has been touring Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan since early May, which is not to the Taliban's liking. Although the fact is not news to anyone since on April 14 Biden had expressed his willingness to remain in the region, to prevent the resurgence of terrorism in Central Asia, as if the Taliban were Sisters of Charity.

Washington, had already occupied in October 2001, the former Soviet base of Karshi Khanabad (K-2), in Uzbekistan, a nation that, after the Soviet collapse, was the first to offer its territory and airspace for NATO operations, after the attacks on New York. The United States had to abandon that base in 2005 after the Andijan massacre, a city in the east of that country where 700 people were killed by order of then President Islam. Karimov, in power from 1991 until his death in 2016, slaughter that many saw the United States, behind the operation, so they left Karshi Khanabad in 2005. Washington also controlled the Manas base, near the Kyrgyz capital Bishkek, from December 2001 to June 2014.

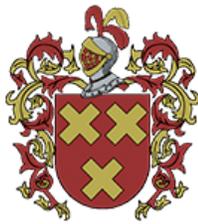
With one eye on the Taliban and the other on Moscow, the United States intends to endure in the region as if it had learned nothing in the last twenty years.

Guadi Bald

(Argentina) Argentine writer and journalist. International Analyst specialized in Africa, Middle East and Central Asia.

Image Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/43/Kyrgyzstan_Uzbekistan_Locator.png



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Palestine: Netanyahu in self-defense

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Demonstration against the crimes of the State of Israel.

While, for seventy-five years, Zionism has held the world responsible for the Nazi genocide, as if the six million Jews who fell under Nazi barbarism were the only victims, while, for example, they were simply an anecdote from World War II World the 28 million Soviets who have sacrificed themselves to bring down the Wehrmacht, from the gates of Moscow, to the bunker at Wilhelmstrasse 77, where Hitler lived his last and undoubtedly most distressing hours of his life, aware that the Red Army, had come here to rid the world of its madness.

Since the end of that war, in September 1945, Zionism has victimized itself to achieve everything, without anyone daring to contradict it, for fear of falling under the stigmatization of labels such as anti-Semite, denier or

definitely Nazi. With what it has not only achieved, acquiring nuclear weapons, for which it now cries out to the world, once again, to prevent Iran from accessing, not nuclear weapons, but the use of that energy for purposes peaceful, like many other countries in the world. In that direction, Tel-Aviv has cunningly attacked its laboratories on several occasions and assassinated more than half a dozen Iranian scientists. One would have to wonder what would have happened if the bombing had been carried out by Iran, or if some Jewish scientist had been machine-gunned in the heart of Tel-Aviv. Nor does anyone hold the Zionist government responsible for the holocaust that, together with its Saudi partners, have and continue to produce against the Yemeni people, for not continuing with the

long list of actions, as in Lebanon, or its partnership with neo-fascist regimes such as the Pinochet dictatorship, South Africa, from the apartheid era or the neoliberal governments, whose security forces, with weapons and Zionist training, torture and murder their peoples, as is happening today in Colombia and Chile, or collaborate with the robbery committed by Mauricio Macri, in his four years (2015-2019) of government in Argentina or his close alliance with the government of the Indian ultra-supremacist Narendra Modi. Of course, everything is nothing compared to what Palestine has suffered, whose entire country is being robbed every day since 1947, when a group of religious fanatics, along with European governments and several of the great international fortunes,

including the Rothschild bank, agreed on that seizing a territory inhabited since the beginning of time by one and the same people, Palestine, was some form of compensation for the crimes suffered by millions of German, Polish, French Jews and many other nationalities, "giving them" a territory for the creation of a Jewish State in such an arbitrary manner that among the postulates along with Palestine some sector of Uganda or Argentina appeared.

