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This newsletter has a Spanish version.

Editorial

With the first article of this edition, we are left with a taste of despair. In the Tigray region, the civilian population is being subjected to all kinds of abuses and excesses, not only by its own army, but also by the Eritrean army, which operates there under a letter of marque granted by the Ethiopian government. , to jointly combat the independentist group calling itself TPLF. The savagery and the massacres do not receive "uncomfortable publicity", due to a black informative out that Addis Ababa has imposed on that region. If you were in the middle of a conflict of this nature, with state and non-state actors killing each other and wanting to kill you and your family, who have nothing to do with it, and besides, no one knows for sure what is happening in the region due to the cut in communications, what would you do? How would you feel?

Our Brazilian analyst, Marco Aurelio Terroni , presents us with a parallel between the series The Walking Dead , and the current pandemic, linking all of this to the potential generation of social unrest and chaos, from information management for terrorist purposes.

Omertá , is the law of silence practiced by the Sicilian mafia. Guadi Calvo draws a comparison between this practice and Washington's relationship with the Saudi royal family, to whom everything is forgiven, as long as they continue to have an important geopolitical ally in the Middle East, and a millionaire client, who requires constantly from -among other things- more and better weapons. The Saudi government goes around killing opponents and massacring Yemenis, and you don't see Washington's spokesmen tearing their hair out, the way they do when they criticize the actions of their geopolitical adversaries, or of governments they don't like. Double standards, yes.

Then we have a brief review referring to the mobile cavalry classroom in use by the Colombian Army. R&D at the service of national defense.

In his third article of this edition, our senior analyst, Guadi Calvo, presents us with the bleak panorama that the Rohingyas live in India at the hands of Narendra Modi , who has spent several years persecuting the 200 million Muslims of that country, and now also to this ethnic minority that arrives fleeing from their executioners in Burma, jumping from the frying pan to fall into the embers. In the world there are millions suffering the unspeakable, but the Western media are silent. Why are they silent? What other things are silent? Why do we know what we think we know and ignore so many things?

Emanuel Moya, from Mexico, presents us with a brief interpretation of the most recent US bombing of targets in Syria. We welcome Emanuel again, and we hope that he will be motivated to participate in a constant way in this, his magazine.

In his fourth contribution to this edition, Guadi Calvo presents us with an analysis of the situation in Syria, and the geopolitical edges that are manifested there. It is a very interesting article that, despite being brief, has a broad vision of the context and history of this conflict, as well as the interests that move there.

General (r) Miguel Rodríguez, brings us an interesting article that contemplates elements for the improvement of security on the border between Colombia and Ecuador, especially with the use of modern technological means. The general analysis on border security, as well as the basic proposals made there, are perfectly applicable to any binational border, so this article is useful to those responsible for security in the different countries.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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TRIARIUS

Governments should consider what is done in education as a strategic investment. It eventually leads to improvements in the social, economic, political, and also in security and defense issues. Investing in education implies improving the qualifications of teachers and their working conditions, expanding the educational infrastructure, and the provision of schools, providing connectivity and resources. Give the best to children and young people in training. It may be a good idea to create a special regime for high-quality education, whereby the best high school students are recruited to study for a bachelor's degree in education, given scholarships to study and good salaries once they join as teachers (differential salary table). In order to gradually form a teaching staff with the best, creating a virtuous circle that transforms the country.

On the cover, a **Bolivian soldier** on a peace mission under the UN flag. In this edition, the guest is the Bolivian Army. 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.

Ethiopia, at the time of the dead

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



As in all wars, the dead are the last thing counted and although the conflict in Tigray, in northern Ethiopia, is far from being resolved, the crimes against the civilian population have been so many that it is beginning to emerge, almost of their own volition, despite the fact that the information blockade established by Addis Ababa is absolute, since they have cut off communications services (telephone and internet) in addition to prohibiting the access of journalists and humanitarian workers, which means that nothing is accurate and all information depends on locals who have fled to Sudan and satellite images provided by the British firm *DX Open Network*.

Vast sectors of the Ethiopian province of Tigray, bordering Eritrea, are under the control of the army of that country, an ally of Addis Ababa, and are eliminating the civilian population as if it were an "unbridled" ethnic cleansing, according to sources of the *US State Department*, which speaks of "whole peoples were almost

destroyed and others completely erased." It has been confirmed that at least four villages have already been destroyed, while the fate of their inhabitants is unknown, who are believed to have been executed by the Eritrean occupation forces.

The Asmara troops have been in Ethiopia since the very beginning of the independence conflict last November to fight alongside the Ethiopian army against the forces of the *Tigray People's Liberation Front* (TPLF), with what they managed to snatch, Mekelle, the provincial capital, after which both forces have been accused of war crimes, summary executions, torture and disappearances, and of indiscriminately bombing civilian neighborhoods, operations that would have left thousands dead.

Ethiopian refugees, who have arrived at the camps on the border with Sudan, estimated at between 65,000 and 70,000 (according to Ethiopian government sources, they have met the requirements of three million internally displaced persons) have denounced that despite the fact that the Prime Minister, Abiy

Ahmed, announced the victory and the end of the operations, the Eritrean units continued to attack civilian targets, looting homes and shops, and then burning everything, including the crops and farming tools, and slaughtering livestock. It is believed that with the burning of nearly 500 *tukul houses*, built of compressed straw, grass and mud, very common in the agricultural areas of the country, an attempt was made to hide the bodies of civilians, who were killed when they were surprised in their homes and work places.

While Addis Ababa claims to have reduced its operations to rural areas of Tigray, the satellite images taken on the Eritrean border with Tigray show much more important actions than simple raids against patrols disconnected from the TPLF.

Based on satellite imagery from Britain's *DX Open Network*, a number of villages are visible, including towns such as Debre Harmaz, with almost 275 thousand inhabitants and Adi Mendi, which, with about 70 thousand residents,

now appears as ghost towns. While nearby residents reported that several priests were killed inside a church. The Eritrean soldiers also attacked and burned, on February 16, the village of Ademeyti, south of the city of Badme, one of the great scenes of the Eritrean-Ethiopian border war between the years 1998-2000.

Analysis of images provided by *DX Open Network* show that nearly 500 structures were razed in the city of Gijet between February 21 and 23, without being able to specify the number of victims.

It has also been recorded that the new situation in the province of Tigray, from where the main leaders of the nations came from in recent years, arousing the annoyance of the other 54 ethnic groups that make up the Ethiopian people, some one hundred million people, reviving old rivalries ethnic and tribal, so militias of the *Amhara ethnic group*, ancient enemies of the *Tigrayan*, participate together with the regular Eritrean and Ethiopian troops in raids, in an attempt to eliminate their enemies, giving rise to more massacres of local residents, classified as ethnic cleansing, razing villages and emptying cities.

Axum Massacre

According to *Amnesty International*, in a report published last Friday the 26th, Eritrean forces would have executed close to 800 civilians in the city of Axum, between November 28 and 29, constituting one of the biggest carnage so far in war. The victims were surprised in the *Christian*

church Saint Mary of Zion, in the city of Axum, capital of the *Ethiopian Orthodox Church*, where believers say the *Ark of the Covenant is located*, a wooden chest that would have been built to store the *Ten Commandments* of Moses, so that many of them would have gone to the church to defend the relic.

Santa Maria de Sion, had also become in the first days of the war, a place of refuge for those fleeing the fighting, to be left in the middle of the fighting between the Addis Ababa forces and the TPLF militiamen.

The first reports of the massacre were provided by a deacon who managed to survive the fighting that took place on the last weekend of last November. This was denied by Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed, winner of the *Nobel Peace Prize* in 2019, who accused Tigray forces of responsibility for the massacre, as did the *Ethiopian Human Rights Commission*.

According to *Amnesty International*, which claims to have interviewed some 40 witnesses and survivors of the attacks and neighbors who were able to break the communication fence, to which the province of Tigray is being subjected, they said that the Ethiopian and Eritrean soldiers opened fire indiscriminately against unarmed civilians and in some cases they went looking for them house by house, littering the streets of the city of 70,000 inhabitants with the dead. In addition, witnesses denounce that the regular troops have carried out the full panoply of horror: extrajudicial executions, bombings, widespread looting,

torture and rape. Some witnesses said that the attackers arrived in trucks with Eritrean license plates, wearing Eritrean uniforms and communicating in a Tigrinian dialect. As deciphered by satellite images, mass burials took place near two of the city's churches in mid-December, following a large funeral.

It was also known that in the first week of January there was another massacre in an area called Debre Abay, in the vicinity of an important monastery, which the Ethiopian and Eritrean military began to bombard, the city of Mai Hrmaz, where an undetermined number of people died, including several children. According to reports, the fighting lasted for two days in which some 500 Ethiopian and Eritrean soldiers were killed. After the withdrawal of the forces from Tigray, the regulars received reinforcements, by which they were able to enter the city, where after murdering a hundred people, they looted and burned down a significant number of houses and commercial premises.

On January 10, another attack took place against the village of Bora Selwa, in which another 150 people are believed to have been killed, at the hands of the regular forces, who are increasingly operating with a vengeful spirit.

Both the Ethiopian army and the Eritrean army continue their operations against the entire population of Tigray, be they militiamen or civilians, knowing that none of their members will be punished for their "excesses" when counting the dead.

Image Source:

<https://www.pmnewsnigeria.com/2020/11/25/tigray-massacre-almost-600-killed-ethiopian-rights-body/>

Guadi Calvo

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

Terrorism - From fiction to reality

By Marcus Aurelius terroni



In order to better understand the current situation in the world, it is interesting to present the relationship of the series *The Walking Dead* (The living dead) and the pandemic of the new Coronavirus (Covid-19), in the intention of proposing an idea of relationship between fiction and reality, in the face of terrorism that is taking shape.

