

ISSN: 2538-9610 (on line)

TRIARIUS

Volume 4 - Issue 85



February 1, 2021



Ethiopia



2538-9610

Prevention and Security Bulletin on
Terrorism and the New Threats





ISSN: **2538-9610** (en línea)
Medellín - Colombia
Volumen **5** - Número **85**
February 1, **2021**

Editor

Douglas Hernández

Triarius Analysts

Guadi Calvo, Douglas Hernández,
Marco Aurelio Terroni.

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



EDITORIAL

In the first article of this edition, our senior analyst Guadi Calvo presents us with a (partial) assessment of Donald Trump's administration during his tenure as President of the United States of America. In this text, Guadi makes clear his animosity towards Trump, and towards "the Zionist enclave that occupies Palestine", feelings that are justified by his detailed knowledge of the geopolitical situation, and the abuses, excesses and mistakes that both have advanced.

We turn to Yemen, where we will review a set of elements that allow us to learn a little more about this conflict, and its political, economic, and religious roots, but also and mainly geopolitical ones. You will reflect on two paradoxes of modernity, the first, that two members of the Security Council (USA and UK), responsible for maintaining world peace, are the world's main arms dealers, and go around promoting conflicts. The second is that one of the best equipped armies in the world (the Saudi) has not been able to crush the Yemeni resistance, inferior in weapons, equipment, and number of men.

A brief review of the weapons of the Colombian Air Force follows, and Guadi immediately returns to refer in his particular style to the consequences of the assault on the capitol in the United States.

Then we go to Africa, to review the situation in the Congo. Where the development and actions of the terrorist group called Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the most active and dangerous in the country, are analyzed.

We then go to the Asian continent, to delve into the complexities of Afghanistan, and the present and future challenges that the current president of the United States of America will face.

Then, we continue with our Brazilian analyst, Marco Aurelio Terroni, who presents us with an overview of the terrorist actions that have occurred in South America over the years, and the threat that this represents for peace and stability in this region.

We return to Africa, hand in hand with Guadi Calvo, to review the situation in the Horn of Africa, in particular in Ethiopia and Somalia, and understand how Egypt acts there in defense of its own interests.

This installment ends with a review of the internal crisis that India is currently facing, in the face of an important wave of social protests in defense of the agricultural sector.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernandez

Editor



This newsletter has a Spanish version.

TRIARIUS 085

Content:

Trump, the forgotten blood, p.4

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Yemen, the war against Iran and its principles, p.7

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Niger, between terror and poverty, p.10

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Cannons and Machine Guns in the Colombian Air Force, p.14

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)

United States: The Howl of Fred Flintstone, p.17

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

DR Congo, the saddest of the tropics, p.19

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Afghanistan: Welcome Mr. Biden, p.22

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

South America and the escalation of terrorism, p.25

By Marco Aurélio Terroni (Brazil)

Horn of Africa, the long shadow of the raïs, p.31

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

India, when the earth trembles, p.34

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



TRIARIUS

We start the year 2021 with a world in crisis, and with a pandemic that does not give in. From TRIARIUS we will continue to analyze world events month by month, to provide our kind readers with useful information on matters of strategy, geopolitics, defense, security, intelligence, counterterrorism, and cybersecurity, which together contribute to raising their academic level and professional capacity. .

As always, we invite you to send us your articles and analyzes for dissemination through this magazine. There are already thousands of subscribers in dozens of countries. Thank you very much for reading us.

On the cover, ***Soldiers of Ethiopia***.
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 have sent us their articles for this issue free of charge.

Trump, the forgotten blood

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Perhaps as of January 20, the world can begin to shake off the bad dream that the four years of Donald Trump's government have meant, what has been worse? undoubtedly. From Truman onwards, the United States has not been characterized by having installed humanists in the Casablanca, and making a quick and untidy count, when specters like the Nixons, the Reagans, the Bushes, the Clintons and the Obamas emerge, who add up to millions of dead, with their respective millions of kilometers bombed, in their crusade to bring "freedom, development, democracy and above all peace" to the savage territories, which are all those beyond its borders, to anyone born by woman of the earth would have to freeze her soul, but without a doubt of all that gangster gang with presidential command that have been listed, it is Trump, if not the worst, the most grotesque and the most shameful for the

many good consciences that inhabit the United States.

Beyond his arrogance and his pathological ignorance, Trump has left a deep wound in the world, which will bleed for who knows how long, if something is not, it is little.

Beyond the internal policies, which would take a long time to review, and particularly those who write these lines are of very little interest, in addition to the fact that, without a doubt, many North American courts will begin to take charge of them, pushed by the relatives of the more than 500,000 deaths, miscounted, that the pandemic will end up charging before it ends, but there they and their justice.

What the world should care about is the evil that has occurred in the hottest areas of the world, leaving a bomb, many time bombs that will begin to explode sooner rather than later.

Trump has left Afghanistan adrift again after twenty years of

war, with a peace plan between a corrupt political class and the Taliban, who beyond any question, have proven to be as extraordinary in war as in politics, giving Washington the opportunity to withdraw from their country, almost as if nothing had happened, although we all know that once again the Afghans, in one way or another, have cleaned the floors with imperial flags. How long it will take for the mujahideen to leave their mountains to settle back in Kabul will depend on how much they have learned, but there is no doubt about one thing: they will.

Regarding Somalia, with the withdrawal of his troops, Trump leaves a territory of nearly 16 million souls, devastated by internal conflicts due to the strong presence of the fundamentalist group al-Shabbab and biblical droughts, which have annihilated its rudimentary economy, in addition to on the verge of a war with Kenya, its neighbor to the

south, which on many occasions has been the victim of fundamentalists who honor global al-Qaeda, a war that will undoubtedly lead to the balkanization of that country, since other neighboring nations and not so much, as Turkey and some gulf monarchies have had their eye on it, they could once and for all put an end to that territory that has become the epitome of the Failed State.

Syria has been another of Trump's great international failures, from which he has tried on several occasions to withdraw his troops, which have only contributed to continuing the war and preventing the army of President Bashar al-Assad and his allies from being able to finish once and for all with the pockets of terrorism that continue to operate in the country. Without counting the great failure against Iran, a nation that, from the first day of his nefarious government, has been his priority objective, to which his threats of war, his assassinations directed against General Qasem Soleimani and the scientist Mohsen Fakhrizadeh, the blockades and commercial and financial embargoes, the Persian nation remains untouched, as it was more than 2,550 years ago.

Similar to the previous examples, Trump has not resolved - or has resolved poorly - the conflicts in which his predecessors have stranded the United States: Libya, the Sahel, the war in Yemen, they are like so many others, issues in which the carrot-colored despot, has not been able to solve.

Although he has managed to worsen others, with his pro-Zionist operation, known as the "Abraham Agreement", with which until now and under imperial pressure and disgusting gifts, executed by his son-in-law and main adviser Jared

Kushner, a self-confessed Zionist, he has achieved To date, four nations have been aligned - Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Sudan and Morocco - in establishing diplomatic relations with the Zionist monstrosity that illegitimately occupies Palestine. An illegitimate factual situation since these governments, not by chance, lack any legitimacy, since they rule over these peoples, through the persecution, imprisonment, torture and death of their citizens, since like the 1500 million Muslims of the world, which, if they have one wish, which unifies them irrevocably, is to recover the tarnished al-Quds (Jerusalem), the third holy place in Islam.

On the side of the assassins.

The world wonders what Trump's last arbitrariness will be, before beginning to go once and for all to ostracism, although some analysts consider the possibility open that in these few days remaining in his mandate he could start a war with Iran, although unlikely, without a doubt a desire with which he would calm his two-pronged whims, cause the greatest possible harm to Iran and leave the most critical scenario possible for his successor, Joe Biden.

But, beyond his childish perversity, he knows very well how to hurt with small gestures, it has just been known that on December 22, hidden among 22 other convicts of different charges, fundamentally for economic crimes, like his brother-in-law, Charles Kushner, Donald Trump pardoned four mercenaries belonging to the private military security company Blackwater Worldwide, who had been serving prison sentences since 2014, for the murder of 14 civilians, including two children, on September 16, 2007, which became known as " the Nisour

Square roundabout massacre", a hundred meters from one of the main gates of Baghdad's Green Zone, which ended up sparking international protests and discussion about the use of mercenaries.

The four assassins: Paul Slough, Evan Liberty, Dustin Heard and Nicholas Slatten, traveling in a Raven 23 armored convoy, opened fire indiscriminately with machine guns and grenade launchers on an unarmed crowd.

The defense argued that the Blackwater men only responded after being ambushed by local insurgents. However, in a report filed after sentencing, it is made clear that: "None of the victims were insurgents or posed a threat to the Raven 23 convoy."

Slough, Liberty and Heard had each received thirty years in prison for voluntary manslaughter and attempted murder charges in 2014, while Slatten, who was the first shooter, convicted of first-degree murder, was sentenced to life in prison. , in trials casually promoted by the then vice president of Barack Obama, Joe Biden.

These kinds of pardons are not the first granted by Trump, already in November 2019, he commuted a member of the army, who was going to be tried for the murder of an alleged Afghan bomb maker, and a lieutenant convicted of murder, who had ordered his men to shoot three Afghan citizens.

For the FBI investigators who analyzed the Nisour Square massacre, a few days later, they described the action as "the My Lai massacre in Iraq", referring to the massacre produced in that Vietnamese village, where 500 of its inhabitants were killed. by US troops in March 1968 and for which only the group leader, Lieutenant William Calley, was sentenced to life imprisonment, who did not serve four years in prison before

being pardoned by President Richard Nixon. is a fundamentalist of private business, running a new company education, after the "incident" in the United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The Blackwater company, quickly changed its name, after that no longer kills Iraqis, but founded by billionaire Erik Prince, which it was sold, in safeguard of Yemenis. whose sister, Betsy DeVos, was "Free Enterprise". Obviously, Trump's secretary of education and though Prince is still in the

Image Source:

<https://cnnespanol.cnn.com/2020/09/02/opinion-el-depravado-plan-de-trump-para-intentar-ganar-la-reeleccion/>

Guadi Calvo

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



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Yemen, the war against Iran and its principles

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The war has devastated Yemen, bringing suffering and death to the civilian population.

On the afternoon of last Wednesday, December 30, at the airport in the city of Aden, in southern Yemen, as members of the new "unity" cabinet were leaving the plane from Riyadh, two strong explosions, believed to be the product of a drone attack, or three mortar shells, which have so far left 26 dead and more than a hundred wounded.

Dead, wounded, explosions and attacks, is the daily bread on which the almost 30 million Yemenis who, since March 2015, have suffered attacks by the coalition led by Saudi Arabia, accompanied by the United States, the United Kingdom and the enclave Zionist that occupies Palestine, together with a dozen Muslim countries, in a nominal way, of which only the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have had effective participation, which has caused

hundreds of thousands of deaths, economic devastation and monumental infrastructure , in addition to putting some 24 million people in critical condition, both health and food, which depends only on international aid. So for experts it is the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time.

The Saudi intervention took place with the flight of President Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi, in fact defeated after a long civil war, and the taking of Sanna, the capital of the country by the Houthi coalition or Ansar Allah (Followers of Allah) movement, which in addition to The capital controls a large part of the northwest of the country, it is made up of members of the Shia community, 47% of the population, and popular sectors of the Sunni community, the remaining 53%. Mansour Hadi, a defender of Saudi interests, after going into exile in

Riyadh, from where he would announce to the world his resignation from the position of president, was forced by his "hosts" to resume office and authorize them to initiate military actions a few months later.