Since then, the Western powers, particularly the United States and the United Kingdom, the Wahhabi monarchies and other Muslim nations, cover up the atrocities that the Zionist regime, which has perpetrated in Palestine since 1947, having caused millions of deaths, millions of refugees and exiles, ruined for always the life of absolutely all Palestinians and generating wars, massacres and a zone of permanent instability in the Middle East, from which both the Zionists and their allies derive immense political and economic advantages, and that despite the almost twenty resolutions of United Nations United States, which calls on Tel-Aviv to return to its pre-1967 borders, happily ignores it, without paying the slightest cost.

The world is silent in the face of this irrefutable reality and only addresses the issue when the Palestinian resistance acts in defense of the permanent Zionist aggression.

With some frequency, the tenacious Palestinian resistance manages to put the focus of world attention on its cause, despite the high cost in lives that it must pay after the actions of the Zionist beast, which does not resent bombing civilian populations, schools, hospitals and the few productive centers that have been able to rise both in Gaza and in the increasingly meager West Bank.

The recent operation attributed to the Hamas group, one of the many Palestinian resistance organizations, which since last Monday would have launched some 1,600 missiles against different targets in the enclave, in response to a new dispossession of Palestinian citizens, carried out by the government of the genocidal Benjamin Netanyahu, after twelve years in power, drowned in a deep political crisis, where he only has this war left as the last chance to maintain the government, before the opposition Yair Lapid, can set up a government before June 2, so that the current situation only suits Netanyahu, who in addition to losing the government, could lose his freedom, given the multiple charges of corruption that he will have to face.

The "broad" morality of the Zionist führer would allow him to sacrifice thousands of Palestinians to maintain power, so he undoubtedly took into account the possible reaction of the Palestinians when ordering new evictions. What would force the different opposition political sectors, if the conflict spreads, to forget the electoral disputes to concentrate on resolving the new crisis, which among many things has left in doubt the vaunted effectiveness of the Steel Dome, a defensive system that intercepts the missiles directed against urban centers and strategic constructions within the enclave, which undoubtedly heralds massacres again such as those caused by the operations Plomo Molido (2008), Pilar de Defensa (2012) and Margen Protector (2014), which will surely return to be accompanied by the loudest of silences.

invulnerabilities in play

The society that has accompanied all the human rights

violations perpetrated by the Zionist regime, did so under the security that a theocratic and militaristic state, built over decades, under the invocation of security, which also allows kidnapping, the legalization of torture, including that of minors, arbitrary detention without trial, which has institutionalized revenge as a "legal good", where not only the alleged "criminal" is punished but also his entire family, allowing the state in the name of security, the demolition of their houses, in recent years thousands of homes have been destroyed, leaving entire families, including the elderly and children, homeless, forcing them into exile. The Jewish people have allowed themselves to observe all these arbitrariness, with an alienation, that they do not tolerate when those affected are themselves, in any place. Argentina, for example, pays with international ridicule for the supposed political responsibility for the attacks on the Embassy of the enclave in Buenos Aires in 1992 and against the AMIA Jewish Mutual Fund in 1994. While thousands of Jews followed from their deck chairs the images broadcast on giant screens installed on the beaches of the Protective Margin operation in 2014, which were celebrated and cheered with sporting spirit.

Nobody can agree with the latest images transmitted from Tel Aviv, where many of its inhabitants were seen running desperately, in search of refuge after the fall of the Palestinian rocketry that managed to violate the Zionist defense, after many years, which has generated an undisclosed number of deaths in the enclave, since the Zionists, like Daesh and al-Qaeda, never launder their casualties, while in the last few hours Palestine has recognized close to a hundred, which are added to the long list that

Zionism has provoked throughout history.

No doubt Netanyahu, whose invulnerability, like the Steel Dome, is also at stake, will continue to encourage war in self-defense.