Fiction

The *Walking Dead* is an American post-apocalyptic drama series developed by Frank Darabont and based on the comic book series of the same name by Robert Kirkman, Tony Moore and Charlie Adlard. Airing on the AMC channel in the United States, Georgia, it stars Andrew Lincoln as Deputy Sheriff Rick Grimes from season one through season nine. After starring the cast of veterans, Norman Reedus and Melissa McBride. Internationally, it has been broadcast through the Fox Networks Group since October 31, 2010. Adapted from the Frank Darabont comics, it has been highly acclaimed and has received many

award nominations, including Writers Awards, Guild of America Awards and the Golden Globes Awards, reaching a record audience of 12.42 million viewers in the last episode of its third season and in the fifth season it reaches 17.29 million viewers.

Due to the 2019-2020 coronavirus pandemic, post-production at the end of the tenth season could not be completed until the scheduled date of April 12, 2020, announcing to the broadcaster that the season would air in 2021.

The series tells the story of an excessive journey of a small group of survivors, led by Rick Grimes, in a post-apocalyptic world filled with the undead in search of supplies and safe havens. Additionally, the survivors face moral dilemmas, mixed feelings, and day-to-day challenges in a hostile world that is virtually dominated by the undead. The explanation for the spread of the epidemic that devastated the planet, given by Robert Kirkman, is that it would be transmitted by "spores from space". Spores are fungi that spread through the air, which would explain why people who die without being attacked by

zombies return as undead in the series.

On several occasions the author pointed out that the story is not about the undead but about people who survive in a world devastated by the fungus.

In the first season, Rick Grimes is the sheriff of a small town in the state of Georgia, when one day criminals shoot him during a chase and he falls into a coma. Weeks later, he wakes up in a totally damaged and abandoned hospital, and when he leaves, he finds himself in a post-apocalyptic world dominated by the undead. Rick decides to go to Atlanta after his family, where the National Guard set up a possible refugee center, however, upon arriving in Atlanta, he soon discovers that the city is empty and overrun by the undead. In the second season, Rick finds his family safe and well with a group of survivors, but now they are forced to leave Atlanta, after losing hope of being saved, in search of a new place where they can stay safe and free. From the zombie horde around the world. Find a farm that is isolated from the threat. Amidst the chaos, some of the survivors are revealing hitherto hidden faces, and

the group realizes the zombies aren't the only danger.

Third season, after the zombies invade the farm, the survivors wander for a few months in search of other shelters, until they find protection behind bars in an abandoned prison. They meet the first big villain of the series: The Governor, a sadistic leader of a community not far from there called Woodbury .

Season four, overcoming recent losses, the survivors led by Rick Grimes continue their life in prison, now bolstered by the presence of former Woodbury residents . However, a strange "epidemic" begins to spread through the prison, threatening the lives of the survivors.

Fifth season, the prison was destroyed and lives were claimed. The survivors, now scattered, find themselves in a possible new refuge called Terminus . Rick discovers that its inhabitants are cannibals and they have to fight for their lives again. He has two missions: rescue Beth Greene from a hospital in Atlanta and bring Eugene Porter to Washington to possibly cure the epidemic.

Season Six, Rick Grimes and his gang try to adjust to new life in Alexandria, dealing with recent events, whether inside or out, with the residents showing some of their real personalities, facing a herd of zombies closing in on the streets. doors. The survivors will find the Saviors and their leader, Negan , not just any group.

Season seven, members of Rick's group are brutally murdered by Negan , who demands that they provide him with half of Alexandria's supplies. Later he convinces to fight when he is introduced to other communities.

Season eight, war is declared. The communities are united and optimistic to defeat the Saviors. Several rescuers are killed and imprisoned. Now, it's up to Rick and the others to come up with a new plan to come out safe and victorious, bringing a new outcome to this war.

Season nine, communities face unexpected obstacles and dangers, one of them being a formidable

force that dresses and lives as zombies: the Whisperers, a dangerous group that threatens the entire idea of civilization that everyone has worked to build.

Season 10, Alpha and the Whisperers, the savage and dangerous Whisperers are a threat the survivors have never faced and will need to be careful to face them or at least share territory with them. The idea that a civilization can survive in a world full of the undead is questioned in the face of a new dangerous scenario.

Reality

The COVID-19 pandemic, also known as the "coronavirus pandemic", is an acute respiratory illness caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus SARS-CoV-2. The disease was first identified in Wuhan, Hubei province, People's Republic of China, on December 1, 2019, but the first case was reported on December 31 of the same year. The virus is believed to have a zoonotic origin, because the first confirmed cases were mainly related to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market , which also sold live animals.

2019. There are several theories about when and where the first case originated, which according to an undisclosed report by the Chinese government, the first case dates back to November 17, the person being a 55-year-old citizen of Hubei. Four men and five women were also infected in November. In December, the number of cases in Hubei increased to 60 on December 20 and at least 266 on December 31. According to official Chinese sources, these early cases were first linked to the Huanan Seafood Wholesale Market .

According to George Gao, director of the Center for Disease Control and Prevention in China (CDC), in May, he said that animal samples collected from the seafood market tested negative for the virus, indicating that the market did not was the source of the virus, initial outbreak. On December 24, the Wuhan Central Hospital sent a sample of bronchoalveolar lavage fluid from an unresolved clinical

case to the sequencing company Vision Medicals . December 27 and 28, Vision Medicals informed the Wuhan Central Hospital and the CDC of the test results, which show a "novel coronavirus". On December 26, a cluster of pneumonia of unknown cause was observed and treated by doctor Zhang Jixian at the Hubei Provincial Hospital, who reported to the Wuhan Jiangnan CDC the next day. On December 30, a test report sent to the Wuhan Central Hospital from Capital Bio Medlab indicated that there was an erroneous positive result for SARS, prompting a group of doctors from the Wuhan Central Hospital to alert their colleagues and hospital officials. relevant hospital on the outcome. Eight of these doctors, including Li Wenliang , were later warned by the police for spreading false rumours; and another doctor, Ai Fen , was scolded by his superiors for raising the alarm about the outbreak. That night, the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission issued a warning to various medical institutions about "treatment of pneumonia of unknown cause." The next day , the Wuhan Municipal Health Commission made the first public announcement of an outbreak of pneumonia of unknown cause, confirming 27 cases, enough to launch an investigation.

2020. During the early stages of the outbreak, in early January, the number of cases doubled about every seven and a half days, the virus spread to other Chinese provinces, due to the Chinese New Year migration and because Wuhan is a hub transportation and a major rail interchange. On January 20, China reported almost 140 new cases in one day, including two people in Beijing and one in Shenzhen. An official retrospective study published in March found that 6,174 people had already developed symptoms by January 20 (most of whom would be diagnosed later) and more may have been infected. On January 24, a report published in The Lancet indicated human transmission and strongly recommended personal protective equipment for health professionals and said testing for the virus was

essential due to its "pandemic potential." On January 30, the WHO declared the coronavirus an "international public health emergency." On January 31, Italy had its first confirmed cases, two tourists from China. On February 26, Brazil had its first confirmed case, a 61-year-old man from São Paulo, who had returned to the country after a trip to Italy. On March 2, Portugal had its first confirmed cases, when two men, a 60-year-old doctor who was in Italy and a 33-year-old man who was in Spain, were reported. On March 11, the WHO recognized the spread of COVID-19 as a pandemic and two days later considered Europe the epicenter of the pandemic. On March 16, Portugal recorded its first death from COVID-19. The next day, Brazil also recorded its first death from the disease, a 62-year-old man in São Paulo state. In March, Italy overtook China with the highest number of recorded deaths. A week later, the United States overtook China and Italy. Retesting of earlier samples found one person in France with the virus on December 27, 2019, and one person in the United States who died of the disease on February 6, 2020. On April 1, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, affirmed that the crisis of the new coronavirus is humanity's greatest challenge since the Second World War, both because of the threat to lives and because of the consequences for the world economy. Brazilian President Jair Bolsonaro has repeatedly tried to play down the pandemic and has even tried to force Brazilian states to repeal social isolation measures. On June 11, after 55 days without a locally transmitted case being officially reported, the city of Beijing reported a single case of COVID-19, followed by two more cases the next day. On June 15, 79 cases were officially confirmed, most of these patients came from the Xinfadi Wholesale Market. On June 29, the WHO warned that the spread of the virus is still accelerating as countries reopen their economies, although many countries have made progress in

reducing the spread. On July 15, a case of COVID-19 was officially reported in Dalian, after more than three months without any confirmed cases. The patient did not travel outside the city in the 14 days prior to the development of symptoms, nor did he have contact with people from "care areas". In November, the first vaccines began to enter the phase of large-scale clinical trials, while in December of the same year, several nations in the world (such as the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and China) began the long process of immunizing their populations. 2021. On January 25, the worldometers.info website, which compiles the official figures of the pandemic by country, indicated that the total number of cases worldwide reached 100 million, with around 2,150,000 deaths. As of March 8, at least 116,822,839 cases of the disease were confirmed in at least 192 countries and territories, with around 2,593,073 deaths reported and 66,117,757 people cured. On March 30, in a report released by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), a United Nations (UN) body for trade and development, the United Nations requested a package of \$2, 5 billion for developing nations, in order to transform expressions of international solidarity into effective global action. The epidemic coincided with the Chinese New Year, which marks an important festival season for the region and the busiest travel period in China. National and regional governments have canceled several events involving large crowds, including Hong Kong's annual New Year's festival. In Italy, the government decided to close schools and universities until March 15 to try to contain the virus and determined that all major sporting events in the country should be played without the presence of the public. Around the world, fear of the outbreak is causing people to choose to avoid activities that could put them at risk of infection, such as shopping, for example, restaurants, car dealerships and stores have seen declines in global demand.

According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), due to the outbreak, the world economy may grow at the lowest rate since 2009. Another very important fact that must be transmitted is that since the start of the pandemic, the discrimination, xenophobia and racism against people of Chinese or Far Eastern descent, with incidents in several countries, especially in Europe, North America and the Asia Pacific region, but also in some African countries. Many residents of Wuhan and Hubei have reported feeling discriminated against because of their regional origin. Since the outbreak spread to other countries, Italian citizens have also been the target of suspicion and xenophobia.