In the course of the war, faced not only with the insurmountable Houthi resistance, but also with the increasingly concrete possibility of defeat, a strong division erupts in the offending bloc between the Saudi Kingdom and its allies in the United Arab Emirates, (UAE) that since 2017 encourage, arm and give political support to the separatist movement in the south of the country, known as the Southern Transitional Council (STC), which has controlled Aden since 2019, in addition to the five southern provinces, this organization is founded in the al-hirak al-janoubi (Southern

Movement), which tried to bring back the situation in the south of the country, the years before the 1990 unification, when the People's Democratic Republic of South Yemen existed, linked to Moscow and Beijing, and the Arab Republic of Yemen, with strong interference from the West. Currently, the STC calls for a referendum to be held for the declaration of independence of a new South Yemen, this time tied to the interests of the UAE.

The "unity" cabinet that was surprised by the explosions last Wednesday, made up of members of the two attacking factions, after months of difficult negotiations, had just arrived in Aden, to take charge of the government of the areas of the country, which the Saudi coalition emirate still controls.

Quickly, pro-Western sources denounced the Houthis and the Islamic Republic of Iran as being responsible for the attack, a version that has been denied by both defendants. If the bombardments had been conducted with barely a hundred meters of difference, we would be talking about a much greater massacre, since, at the time of the arrival of the plane with the new cabinet, the runway was invaded by almost a thousand people, including supporters, journalists, security forces and airport staff. Those who after the first explosions fled in terror. Remembered, without a doubt, the bombing of August 2019, when some forty people also died in Aden, after a missile attack in the middle of a military parade, among which was the general and leader of the southern separatist forces, Mounir al -Yafie, an action that, in this case, was awarded to the Houthis.

Another explosion was later reported near the Maasheeq presidential palace, a real bunker, where the men of the cabinet led by Prime Minister Maeen Saeed

and the Saudi ambassador, Mohammed Said al-Jaber, had sought refuge. This shows that the precautions taken by President Mansour Hadi, and his ministers, are not few, by continuing to resist heroically from the comfortable palaces that the Saudis have made available to them in Riyadh.

This latest attack, whose perpetrators could be many, including not only the khatibas, both Daesh and al-Qaeda operating in the country, but also a conglomerate of strong players in this war such as the United States or the United Kingdom. , the two main sellers of arms in the world, which have increased their sales to Saudi Arabia since 2015, the largest buyer of arms in the world, in addition to the fact of sustaining that war, is keeping an eye on Iran, accused of being the Houthis's biggest partner in the resistance against the Saudi invasion. Without counting internal sectors of the kingdom, which could be trying to boycott Crown Prince Mohamed bin Salman, the main person responsible for this war and its failure, as well as Mossad, the Zionist intelligence service, which has every reason to continue the war. Although also, divergent sectors of the UAE and the STC. Although, as always happens in these matters, the only culprits will be Iran and/or Hezbollah, the Lebanese political-military organization.

The best known secret in the world

The day before the attack on the Aden airport, it was learned that the United States Department of State had approved the sale of 290 million dollars in weapons to Saudi Arabia, a fundamental factor in the good friends that King Salman has had with Donald Trump. .

Different voices critical of Trump, within the United States, have pointed out Trump's rush to manage these sales less than a month after leaving office and the opposition of Congress itself and public opinion to continue supplying weapons to one of the bloodiest regimes in the world.

The sale focuses on small-diameter GBU-39 bombs and their equipment to operate them, on the same day approved sales of \$4 billion worth of Apache AH-64E helicopters to Kuwait, \$104 million worth of equipment missile defense for Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's plane, plus another \$65.6 million in targeting systems for Egyptian fighter jets. President al-Sisi, Trump's "favorite dictator" as he himself calls him, is in a dirty war in Sinai, against pockets of insurgents linked to Daesh, a war in which civilians are suspected to have become the main victim, suffering serious human rights abuses, including the murder and torture of civilians, and the displacement of thousands of families who have had to abandon everything. (See: Egypt, facing the debacle).

In the first days of the new year, Secretary of State Mike Pompeo will be sued in the New York courts, by the New York Center for Foreign Policy Affairs, for his responsibility in the sale of weapons for 23 billion dollars. to the UAE, including F35 fighter jets and drones, as Pompeo's office has not met the requirements for the sale. Although it is justified, saying that the arms deal with the Emirates allowed "to deter the increase of aggressive behavior by Iran".

At the same time, the transition team of President-elect Joe Biden has denounced that the Pentagon has not informed him precisely regarding the ongoing military operations, as is the norm in the

weeks prior to the presidential investigation concluded that "there billion worth of weapons to Saudi change. had only been isolated incidents." Arabia since the start of the war

The UK too, after a year, Although UK arms export against Yemen, mainly materials resumed arms sales to Riyadh last statistics do not break down buyers used in bombing missions, for this June after a court ruled that by country, it is known that 60% of gigantic military exercise, which ministers had ignored evidence transactions, some \$15bn in 2019, has only had a single recipient, the that "Saudi airstrikes in Yemen went to the Middle East, an Islamic Republic of Iran and that breached humanitarian law". improvement on to 2018, which "obsolete" principle of national self-determination.

London, in July, after the was 80%. The UK's largest arms manufacturer, BAE Systems, is acknowledged that an official known to have sold more than \$20

Image Source:

<https://www.icrc.org/en/document/the-conflict-in-yemen-portrayed-by-six-photographers>

Niger, between terror and poverty

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Geographical location of Niger, on the African continent.

On Saturday, January 2, in Niger, the results of the presidential elections held on December 22 were known, which left the official Mohamed Bazoum, former Minister of the Interior, of the ruling Party for Democracy and Socialism, in the electoral race. He got 39% and 17% to Mahamane Ousmane, who, in 1993, became the first democratically elected president of the country, only to be displaced three years later by a coup. The second round will be held on February 21, where without a doubt the problem of security will be the main issue. Although it is feared, just like what happened in the first round, the reproaches, denunciations and accusations between the candidates will once again become the epicenter of the discussions, before the solution to the Wahhabi violence. Until now, politicians have shown more interest in controlling the funds for

this fight, almost 20% of the national budget, than in actually carrying it out.

In the political history of Niger, since its very foundation in August 1960, no candidate has prevailed in the first round, nor have the transitions been calm, so it is expected that in the time that remains, political violence will return. be a protagonist Much more when the outgoing president Muhammadu Issoufou, after his two terms (2011-2016-2021) shows a noticeable wear.

Niger, estimated as the poorest country on the continent, with a population of just over 22 million people, more than 90% of the Islamic faith, like the rest of the countries in the area, Mali, Chad, Burkina Faso and Nigeria suffers almost in the same way from the actions of the different khatibas belonging to Daesh and al-Qaeda, which have been operating for

eight years, with unusual persistence, challenging both the military operations of the local armies and those of the contingents sent by the United Nations and particularly France, whose *Operation Barkhane*, of about six thousand men, to which troops from other NATO countries have been added, have not even managed to contain the mujahideen, who continue to expand in that region. Between the last days of 2020 and the first days of 2021 alone, five French soldiers died from terrorist actions.

In addition, on January 4, from Niamey, the country's capital, it was reported that on day two, in two attacks recorded in the department of Ouallam, in the Tillabéry region, near the border with Mali and about 120 kilometers from the capital, against the villages of Tcham-bangou and Zaroumdareye, one hundred

civilians were killed, in addition to having reported more than 75 wounded, many of them extremely seriously. These events occurred near the village of Togo-Togo, where in October 2017, four North American Green Berets were executed along with four other members of the Nigerien army.

This massacre, which became the largest perpetrated against civilians since the start of the takfirist war in 2012, beyond the obvious three days of national mourning, forced the government of President Issoufou to launch several raids in search of those responsible. It was known that about a hundred mujahideen, who arrived on motorcycles in the area of the villages, separated by about seven kilometers, began the massacre. The use of motorcycles has been prohibited in Tillabéry since January 2020, since they have practically become an emblem, just like Kalashnikov or AK-47 rifles for these groups. The terrorists, it is believed, organized the massacre to avenge the death of two of their brothers, who had been lynched by the villagers days before. Both populations are located near what is known as the triple border (Niger, Mali and Burkina Faso) where the porosity of these borders allows the constant transfer of the khatibas, which devastate these territories. Neither of the two groups operating in the Greater Sahara Islamic State (EIGS) region or the al-Qaeda-affiliated Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (Front of Support for Islam and Muslims), claimed responsibility for the operation. .

During 2019 alone, some four thousand civilians lost their lives both at the hands of fundamentalists and the security forces, who, in the face of any doubt, prefer to shoot, without further formalities, while the number of deaths is estimated at

some five million. people who have had to abandon everything in search of safer places.

In recent months, the frequency of terrorist attacks in Niger has increased. On August 9, six French volunteers from the NGO ACTED (Agence d'Aide à la Coopération Technique Et au Développement) together with their guide and a driver, both Nigeriens were killed by terrorists from the Islamic State of the Greater Sahara (EIGS) when they were caught crossing the Koure giraffe reserve, 65 kilometers from Niamey (See: Niger, the secret deaths.). On the 12th of last month, the Nigerian fundamentalist group Boko Haram claimed responsibility for the attack, which killed 34 people from the village of Toumour, in southeastern Niger, about five kilometers from the border with the Nigerian state. of Borno, cradle of that terrorist organization. A week earlier, an ambush against members of the Nigerien army in the Tillabéry region left seven soldiers dead.

The extension of this conflict has aroused the fear of the authorities, due to the ever closer possibility of the resurgence of the ancient tribal and ethnic struggles that have plagued Africa throughout its history, of which Niger has not been absent. Since a series of multi-ethnic villages are located in the region, whose interests are divided between the State and the terrorists and are in permanent dispute over the scarce resources that are water and arable land, both for agriculture and for cattle raising.

The wars that are lost

The terrorist attacks before the second round in February, the tribal clashes and the political cracks do not bode well for the country. The government, in

response to the terrorist violence, announced more military reinforcements in the region, including the permanent deployment of a company in Tillabéry.

In the political campaign with a view to February, after the massacre in the villages of Tchambangou and Zaroundareye, both candidates will have to put aside political Chicanas to focus their speeches on what will be the actions to contain armed fundamentalism.

Mohamed Bazoum promised to intensify the fight against the fundamentalists, in a television message after learning of the attack on the villages, he said, "terrorist groups constitute a serious threat to the cohesion within our communities and a danger like no other."

For local experts, the problem focuses on control, not only of the borders with Mali and Burkina Faso, but also with respect to the 350 kilometers that it shares with Libya, which since the fall of Mohamed Gadaffi and the start of the civil war in 2011, it was the greatest vector that operated for the destabilization of the Sahel.

Regardless of the good will that the new president might have, Niger is not in the economic conditions to wage a war against increasingly well -armed and trained terrorist units, whose leaders and captains have been trained on the battlefields of Syria and Iraq, the Algerian civil war and even in Afghanistan.

The new Nigerien government will have to seek support from its partners in the G5 group, made up of Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, Chad and Niger itself, which also has the support of France and other Western allies, although Paris, in this last decade has increased its economic interests in the region, so it should be a

fundamental partner of the new improve living standards and losing the war against Wahhabi Nigerien president. That in addition reduce poverty, whose rate is terrorism, but also and for much to weapons, an economic 41.4%, according to the World longer, against poverty. development program must be Bank, which affects almost 10 urgently achieved, which will million people, so Niger is not only

Image Source:

<https://www.businessinsider.com/niger-food-animals-history-slideshow-2015-10>



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

Cannons and Machine Guns in the Colombian Air Force

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Kfir fighter-bomber of the FAC, which due to its mimicry generated much speculation at the time.