Image Source:
<https://elmacarenazoo.es.tl/>





LISA Institute
Security Education

**Fórmate Online con Expertos.
Cuando quieras. Donde quieras.**



**+20%
DESCUENTO**

Código: TRIARIUS20

(Descuento disponible hasta fin de existencias)

CURSOS CON INSCRIPCIONES ABIERTAS

INTELIGENCIA

- Curso de Experto en Análisis de Inteligencia
- Curso de Analista de Inteligencia Especializado en Redacción de Informes de Inteligencia
- Curso de Analista de Inteligencia Especializado en Sesgos Cognitivos y Esquemas Mentales

TERRORISMO

- Curso de Gestión de Objetos Sospechosos y Explosivos
- Curso de Asistencia y Tratamiento a Víctimas del Terrorismo
- Curso de Análisis Interno de Procesos de Radicalización en Terroristas Yihadistas
- Curso sobre Drones como Tecnología Dual: Seguridad y Defensa vs Terrorismo y Crimen Organizado

RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES

- Curso-Certificado de Analista Internacional
- Curso de Experto en la Unión Europea

**100%
ONLINE
INTERACTIVO
FLEXIBLE**



www.LISAINSTITUTE.com

Afghanistan: Goodbye Mr. Biden

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Afghan translators in the service of foreign troops see a bleak future with the Taliban.

After ending the ceasefire decreed by the Taliban, for the Eid-ul-Fitr festivities, (completion of the fast) that marks the end of Ramadan, the holy month of Islam, the military escalation initiated by the insurgents was resumed, the May 1, the date on which the withdrawal of troops from both the United States and its partners, who invaded the country in 2001, should have been completed, according to the Doha agreements, signed in February 2020, between the Trump administration and the representatives of the fundamentalist group. President Joe Biden has not respected, extending his presence until next September 11.

During the early hours of May 16, attacks began to be recorded against different Afghan National Army (ANA) posts near Lashkar Gah, the capital of the always disruptive province of Helmand,

and others where, according to official sources, 21 terrorists were killed, without knowing the number of casualties among regular troops. At the same time as in Kandahar province, actions are also reported.

The restart of the actions puts more pressure on the new round of negotiations, which began last Friday in Doha (Qatar), where they had begun in September of last year to be suspended three months later, without reaching substantial political agreements, between the leadership of the Taliban, and Afghan President Ashraf Ghani's delegates. The Taliban had refused to participate in the conference promoted by Washington in Istanbul, last April, in order to speed up the peace talks, which were stopped in December 2020.

Ghani must not only face, increasingly unprotected, the pressures of the Taliban, which is attacking most of the 34 Afghan

provinces, but also the increasingly virulent presence of Daesh Khorassan, which after the irrational attack against a school near Kabul, on March 8, in which about ninety people died, mostly students (See: Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan. Something more than a war over water) in an explosive attack, claimed by Daesh, on Friday the fourteenth, against a mosque, in Shakar Darah, northwest of Kabul, killed a dozen people.

It is very difficult to imagine the situation to which Afghanistan will be precipitated, after September 11, since since 2018, the mujahideen of Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada, have had an unstoppable advance, coming to control 87 of the 407 districts of the country, while disputing another 214, which means 53 percent of the total national territory. And it

threatens to conquer 16 of the 34 provincial capitals.

These areas have served the combatants: to recruit and train new adepts, seize funds, establish resupply stations, camps, and as a platform to launch attacks on major urban centers. The Taliban even controls mineral deposits in several districts, which, together with opium and heroin, have become an important source of financing for their war.

This level of supremacy, which occurred while US and NATO forces were still active, makes it hard for anyone to believe that Kabul can hold a line of defense commensurate with the challenge it will face if the mullahs decide to move on and finally storm the capital.