The comparison

The new virus that spreads quickly and causes panic. We could be talking about the covid-19 outbreak, the new strain of coronavirus, or the start of "The Walking Dead", which ten years ago tells the story of survivors in the midst of a true zombie apocalypse due to a global epidemic. The resemblance between real life and fiction has gone unnoticed on social networks, where jokes with the comparison are gone crazy, and neither has the show's executive producer, Greg Nicotero.

In a telephone conversation with the UOL report, Nicotero drew parallels between the series and the virus that has been spreading in several countries. "The series has always been about what people are willing to do to survive. It is a very human story, as we have all imagined what we would do in challenging situations. It is very interesting to read the headlines about the coronavirus and all that entails "is happening, because you can always see how people react to certain things and certain situations, whether politically or in their dealings with others" (Greg Nicotero).

For him, much of the climate of terror that has been created around the virus is linked to the way the media treats the subject. "Even

when you go back to the beginning of 'The Walking Dead', the news is how all the characters are informed." "Nobody knows what's going on, they depend on the news about the fact that people are coming back from the dead. Even at the beginning of the zombie apocalypse, the media was sorely lacking in the way information was conveyed," he explains.

Nicotero 's point of view , like mine, it has always reflected social issues. When the zombie apocalypse happens, it really leaves people with just the basics in terms of humanity and that has always been the focus of the series. A Cold War environment, questioning what can be trusted, bringing back scenes of paranoia and what we would do to survive. Regarding what is happening today, you have people in friction with your leaders, things like that are universal.

Terrorism and Pandemic

It has already been said that the truth is the first casualty in a war, and if war is only the continuation of politics by other means, as Carl Von Clausewitz said in his work on The War, the truth would also be the main casualty, both in war as in politics. The subversion of facts and the propagation of lies are potentially destructive acts on a

large scale, as they can disorient and lead entire populations into fatal errors. Therefore, they can be considered acts of war and in unconventional wars they would be "terrorist" acts.

In the global COVID-19 pandemic, we are facing a so-called war never seen before, especially of a "political" nature. If you had common sense, looking for the truth of the facts, you could save billions of lives, the economy, sanity and well-being. Apparently it seems reasonable, but in practice this is not the case, the dissemination of correct information could mitigate the threat, however, the media have been seen as manipulators of the facts and enemies of the truth and not as its diffusers. In the Brazilian case, we have a high degree of disinformation and disorientation, essential ingredients for chaos. The moment we reach high levels of viral infection, leading to the collapse of the public health system, other public systems can trigger the collapse. An example is the case of Ecuador, which would collapse in the funeral system, since there are tens or hundreds of unburied corpses.

And comparing Brazil and the United States has been something very common today.

The differences between the US and Brazil are as great as their

similarities, despite the fact that both are countries of continental dimensions, have an approximate historical time, were colonized by Europeans and are located in the New World. However, the context of this pandemic has brought new points of contact, starting with China. The love-hate relations between the three countries have been the subject of attention, added to the economic and commercial relevance that China has for the other two nations, added to the political deadlocks.

Another issue is the affinity between the current presidents of Brazil and the United States, being aligned in various ways, which at some point this alignment showed divergences. BRAZIL. Passed by the Senate in 2020, PLP 39/2020 will provide financial assistance to states and counties. The Federal Government must allocate R\$60 billion to states and municipalities to combat the pandemic, in four monthly installments, of which R\$10 billion exclusively for health and social assistance actions (R\$7 billion for states and R\$3 billion for counties) and R\$50 billion of free use (R\$30 billion for states and R\$20 billion for counties).

See the tables below for how much should be allocated to each state and each county.

Federal Program to Fight the Pandemic

Distribution by Federation Unit to States (left) and Counties (right).

UF	Saúde pública	Livre aplicação
AC	R\$ 143 mi	R\$ 198 mi
AL	R\$ 152 mi	R\$ 412 mi
AM	R\$ 399 mi	R\$ 626 mi
AP	R\$ 366 mi	R\$ 161 mi
BA	R\$ 346 mi	R\$ 1.668 mi
CE	R\$ 400 mi	R\$ 919 mi
DF	R\$ 176 mi	R\$ 467 mi
ES	R\$ 224 mi	R\$ 712 mi
GO	R\$ 168 mi	R\$ 1.143 mi
MA	R\$ 250 mi	R\$ 732 mi
MG	R\$ 446 mi	R\$ 2.994 mi
MS	R\$ 80 mi	R\$ 622 mi
MT	R\$ 93 mi	R\$ 1.346 mi
PA	R\$ 249 mi	R\$ 1.096 mi
PB	R\$ 128 mi	R\$ 448 mi
PE	R\$ 368 mi	R\$ 1.078 mi
PI	R\$ 103 mi	R\$ 401 mi
PR	R\$ 261 mi	R\$ 1.717 mi
RJ	R\$ 486 mi	R\$ 2.008 mi
RN	R\$ 155 mi	R\$ 442 mi
RO	R\$ 102 mi	R\$ 335 mi
RR	R\$ 216 mi	R\$ 147 mi
RS	R\$ 260 mi	R\$ 1.945 mi
SC	R\$ 219 mi	R\$ 1.151 mi
SE	R\$ 86 mi	R\$ 314 mi
SP	R\$ 1.074 mi	R\$ 6.616 mi
TO	R\$ 52 mi	R\$ 301 mi
TOTAL	R\$ 7 bi	R\$ 30 bi

UF	Saúde pública	Livre aplicação
AC	R\$ 13 mi	R\$ 134 mi
AL	R\$ 48 mi	R\$ 279 mi
AM	R\$ 59 mi	R\$ 424 mi
AP	R\$ 12 mi	R\$ 109 mi
BA	R\$ 212 mi	R\$ 1.130 mi
CE	R\$ 130 mi	R\$ 622 mi
DF	R\$ 43 mi	R\$ 190 mi
ES	R\$ 57 mi	R\$ 482 mi
GO	R\$ 100 mi	R\$ 774 mi
MA	R\$ 101 mi	R\$ 496 mi
MG	R\$ 302 mi	R\$ 2.028 mi
MS	R\$ 40 mi	R\$ 421 mi
MT	R\$ 50 mi	R\$ 912 mi
PA	R\$ 123 mi	R\$ 742 mi
PB	R\$ 57 mi	R\$ 303 mi
PE	R\$ 136 mi	R\$ 730 mi
PI	R\$ 47 mi	R\$ 271 mi
PR	R\$ 163 mi	R\$ 1.163 mi
RJ	R\$ 246 mi	R\$ 1.360 mi
RN	R\$ 50 mi	R\$ 299 mi
RO	R\$ 25 mi	R\$ 227 mi
RR	R\$ 9 mi	R\$ 100 mi
RS	R\$ 162 mi	R\$ 1.317 mi
SC	R\$ 102 mi	R\$ 780 mi
SE	R\$ 33 mi	R\$ 212 mi
SP	R\$ 656 mi	R\$ 4.481 mi
TO	R\$ 22 mi	R\$ 204 mi
TOTAL	R\$ 3 bi	R\$ 20 bi

The famous Orson Welles episode in 1938 (based on the work of HG Wells) on a radio show caused terror on the East Coast of the United States. World War II was already taking place at that time, which reinforced the climate for it. From this example, we conclude that potentially hysterical and dangerous mass reactions are not new, but given the billions of news outlets and social networks, their scale would be catastrophic today.

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Biden and the Saudis , the end of l'omertá ?

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Joe Biden and Saudi Prince Mohammad bin Salman

That someone is surprised in these times, by the "novel" revelation provided by the CIA investigation about the absolute implications that the Saudi Crown Prince Mohammad bin Salman (MbS) has had in the detention, torture, death and disappearance of the corpse of the journalist Jamal Khashoggi , is at least guilty of innocence. And that with this "great news", the media and the new North American administration try to discover the truth to someone, is to treat us all as stupid. From the beginning of the Khashoggi affair , it was clear that Saudi intelligence was involved in the matter, along with the authorities of the kingdom's consulate in the Turkish city of Istanbul, where he was seen entering as shown by the security cameras, the October 2, 2018. Since then, he has never been seen again, either alive or dead. Khashoggi , in an extreme exercise of naivety, had gone there in search of documentation to marry his girlfriend, the Turkish citizen Hatice Cengiz , who would finally report his

disappearance and start an international campaign seeking punishment for those responsible. Basically MbS , which the then North American president Donald Trump took it upon himself to cover up with the best codes of l'omertá , which Washington and Riyadh have established practically since the end of the Second World War.

Joe Biden, seeking to differentiate himself from his predecessor, on February 27 allowed the report to be released, in which the prince is exposed, although he has not announced any measures against him. Like so many other times, the crimes committed by the Saudi regime will go unpunished, including the genocide that they have been producing in Yemen since 2015, with the death of some 300,000 people, and dragging more than twenty million people into a humanitarian crisis without antecedents in modern history.

Of course, one thing is the violation of Human Rights, about which Washington is so concerned

in Venezuela, Cuba, Iran, China, Russia or North Korea, and another is the big deals , fundamentally in the sale of weapons , in addition to the strategic execution of its geopolitical needs in the region. Particularly, the coverage of the crimes against humanity practiced against the Palestinians, by the Zionist occupation forces and the use of their military bases, to operate against the Islamic Republic of Iran, from what we all know and more than anyone the young genocidal MbS , who will most certainly have his head in place when he receives his crown, following the death or abdication of his father, King Salman, 85, whose health has prevented him from holding the reins of the government. Biden, on the other hand, has no choice but to keep looking the other way when it comes to handing out punishments, as any reprimand would jeopardize the very intimate relationship with Saudi Arabia. Therefore, so many Yemenis, like the bereaved relatives of the Washington Post columnist, and the

multitude of victims inside and outside the kingdom, can only hope that divine justice will listen to their prayers.