I have published in this magazine a series of articles referring to the weapons used by the Colombian Air Force. In this opportunity, we will review the inventory of cannons and machine guns.

Cannons

The Kfir fighter-bombers are equipped with two 30mm DEFA 553 cannons, with 140 rounds each. While these weapons are used for air-to-air combat, they can also be used to attack surface targets. The power of the 30mm ammunition. it can destroy tactical and armored vehicles, command posts, staging areas, logistics facilities, storage tanks and any target of interest to its own troops.

The Colombian Air Force experimented with installing a 30mm DEFA 552A cannon. in an AC-47T "Ghost" gunship. The weapon had been removed from a decommissioned Mirage 5 in 2010. Testing was apparently unsuccessful because, with the exception of one public display, the Phantoms were never seen again in that configuration.

	DEFA-552A / DEFA-553
Type	Revolver Cannon
Country of origin	France
Designer	DEFA
Manufacturers	CASA, Dassault Aviation, and Matra.
entry into service	1958 (552A) 1971 (553)
Caliber	30x113mm. NATO
Operation	Gas
Length	1.66m
Weight	81kg
rate of fire	1,200 dpm

Initial velocity	800m/s
Gusts	0.5 to 1 second.

Relative to the 552, the DEFA 553 has a new feed system, the barrel is made of chrome-nickel steel, and improves electrical reliability. The DEFA 553 is activated by gas, it acts in the hammering chamber, obtaining the pyrotechnic ignition electrically.

In the process of technological integration for the development of the AH-60L Harpy IV Helicopter, the Nexter NC-621 Pod with a 20 mm cannon was tested. This weapon has 250 cartridges for immediate use, a firing speed of 750 rounds per minute and an effective range of more than 2,000 meters. At the moment the result of the tests is unknown, as it is also unknown if the weapon was finally acquired by the Air Force.

Machine guns

The most significant machine guns in use by the Colombian Air Force are:

	GAU-19	GAU-2	M2 HB/QCB	M1919	M-60D
cannons	3	6	one	one	one
Caliber	12.7x99mm	7.62x51mm	12.7x99mm	7.62mm	7.62mm
Country of origin	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA
entry into service	1982	1963	1921	1919	1957
Designer	General Electric	General Electric	John Browning	John Browning	
Manufacturers	General Dynamics	General Electric, Dillon Aero INC, DeGroat Tactical Armaments, Garwood Industries	General Dynamics, Fabrique Nationale, US Ordnance and Manroy Engineering (UK)	General Motors and the Rock Island Arsenal.	Defense Bag US Ordnance
Functioning	Electric	Electric	gases	gases	gases
effective range	6,000m	1,000 meters	1,800 meters	1,370m	1,100m
rate of fire	1,000-2,000 dpm	4,000-6,000 dpm	450-635dpm	400-600dpm	550dpm
Maximum speed	887m/s	853m/s	860m/s	853m/s	853m/s
Weight	63kg	29.98kg.	38kg	14kg	10.5kg
Total length	1,369mm.	801.6mm	1,656mm.	1,143mm.	1,077mm.
barrel length	914mm	558.8mm	1,143mm.	609mm	560mm

A-37 Dragoonfly aircraft are fitted with a 7.62mm GAU-2B multi-barrel machine gun. in the bow, giving them significant firepower against air and surface targets. These aircraft are based at the Air Combat Command No. 3 (CACOM 3) in Malambo, department of Atlántico, on the Caribbean coast. Its main mission is to intercept drug trafficking planes.

The A-29 Super Tucano aircraft have .50 (12.7 mm.) M2 HB/QCB machine guns built into the wings in the manner of World War II fighters. The Super Tucano make up two squads, one of them in CACOM 3, and the other in CACOM 2 whose base is in Apiay, Meta department, in the center of the country. They specialize in supporting surface forces and in the interception of some drug trafficking aircraft.

The AT-27 Tucano aircraft can be equipped with a FN HMP250 machine gun pod, hooked to the underwing mounts. This pod carries a .50 caliber (12.7mm) machine gun. However, after using them intensively for many years in attack missions, today they are dedicated to training.

The aircraft that mounts the most machine guns is the "Harpy" helicopter. Carries 4 GAU-19 multi-barreled machine guns, and two M-60 or M1919 machine guns (in M23 or M144 mounts). Another Air Force helicopter gunship in the Bell 212 "Rapaz", which can also carry GAU and Mk-19 40mm machine guns. in the doors. This aircraft does not have half wings like the Harpy.

The Harpy and Rapaz were complemented by 12 Bell Huey II "Buho" helicopters, which are armed with GAU-2 and GAU-19 machine guns. With them, there is another standardized platform for tactical support and escorting surface troops, being able to dedicate the AH-60L Harpy to air attack, and now to strategic missions to safeguard national sovereignty, with its new capabilities (Harpy IV).

In general, all Colombian Air Force helicopters can be armed with door machine guns. Even the UH-60L "Angel" intended for C-SAR/MEDEVAC are armed, they do not carry red cross markings, but tactical camouflage, so they do not violate the laws in this regard.

Image Source:
https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Avi%C3%B3n_kfir_c-13.jpg

Douglas Hernandez

(Colombia) Founder and director of the website [www. Fuerzasmilitares.org](http://www.Fuerzasmilitares.org), he works as a journalist specializing in security and defense. He is a contributor to the Air and Space Power Journal -USAF's institutional magazine-, and to the Brazilian magazine Segurança & Defesa. He is a Sociologist and Master in Education from the University of Antioquia (Medellín, Colombia), a PhD student. He has a Diploma in International Relations.



United States: The Howl of Fred Flintstone

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Jake Angeli, "The Wolf of Yellowstone", one of the protagonists of the assault on the US Capitol. Arrested today.

If anyone believes that what happened in the US Congress last Wednesday the 6th, when a horde of idiots, believing that the white revolution had started, tried to take it over, it is something serious, they are mistaken, at best it is picturesque. Since in that building the worst atrocities committed by human beings have been given a legal framework, at least since the end of the Second World War until today. Rather, just by analyzing what happened in that "great" house, on October 10, 1990, when a troubled young woman, only fifteen years old, appeared before the Human Rights Committee, to give testimony of the atrocities committed by the Saddam Hussein's men in a maternity clinic in Kuwait, who were not satisfied with invading the country, amused themselves by plucking newborns from incubators to throw them out the windows, facts never corroborated by any official paper or journalistic investigation. The statements of Nayirah, who presented himself like that, simply, without giving any other information about his identity, served to

demolish the resistance of the North American parliamentarians who opposed the invasion of Iraq, which without a doubt forever changed the direction of the history. Sometime later, when George Bush Sr. was already launched into the war, it became known that the troubled Nayirah was not a nurse, nor had she witnessed such aberrations. It was learned that her name was Nayirah, and her last name was al-Sabah, daughter of the then Kuwaiti ambassador in Washington, who allowed a technical team from the Pentagon to train her daughter to give acting conviction to her words.

So, for what happened on Wednesday, we could only say that if it gets to picturesque, it's a lot, and no one can be scared of the demonstrations of messianic troglodyism by Donald Trump's supporters, since in truth, beyond the assault on the office of some senator, in search of a funny selfie, with which to brag to your friends at Denny's and the theft of a lectern, nothing is so alarming. The children of Pedro Flintstone, have

already returned to the depths of Arkansas or Arizona or wherever the devil has screwed them, except for the five who have returned to their creator.

Although now the followers of Trump will have to bear the consequences of their excess of republicanism, since FBI endowments are chasing them like flies and some will undoubtedly pay for the many, with years in prison. Although, without a doubt, as it happened on the morning of Sunday the tenth, in San Diego, where there were clashes between pro-Trump protesters and the police, it will be a phenomenon that will have its aftershocks, until the new administration headed by Joe Biden brushes the thorns, which have grown on the system of "order and democracy". And the old game of the best gatopardismo is restored.

So, the question is not even Donald Trump, the question is still the tremendous power of the United States, which it continues to be, but the first economic power in the world, if and by far the first

military and nuclear power, which is the real -drama of our time.

The United States still has the tactical and political power to declare war on any country in the world and invade it, in hours, except for Russia and China, but from there down to anyone. Obviously, success is not guaranteed either, it has been almost twenty years since they invaded Afghanistan and they have not been able to defeat a group of rough mountaineers who every day take on more of the Vietcong aspect. Desperate, they are trying to escape from Syria, and very disoriented, they cannot find the path that took them there, ten years ago. They have not even been able to deal with that gang of ragtag Somali, who with the pompous name of Harakat aš-šabāb al-muḡahidīn (Movement of Young Mujahideen), better known as al-Shabbab, have resisted their bombings and much less with Iran, Korea of the North, Cuba or Venezuela, that despite all Trump's attempts to overthrow those governments, he is just over a week away from leaving and "those totalitarian regimes" threaten to survive him, thanks to the fact that both Moscow and Beijing, they would not tolerate an attempt. Although with the ruddy New York broker, you never know.

Praise of hypocrisy

If the largest Democracy in the world, not that it tolerated, but that it legalized kidnapping, systematized torture and obviously disguised murder, since it will never be known how many men and women have fallen into the jaws of the country of Liberty and were systematically tortured in the secret prisons that he created around the world, whether in a Polish forest, a Cairo suburb or in

the Thai jungle, it is not understood why there is so much scandal for what the establishment itself has created and Trump knew how to take advantage of.

It is amazing how that same political establishment is now amazed at the latest feat of Donald Trump, who is undoubtedly responsible for the events of Wednesday, but has endured with Franciscan stoicism, the aberrations that most presidents have committed from Henry Truman to this part. Nothing less than the Republican representative Elizabeth Cheney, number three in the House, pulls the hairs from her beard, in a figurative sense, for what has happened and now calls for impeachment for Trump, when her beloved daddy Dick, was nothing less than vice president of the genocidal George Bush, Jr., in his two terms, and he was not just any vice president but, at the time, he was recognized as the most powerful in the history of the United States, although his approval rating was one of the lowest like just over 10%. Beardless Elizabeth says: "Trump must be impeached, convicted and removed from office, immediately."

While the situation sounds very, very unlikely, the technical possibilities exist for Trump to be impeached in twelve days, although he is only ten days away from leaving office, so then he could, with the most extensive potential in history, be arrested and tried for inciting violence and sedition, along with his eldest son Donald Trump Jr., the multifaceted Rudy Giuliani, since together with the president he has been the greatest instigator of the assault on parliament, along with the senators from Texas, Ted Cruz and for Missouri Josh Hawley, who gave more encouragement to the versions of electoral fraud and tried

to exclude Democratic voters, until after the assault, for which it is believed they should also give up their seats. They are very afraid that, if Trump is not impeached and convicted, in four more years we will have him back in the catholes to take off on a new electoral race.