The Taliban leadership, if it tries to honor the agreements with Washington, will have to curb the middle managers who see victory at hand, many of those men in their thirties, who have joined the organization when they were practically children and after twenty years of sacrifices, having given everything and with thousands of his brothers immolated in those combats, resigning himself to not crowning the war with total victory, will put Mullah Akhundzada in a bind, who will undoubtedly face strong internal shake-ups, which will result in many lives of loyal and heroic fighters, while others will not hesitate to move to Daesh Khorassan, which is willing to continue the war, until achieving the creation of an Islamic State, which apparently may enable the withdrawal of the Americans, for whom to return openly to the field would be practically impossible from the political point of view since. Whether Washington

assumes it or not, it retires militarily defeated, and politically so beaten on its internal front, that there is no ceiling, so that after several administrations the United States will try again an adventure similar to the Afghan one, if it is not for a compelling and verifiable reason and not like the ghostly attack on the towers, which almost twenty years after it happened continues to generate more and more doubts.

America, not a good friend

While the invading forces of the West prepare to leave Afghanistan and the Taliban gloat over their victory, the citizens of the country, almost 34 million inhabitants, do not know what their final destiny will be, and if for the next few years it will have to live in a democracy every once again entrenched or hit, once again in the twelfth century where the Taliban submerged the country between 1094 and 2001.

Although for the common citizen, the anxiety about their immediate future must be pressing, for a large sector of those citizens who have collaborated with the invaders, they know in advance what that future will be. Hopefully a quick death.

Most of them have served as interpreters for US troops in operations and others have been civilian personnel, who worked for the US government and different NATO agencies, who have not been able to access what is known as a special immigrant visa (SIV), a program created in 2009, similar to the one that was also implemented in Iraq. Many of its potential beneficiaries have complained about how complex the procedures are, much more so since the outbreak of COVID-19.

The visa system in recent weeks has been expanded by the US Congress to some 26,500, although there are still another 18,000 unresolved, although it is estimated that in truth there have been 300,000 civilians who have worked for the United States, not counting to their direct relatives, to which we must also add the "warlords" (regional leaders), with some firepower since the anti-Soviet war, who since 2001, after allying with the invaders, have been financed and rearmed by these armies and whose families and combatants will also be the object of reprisals by the Taliban

Selective assassinations in the streets of Kabul are reaching alarming proportions, journalists, professors, judges and officials have been the victims chosen by the assassins who operate freely, giving an even more somber appearance to the US withdrawal. The fundamentalists' warning is clear, "they will not forget" and the executions will continue beyond any date. Since 2016 more than 300 translators have been killed. This foreshadows the characteristics of the slaughterhouse that the country will become after the last US military abandons them. Since the almost personal revenge, escape the control of the mullahs, if they wanted to avoid them.

Meanwhile, the US Secretary of State, Antony Blinken, promised to help the former collaborators. Launching a review of the SIVs, controlling delays and incorporating anti-fraud measures, in a race to arrive with the bureaucracy before an avenging bullet, which says: "goodbye Mr. Biden."

Image Source:

https://ep00.epimg.net/elpais/imagenes/2015/10/01/album/1443693926_615757_1443694383_album_normal.jpg



Expodefensa 2021

Feria Internacional de Defensa y Seguridad
International Defense and Security Trade Fair

29 DE NOVIEMBRE
AL 1 DE DICIEMBRE
• BOGOTÁ - COLOMBIA •

BOGOTÁ, EPICENTRO
DE AMÉRICA LATINA
Y EL CARIBE PARA
LA SEGURIDAD
Y LA DEFENSA

ASISTA A LA FERIA QUE EXHIBE LAS **NUEVAS TECNOLOGÍAS**
TERRESTRES, MARÍTIMAS Y AÉREAS EN LATINOAMÉRICA Y EN EL CARIBE.