Although Biden fulfilled his campaign promise, in which he treated the kingdom's rulers as "pariahs, without social value" in addition to promising that his administration would not sell them more weapons, and publishing the report, although it is only a brief summary of intelligence investigations, revealing the involvement of the crown prince's direct subordinates in Khashoggi's assassination, including seven men from the Rapid Intervention Force, also known as the Firqat el-Nemr, (Tiger Squad) a elite unit, destined for the protection of MbS, which only responds to his orders.

On February 4, Biden, in his speech on the future line of his foreign policy, had promised to stop supporting Saudi operations against Yemen, while a few days earlier he had announced the agreements with the kingdom, for a total of almost 800 million dollars, which included the sale of precision-guided missiles and other weapons, which Trump had lightly processed in the last days of his administration, Biden promised to reconsider. Although he also made it clear that he would support the Saudis in their fight against the Houthis (Yemeni) rebels, who operate in Saudi territory with missiles and drones. Which means that Washington will continue to sell them weapons. For this reason, some forty representatives of the North American Congress demanded that the president clarify "how he will distinguish between sales of offensive and defensive weapons" in addition to other types of military support to the kingdom. Prince Mohamed is barely 35 years old and if nothing "special" happens, the Casablanca will have to deal with him for decades, so Biden knows

that he cannot take things to a point of no return either.

Khashoggi or the death of Icarus

We all know the myth and the consequences of having disobeyed the wise advice of his father who suffered Icarus, Khashoggi died of something similar, who for years served the Saud regime, directing media and writing in the great newspapers of the kingdom with "absolute freedom", without caring until the moment of his defection in September 2017, the fate of thousands of dissidents, family members and friends, inside and outside the country, who are persecuted by the services of the Ri'āsat al- Istikhbarat ' Amah Saudi intelligence. Khashoggi with his attitude had challenged the MbS, without a doubt he knew too much for the omnipresent prince to forgive such a challenge.

Barely a month ago, undaunted by the Khashoggi affair, MbS sent his henchmen to Canada, where in early February they kidnapped the young oppositionist Ahmed al - Harbi, who after entering the kingdom's embassy in Ottawa, his social networks vanished and later he himself would have reappeared in Saudi Arabia. Their comrades in exile have denounced that most of the members of the opposition organization based in Ottawa, who appeared under false names, have made their true identity known to them, putting their relatives and comrades who are still residing at risk. -giving in the Arab country. At the same time it became known that more than a hundred local opponents have already been imprisoned and their families placed under surveillance. Another militant exiled in Montreal, the blogger Omar Abdulaziz, has been pressured to return to the Kingdom, an issue that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has reported.

The same is denounced by former Saudi espionage chief Saad Aljabri, also a refugee in Canada, whose two sons have been imprisoned in Riyadh, who has excused himself from the persecution having recused him for embezzlement of public funds. In addition, Aljabri has revealed that MbS sent members of the Firqat el-Nemr to Canada to assassinate them, although they were intercepted at the border by Canadian intelligence.

The Firqat el-Nemr group already has a "rich" track record in eliminating rivals of the prince, forging accidents as in the case of Prince Mansour bin Meren, deputy governor of Asir province, who died after his helicopter crashed while fleeing to Yemen in November 2017 or the case of Meshal Saad al - Bostani, a member of the commando that killed Khashoggi, and who had managed the elimination of the Prince Mansour. Officially killed in a car accident in the capital of the kingdom, in October 2018, when he was actually detained and his death was due to poisoning. The tiger commando has also executed important personalities by inoculating them with drugs, HIV or other diseases, such as the case of the Mecca judge, Sheikh Suliman Abdul Rahman al -Thuniyan, on October 1, 2019.

Biden knows very well the entire framework of relations between the Casablanca and the House of Saud and everything that is put at risk in whether or not to balance the balance, which could end with the l'omertá pact, sealed to aboard the USS Quincy between the founder of the clan, Abdul Aziz bin Saud and President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1945, which would undoubtedly define his four-year stay in Washington.

Image Source:

<https://www.middleeasteye.net/opinion/saudi-us-biden-doctrine-mbs-new-dawn-relations>

The Mobile Cavalry Classroom of the Colombian Army

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



Thinking of improving the instruction of the personnel of the specialty, the Office of Science and Technology of the Cavalry School (ESCAB) in cooperation with the private company, designed and manufactured a "Mobile Cavalry Classroom" on a trailer, which allows it to be transported by the whole country. In this way, in addition to the personnel designated to take courses at the School's headquarters, the instruction and training can be given to the armored crews in their own units.

The external appearance of the trailer does not differ in any way from those that commonly transport merchandise on national highways, so that it would not attract attention to anyone, nor would it reveal its presence to the personnel of the narco-terrorist groups that could try to capture and destroy it.

It is appropriate to mention that in Colombia, due to the complex situation of public order, where groups outside the law often set up illegal checkpoints on the highways, ambush the roads, and indiscriminately use mines and booby traps, the Armed Forces decided

time now, make use of trucks of civilian origin, with a presence in Colombian territory. These trucks are even painted in colors other than military green. In this way, the aim is to confuse the enemy and not unnecessarily reveal the presence of the troops as they pass through national highways.

It should be clarified that attempts are made to avoid the motorized transport of personnel, unless it is strictly necessary, or it is done in armored vehicles. The normal thing is the use of air means or movement on foot, using all the procedures and tactics that guarantee the greatest possible security.

It is precisely the cavalry units that have the most organic vehicles, and the largest number of armored vehicles, so they are the ones that have the greatest mobility on national roads.

In January 2020, the Light Cavalry Brigade was activated, which began to group the "Metoro" road safety companies under its command. These companies are made up of armored and artillery trucks (Gun Trucks), 4x4 trucks and motorcycles, they

have the mission of patrolling certain segments of national roads, guaranteeing the free movement of people and goods. Vehicle models are heterogeneous. In this particular case what matters is visibility, for deterrence purposes, and to generate confidence in the population, for this reason the units are painted military green, and there are typically military vehicles in the crews, such as the REO, HMMWV (Humve), and Sandcats , among others, some of which even carry emergency lights and sirens, to be noticed.

In order to reinforce the patrolling of the roads, the cavalry units, in general, use their armored platoons to provide security on the roads of their jurisdiction, while a good part of their personnel makes presence and military control of the area, patrolling on foot rural or jungle areas where vehicles cannot access.

In all the above cases, it is observed that the personnel is dispersed depending on the operations, hence taking the specialized instruction to their workplaces is a good idea.

As already mentioned, the Cavalry School of the National Army is constantly developing basic, intermediate and advanced specialty courses, which

are a promotion requirement for cavalry personnel. It is worth noting that the presence of Brazilian instructors at ESCAB has been constant. At the time the Mobile Cavalry Classroom was built, ESCAB had Sergeant Aurenide Santos of the Brazilian Army , who provided advice to the project.

The Cavalry Mobile Classroom consists of a classroom itself, with multimedia elements, and a group of simulators for Engesa drivers . The trailer has all its furniture, air conditioning system, electrical outlets, and internet access. There you can receive practical theoretical classes, in an appropriate and comfortable environment. The crews can simulate movements through different terrains, vegetation, weather and lighting conditions, operating individually or integrating platoon or squad level units, different maneuvers can be developed to face different enemies and tactical situations.

The Mobile Cavalry Classroom is a good idea, very useful and has given good results. We congratulate its creators, and we hope that they continue to develop equipment that contributes to the development of the Public Force, and strengthen technological self-sufficiency.

Douglas Hernandez

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India, the Rohingyas in the lion's den

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



In the already irrepressible fascist drift of the current Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, particularly focused on the repression of the Islamic community in his country, close to 200 million faithful, and accompanied by other significant events such as the hardening of the situation and change of status of the always troubled Kashmir. The new Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), which aims to leave hundreds of thousands of citizens without nationality, particularly Muslims . The unprecedented strategic alliance with the Zionist monstrosity, breaking the traditional position of New Delhi, always close to the Palestinian cause and the unambiguous return to the hosts of Washington, which reached its peak during the Trump administration, to which he honored in February 2020, unleashing a colossal repression against citizens who took to the streets across the country in repudiation of the "eminent" visitor. The spiral of violence was concentrated, particularly in New Delhi, where militants of his Bharatiya party Janata Party (Indian

People's Party) or BJP and the Rastriya Swayamsevak Sangh or RSS (National Patriotic Association), a carbon copy of the Hitlerian Sturmabteilung or SA (Brown Shirts), generated, together with the police made up mostly of elements of Hindu faith, a wave of looting, murder, torture and lynching concentrated in the Muslim-majority neighborhoods in the northeast of the Indian capital, where thousands of shops and homes were destroyed, along with four mosques , in which imams were beaten and tortured. Although the number of deaths, according to official figures, reached 53 people, while another two hundred were injured, the number is extremely low, if one takes into account the violence unleashed by the nationalist mobs, to the cry of Maro Shaale mulleko (kill the Muslim bastard) and Jai Shri Ram (Glory to Lord Rama) one of the most important deities of Hinduism, who has become the rallying cry of the BJP militants, who, from rapes and torture to executions, did not refrain from doing absolutely nothing against the katwa or circumcised, the

derogatory term used to refer to Muslims in India.

A year after these events, in the looted neighborhoods, dozens of homes and premises remain closed, since their owners have preferred to flee to their villages outside of New Delhi, knowing that everything could burn down again. While the legal cases initiated by the victims against the government not only do not advance, but a campaign of intimidation continues, not only against litigants and witnesses, but also against their defenders, as is the case of Mehmood Pracha , who defends hundreds of victims and detainees, and whose study on December 24, was raided by a hundred men from the special body of the Delhi police. The lawyer who then denounced the fact as an attempt to intimidate him, and that the same happened with all those who are in some way involved with the victims of the repression, and pointed out to the Minister of the Interior of the Union, Amit Shah , since he is investigating the Minister's relationship with the promoters of violence, so Pracha received the same visits again in his

office in Nizamuddin West, (Delhi), on March 9. Among Pracha 's clients , in addition to many victims of Muslim origin, are political and human rights activists, professors and university students , accused of being terrorists, traitors and jihadists, by government spokesmen weeks before Pracha's visit. Trump, who were charged with "conspiring to cause communal disturbances to tarnish the reputation of India" under harsh anti-terrorism laws, for which they could face steep penalties.