Although there are already many rats, with all due respect, that are abandoned on the Titanic, the first was his vice Mike Pence, who quickly distanced himself from his partner, who was followed by senators, the head of the Senate majority caucus, Mitch McConnell, who kept a resounding silence during the weeks that Trump tried to show that, for the first time in his life, he was the one who was conned. Among those who also ran for a brace is Lindsey Graham, who with Monday's newspaper affirms without turning red: "Trump must understand that his actions were the problem and not the solution" in addition to discovering that: "it is not correct to make accusations that cannot be proven. When until a few days ago he was leading operations against electoral officials, so that they intervene in the vote counts. Other officials such as the secretary (minister) of transportation, Elaine Chao, and the secretary of education, Betsy DeVos, none other than the sister of Erik Prince, the founder of the world's largest mercenary company Blackwater, have already jumped ship and they submitted their resignations, so if Trump reaches the coast he will do so almost alone.

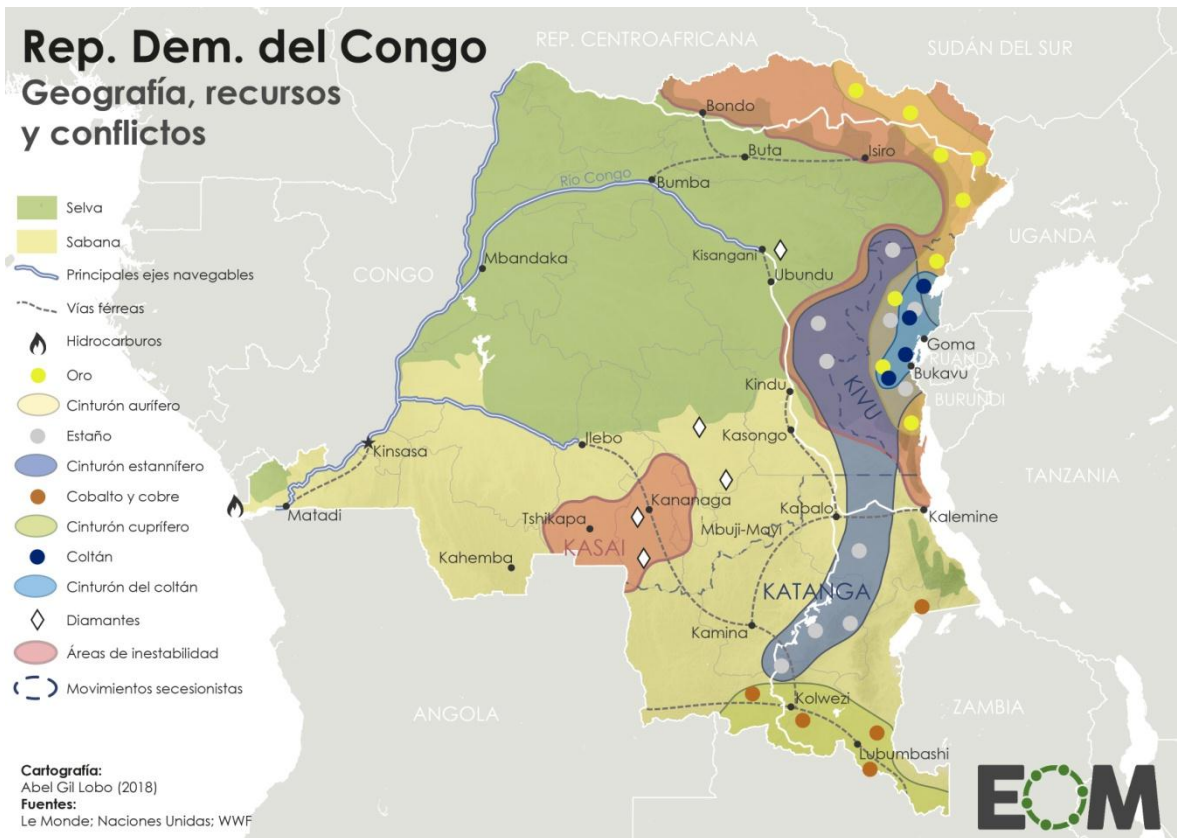
Despite the fact that the knight with the horns, the now very popular Jake Angeli, is already arrested, along with other protesters, followers of the carrot-haired man, will continue with the scandal that will be summed up in a howl of Fred Flintstone.

Image Source:

<https://www.semana.com/mundo/articulo/uno-a-uno-siguen-siendo-capturados-los-asaltantes-del-capitolio/202117/>

DR Congo, the saddest of the tropics

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



While the expectant world approaches the change of command in the United States, and gloats in the new waves of Covid-19, as if it were only a heavenly punishment and not the work of the personal irresponsibility of many, in the deepest and most remote of that same world, in the most absolute solitude, a town or the many that make up the Democratic Republic of Congo, with almost 85 million inhabitants, does not stop sinking into violence.

Constantly massacres, whose perpetrators are never brought to justice, while the true motives of them cannot even be unraveled, since the mischievous interests of the most important players in the international community, they are interested in these crimes being prolonged over time. What happens practically without interruption, since the beginning of

colonialism. For many experts, the proliferation of insurgent groups, more than a political intention, conceals the economic interests of different criminal cartels, obviously always linked to political powers, from the neighboring countries of eastern Congolese and from the heart of power in Kinshasa. , with those who try to hide the depredation of the infinite natural wealth of the country. In 2013 alone, some \$400 million in gold was smuggled out of eastern Congo in an alliance between commanders of armed groups and state officials.

So, to think of the current Democratic Republic of the Congo is to think of a war, like a game of mamushkas, from which another one, more brutal and bloodier, always emerges from its entrails. That territory seems condemned to live in violence and extreme

poverty, precisely because it is one of the most prodigal on earth, in gold, diamonds, tin and tantalum minerals; in addition to half of the world's known reserves of cobalt and 70% of those of coltan, in addition to its conditions for agricultural production. After the Congress of Berlin, that fertile territory fell into the atrocious hands of Leopold II of Belgium, directly responsible for the death, in just 23 years (1885-1908), of between five, ten or twenty-two million natives, as if the detail mattered. The figures, given the lack of records of the time, still generate discussions.

To speak of the history of the DRC is to speak of violence in the same way that one speaks of a tourist fact, a geographical accident or a note of color... local. Wars that have only changed their names, to continue killing each other, they

persecute the African country. It is estimated that between what is known as the First War (1996-1997), which left 200,000 dead, and the Second Congo War (1998-2003), in which an estimated five and a half million people died, and which has left numerous armed organizations, some studies speak of about 140 groups of greater and lesser size, which are torn between the ideological and the merely criminal, although one thing is certain, they continue to produce bloodletting on a permanent basis and put the country among those that more displaced due to violence, with more than 2 million people.

The last of these massacres occurred against a village of the Mbuti tribe, commonly known as pygmies, in which 46 of them were murdered and almost a hundred were injured. The events that occurred last Thursday the fourteenth in the territory of Irumu, headquarters of Walese Vonkutu, in the province of Ituri, next to the border with the province of North Kivu, epicenter of the actions of these gangs, located 1,700 kilometers to the east of Kinshasa, the country's capital. The recent massacre was attributed to the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) group, Muslims of Ugandan origin, founded in 1989, who since 1995 have settled in the DRC, having as their sanctuary the Rowezori mountain chain, next to the border with Uganda, where it is estimated they have about fifteen camps. In these territories, for twenty years, most of the 18,000 troops of MONUSCO (United Nations Mission in the DRC) have also been found, who have not only been inept at controlling the insurgency, but also the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC), responsible for countless murders against the civilian population, and countless violations of human rights. Women have become the scapegoats in the current conflict, since mass rape has been established as another weapon, constantly registering this type of assaults, which now number in the hundreds of thousands. In Paris, Roger Lumbala, former leader of

the Congolese Group for National Democracy (RCD-N), an armed group founded in 1998, has just been arrested to stand trial for crimes against humanity.

On Sunday, prior to the attack on the Mbuti village, in an ambush set by elements not yet identified, they had killed at least six rangers from the Virunga National Park, declared a World Heritage Site in 1979, who add to the already almost 200 murdered in the last twenty years, in that sanctuary for mountain gorillas, which are in serious danger of extinction. Although the ADF claimed responsibility for both events, the authorities have not found a link between them.

The growth of takfirism among the minority Muslim community of the DRC, just over two percent of the total population, mostly Christian with almost eighty, is confirmed by the establishment of new mosques, in Kikwit, of nearly two million of inhabitants, of which only four thousand are Muslims, in the southeastern region of the province of Bandundu, multiplied by five, in three years, supported by a Muslim organization called Charitable Association for the promotion and development of the Community (ACPDEC).

Twenty-five years of solitude

The almost endemic violence occupies not only the Congolese east, but a much larger area where armed organizations operate between the eastern borders of the DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Most of these organizations are actually nothing more than "lost patrols" from the wars of the last two decades, officially ended in 2003. Although the ADF is considered the deadliest of them and currently operates in the Kivu region and in the south of Ituri, through which they filter into North Kivu, was founded by the Wahhabi emir, Jamil Mukulu, born in Uganda in 1964, in a Christian family with the name of David Steven: Detained in Tanzania in 2015, and awaiting trial by the International Criminal Court along with 37 other mujahideen for

various crimes. His militancy originates from the group Tablighi Jamaat (Society of Preachers), an organization with a presence in about 150 countries with several million followers, which is not defined as politics and whose motto is summarized as "ordering good and combating evil". Mukulu in the nineties during a long stay in Khartoum (Sudan) would meet none other than the founder of al-Qaeda, Osama bin Laden.

The ADF joined the residual force of the dissolved Uganda National Liberation Army (ENLU), after the fall of Idi Amin, in an attempt to overthrow the government of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, in power since 1986, involved in these days in a new scandal, after the denunciations of a new fraud in the last elections, for the creation of a fundamentalist Islamic state. With the help of "brothers" from Tanzania and Somalia, he began to finance himself with the proceeds of illegal mining. According to intelligence sources, the ADF have close relations with the Somali fundamentalist group al-Shabbab and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), of the hallucinated Joseph Kony.

The ADF, in 1998, was responsible for the attack on the Kichwamba Technical College in Kabarole, Uganda, where eighty students were burned alive, trapped in their rooms and another hundred were kidnapped. By 2002, the continuous operations of the Ugandan army forced the ADF to take refuge in the neighboring DRC, from where their actions took place on a small scale until, in 2013, the group undertook a strong recruitment campaign and a series of military actions, which attracted the attention of many young volunteers, who are promised a payout of \$250 for each kill.

The actions of the ADF in the last two years have been intense and degrading for both the authorities and the civilian population. Although the most significant fact of the true firepower of these alleged mujahideen was the assault on the central prison of Kangbaya, in the province of North

Kivu, from which around 1,300 ADF "brothers" were rescued on October 20. Operation that was carried out with a detailed plan, perfectly executed and in which they demonstrated a great tactical and strategic deployment. In April 2019, Daesh claimed what is counted as the first attack on Congolese land, against a Congolese army barracks near the remote village of Bovota, in the north of the country. This allowed the current Congolese president, Félix Tshisekedi, on his first official visit to the United States in early April 2019, to use the word terrorism in search of US support. The ADF was said to be a fringe phenomenon, described as lacking a precise political agenda, background, or ideology. Of this organization, its internal organization, military capacity, supply lines and number of militants were unknown, now it has managed to impose itself over the rest of the terrorist organizations that operate in the country, which promises to continue making the Democratic Republic of the Congo, perpetuate itself as the saddest thing in the tropics.

Image Source:

<https://elordenmundial.com/mapas/la-geopolitica-de-la-republica-democratica-del-congo/>

Afghanistan: Welcome Mr. Biden

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Joe Biden with US troops in Afghanistan. Stock image.