251
expositores de
26 países



10.359 m²
de exposición



75
delegaciones
oficiales
de 24 países



13.000
participantes
de 47 países

cifras 2019

www.expodefensa.com.co

Con el apoyo de:



La seguridad
es de todos

Mindefensa



CODALTEC
CORPORACIÓN DE ALTA TECNOLOGÍA



COGES
EVENTS



corferias
Generadores de
Oportunidades y Progreso

Organizan:

Armored TPM-113 in the Colombian Army

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Armored personnel carrier TPM-113 of the Colombian Army

The Colombian Army received the first M-113A1s in 1971, initially assigned to the Cavalry. In Colombia they were called TPM-113, meaning the acronym, Transport of Military Personnel. With the arrival of the Cascavel and Urutú in the 1980s to equip reconnaissance units, the M-113 began to equip Mechanized Infantry Battalions in the north of the country. As of 2005, a modernization process began, which included the 54 available vehicles, which now reach the features of the M-113A2 version but with the use of the engine used by the M-113A3 version, also equipping them with the turret ACAV. The resulting version -which has lost its amphibious capacity- is called in Colombia TPM-113A2 Plus.

Although the modernization process included the participation of international companies specialized in the subject, the Colombian Army has the capacity to maintain the vehicles, as well as extensive experience in their operation and tactical use. It is worth noting that the main operators of this material in NATO have replaced them or are replacing them with more modern material, and the M-113 in different versions are for sale, even at prices per unit lower than 10% of what costs a more modern vehicle. In Latin America, Chile, Argentina and Brazil, they continue to buy different versions of the M-113, and update them. Why does Colombia not do the same to increase its armored fleet and thereby increase the protection of troops in current operations, and in a possible conventional conflict?

Some aspects in favor of the acquisition of more M-113 for the Colombian Army are: the country has extensive experience in its operation and maintenance, spare parts can be purchased without problems in the civil market, the vehicles admit all kinds of modifications and updates, they can be adapted for all types of missions, their low cost allows the acquisition of many units, for later adaptation and modernization, there are large fleets available for sale, the basic vehicles have amphibious capacity, among others.

If more M-113s are purchased, different versions must be purchased, as the 54 vehicles available now belong to the troop carrier version. They are needed, for example: command vehicles, anti-tank vehicles, mortar carrier vehicles, anti-aircraft vehicles, ambulance vehicles, sapper vehicles, recovery vehicles, among others. For them to configure tactical units with all their supports and services, fully mechanized.

Among the organizational options that would allow the acquisition of an important batch of M-113 vehicles in different versions, are:

- Provide all the equipment to the current Mechanized Infantry Battalions, reinforcing them. Remaining with three companies of Mechanized Infantry, each with twelve transports and a command vehicle. Supported by a mortar section with four vehicles, an anti-aircraft section with four vehicles, an anti-tank section with four vehicles, a recovery vehicle, an ambulance, a sapper, a communications and electronic warfare, and two battalion command. The logistics unit would have trucks, car repair shops and tank trucks.
- Provide each Infantry Brigade with a Mechanized Infantry Battalion as described in the previous point.
- Create a new Mechanized Infantry Brigade in the Llanera region, maintaining the amphibious capacity of the armored vehicles.
- Provide all Infantry Battalions with an armored assault platoon with four M-113s.
- Provide all brigades with an armored section, to support the commander and his staff, made up of two command vehicles, a communications and electronic warfare vehicle, and an anti-aircraft vehicle.
- Provide the Colombian Air Force with a section of six M-113 vehicles per Air Base, to contribute to its security and defense. Three of them in a personnel carrier version, and three in an anti-aircraft version.
- Provide the Colombian Marine Infantry with an amphibious armored company, made up of twelve personnel carriers, a command vehicle, an 81 mm L/A mortar carrier, an anti-tank vehicle, an anti-aircraft vehicle, and a recuperator.
- Provide the Mechanized Cavalry units with a section of four Long Range 81mm mortars on the M-113.

Depending on the number of vehicles purchased, one, several, or all of the options listed above may be implemented. An essential requirement to advance such a project is the creation of at least one specialized maintenance center, which allows the execution of annual cycles of revision and repowering of the material, as well as eventual modernizations and improvements. The budget for the annual maintenance cycles must be guaranteed in the budget of the Military Forces.