What has not happened with the police, nor with the militants of the BJP, who have taken advantage of the disturbances to attack Muslims relentlessly, particularly the leader of the nationalists: Kapil Mishra, who, in a street speech on February 23, He called on his comrades to release the Muslim detainees "to teach them a lesson", which for many observers was the trigger for the riots.

In subsequent statements, the leader of the BJP, after denying all charges, from which he was also exonerated after police investigations, and in the face of complaints that the number of deaths in those days was actually much higher, denied knowing if there could have been more Muslim victims, closing with a forceful and "sobering" example: "Hitler died in World War II, but do we call him a victim? Just because that person died doesn't mean they were a victim. In any war or riot, more people may die on one side because more were participating in the violence."

Rohingyas , the new scapegoat

Modi is using the handful of Rohingyas, the Muslim ethnic group

that for years has been persecuted and killed by the Tatmadaw (Burmese Army), a situation that, since the coup last February 1, has worsened. With the backing of the Burmese military, which has reduced the Rohingya population from 1,200,000 to less than 400,000 in a few years, pushing them either into the sea in boats that, after months of pilgrimage, have found rest in the depths . -ties of the Andaman Sea, or to neighboring Bangladesh, where more than a million have already arrived, from where a few thousand continued to India, in a defeat of decades, although the number has increased as of 2017. This table situation: its legal irregularity , the lack of international consensus to resolve the Rohingya issue , from whom a 1982 law has taken away their Burmese nationality, after generations of living in that country, for which Modi, with the approval of the new Burmese dictatorship, has initiated an unbridled persecution against the 40,000 Rohingyas , who throughout the waves of 2008, 2012 and 2017 arrived in India, not because they were undocumented "foreigners" , but simply Muslims.

The current Indian Prime Minister has structured anti-Muslim sentiment as State policy throughout his career , and as Prime Minister (Governor) of the State of Gujart , he not only allowed, but also encouraged the 2002 massacre , in which nearly two thousand Muslims were murdered in that state, after a forged excuse and since it came to the central government of India in 2014, it has allowed itself to spread hatred and repressive escalation, blaming both the Rohingyas and the all Indian Muslims, as scapegoats holding

them responsible for the spread of the pandemic, terrorism and any other evil that Modi intends to distance himself from. With the excuse of the creation of hindu rāṣṭravāda , (Hindu status) under the rules of Hindutva or the condition of being a Hindu.

As it has done since before the national elections of 2019, which for analysts is taking place in view of the upcoming elections in the state of West Bengal, the Bharatiya Janata , together with other far -right organizations , has started a campaign for the expulsion of the Rohingyas , under the accusation of being nationalized in a spurious manner. In the elections that will take place in different phases, since April 27, the BJP has promised that if it wins it will deport the Rohingyas . Until a few weeks ago, about 500 lived in that state, of which there is currently no information.

Rohingya refugees have gone into hiding, abandoning their camps and trying to escape from India, before being rounded up and handed over to Burma, where their fate is sealed. Indian security forces detained between 300 and 500 Rohingyas in different parts of the country . In Kashmir alone, a predominantly Muslim state that borders Pakistan, in the city of Jammu, (Kashmir), there are about 5,000 Rohingyas , of whom 150 have already been detained. and sent to different prisons as a step prior to their expulsion, despite the fact that many had refugee identification issued by UNHCR (The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) so once again the Rohingyas find themselves in the mouth of the wolf

Image Source:

<https://www.indianfolk.com/rohingya-crisis-humanitarian-concern/>

The first US attack, or the continuation of a war policy?

By Emmanuel Moya (Mexico)



It is the first attack ordered by the President of the United States, Joe Biden. Last Friday, February 26, the military action was immediate, when US F-15E bombers attacked Shiite targets in Syria, presumably an area where arms smuggling is essential to supply armed groups such as: Kait'ib Hezbollah and Kait'ib Sayyid al Shuhada .

The first action of the current administration is immediate after taking power in the White House, everything was going very well with a president sensitive to the needs of Central American migrants, a stop to the violation of human rights, no arrests of unaccompanied undocumented minors , put an end to the construction of the border wall with Mexico, and other signs about benefiting minorities. But what happened suddenly, a bombing or reactivation of a war, this issue will be a questioned point, as the fact of reviving world terrorism again by the United States.

This bombing of targets in Syria, on the opposite side of Damascus, comes amid uncertainty about the possibility of rapprochement between Washington and Tehran so that they rejoin the nuclear agreement in 2015. The message from the Americans is to give a signal of that President Biden has a strong hand in the face of any disorder of the contrary and military type that puts the allies in the region at risk, given the

alleged support of the rebels by the government of Iran.

For its part, the Russian government, which is an ally of Syrian President Bashar al - Assad , asked that the territory of Syria be respected in the face of attacks by its eternal North American rival, and although it has not intervened, the mere fact of that it manifests itself, because one of the many cold wars would be starting again, to put it that way, although here there are real bombings and confrontations.

The justification for the bombing was clear from the US side, they will not tolerate any military action in Syria supported by Iran, as this was in response to recent attacks on US and international coalition personnel in Iraq, on the past fact February 15 this year, when near the city of Irbil in the Kurdish-ruled semi-autonomous region of Iraq, an American was wounded, and a foreign contractor was killed. Tension is high and Moscow condemned the attack, arguing that Syria's sovereignty be respected, while Russian officials stated that "it is obvious that the priorities of the new US administration do not include peace in Syrian territory and the war against terrorism ". It should be noted that Russia is the only country authorized to intervene militarily in Syrian affairs at Assad's request that Russia collaborate with them in the fight against terrorism such as that of Isis.

Image Source:

<https://dialogochino.net/en/agriculture-en/trump's-trade-war-has-promoted-soybean-in-South-America-may-biden-change-that/>

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Syria, ten years of hate

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Exactly ten years after the war against Syria began, raised within the framework of the operation known as the Arab Spring, which aimed exclusively at overthrowing the governments of Colonel Mohammed Gaddafi in Libya and that of President Bashar al-Assad in Syria, the the only two Muslim nations, along with Iran, not subservient to Washington.

The operational forces that planned the actions, against Tripoli and Damascus, without even weighing up the possibility that historical allies such as the governments of Tunisia, Egypt and Yemen, which to the sound of the demonstrations and palace treachery would collapse, deepening the contradictions of the regimes, which led to dictatorships, with democratic facades (Egypt and Tunisia) and apocalyptic wars like the one that Saudi Arabia, along with a long list of henchmen, has been carrying out in Yemen since 2015.

Ten years after the Arab Spring, operations are bogged down: in Libya, after literally demolishing the country, not only militarily and economically, but also compromising its integrity as a nation, having generated chaos of which there are many possibilities that in order to conclude it, the same forces that originated it, the United States and the European Union, will have to balkanize that nation, which in a recent agreement is trying to reach elections next December as if nothing had happened, a true eternity for a reality, as changeable as the desert (See: Libya or the snake that bites its own tail.)

On the other hand, in Syria, the imperial forces that on March 15, 2011, assumed that entering Syria and overthrowing President al-Assad was going to be as simple as with Colonel Gaddafi, the refusal of Russia and China to repeat The mistake of approving the United Nations Resolution 1973, gave the Syrian government enough air to endure the first years of war and

after consolidating the alliance with Russia, Iran and the Lebanese Hezbollah made Damascus dream of a definitive victory, to which day after day continues to approach.

The agreement between Moscow and Ankara of March 5, 2020, prevented Damascus from stopping the assault on the city of Idlib, which caused a freeze in the actions that were taking place in what is considered to be the last active front of the war. And it allowed Turkey to increase its military presence in Idlib province, ensuring the appeasement of all of northwestern Syria.

Although with the innumerable number of participants and interests that are still at stake in this war, the possibility of new escalations of war is always latent, since the lack of definition of certain points of the agreement means that the ceasefire is being permanently violated . .

Despite the fact that the March 2020 agreement obliges both parties to eliminate terrorist gangs from the area; "rebel" brigades that

one day present themselves as part of the Free Syrian Army and the next as a khatiba of the Hayat Tahrir al - Sham (Organization for the Liberation of the Levant) HTS or better known as al - Nusra front , a former al-Qaeda membership, allows pro-American forces to act, together with the actions of the Zionist entity, perhaps the most interested in Syria not finding peace.

The aim of Vladimir Putin's government is that Damascus regain power in that province, urged by the US military presence, which with the excuse of giving protection to the local population and fundamentally to its allies, the Kurds of the People's Protection Units (YPG), an armed group opposed to both President al-Assad and Turkey's Tayyip Erdogan . The YPG, throughout these years of war, has generated a strong alliance with the United States, which is why it serves as an excuse for Washington to continue there in defense of its allies, and despite the fact that during the Trump administration , on repeated occasions, the withdrawal of US troops from Syria was mentioned, it has never been carried out, given the important geo -strategic interests that it represents for Washington, keeping a foot in the Syrian north where most of the resources are located natives of the country and its long alliance with Iran.

On the other hand, Ankara represents a lethal threat to the Syrian Kurds, whose brothers in Turkey, for more than 37 years, at a cost of more than 50,000 lives, have been waging an independent war , so winning in it, it means for Erdogan , one of his biggest political targets.

How far from the end?

The question is almost incontestable , although the Syrian

reality, since the alliance with Moscow and Tehran was forged, the war took other paths, and although total victory may still be far away, there is no doubt that without the presence of President al-Assad, nothing is possible.