There are not a few problems that the new North American president Joe Biden must urgently attend to at the international level, the multiple demands are not only the responsibility of the ineffectiveness of his immediate predecessor Donald Trump, but, and mainly, they must be to the fronts that were opened and deepened by George W. Bush and Barack Obama, of whom Biden was vice-president in his two terms.

Among all these fronts, Afghanistan, without a doubt, is perhaps the most critical, since, according to official information, the United States has invested more than eight hundred billion dollars in that war, and the lives of two thousand four hundred Americans between soldiers and contractors. (mercenaries), to maintain what is

considered the longest war in its history.

The policies initiated by Obama, and continued more slowly by Trump, have reduced the number of troops in that Central Asian country by some 2,500 men, its lowest level in twenty years, who have been ordered to avoid engaging in combat, given the agreements of Doha, Qatar, signed at the end of February 2020, between Washington and the Taliban.

Although a good part of these agreements have been fulfilled throughout the past year, such as the gradual withdrawal of the North American troops, which should be complete next May; In addition to the obligation to reduce the armed actions of the Taliban, which must also end its old alliance with al-Qaeda, and combat the presence

of Daesh Khorasan (DK), in addition to continuing negotiations between the political power in Kabul and the organization founded by Mullah Omar in 1994, which successfully resolved one of the most difficult points "the release of prisoners" on both sides.

The talks in Doha, which resumed last September, are practically frozen, when they would have to discuss a plan that defines a political path for a definitive exit from the war that is once again increasing with almost daily actions by the Taliban. Over the past year, almost 18,000 attacks by Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada's men have been recorded.

The actions have had, beyond an important show of force, the purpose of pressuring both the Afghan president Ashraf Ghani, as well as the new North American

administration, which does not have many paths left to choose, or gives in to the claims of the mujahideen, confirming the withdrawal of all US troops by May, a question to which Trump, in order to get rid of the problem, was going to grant it, or harden his position and back down, so that once again the Afghan war flares up again in all its intensity.

It is known that Biden agrees, in part, with the withdrawal of troops, since his idea would be to maintain a small US anti-insurgent force, at least until al-Qaeda and Daesh Khorasan; stop posing a threat. In addition, Biden has already expressed his intention to redefine the role of the United States regarding counterterrorism.

Therefore, if they follow the course set by Trump, without a doubt the Taliban, or at least the middle managers who have practically spent their lives at war against the United States, will see their opportunity to enter Kabul victoriously, that practically guarantees a return to the sharia in its most atrocious version, which would blow up the few advances that the civil population has achieved regarding the modernization of society.

Although the Taliban offensive has been in a frank crescendo since 2015-2016, in the last year its actions against the Afghan security forces have increased substantially. The insurgents have expanded their fighter base and consolidated control on most major routes, as well as around major cities and towns.

Undoubtedly, to achieve this new position, two key factors that emerged from the Doha agreements converged, which unbalanced the situation in favor of the fundamentalists, forcing a new reading of the conflict: the withdrawal of a large part of the US troops and the liberation of

prisoners. Only one thousand in the case of the regular troops retained by the Taliban, and five thousand mujahideen, who remained in these years in the Afghan-American prisons, of which the gigantic majority have returned to combat.

Biden is deeply aware of the complicated relations that the Taliban has historically maintained with Pakistan and India's participation in that conflict, so his analyzes and decisions will also have to understand these two regional powers, which have never been absent from the conflict.

War in installments

A new wave of terrorist actions, of low intensity but always lethal, has been taking place in Afghanistan since last year. Selective assassinations focused on journalists, human rights activists, doctors and government officials. The last of them occurred last Sunday 18, in the morning, against two judges of the Supreme Court, who were on their way to their offices in an official vehicle. Both women, who were not identified, were shot dead by takfirists from a motorcycle in the Taimani neighborhood of Kabul. Although officials have blamed the Taliban for the act, the fundamentalist group has denied it. For some time now, the Taliban has operated very infrequently in the Afghan capital and the successive attacks have been recognized by both the DK and the Haqqani Network, historically linked to the Taliban, but since the Doha negotiations, it has distanced itself from them.

Daesh Khorasan attacks in the capital, Kabul, throughout 2020 have been frequent. Perhaps the most notorious occurred in March, where some fifty people died after the explosive attack on the temple

of the Sikh minority of Gurudwara Har Rai Sahib, most of them students who attended a school on that property (SEE: Daesh in India, an inevitable clash). The DK also claimed responsibility in December for rocket attacks against the main US base in the country, although no victims were known.

On the day of the attack on the judges, there were also actions at a checkpoint on the Baghlan-Samangan route in Pul-e-Khumri, the capital of Baghlan province, where at least eight men from the security forces were killed, two were injured and two others have disappeared. Two army vehicles were destroyed, while the mujahideen took weapons and communication equipment. The next day, in a new attack by the Taliban, this time against roadblocks in Khunduz province, four army personnel and some fifteen combatants were reportedly killed. None of this information has been verified, since the Khunduz region has been closed to the press.

In response to the new wave of violence, the Afghan-American alliance intensified aerial operations, which, as has happened on countless occasions, hit innocent civilians, as happened last Saturday night, the 9th, when an attack The air raid left at least 18 people dead, all members of the same family, in the village of Manzari, in the Khashrod district of Herat province, near the border with Iran. Among the victims were women and children.

The Afghan Ministry of Defense practically denied the "mistake" arguing that there was a Taliban hideout in the area, where Pakistani fighters and five Afghan militants were killed, while six others had been wounded. Although it was also reported that an investigation is being carried out

into the complaints of civilian some 340 civilians. While it is "accidents", so Mr. Biden will have victims. known that the United Nations has to wait a long time to finally be welcomed in Afghanistan.

US-backed Afghan army documented more than 100,000 attacks in the first nine months of civilian victims between deaths and last year had killed or wounded injuries since 2009 in this kind of

Image Source:

<https://static01.nyt.com/images/2017/08/23/world/23dc-biden/merlin-to-scoop-126266906-982918-jumbo.jpg>

South America and the escalation of terrorism

By Marco Aurélio Terroni (Brazil)



The current study of conflicts has pointed out the activities of terrorism that are practices of non-centralized groups, mixed in the urban population, thus a new characteristic of war of the century arises, then the security of the countries is adapting to address it in the future.

Under the geopolitical perspective, terrorism manifested itself in six levels of intensity in South America, different from agreements with the number of terrorist attacks that occurred between 2001 and 2008 in the countries of the region. Although South America is generally a peaceful zone, it is not exempt from terrorist actions.

Terrorist movements on this continent have their origins in the 1960s and 1970s (when the PTM – Mobile Tactical Police of the São Paulo Military Police were created to deal with terrorist acts), as guerrilla movements had settled urban.

Next, I am going to tell a little about the countries of South America in relation to the terrorist acts that have occurred in them.



The Argentine criminal code of 2007 does not provide for the crime of terrorism, because it is not legally typified. The Argentine Armed Forces do not work with plans for a hypothetical employment against terrorism or with the development of training in counter-terrorist activities.

The fight against terrorism is a mission of the country's security forces, with the internal armed forces as their function, only used to provide updates on situations of international terrorism and the techniques used by the main terrorist organizations in the world, beyond signal potential targets of interest in the country. Argentina's anti-terrorist defense structure is made up of the Federal Police and the Ministry of the Interior, which include provincial police with border jurisdiction and city halls, which are in charge of ports, waterways and their facilities. This structure has intelligence media, focused on the State Intelligence Service and some troops specialized in combating terrorism. For having fought two attacks against the Jewish community in 1990, the intelligence system remains under surveillance of the ideological and religious conflicts in the Middle East and the main terrorist threats facing the nation.

Law 26734 of 2011 regulates the conditions for applying the law against acts of terrorism.

Timeline of terrorist attacks:
1992 – Attack on the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires. 29 dead.
1994 – Bomb attack on the building of the Argentine Israeli Mutual Association (Amia), in Buenos Aires. 85 dead and 300 wounded.



Due to its flexibility with illicit drug trafficking, the connections with terrorist organizations, which constitute its capital through drug trafficking, makes the groups stronger. The country had legislation against terrorist actions in the Military Regime, it even has a special counter-terrorist company called Cachapumas, however it was extinguished when Evo Morales was inaugurated as president.

Bolivia does not have a history of terrorist attacks, however we cannot ignore a social disturbance due to political struggle between supporters and opponents of the government. The country's main confrontational terrorist threat is due to the activities of drug trafficking and money laundering criminal organizations, which finance international terrorist groups.

Event characterized as a terrorist attack:
2019 – Food blockade and siege of the Capitals by followers of former President Evo Morales.



It has the most fit troops to suppress terrorism in its armed forces, due to its history of combating terrorist acts and its command and control structure:

In the Army, the Special Operations Brigade, in the Navy, the Navy Combat Divers Group and the Marine Corps Special Operations Battalion (Cooper Battalion), in the Air Force, the Air Command Group, and in the Federal Police , responsible for investigating terrorism crimes, the Tactical Operations Command and the Brazilian Intelligence Agency.

In the creation phase, the National Authority for the Prevention and Combat of Terrorism. However, threats can be installed in other ways in the Brazilian nation, due to its relatively large territorial dimension by land and sea, which facilitates access, being used to recruit individuals with actions against traditional enemies, the US, Israel, UK, etc It is worth mentioning the occurrence of international events that took place in the country, such as: the Meeting of the Pope with Youth and the Confederations Cup in 2013, the Soccer World Cup in 2014, the Pre-Olympic Swimming World Championship in 2015 and the Olympic Games. Olympics and Paralympics in 2016, to be watched in the future.

Another very important piece of information that is being provided in a university extension course at the University of São Paulo, Multidimensional Security at the Borders, where the vulnerabilities of the Triple Border region between Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay are highlighted, where the presence, already pointed out by intelligence agencies, of religious extremists continue to be a cause for concern for promoting the occurrence of terrorist actions. However, the governments of the three countries continue to make efforts to suppress the criminal activities of individuals with links to international terrorist groups. The Law that governs terrorism issues in Brazil is No. 13,260 of March 16, 2016.

Timeline of terrorist attacks:
1968 - Gasometer attack (The Para-Sar case).
1981 - Attack on Riocentro (Convention Center). 01 Sergeant EB dead and 01 Captain EB wounded.
2002 - PCC failed attempt against Bovespa.
2016 - Rio Olympics. Islamic jihadist terrorist group is arrested for engineering an attack on RJ.



According to the National Academy of Political and Strategic Studies, terrorism is a combat method or strategy that aims to produce a state of terror in potential or real victims, with the aim of inducing the adoption of behaviors of interest. According to government statistics, between 1970 and 1988, terrorist actions in the country caused 224 civilian and military deaths, and another 1,125 people suffered injuries, including permanent and serious consequences.

Timeline of terrorist attacks:
1973 – Gunshot death of Ship Captain Arturo Araya.
1983 – Attack with rifles on General Carol Urzúa, by the MIR group.
1986 – Attack on Augusto Pinochet Ugarte by the Patriotic Front group. 05 dead and 11 wounded.
2005 – Santiago attack. Bank, Police Stations, Churches, Embassies, government buildings.
2006 – Bomb attack on the National Intelligence Agency. 01 injured.
2008 – Bomb attack in the 3rd Police Station of the Metropolitan Region. 01 Carabinieri wounded.
2009 – Bomb attack on Mercedes Benz and against GOPE, Las Condes. 01 injured.
2010 – Bomb attack on Plaza de Armas (03 injured), CDP Santiago 1, Banco Estado and Department Police Technological Research.
2011 – Bomb attack on banks BBVA – BCI – Banco Estado, Offices of Chile Vision and Banco de Chile.
2012 – Former carabineros mausoleum bomb attack in Temuco.
2013 – Bomb attack on Agrosuper.
2014 – Bomb attack in Viña del Mar, 01 wounded. Yungay neighborhood, 01 dead.
2018 – Santiago metropolitan area bomb attempt.
2020 – Bomb attack on the building of the Commune of Vitacura and members of the GOPE, Central Station and 21st. Police station.