Although these armored vehicles are not the best or the most modern, they do offer a minimum of mobility and protection to the troops. Taking advantage of its low cost, it is the opportunity to provide the Army with enough vehicles to equip a large number of units, in order to face the internal conflict with better resources, and a possible international conflict.

World Anti-Terrorist Forces

Audentes Fortuna iuvat



Cameroon

Cameroon Army

The Republic of Cameroon (République du Cameroun) is located in Central Africa, it limits to the South with Gabon, Congo and Equatorial Guinea, to the Northwest with Nigeria, to the East with the Central African Republic and Chad, its coasts to the West are on the Gulf of Biafra in the Atlantic, it has an area of 475,442 km² and an estimated population of 20,200,000 inhabitants, the capital is Yaounde .



Presidential republic, it obtained its independence from France in 1960, it was a territory of the German Empire between 1884 and 1919, at which time it was divided into French and British Cameroons. In 1960 France granted the Independence of its sector, to which it was joined a year later the southern part of the territory, under British rule. Today both languages coexist as official.

Economy

With a GDP that is above the regional average, the Cameroonian economy is supported by agricultural production and livestock. The exploitation of fishing resources is the country's main source of foreign exchange earnings, to which oil production is added.

Defense Sector

The armed forces have 14,200 troops in the land, air and naval forces. There are approximately 12,500 soldiers in the army in the various military regions. Approximately 1,300 soldiers are part of the Cameroon Navy, which is based in Douala. Fewer than 400 soldiers are part of the Air Force. There are an additional 9,000 paramilitary troops serving as a gendarmerie (police force) or reconnaissance role.

Cameroon's armed forces have bases spread throughout Cameroon, including in Ngaoundéré . Air Force bases are located in Garoua, Yaoundé, Douala and Bamenda .

In general, it has been an apolitical force where civilian control of the armed forces predominates. Traditional reliance on French defense capability, albeit reduced, remains the case as French military advisers continue to be closely involved in preparing Cameroonian forces for deployment to the disputed Bakassi Peninsula.

China has an ongoing military relationship with Cameroon, which includes training for Cameroonian military students each year in China, technical advisers to assist in the repair of Cameroonian military vehicles and naval vessels, and Chinese military sales.

Cameroon Army

With 12,500 troops, the Army is the most important component in numerical terms. The Army is under the responsibility of the Chief of Staff, whose command post is in Yaoundé.

Currently, the organization dates back to 2001 with a distribution in various types of units: combat units, response units (unités d'intervention), unités de soutien et d'appui , and finally special reserve units as part of 3 joint military regions (interarmées) and the 10 military land sectors.

Army units have been trained and equipped to fight in the marshy coastal terrain off the Bakassi Peninsula. Although poised for armed conflict with Nigeria in recent years, the Cameroon Army has no operational experience against other forces, so it is not possible to assess its ability to respond to changing threats and opposing tactics. Army combat units include:

- The Headquarters Brigade, located in Yaoundé. This brigade is in charge of protecting the capital and supporting the institutions. The President of the Republic has to allow any of their deployments.
- Three command and support battalions;
- The Rapid Intervention Battalion (Bataillon d'Intervention Rapide , BIR)
- The Rapid Response Brigade (Cameroon), (Brigade d'Intervention Rapide, or also BIR), and is made up of three rapid response battalions, stationed in Douala, Tiko and Koutaba. These three battalions are, respectively, the Special Amphibious Battalion (Bataillon Special amphibian; BSA), the Bataillon des Troupes Aéroportées (BTAP) and the Armored Reconnaissance Battalion (Bataillon Blindé de Reconnaissance; BBR) equipped with Type 07P infantry fighting vehicles and PTL-02 tank destroyers recently purchased from China. The BSA is inspired by the French Special Forces. This brigade is a tactical battle unit under the authority of the Chief of Staff of the armed forces. For this to take place, the agreement of the president is necessary.
- Five motorized infantry brigades, supposedly stationed in a military sector, but which can then go into combat regardless of the territorial division of the country. These brigades currently do not have general staff. In theory, they consist of 11 motorized infantry battalions; and 3 support battalions; however, the motorized battalions are not actually operational due to lack of personnel, equipment, and vehicles.