After having remained at the forefront of his people throughout the course of the war, in which moments were lived whose end seemed just around the corner, such as the days of August 2013, when after a false flag attack With chemical weapons, more than two thousand civilians died in the Damascene neighborhood of al-Ghutta , for which then President Barak Obama threatened to openly bomb the entire country, forcing the open intervention of President Putin, to warn that he would take the war to a level almost of direct confrontation between Moscow and Washington, which forced Obama to take a very inelegant and historic step back.

Since then, President al-Assad has been able to overcome, together with his people and the Syrian Arab Army (SAA), the most pressing moments of the war, when his enemies, perhaps the most powerful governments in the world, Washington, London and Paris, continued to supply weapons and intelligence to the hundreds of thousands of terrorists, recruited and paid by Saudi Arabia and Qatar, in all the latrines of the Islamic world, from Nigeria to the Philippines, who have made cruelty a hallmark, humiliated all the precepts of the Koran, and abiding by the best techniques of torture and extermination, coming from the laboratories of the Pentagon, the CIA and the Mossad , also turned against him. The mujahideen who operated in Paris, London and Barcelona, among many other Western cities, had also been forged in the Syrian war.

For ten years, on a daily basis, the Syrian people were martyred for

not abiding by the directives, neither of the great powers, nor of the big banks, which is practically the same thing. The United Nations has always intervened against Damascus, holding it responsible for all existing actions against humanity, while looking to the side in the face of the aberrations perpetrated by the West and its mandates. He did not even dare to continue counting the dead, which he interrupted five years ago when the figure, by the way, very untrue, had exceeded 400,000, while there are some six million refugees in different neighboring countries, and Europeans, and some 10 million internally displaced persons.

Damascus controls more than seventy percent of the country and its main cities, apart from the fact that al-Qaeda and Daesh very frequently continue to carry out bloody attacks , fundamentally against the civilian population.

On the other hand, the ten years of war, added to economic sanctions and blockades, have also devastated the country's economy, still unable to access the natural resources of the north of the country (oil and gas) and reorganize agricultural production, fundamentally the wheat Its infrastructure , almost sixty percent destroyed, is being built again, although for the reconstruction of the country the expenses will have to be extraordinary and neither the United States nor Europe should be expected, which continue to bet on the economic crisis to collapse the government of Bashar al-Assad, generating concerns in the Syrian people, who, a decade after that attempt, with thousands of deaths, millions of refugees and displaced people, seem not to have been aware of it, much less given up, despite ten years of hatred.

Image Source:

<https://geopolitica2012.wordpress.com/2018/04/27/the-attacks-on-syria-do-not-affect-the-geopolitics-of-the-war/>

Colombia-Ecuador borders: technological solutions for their control

By Miguel Angel Rodriguez Diaz (Colombia)



Introduction:

As a result of the migratory crisis that is presented, the large number of informal steps and the presence of organized crime on the border between the neighboring country of Ecuador and Colombia, in this context, the objective of this document is to analyze new ways of **approaching the control of a border**, in response to three basic needs:

- **Contribute to raising the levels of civil security**, exercising control over international transit. In this sense, borders constitute one of the main areas of work to combat threats such as: drug trafficking, organized crime, trafficking and exploitation of human beings or terrorism.
- **Improve national competitiveness**, facilitating the legal international traffic of people and goods. Borders channel the flows of people and goods that enter and leave the country, consume resources from both administrations and the private sector, and cause direct and indirect costs for passengers, goods in transit and, ultimately, for society. .
- **Integrate the development of border security with the rest of the lines of national action**, in particular with those of development of internal security, socioeconomic progress and international relations. In this sense, a border is a regulatory tool that fulfills a need and provides a basic service to society, as follows:
 - **It serves as an element to promote the security of civil society**; by preventing the entry or exit of people, merchandise or capital that violate national legislation. Ultimately, it contributes to protecting the physical, moral and economic integrity of citizens and companies, the health of plants and animals, the protected national heritage, etc.
 - **It allows a registry of people, goods and capital that enter and leave the country lawfully, and facilitates their subsequent management by other administrations.**
 - **It allows obtaining economic resources**, serving both to adapt the tax burden of incoming goods and to seek a balanced framework of competition in the internal market. Border control actions are all the more necessary the greater the socio-economic difference and the less interrelationship between the administrations on both sides of the border. Surveillance and control cannot be improvised, but rather, on the contrary:
 - **Surveillance and control must be regulated**; there is no room for action when the occasion arises. Another thing is the dimensioning of the measures that must be adjusted to the normality or exceptionality of the circumstance to be treated (a pandemic, a social revolt on the other side of the border).

- Surveillance and control must be permanent, not occasional: This does not mean that they must be exercised over time in the same place, but rather that they must be fixed or mobile, depending on the variable circumstance contemplated.

- Surveillance and control must follow rationalized planning; In other words, they are established as a result of the information obtained from the different supply sources established for this purpose. The efficiency of the results obtained will depend to a large degree on the previous information systems contemplated for the individual.

- The surveillance and control of the border cannot be understood as the task of only one of the parties in question, but rather as a harmonized action based on the cooperation and mutual assistance of neighboring States; This is due both to reasons of economy of efforts, as well as to the logical and profitable division of a common task undertaken, for the benefit of common interests of protection and defense.

- Surveillance and control cannot be considered as homonymous actions in the entire international divide, but different and diversified in relation to the specific reality dealt with. Because they depend on the degree and nature of the particular border crossing. This suggests the criterion of establishing management and treatment levels at the different points of the border where control is needed; In this order, surveillance and control measures must be discriminated based on their objective. Consequently, not all points of the divide will be subject to the same measures. These are defined in a differentiated manner, based on various criteria associated with the specific conditions of each place. The development of border control actions requires the investment of enormous resources, both from administrations and the private sector, causing a direct and indirect cost to passengers and goods in transit and, ultimately, to society. Thus, the surveillance and control of the border require the careful adoption of measures of a different nature:

- Regulatory measures. Surveillance and control must be carried out in accordance with perfectly regulated provisions, with no room for discretion. In turn, the applicable regulations must be adopted both nationally, by the State itself, and in an agreed manner with the other neighboring State, through the international instruments contemplated for this purpose.

- Organic measures. Surveillance and control functions require a properly structured organization that allows their application in space and time, depending on the range of the border crossing in which they are going to be carried out.

- Human resource measures. It is evident that there is no room for the exercise of surveillance and control actions on the border without the availability of adequately trained groups, specifically selected and prepared for the task to be carried out.

- Coordination measures between institutions involved in the matter. As can be concluded from the above remarks, it is difficult to achieve a single organization and a single command for the surveillance and control of the border, given the diversity of institutions that may be involved in it, each of them, in its own way, time, dependent on its own instance, and differentiated from the rest of the participants. Nothing more necessary, therefore, than the approach of a coordination between the different organizations, which, given the importance of the interests at stake, ensure a concurrent action in better use and economy of the means used.

- Technical and instrumental measures. **Finally, nothing would be achieved if the budgets were not accompanied by the availability of material resources and the reality of the moment. These resources are measurable in terms of means, instruments, techniques and the provision of services that represent advances in technology. The application of these advances by certain States constitutes the greatest of the messages that must be imparted.**

Taking into account the doctrinal concepts on borders, in a first approximation to the problem of the border of Ecuador and Colombia, three main types of border can be identified, each one with common and specific problems and action requirements:

- Land borders: From the point of view of its control, three sub-zones are usually identified in a land border: - The border line, the line, imaginary or delimited by some type of physical element (natural or not), which establishes the sovereignty limit. - The extreme border zone, the area in immediate proximity to the border line and giving access to it. - The strip or border zone, the area in which the dynamics of the territory in its different aspects (security, economy, transport, etc.) is strongly influenced by proximity to the border.

- Maritime borders, which represent the limit to the sovereignty of a State in the sea. Depending on the aspect analyzed (safety, fishing, rescue, etc.) these liability limits vary and are regulated in each case by international treaties. In general, three sub-areas are identified: - Territorial Waters, which designate the area adjacent to the coast under the complete sovereignty of a country and has a maximum extension of 12 miles. - Exclusive Economic Zone, which designates the area over which a country has special rights and has a maximum extension of 200 miles from the coast. - International Waters, which designates the area of the sea over which no State has jurisdiction. 6 With regard to the coastal land strip, a division by zones equivalent to that defined in the previous point could be established for the extreme border zone and the border strip or zone

- **Air borders**, represented by the limit of the air space located above the territory and national waters.

SECURITY REQUIRES ACTION AT BORDERS

Development requires security and security requires development. Security provides trust, and trust attracts investment, prevents the outflow of wealth, and retains talented people. To respond to the demand for security, it is necessary to develop a specific action program that includes: security and development, national action and international coordination, threats, strategies and resources, etc. All actions add up to the goal of developing safety, but a single one, poorly managed, can nullify the rest of the efforts. *In this context, borders are often a reflection of the best and the worst of each country, especially in terms of development and security. Borders channel part of the legal resources that contribute to the progress of a nation, but also illegal resources that fuel insecurity. Therefore, a secure border represents an opportunity to act to weaken threats, contributing substantially to the development of wealth, security and internal and regional stability.*

In this macro-scenario, action at the borders represents the opportunity to:

- **Weaken criminal organizations**, hindering their illicit traffic and contributing, necessarily jointly with other actions, to an improvement in internal and regional civil security. In Colombia there is the "Hércules" Task Force on the Tumaco sector, the "Pegaso" Task Force from Ricaurte to the west and the Cavalry Group No. 3 "Cabal" in Ipiales on the border line with the international limit Rumichaca bridge and Carchi Province (Ecuador)

- **Encourage trade and tourism**, allowing national companies access to the international market under advantageous conditions and, therefore, attracting progress and development. *The design of an action plan for border security and control must be the axis on which any government initiative must turn, it must define the medium-term strategic objectives and the coordination measures with the actions in other areas of security and national and international politics.* As well as developing the model of regulatory, organizational and technical solutions that are planned to be implemented. In the definition of strategic objectives, governments have at their disposal three main strategies or work alternatives:

- **Develop a security and border control solution** with the ability to monitor international traffic. That is, capable of knowing the situation at regular and irregular crossings and capable of carrying out specific actions on any of the illegal entries that are detected. This strategy is called monitoring.