Colombia

Colombian guerrilla groups seek to legitimize their actions by establishing close contacts with non-governmental organizations around the world, especially in Europe and South America, through international representation and participation in meetings, such as the São Paulo Forum. The main groups are: the FARC - Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (dissidents) and the ELN - National Liberation Army. Colombia also has right-wing paramilitary groups that operate in large areas of coca plantations in the south of the country, from which they finance themselves, in addition to kidnapping and extortion.

The greatest difficulty related to this problem that the country faces is that currently the links of the FARC (dissidents) and the ELN with international drug trafficking are being strengthened, making closer the ties with international terrorist organizations.

President Iván Duque Márquez reported that Colombia is adopting lists of individuals and terrorist groups from the European Union and the United States.

Timeline of terrorist attacks:
1989 – Truck bomb in front of the State Intelligence Center. 63 dead and 660 wounded.
2002 – Explosion in the parking lot of the Bogotá Police. 03 dead and 11 wounded. police station northwest sector of the capital, 70 wounded.
2003 – Car bomb explosion of the El Nogal club. 36 dead and 200 wounded.
2006 – Car bomb to a military truck. 01 civilian dead and 15 soldiers injured. vehicle with explosives at the Military University of Bogotá. 02 dead and 05 wounded.
2010 – Car bomb in a complex of buildings such as Caracol Radio. 09 dead.
2012 – Bus explosion on Calle 74 with Av. Caracas (financial center) dead and wounded indeterminate.



Paraguay

In Asunción, the president of Paraguay, Mario Abdo Benítez, recognized that the Lebanese Shiite group Hezbollah and the Palestinian Islamist movement Hamas are international terrorist organizations. The country has come to define the Islamic State jihadist group and the Al Qaeda network as global terrorist organizations.

The name was given by the Minister of the Interior, Juan Ernesto Villamayor, because Paraguay understands that they are armed militias, which continue to carry out international operations in the Western Hemisphere and represent a serious threat to the security of citizens inside and outside their territories, highlighting which will require more investment and preparation of the country's intelligence professionals, increasing activities to prevent terrorism through the National Police. He also pointed out that, although there is information about Hezbollah operations in the Triple Frontier, it does not mean that they occur only in the territory of Paraguay, also pointing to Argentina and Brazil.

The Paraguayan government was willing to help the Brazilian government also put Brazil in the forefront of confrontation with one of the central adversaries of the United States in the Middle East. President Mario Benítez officially classified the Lebanese Shia movement as terrorist. For more than a decade, the US government has signaled the presence of the group, which maintains an armed wing in the name of fighting an alleged Israeli occupation of its territory, in the Triple Border region between Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina.



Peru

The Peruvian Army has a definition of terrorism as violence or threat used by an individual or group of people as a combat strategy, which is contained in its Subversion Manual. The Peruvian Penal Code has a classification for the crime of terrorism, this is very satisfactory, in view of countries that do not have the same framework, because in my opinion, it helps a lot to the primary conviction of a terrorist criminal in his trial.

It was a severe blow to terrorism in Peru, the capture of Abimael Guzmán Reynoso, in 1992, and his replacement Oscar Ramírez Durán, in 1999, leaders of the Shining Path (main terrorist group). The country receives anti-terrorism training sponsored by the US government and still cooperates with other countries to combat these acts, providing information support in various ways.

Timeline of terrorist attacks:
1980: Fire by Sendero Luminoso (SL), in Chuschi, Cangallo, Department of Ayacucho.
They attack the police guard at the Nicaraguan Embassy and steal his machine gun.
Molotov cocktails by the Communist Party in the municipality of San Martín de Porres.
Dynamite at the tomb of former president Juan Velasco Alvarado, El Ángel cemetery.
They assault the Benito Melgarejo mine carrying 1,520 sticks of dynamite.
SL dynamite high tension tower in Chonta and Popular Action.
SL kidnaps and assassinates an official from Mina Caudalosa, in Huancavelica.
SL attack San Agustín de Ayzarca farm, killing the owner.
SL murders a Civil Guard policeman.
1981: Dynamite attack on the Investigative Police of Peru.
Dynamite attack on the house of Mayor Jaime Ardiles Franco.
In a confrontation with the police, the terrorist Raymundo Mitma Reyes dies.
Dynamite attack on the Sicuani Republican Guard barracks, Cuzco.
Dynamite attack on the house of lawyer Luis Roy Freyre.
Attack on homemade bomb National Supply Marketing Company.
Bomb attack on the Chinese Embassy and another on the Caja Municipal de Crédito.
Attack on electricity in the city of Lima.
A corporal of the Civil Guard is assassinated in Túpac, Pasco.
Explosive in Congress of the Republic.
Bomb fire in the Provincial Council of Arequipa.
Explosion in the North American Peruvian Cultural Institute.
1982: The Allpachaca farm, belonging to the National University of Huamanga, is attacked.
They assault the Illicancha farm in San Miguel, Huanta (Ayacucho).
A SL group kills 4 peasants, leaving several others injured.
Attack on the Civil Guard post in Vilcashuamán. 07 dead policemen.
A republican guard is assassinated in Huanta (Ayacucho).
1983: The interim mayor of the Popular Action party, Víctor Raúl Tapahuasco, is assassinated.
SL detonate explosives in the market and the Plaza de Armas of Ayacucho.
Lucanamarca massacre. 69 dead and 03 wounded.
Nine simultaneous attacks in Lima.
Attack on the political party Acción Popular. 02 dead and 28 wounded.
1984: Soras Massacre. 117 dead.
1985: Attack on the Andarapa command post. 02 republican guards killed.
They assault the facilities of the Vinchos mining settlement and kill two officials.
Explosions on the railway from Cerro de Pasco to La Oroya. A corporal of the Republican Guard, a Army Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Guard Sergeant. 03 dead and 02 wounded.
1986: With threats, 6 peasants, including a municipal agent, are assassinated.
Blackout in Lima and a car bomb leaves 22 passengers injured.
Bomb attack, Hotel Sheraton, Hotel Crillón, Hotel Bolívar, 2 Banco Continental agencies, house of the mayor of the Investigative Police of Peru and that of a leader of Villa El Salvador.
1987: Attack on the Uchiza police post. 06 dead, among them the commando and the captain.
Senderistas assassinate a corporal of the Republican Guard and the president of the Agrarian Cooperative of Tobacco Production.
A donkey-bomb explodes in the Plaza de Armas of Macachacra at the moment of hoisting the National flag.
The legal adviser of the Ministry of Agriculture, Arturo Morales, and the head of the Medical Center, Demetrius Noga.
Car bombs at City Bank and Sheraton Hotel. They also assassinate 5 political authorities.
president of the National Marketing and Inputs Company, Rodrigo Franco, is assassinated (Peruvian Aprista Party), his bodyguard, wound his wife and two children.
22 peasants are killed in Huanta.
In San José de Secce, 15 residents are murdered "for not collaborating" with the Shining Path.

In Valle de San Francisco, 5 peasants are killed and 22 wounded.
1988: Homemade artifacts attack on the Ministry of Energy and Mines. Robbery of a truck from the poultry farm of San
Ferdinand of Lima. A stolen car, revolvers, automatic pistols and war grenades, He was captured by the Civil Guard.
The mayor of <u>Lurín</u> , <u>Gandulfo Silva Carbajal</u> , received death threats.
1989: Bomb attack against the Uchiza police post. 10 police officers killed, 3 being shot in the town square.
Tarapoto massacre of LGBT people by terrorists of the Túpac Revolutionary Movement Amaru. 08 dead.
1992: Murder of <u>María Elena Moyano</u> , sociology student, social fighter, activist and feminist, from the district of Villa El Salvador, activist against the terrorist violence of Sendero Luminoso.
<u>Car bomb attack against Frequency Latina</u> , by SL. 03 dead and 20 wounded.
<u>1992 Tarata bombing</u> . Two car bombs in front of the Central Bank of Peru, killing 25 and injuring 155 people.
1993: Car bomb attack in downtown Lima. 03 dead and 50 wounded.
1995: Explosion of a car bomb in front of the María Angola hotel in Lima. 04 dead and 30 wounded.
2002: <u>2002 Lima bombing</u> . A car bomb exploded in front of the <u>US Embassy</u> , located in <u>Groove</u> . 09 dead and 40 wounded.
2008: 19 people died, 12 of them soldiers, in an ambush by SL on a military convoy.
2010: Shining Path harassed the Mazángaro Counter-Terrorist Base, district of San Martín de Pangoa, <u>Satipo</u> , <u>Junin</u> . 01 wounded soldier.
2014: A peasant is killed in an ambush.
2015: One dead and two wounded left an attack on the counter-subversive military base of Mazángaro in the VRAEM, presumably perpetrated by remnants of the Shining Path, where a helicopter, loaded with logistical support for military personnel was preparing to land. 01 dead and 02 wounded.
2016: Santo Domingo de Acobamba and Llochegua attacks. 11 dead and 06 wounded.
Kidnapping and murder of soldier Kemy David Sánchez Vínces, found on the banks of the Ene River.
2016: Ambush in the Juninense district of Santo Domingo de Acobamba.
2016: Ambush at the Micaela Bastidas Counterterrorist Base in the Mazamari district. 03 dead.
2017: <u>Churcampa attack</u> , in <u>Huancavelica</u> . Ambush kill 3 policemen.
Ambush of a VRAEM military patrol in Ayacucho.
Ambush leaves a deceased policeman, four wounded, a missing person and a Service guide National Natural Areas Protected by the State, also injured.
2018: Ambush in Chaupimayo, Palmapampa. Leave 01 dead.
Ambush on Flag Day at the Anco police station in <u>Churcampa</u> . 04 dead policemen.
Terrorist attack on the Nueva Libertad military base in Mazángaro. 6 soldiers were injured, one of them seriously. That same base had already suffered an attack in 2015.
Kidnapping and murder of the leader Irineo Camargo Paucar, his wife Susana Ponce Valero and his adult son Teófenos Camargo Ponce. Santo Domingo de Acobamba.
2019: Three soldiers die after clashing with a column of terrorist remnants in the district of Vizcatan del Ene.



Uruguay

Uruguay also has its definition of the crime of terrorism, which does not differ much from other laws of other South American countries, but which always has the objective of protecting the population. Currently, the Uruguayan army regulations establish the fight against terrorism as a fundamental task of the military defense apparatus.

Its responsibilities include the following: the dissemination of the information obtained to update the operational plans of the specialized units; establish measures to neutralize cyberterrorism actions; and develop military integration and cooperation at the national and international level, seeking greater efficiency through the exchange of knowledge in the operational area of intelligence.



Venezuela

According to the American newspaper US News & World Report, in June 2003 traces of the presence of Islamic terrorists were found in the border region with Colombia and it is said that the Venezuelan government hosts terrorists from the Middle East, from countries such as Libya, Iraq, Syria, Egypt and Pakistan, enemies of the United States.