Organization

The territory is divided into Combined Arms Military Regions (RMIA):

- RMIA1 (Yaoundé)
- RMIA2 (Douala)
- RMIA3 (Garoua)
- RMIA4 (Maroua)
- RMIA5 (Bamenda)

Two of these Military Regions are referenced below.

First Military Region

- Ebolowa Brigade:
 - 11th BCS (Command and Support Battalion) in Ebolowa
 - 12th BIM (Motorized Infantry Battalion) in Ebolowa
 - 12th BIM in Djoum
 - 13th BIM in Ambam
 - 11 BA (support battalion) in Sangmélima
- Bertoua 's 12th Brigade
 - XII BCS in Bertoua
 - 14th BIM in Bertoua
 - 15th BIM to Yokadouma
 - 16th BIM in Garoua-Boulai
 - 12th BA at Bertoua

Second Military Region

- Rapid Intervention Brigade. Headquarters in Bafoussam
 - Special Amphibious Battalion (BSA) in Tiko
 - Airborne Battalion (BTAP) in Koutaba
 - Armored Reconnaissance Battalion (BBR) in Douala
- Buéa Motorized Infantry Brigade
 - XXI BCS in Buea

- 21 BIM in Buéa
- 22nd BIM in Mamfé
- 23rd BIM in Loum
- 24th BIM in Akwaya
- 21st BA in Kumba
- 201st Douala Air Base
 - 21st Airlift Squadron
 - 211th Assault Transport and Transport Squadron
 - 212th Assault Carrier and Transport Squadron
 - 22nd Air Squadron
 - 221st Assault Carrier and Transport Squadron
 - 222nd Reconnaissance Squadron

Weapons and Equipment



Shielded Media

- Commando V-100 armored transport vehicles
- Commando V-150 infantry fighting vehicles armed with 20mm cannons
- Commando V-100 infantry fighting vehicles armed with 90 mm cannons
- 31 AML-90 scout and combat vehicles
- 6 AMX-10RC scout and combat vehicles
- 8 M-8 scout and combat vehicles
- 30 Panhard VBL scout vehicles
- 8 Ferret scout vehicles MK.II
- 10 RAM V-1 light scout and transport vehicles

Self Propelled Artillery

- 18 SPH ATMOS 2000 self-propelled guns with 155 mm cannon
- 20 MRLS BM-21 self-propelled rocket launchers

Light Vehicles

- M151
- PTS

Trucks

- ACMAT
- Mercedes Benz

Towed Artillery

- 6 x 75mm M-116 guns
- 20 x 101mm M-101 guns
- 12 x 130 mm Model 1982 guns
- 12 x 130 mm Type 59 (M-46) guns
- 16 81mm mortars
- 16 x Brandt F-1 120mm mortars

Anti-aircraft artillery

- 18 x 14.5mm ZPU-2 (Type-58) mounts
- 18 x 35mm GDF-002 cannons
- 8 x 37 mm M-1939 (Type-63) guns

Antitank Armament

- 89mm LRAC rocket launcher
- 25 MILAN anti-tank missile launchers
- 24 launch TOW anti-tank missiles, some on light vehicles
- 40 x 106 mm M40A2 recoilless guns
- 13 x 75 mm Type-52 (M-20) recoilless guns

Light armament

- Assault rifles AKMS, AK-47, Galil, M-16, SIG SG-540, FAMAS
- MAG, HK-21, M2 machine guns
- Submachine guns MAT-49, MP5



Double anti-aircraft artillery mounts of the Army of Cameroon.



TRIARIUS

Por un mundo más seguro, estable y en paz