- **Develop a solution with the ability to limit illegal** international flows, capable of detecting and intercepting a significant percentage of illegal crossings. With this, together with other police, judicial and penitentiary measures and collaboration at the regional and international levels, the aim is to discourage illicit activities on the border by reducing the benefits generated and increasing the risk for the organizations that carry them out. This strategy is called limiting.

- **Exercising control of a border by "waterproofing" it**, detecting and intercepting most of the irregular crossing attempts and preventing the use of the border for illicit trafficking. This strategy is called control. Each of these alternatives has an implication in the resident population, in the use of public and private resources, in the development of internal security, in other national policies and in international relations.

Now that we are clear about the doctrine on borders, their problems and their ways of approaching security and their development, below we present some recommendations for National Security and Defense that, accompanied by the implementation of state-of-the-art technology, could allow the two states (Colombia-Ecuador) exercise greater control over their border and thus neutralize agents that generate instability and exercise sovereignty to "reduce" or **neutralize common threats such** as:

- ✓ Drug trafficking with all its production and trade links.
- ✓ Trafficking in persons "Coyoteros".³⁹ Informal steps between Carchi and Nariño.
- ✓ Identification of 63 non-formal crossings throughout the border.
- ✓ Illegal smuggling of merchandise, liquor, fuel, among others
- ✓ Illegal smuggling of migrants from Venezuela to Ecuador
- ✓ Presence and border crossing of the **GAO** (Organized Armed Groups)
- ✓ Transnational crime (money laundering, kidnapping, arms trafficking, etc.)
- ✓ Paramilitary groups that continue to defend the interests of drug traffickers.
- ✓ Dissident groups of the FARC, now criminal groups linked to drug trafficking.
- ✓ Colombian drug traffickers allied with Mexican cartels.

Knowing the common threats on the border between Ecuador and Colombia on a line of 586 kilometers and specifically on the sector of the Province of Carchi, municipality of Tulcán, the two states could advance efforts to consolidate the supply of state-of-the-art technology aimed at contributing to the Military, Police and Immigration authorities of Ecuador and Colombia to the protection and control of their border over the Province of Carchi and its international line with Colombia as follows:

- a) The implementation of means of coordination of the operational force, through the **creation of a network of command and control centers, which act at different levels (national, regional and**

local) and which would allow: - Presenting the situation in a given border area, showing the various information collected from surveillance and control media, whether owned or not. - Support the analysis of the different sources of information to obtain intelligence. - Plan and follow the deployments and operations of own reaction means. - Coordinate, cooperate and help other organizations (national, state or local) that act in the area. - Channel tactical, operational and strategic cooperation with other surrounding countries.

- b) b. **The provision of means of observation, tactical communications, mobility, protection**, etc. immediate reaction units, training them for their functions.
- c) c. **The development of infrastructures and means of control at the crossing points**, to deal with the traffic of people and merchandise in its different stages: document verification, bearer-document assignment, authorization and registration of internment, inspection and registration, etc.
- d) d. **The development of means of containment**, when necessary, and surveillance in the areas between the crossing points, which allow obtaining permanent or semi-permanent knowledge of the evolution of the situations that affect the border line, the surrounding area and the border region. . The improvement of the response capacity must be carried out taking into account the realities of the area where it is intended to act, adapting the means used to the magnitude of the threats. Thus, the emphasis of this model rests on the idea of coordination: coordination between governments, coordination between the institutions of different countries, coordination between the agencies of the same country and coordination between the units of each agency; as well as in a multidimensional performance.

ARCHITECTURAL MODEL FOR BORDER ACTION

The instrumental and infrastructural means are the tools that support the actions of the different agents involved in the border, enabling them to fulfill their responsibilities effectively and efficiently. These means should not be understood as an objective in the development of the border control strategy, but as a consequence of the rest of the measures at the regulatory, procedural, organizational, etc. levels.

Border surveillance system to protect the country's borders against intruders trying to commit illegal or criminal activities, as well as the protection of strategic infrastructures such as oil platforms or pipelines. A Border Surveillance System is a sophisticated system that provides command and control capabilities and integrates the latest technological innovations in radars, electro-optical systems, buried sensors, as well as other sensors and communications. The border surveillance system consists of one or multiple Command and Control Centers (CMC) and a set of sensor stations (ES) forming a hierarchical architecture. These stations are deployed throughout the surveillance zone and can be either fixed stations or mobile stations. Integrated border surveillance systems specialize in:

- Detection of threats and intruders.
- Coordination of the interception units.
- Operation 24h/365d (day and night). Therefore, they are the ideal solution to: • Protect borders against: - Terrorism / Piracy. - Illegal immigration. - Drug trafficking / smuggling - Illegal fishing. • Guarantee safe marine traffic in national waters, coasts and ports. • Protect strategic installations (especially oil platforms)

The infrastructure must have data and voice communication networks with the aim of integrating the various agencies involved and the dissemination of information relevant to the functions and attributions of each component of the system in a continuous and uninterrupted manner for a fixed position or in movement. . This technology uses direct links between ground and space stations.

• **The means of command and control**, to support the decision processes, which provide the ability to: - Present the information available on the scene in a way that is useful to support decision making. - Plan actions on the border based on the decisions taken. - Coordinate the agents involved in the scene. - Direct the operations that occur on the scene. - Follow, without taking control, the operations that take place on the scene.

The development of **command and control centers** depends on different technologies: - Information systems, which support data management. - Geographic Information Management Systems (GIS), which allow the information available on the scene to be associated with cartography. - Incident dispatch systems, which allow a structured treatment of incidents from their start to their closure. - Integrated communications management systems, which allow interaction with the different participating agents. - Extended presentation systems, for the integrated presentation of the general and detailed situation of the scene.

• **Means of Analysis, to support knowledge processes**, which provide the ability to: - Link and collect data on the scene from available sources, own or external. - Enrich the existing information about the scene, by combining the data that exists about an event or establishing relationships in different sources. - The ability to identify risks or threats, automatically or semi-automatically analyzing the information available on the scene.

• **The development of analysis centers associated with the command and control centers**, to which it provides service and depends on technologies such as: - SOA and NEC interfaces and architectures. - Databases and their management systems. - Data networks and computer systems, which allow the processing

of information. - Advanced algorithms for data processing (data mining , pattern detection on voice or images, etc.).

- **Media and information systems**

Complex network of integrated sensors that provide information in real time, allowing early detection.

Use of drones

Unmanned aircraft, increasingly essential, command and control systems and information security, radars, equipment of various kinds, optical and electro-optical sensors and many other devices are essential for border control.

The use of state-of-the-art drones such as the "ghosts of the desert", a name by which some know unmanned aircraft capable of locating people and vehicles from a height of 6,000 meters. (Used on the USA-Mexico border)

The patrols, thermal binoculars : (to detect the heat of moving objects), as well as mobile surveillance systems". The latter, installed in the patrols, allow the border guard to automatically receive the images taken by cameras and radars.

Stationary watchtowers between 12 and 36 meters high , equipped with infrared radars and optical sensors. Very useful for their observation, they can be installed in critical and clear points of the border, they can make their reports to the Command, Control, Communications and Computing Centers (C-4) so that decisions are made from there and there can be a immediate reaction of the authorities that must have means of transport available (Helicopters-boats for rivers-Vehicles-among other means of transport, and in this way neutralize intruders, "Coyoters", GAOs, Contraband, illegal migration, etc. that move through 63 illegal steps along the entire border **Source** : Ecuador Presidency .

High resolution cameras, facial recognition and detection.

As we can see, there is a wide variety of technological tools that are used in various parts of the world for border control and that can be implemented and complemented with current provisions. (Detectors-Scanner-Sowfares-statistics of events and others among others.) This as part of the Active and Passive measures for border control.

Conclusions

- Nothing would be achieved if the budgets were not accompanied by the availability of material resources and the reality of the moment. These resources are measurable in terms of means, instruments, techniques and the provision of services that represent advances in technology. The application of these advances by certain States constitutes the greatest of the messages that must be imparted.
- The instrumental and infrastructural means are the tools that support the actions of the different agents involved in the border, enabling them to fulfill their responsibilities effectively and efficiently. These means should not be understood as an objective in the development of the border control strategy, but as a consequence of the rest of the measures at the regulatory, procedural, organizational, etc. levels.
- The design of an action plan for border security and control must be the axis on which any government initiative must turn, it must define the medium-term strategic objectives and the coordination measures with the actions in other areas of security and national and international politics
- borders are usually a reflection of the best and the worst of each country, especially in the aspects of development and security. Borders channel part of the legal resources that contribute to the progress of a nation, but also illegal resources that fuel insecurity. Therefore, a secure border represents an opportunity to act to weaken threats, contributing substantially to the development of wealth, security and internal and regional stability.
- Development requires security and security requires development. Security provides trust, and trust attracts investment, prevents the outflow of wealth, and retains talented people. In order to respond to the demand for security, it is necessary to develop a specific action program that includes: security and development, national action and international coordination, threats, strategies and resources,

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World Anti-Terrorist Forces

Audentes Fortuna Iuvat



Plurinational State of Bolivia

Bolivian Army

The Armed Forces of the Plurinational State of Bolivia

They are the set of military institutions in charge of the national defense of Bolivia and that are constituted by the Command in Chief, the Bolivian Army, the Bolivian Air Force and the Bolivian Navy. These institutions depend on the Ministry of Defense of this country.

Additionally, in addition to the three forces already mentioned, the National Police of Bolivia, although dependent on the government ministry in times of peace, is part of the reserves of the Armed Forces according to the Organic Law of the Armed Forces of this nation, together with other reserve bodies such as the SAR-FAB emergency and rescue units.