In January 2008, under the influence of President Hugo Chávez, the Venezuelan National Assembly passed a resolution recognizing the FARC and ELN as fighting forces, removing their designation as terrorist groups, even considering Raúl Reyes (second in charge of the FARC). "A good revolutionary." With his ideology, there was a considerable reduction in the country's cooperation with the Colombian effort to combat terrorism.

In July 2008, the Venezuelan National Guard arrested a FARC chief on the border with Colombia, but he was released shortly after.

In June 2009, the US Treasury Department office declared that Venezuelan diplomat Ghazi Nasr Al Din and Fawzi Kan were Hezbollah financiers in Venezuela.

In September 2009, the Control of Foreign Finances declared that representatives of the Venezuelan government were also sponsors of the FARC.

On September 14, 2020, in Caracas, an American spy Matthew John Health, Communications Operator in Iraq from 2006 to 2016, was arrested for terrorism and arms trafficking, after participating together with seven other Venezuelans, one of whom he was military. Armed Forces Sergeant Darwain Urdaneta, to an attack on oil facilities in El Palito, in the Paranaguá refining center, whose objective was to destabilize the country, causing chaos due to the lack of energy and fuel.

References

<https://www.defesanet.com.br/terror/noticia/38288/O-terrorismo-na-America-do-Sul-ea-seguranca-regional-comparada/>

<https://g1.globo.com/mundo/noticia/2020/01/20/colombia-contraria-eua-e-nao-inclui-as-farc-na-lista-de-grupos-terroristas-diz-emissora.ghtml>

<https://noticias.uol.com.br/ultimas-noticias/afp/2020/09/14/espiao-americano-detido-na-venezuela-sera-acusado-de-terrorismo.htm>

<https://noticias.uol.com.br/ultimas-noticias/efe/2019/08/19/paraguai-reconhece-hezbollah-e-hamas-como-grupos-terroristas-internacionais.htm>

Image Source:

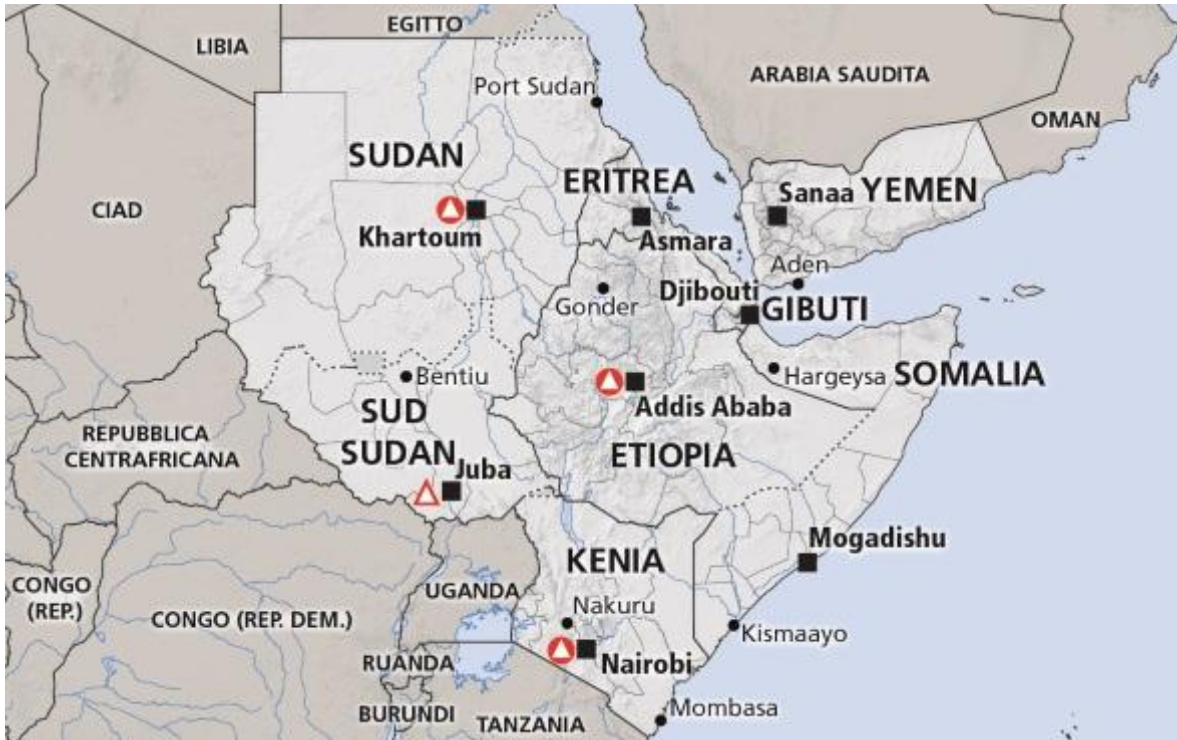
<https://static01.nyt.com/images/2017/08/23/world/23dc-biden/merlin-to-scoop-126266906-982918-jumbo.jpg>

Marco Aurelio Terroni

(Brazil) Retired lieutenant of the São Paulo Military Police. Custodian of 3 Medals of Personal Merit, 1 Medal of Military Valor, 1 Police of the Year Title, 1 Outstanding Diploma, 1 Peace Milestone Trophy, 1 Outstanding Veteran Title, and 45 Compliments. He is a technologist and postgraduate in Ostensive Police and Preservation of Public Order at the Superior School of Sergeants. He has specialization at the Federal University of Santa Catarina against drugs. Karate black belt by CBK, self-defense and non-lethal weapons teacher for security officers, accredited by the Brazilian Federal Police. Writer of the books: O Policial eo Karateca – 2018 and O Uso de Técnicas e Equipamentos Less Letais na Defesa Pessoal – 2020, by the publisher www.biblioteca24horas.com.

Horn of Africa, the long shadow of the raïs

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Among the many consequences of the Egyptian debacle, which began with the fall of Hosni Mubarak's regime in 2011, we can note that the position of "regional gendarme" has been removed, the one he held for decades thanks to the delegated power of the States. United.

For which the Turkish republic is competing today, proposing what is known as Yeni Osmanlılık (Neo-Ottomanism) promoted with all its might by the aspiring Sultan Recep Erdogan and the crown prince of the Saudi kingdom, Mohamed bin Salman, who with the genocide against the Yemeni people, has given complete proof of his conditions for the position.

In any case, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, who, despite his close ties with Washington, which led Donald Trump to nominate him as his "favorite dictator", does not cease in his desire to reverse the situation and climb back to the top.

In order to achieve that desire, the Egyptian raïs has set out to

operate strongly over what is known as the Horn of Africa, a vast region south of Egypt made up of Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea and Somalia, approximately 4.5 million of square kilometers, inhabited by some 200 million people, to which Uganda, Sudan, South Sudan and Kenya could be added due to proximity, problems and common interests. Where important and complex situations are accelerating that make the entire region highly sensitive, since they are tributaries of the Red Sea, a fundamental step for international trade, particularly oil, and control over the Bab al-Mandeb Strait (the Wailing Gate) the narrow and strategic entrance to the Red Sea, from the Indian Ocean.

The entire region, almost in unison, has recently been driven towards different armed conflicts as we have already seen in Ethiopia (See: Ethiopia: From an ethnic war to a regional conflict.) a situation that is by no means resolved and given the circumstances, there's a

much better chance of it branching out, before it's over.

Last November, in a speech before the parliament of his country, the Ethiopian Prime Minister, since 2018 and Nobel Peace Prize Winner 2019, Abiy Ahmed, denounced that since his inauguration the country had faced 114 ethnic and religious conflicts, which caused thousands of deaths and the displacement of millions of people. According to Abiy's complaint, they were all induced and directed by different armed and political groups, interested in avoiding the political, social and economic reforms that his government intends to carry out. These anti-government actions would try to maintain the status quo, provoke a change of government or definitively generate a failed state in the image and likeness of Somalia.

For his part, a high-ranking official from Addis Ababa, whose name was not disclosed, denounced that Egypt, as it has done in the last fifty years,

continues to try to destabilize Ethiopia, financing different insurgent groups and even politicians to prevent the use of resources of the Blue Nile River, about to materialize with the inauguration of the Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam, for its acronym in English GERD, with an investment of close to 5 billion dollars, mainly from Chinese funds (See: Egypt-Ethiopia: The waters go down cloudy).

Beyond the recent events in Tigray, which have left thousands dead and more than a hundred thousand displaced, who have had to take refuge in Sudan, in the northern state of Benishangul-Gumuz, where the GERD, an armed militia, is based, it is believed by Egypt, triggered a series of attacks against ethnic minorities, although the main objective seems to be to block the main route to the GERD, in order to prevent its completion. The implementation of the Great Dam will substantially affect the Egyptian economy, mainly the agricultural one, since the waters arriving from Ethiopia contribute between 86 and 95% of Egyptian consumption, which has altered relations between the two countries. Ethiopia in 1902, when the British still ruled Egypt, had agreed not to build hydraulic works on the Blue Nile, as well as on the Sobat River, a tributary of the White Nile, both tributaries of the Nile.

The complaint about the Egyptian influence on different Ethiopian armed groups, also underlines that al-Sisi intelligence agents are trying to achieve the creation of an operations front in Gumuz, for the Tigray Popular Liberation Front (TPLF) fighters. , which, although defeated militarily, have the support of other groups that are trying to become independent from the central government of Addis Ababa, at the time it was learned that Cairo asked the government of South Sudan for authorization to create a base for these groups insurgents, which was rejected by the Juba authorities.

Another of the factors of tension that the Abiy government

supports is the border interdict with Sudan due to the agricultural areas of al-Fashaqa, in northwestern Ethiopia. Last November, when the Ethiopian armed forces were in full conflict with the TPLF, the Sudanese army took control of 90 percent of al-Fashaqa, some 600 square kilometers of rich farmland, a move that Egypt surely has not been absent. Since for some experts, Cairo intends to involve Sudan in a war with Ethiopia, which would give it more influence in the army and the security apparatus in Khartoum.

More shadow on the Horn

When the situation, after the restart of the tripartite talks between Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia due to the operation of the Renaissance Dam, continues to be far from clear and while some voices already speak of a possible war between Addis Ababa and Cairo , the raïs continues to cast its shadow over the rest of the Horn of Africa.

Egypt is deepening its presence in Somalia, where its political rivals Turkey and the Saudi Kingdom have also established their interests. It must be remembered that beyond the constant state of dissolution that this country is experiencing, it does not cease to represent a rich economic platform. Somalia, with one of the longest coastlines on the continent with little more than 3 thousand kilometers on the Indian Ocean, has important fishing banks and access to the Bab al-Mandeb control just a few kilometers away. In addition to new research covering an area of more than 120,000 square kilometers, in the sea and on land, they have suggested a potential reserve of billions of barrels of oil. For more certainty about these investigations, the report showed that the investigated sector has geological characteristics similar to Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique, where gigantic hydrocarbon deposits have been located in the last two decades.

Although the armed conflict that has subjected Somalia to constant

bloodletting since the 1990s and that, with the presence of the fundamentalist group al-Shabbab, the most important franchise of al-Qaeda in Africa, keeps the violence raw, which is why that since last year Egypt has been trying to seduce the government of President Abdullahi "Farmajo" Mohamed by promising military aid. The one that was apparently rejected, so al-Sisi's emissaries went to Somaliland, a self-proclaimed state, without international recognition, which has escaped the control of Mogadishu, in an attempt to free itself from the endemic violence that the country is experiencing. , to ask his government for authorization to establish a military base. According to the complaints made by the Ethiopian official, Cairo is trying to deepen the differences between Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with the intention of generating another armed conflict, in which it could take part in search of political and economic gains.

In the state of instability in which the Horn of Africa has entered, we must add the resurgence of the Front pour la Restauration de l'Unité et de la Démocratie or FRUD, a Djiboutian political organization, allied to the interests of the Afar ethnic group, whose militants since last December 22 are carrying out different actions against the federal forces stationed in the districts of Tadjourah and Obock in the east of the country, who have been harassing and abusing the civilian population, for which the FRUD has deployed some actions on January 14, after which the region is in a state of maximum alert. FRUD men attacked four security force checkpoints, following an intense rocket attack. A gendarmerie post and another police post were taken over by the FRUD militants, who would later leave the places without casualties and having captured weapons and communication equipment. Also on the night of the fourteenth, there was a clash near Assagaila, in the north of the country, between troops from the army and FRUD. The next day, federal forces

bombed the Loubakli and Boroh Alé mountains in Mablás, also in the north of the country, where insurgent camps are believed to exist. Immediately, reinforcements were sent from the capital, which would be joined by troops from other places to assault the FRUD. Although the events left only one gendarme dead and one civilian injured, it is extremely serious that in that country, home to a significant number of military bases from different countries of the West, the Middle East and even China, this type of action takes place, which has shocked both the population and the government of the president, Ismail Omar Guelleh, who has been in power since 1999, and who next April will "dispute" his fifth election. The political situation has been getting worse and different political parties organize

weekly anti-government demonstrations for which it is believed that a departure from President Guelleh could calm the waters and prevent the escalation of violence in which the entire region is involved.

As a final note, we must highlight the events of recent weeks that are taking place in different areas of the Sudanese region of Darfur and its capital, Al-Geneina, where tribal clashes have left more than 200 dead. According to sources from the regional hospital, since Monday the 19th the bodies of people killed in the fighting in the Morni and Goker areas began to arrive.

The incidents would have broken out following the death of a member of a nomadic tribe of Arab origin, in a fight with members of the Mesalit ethnic group, in the

Kerainding camp, near Al Geneina. Around 40 people were also killed in clashes between the Falata and Rizeigat tribes in the town of Geireda, in South Darfur. These incidents occur for the first time after the signing of the October 2020 Peace Agreement between Khartoum and various armed organizations operating in that sector. That included the creation of a joint control force, after the withdrawal of the troops of the Hybrid Operation made up of troops from UNAMID (African Union and United Nations), which had caused a security vacuum.

Violence in different sectors of the Horn of Africa has broken out again, which seems to benefit the intentions of Raïs Abdel Fattah al-Sisi.

Image Source:

<https://www.eda.admin.ch/deza/en/home/countries/horn-africa.html>

India, when the earth trembles

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Massive protests in India in defense of the agricultural sector. Illustrative image.

Since last June 8, a fight began in India, which for several months remained deaf, between the medium and small agricultural producers or *kisans* and the neo-fascist government of Narendra Modi, after learning of the Prime Minister's intention to promote a series of reforms to agricultural legislation, which since the Green Revolution of the 1960s, in which production increased thanks to the intensive use of fertilizers and pesticides, saved the country from the abyss of famine, to which They added a series of regulations in the commercialization of these crops, so the activity increased exponentially, until the nineties. Although today, it only represents about 15 percent of the country's economy, in its time it reached a third of the gross domestic product.

Modi's proposal, with the excuse of "modernization" and that the old methodologies are not sustainable, and with the utopia of attracting more private investment, aspires to remove from the State its status as arbitrator between the producers and the large consortiums of the food and export, which would immediately cause the cartelization of these holdings, which would impose their conditions, for which workers in the agricultural sector and related activities, almost seventy percent of the 1.4 billion Indians, have decided to resist the Modi's new advance, which some have called *hond di ladai*, (a battle for its existence).

The farmers, in crisis, given by the erroneous economic policies of the *Bharatiya Janata Party* or *BJP*, (Indian People's Party), which

brought Modi to power in 2014, together with the desertification that the State of Punjab is suffering, the most productive area of the country, due to the intensive use of its aquifers; Their protests have been increasing first regionally and since last September, when the laws under discussion were finally approved by Parliament.

The dispute took on a national character, under the slogan *Pind Jagao, Pind Hilao* (awaken villages, shake villages), thousands of producers from all corners of India have marched to New Delhi, and raised their *morchas* (camps), where they have settled from dining rooms to laundries and constant activity is maintained, organizing small *jatha*, (marches) in which slogans and "war songs" are raised against the government

and the new laws, awaiting the crucial talks between the government and the different entities that gather the kisans.

After eleven o'clock, the only thing the government has conceded to the requirements has been to delay a year and a half, the implementation of the new regulations, which was rejected by the peasants, who in November had finally decided to enter with their tractors, foxes and trucks, more than 15 thousand vehicles to New Delhi, which was then prevented by police action, although the morchas have remained standing and the same slogans, despite the very low temperatures, which this year have been particular -Mind lows reached at night between three and two degrees.

According to the registry, kept by Anuroop Kaur Sandhu, a professor at the University of Delhi, 157 people linked to the protests have died until January 25, in their records deaths are verified by accidents, suicides and diseases contracted as a result of his permanence in the protest.

The kisans, who remain firm in their camps on the outskirts of the capital, found January 26, "Republic Day", the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution on that day in 1950, the most opportune date. to express yourself. Since India's attention was to be on the famous Red Fort, an independent Indian secular temple built in the 17th century to serve as a palace for the Mughal emperors, the central ceremony of the day with the raising of the national flag by the Prime Minister, an act that is broadcast live by hundreds of news channels throughout the country.

The peasants patiently waited for the end of the military parade on Rajpath boulevard, which, despite what has been diminished

by the pandemic, (India is the third country in the world after the United States and Brazil, with more dead about 155,000, and infected than already have exceeded 10 million) Modi was able to enjoy the military parade, showing the world, particularly Pakistan and China, his military power, increased by the recent purchases from his new and great friend, the Zionist Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu.

The presence of the Prime Minister seems to have unnerved the peasants who immediately abandoned their morchas and advanced on Delhi, seeking to reach the Red Fort, where the head of state finished the ceremony. Despite the efforts of the police, who used tear gas, water cannons, and charging the infantry with the classic blunt lathis, a baton inherited from the British, and barricades. The kisans, after clashing with police and overcoming fences, reached the iconic monument, shortly after Modi had left. Reaching to hang from their battlement's flags of their guilds and banners. One protester was killed in the clashes, while another 400 were injured. In anticipation of what was going to happen, the authorities had closed subway stations and in several areas of the capital, the Internet service was interrupted, in order to isolate the protesters. In addition to having applied "in part" Section 144 of the Penal Code, which prohibits public gatherings.

After this last action, the All India Kisan Sangarsh Coordination Committee (Committee for coordinating the struggle of all farmers in India) had decided to go to Parliament on February 1, where the national budget will be discussed, but given the violence of the day 26, that action was suspended and it was decided to make a day of fasting. Although the

camps will continue to be installed at the gates of New Delhi.

Suicide, the other pandemic

The imbalance between production and final sale is exposed with a single fact: for every cup of coffee sold at 250 rupees in cafeterias, farmers receive only one. These asymmetries have caused the bankruptcy of thousands of small businesses, which has led thousands of kisans to suicide, most of them indebted by local moneylenders, who operate alongside the mafias, to keep the land of their victims. So, suicide, which until 2014 was considered a criminal offense, has become an epidemic.

According to official records, a total of 20,638 suicides occurred between 2018 and 2019. Many of them Dalits or Hindu outcasts (untouchables) and mazhabi grew up Sikhs, mostly Dalits, who converted to Sikhism (2%), the fourth largest religious minority in India, behind Hinduism (85%) Islam (14 %) and Christianity (2.5%), to abandon their opprobrious condition as a pariah.

According to data from the Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India (ADSI), 28 people who depend on agriculture commit suicide every day, which represented 7.4 percent of the national total. During 2019, the latest data recorded, some 10,281 people in the agricultural sector committed suicide, out of a national total of close to 140,000. The number of suicides in kisans 2019 was lower than that of 2018, which had reached 10,348. According to the same source in the last 20 years, approximately 300 thousand farmers have committed suicide.

In a protest carried out by farmers in Tamil Nadu, one of the poorest states in India, in 2018, the

kisans, near the parliament, erected a pyramid with the skulls and bones of the farmers who had committed suicide, after the largest drought of the last 140 years.

Although the global number of suicides in 2019 is the highest in the last five years, it undoubtedly involves the policies of the Modi government against religious minorities, particularly Muslims, since the party's policies

Janata Party. As laws such as the Citizenship Amendment (CAA) puts many Indian citizens, fundamentally Muslims, on the verge of expulsion from the country, regardless of having been born in it.

To counteract all the information regarding the alarming suicide rates of farmers, the Minister of Agriculture Basavanagowda Patil, in a press

conference on January 19, while presenting a series of measures that are intended to double the income for the sector only in 2023, attributed the wave of farmer suicides, not to the policies of the Modi government, but "to the mental weakness of the farmers". A hoarse response, when the ground trembles.

Image Source:

<https://www.latercera.com/mundo/noticia/violent-protests-india-amendment-citizenship-leave-at-least-200-wounded/941454/>

Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Audentes Fortuna Invat



Ethiopia Ethiopian Army

The Ethiopian Army is the name given to the military organization in charge of the land defense of Ethiopia, which contributes to maintaining the sovereignty and territorial integrity of that country. It forms, together with the Air Force, the Ethiopian National Defense Force.



The origins of the Ethiopian Army go way back in history, to ancient times. He kept a sizeable contingent of his forces in his Sabbean garrisons, which were expanded to project power over the colonies in Yemen and to protect trade or caravan routes. In the 6th century BC, the Ethiopian army commanded by Prince Nastesen irrevocably defeated the Persian forces of Cambyses II who were trying to conquer the country.

Due to its strategic location between the Middle East and Africa, it has had to suffer foreign aggression for many centuries, which has forced it to have a prepared military force. For example, in 1579 it was attacked by Egypt as part of an Ottoman invasion. In 1868 a new Egyptian invasion was repulsed at Gura. In 1895 Italy invaded Ethiopia, being defeated in the Battle of Adwa. Later, they were invaded and conquered by the Italians in 1935, who were expelled from Ethiopia during World War II with the help of the British.

Like the rest of the Ethiopian armed forces, the Ethiopian military has a wide mix of equipment from diverse backgrounds. The United States was Ethiopia's main arms supplier from the end of World War II until 1977, when Ethiopia began receiving massive arms from the Soviet Union. For this reason, many of its main weapon systems date back to the communist era and are of Soviet or Eastern Bloc design.

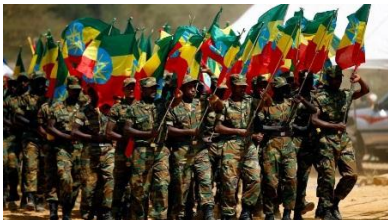


Peace missions

Since the end of World War II, Ethiopian Army troops have served in numerous United Nations and African Union peacekeeping missions in places such as the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Darfur, Burundi and Rwanda.

Internal security

Currently, the Ethiopian defense and security forces are trying to prevent a secessionist province from achieving its separation and independence. There they face an organization called Tigray Popular Liberation Front (TPLF). In the latest issues of this magazine, this problem has been followed up. If you want to know more about the subject, please review the previous publications of TRIARIUS.





TRIARIUS

Por un mundo más seguro, estable y en paz