The Armed Forces have the fundamental mission:

Defend and preserve:

- National Independence.
- The security and stability of the Plurinational State of Bolivia.
- National honor and sovereignty.

Ensure the rule of the political Constitution of the State.

Guarantee the stability of the legally constituted government.

Cooperate in the comprehensive development of the country.

Ensure the sovereignty of the country, both in the military, political and economic spheres.

Strengthen and unify the Bolivian people.

Bolivian Army

Motto: "Army of Bolivia, forger of the homeland."

The Bolivian army has the following specific mission:

- Defend the sovereignty and integrity of the national territory.
- Guarantee land security and assist in the maintenance of public order, in accordance with the Directives of the Command in Chief.
- It must participate in the communication of the national territory through the construction and opening of roads, highways and other routes.

- It is also responsible for occupying, protecting and supporting the development of national borders and protecting the vital areas and centers of the country.
- As a member of the Armed Forces, it carries out specific missions with the support of the Bolivian Air Force or Navy.
- Through the Military Geographic Institute, it is in charge of drawing up and editing the geographical and political maps of the national territory.
- Recently, the protection of production sources and legally constituted services, as well as natural resources and ecological preservation within the national territory, has been added to its responsibilities.

Foreign Missions

Bolivia actively participates in several UN peacekeeping missions.



Requirements for missions abroad

- Previously military. Age between 18 and 22 years.
- Be a volunteer and loyal to the Homeland, to the Armed Forces, and especially to the Bolivian Army.
- Be absolutely disciplined with the military, national and international hierarchy.
- Have outstanding moral, intellectual and professional values.
- Have common sense and discretion.
- Maintain a high level of military behavior and respect for the laws and customs of the host country.
- Be able to stay away from the family in a hostile environment, for a period of 6 months, a time that may be reduced or increased in the mission area, according to the needs of the United Nations.
- Respect the culture and customs of UN members, as well as the local population.
- Maintain excellent physical condition.
- Regarding health, it is a requirement not to have contracted diseases such as hepatitis, tuberculosis, malaria, yellow fever and not to show signs of fractures or traces of surgical interventions that could cause any impediment in the fulfillment of the mission.
- Submit a confidential report from their commanders, directors, chiefs or other authority.

Military service

Compulsory military service is provided by men between 17 and 22 years of age, and lasts one year. The Political Constitution of the State establishes in Article 213, that the subjects called to provide military service are all Bolivians in a compulsory manner. It should be noted that the Pre-Military service can also be carried out, which

is intended for young people (men and women) between 16 and 18 years of age in the regular school stage during their school vacations and every Saturday during classes.

According to Article 14, paragraph VI, foreigners are also required to fulfill the duties established by the Constitution. By providing military service, foreigners can benefit from the computation of years to acquire Bolivian nationality. According to Article 142, there are 3 years to acquire Bolivian nationality and in case of military service in Bolivia, said term will be reduced to 2 years.

Although the Constitution establishes that all Bolivians must perform military service, it must be interpreted openly for both men and women, the mandatory nature only falls on men. Currently, according to Law No. 954 of June 9, 2017, the one-year military service was extended to also accept women -on a voluntary basis-, aged between 18 and 22 years old.



Organization of the Bolivian Army

Army General Command

Units directly dependent on the CGE

- BI-201 RI 1 Colorados, La Paz, (Protocol Unit)
- Excellency Security Unit)
- Armored Cavalry Regiment 1, Calama, Patacamaya
- GRM-221 G.Rec.Mec ., TARAPACA, El Alto
- GC-224 C.Rec.Mec ., INGAVI, La Paz
- RAA-236 GRAL.B. B. RIOJA, Viacha , R. air defense artillery
- BATCOM- 251, VIDAURRE, La Paz, bat. communications
- Bat. transportation no1

Special forces command

- Infantry Regiment 1 «Germán Bush», Challapata
- Infantry Regiment 18 "Victoria", Cochabamba
- Infantry Regiment 12 «Manchego», Montero
- Infantry Regiment 16 «Jordán», Riberalta
- Infantry Regiment 24 «Méndez Arcos», Challapata, ranger
- Bolivian Condor School, Sanandita

Army Aviation Command

- Cia . of aviation 291, La Paz
- Cia . of aviation 292, Santa Cruz

Military Region No. 1 (La Paz)

- BATLOG-1, Oruro, logistics battalion
- Cia . aviation 291, La Paz
- BE-296 CNL.R. C. ZABALEGUI, Ulla Ulla, ecological bat.
- BE-297 Ecological battery
- BMP-271 SAAVEDRA, La Paz, military police bat
- Military hospital no.1 CNT.ORIHUELA, La Paz
- Military educational unit of the army CNL.G.VILLAROEL , La Paz
- Armored Vehicle School, Patacamaya
- Tarapaca Armored Cavalry Regiment 2Blindados (Corocoro)
- Riding school, La Paz
- GRAL.Z.ANAYA Intelligence School , La Paz
- Military School of Engineering MCAL.Sucre , La Paz
- Communications School, La Paz
- military police school
- Military music school TCNL.A.PATINO , Viacha
- Army First Division, Viacha
- Army Engineering Regiment Cap. Felipe Ochoa "MAINTENANCE CENTER" Senkata , El Alto.



Military Region No. 2 (Oruro)

- Special Forces Regiment 24 « Méndes Arcos» (Mountain Slayers), Challapata
- Artillery Regiment 1 «Camacho»
- Cavalry Regiment 8 «Braun» (cavalry-military police)
- Engineering Battalion VII "Sajama"
- Infantry Regiment 25 «Tocopilla»
- ADA-202 air defense artillery group, Oruro, reserve
- Mountaineering School, Curahuara de Carangas
- Second Army Division, Oruro
- Tenth Army Division, Tupiza

Military Region No. 3 (Potosí)

- Infantry Regiment 3 «Pérez» (Potosí).
- Infantry Regiment 4 «Loa» (Uyuni)

Military Region No. 4 (Cochabamba)

- Central Arsenal, Cochabamba

- Transport Battalion 3, Cochabamba
- Military Hospital No. 2, Cochabamba
- BMP-272, General E. Arce, Cotapachi , military police bat
- School of Command and General Staff «Mariscal Andrés de Santa Cruz», Cochabamba
- Army Sergeants Military School. Cochabamba
- Training school for non-commissioned officers and sergeants GUIDO PRADEL V., Cochabamba
- Artillery School, Cochabamba
- Weapons Application School MCAL.BALLIVAN, Cochabamba
- Special Troops Training Center (CITE), Cochabamba
- Jungle Operations Training Center – II (CIOS II), Chapare
- 7th Army Division, Cochabamba
- Liceo Militar « Lieutenant Edmundo Andrade», Sucre (La Glorieta), Chuquisaca.



Military Region No. 5 (Beni)

- Infantry Regiment 16 «Jordán», Riberalta, Special Forces
- 6th Army Division
- 9th Army Division (Reserve)

Military Region No. 6 (Santa Cruz)

- RC-1 Avaroa , Camiri- Chorety .
- RI 12 MANCHEGO, Montero, (Ranger)
- REG.ESC.PM 2 Lt. R. AMEZAGA , Santa Cruz, Reg. Military Police
- BE 298 Bat . Ecological
- BLOG-3 Logistics Battalion
- 292 Cia . aviation, Santa Cruz
- Fourth Division of the Army, Camiri.
- Infantry Regiment 6 «Campos», Boyuive .
- 5th Army Division, Robore.
- Eighth Division of the Army, Santa Cruz.

Armament of the Bolivian Army



Armored

54 SK-105 Kurassier tank destroyers
12 M9 Half-Track Personnel Carrier
24 EE-9 Cascavel armored vehicle
50 M113 Armored Personnel Carrier
24 EE-11 Urutu armored personnel carrier
10 V-100 Commando Amphibious Vehicle
50 HMMWV Multipurpose High Mobility Vehicle
02 Kojak Multipurpose High Mobility Vehicle
50 Tiuna Multipurpose High Mobility Vehicle
41 ZFB-05 New Star Multipurpose High Mobility Armored Vehicle
05 Vehicle Recovery M-578
06 Saurer 4K-7FA armored personnel carrier

Field artillery

36 122 mm Howitzer Type 54
20 105mm Howitzer M101
36 75mm Howitzer M116
100 60mm Mortar M224
250 81mm Mortar M29
25 107mm Mortar M30
18 Type 65 37mm Anti-Aircraft Gun
18 Type-66 152mm Howitzer

Anti-tank systems

106mm M40 recoilless gun
82mm Type 65/78 recoilless gun
66mm M72 LAW anti-tank rocket launcher
40mm RPG-7 anti-tank rocket launcher
HJ-8 anti-tank missile

Anti-aircraft systems

MANPADS HN-5

Infantry / Special Forces Weapons

FN GP-35 Pistol 9mm
Glock 17 Pistol 9mm
Taurus PT11 Pistol 9mm
Uzi 9mm Submachine Gun
FMK-3 Submachine gun 9mm
Scorpion 9mm Submachine Gun
FN FAL Assault rifle 7.62mm
IMI Galil Assault Rifle 5.56mm
M16 Assault rifle 5.56 mm (M16A1 and M16A2).
Type 56 Assault Rifle 7.62mm
AUG 5.56mm Assault Rifle
SA80 Assault Rifle 5.56mm
M4 Assault Rifle 5.56mm
MAG Machine Gun 7.62mm
M60 Machine Gun 7.62mm
RPD Machine Gun 7.62mm
M1919 Machine Gun 7.62mm
M2 Heavy Machine Gun 12.7mm
Type 80 Heavy Machine Gun 12.7mm (CS/LM3).
Mauser 86 SR Sniper Rifle 7.62mm
Steyr SSG 69 Sniper Rifle 7.62mm
Dragunov SVD Sniper Rifle 7.62mm
Steyr HS.50 7.62mm Sniper Rifle
Steyr SSG 04 Sniper Rifle 7.62mm





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