

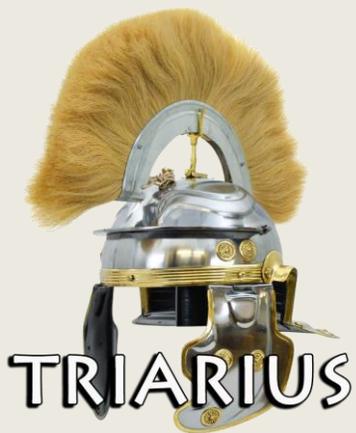
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This newsletter has a Spanish version.

Editorial

In the first article of this edition, our friend Guadi Calvo takes us to Niger , to learn about the complex situation that exists there. The number of variables and problems that intersect in that place, and the geopolitical and human implications of its drama, is impressive.

We then go on to enjoy a witty analysis related to President Biden's rude and laughable remark, accusing Putin of being a "murderer", when the occupants of the White House have many deaths to their credit.

In the third moment of this issue, Guadi takes us to Burma, to take another look at the horrible situation of the Rohingyas , and once again we are left with a bitter taste knowing the suffering of these people.

End this tour with a note about the anti-tank missiles of the Colombian Army.

The opportunity is propitious to wish our readers good health and prosperity, in the midst of the difficulties caused by the pandemic.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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TRIARIUS

What would you do if the telephone networks stop working? Do you have any action plan for that eventuality? What will your family do if they are separated by being cut off? What should they do? Where should they go? If you have never asked yourself these questions, take them seriously, an event is possible that will cause the collapse of fixed and mobile telephone networks, generating immediate confusion, concern, and possibly chaos. Get ready! When you finish reading this magazine, take a pen and paper and prepare your action plan for this scenario.

On the cover, ***Sudanese Soldier***. In this edition, we profile the Sudanese Armed Forces. See more information at the end of the magazine.

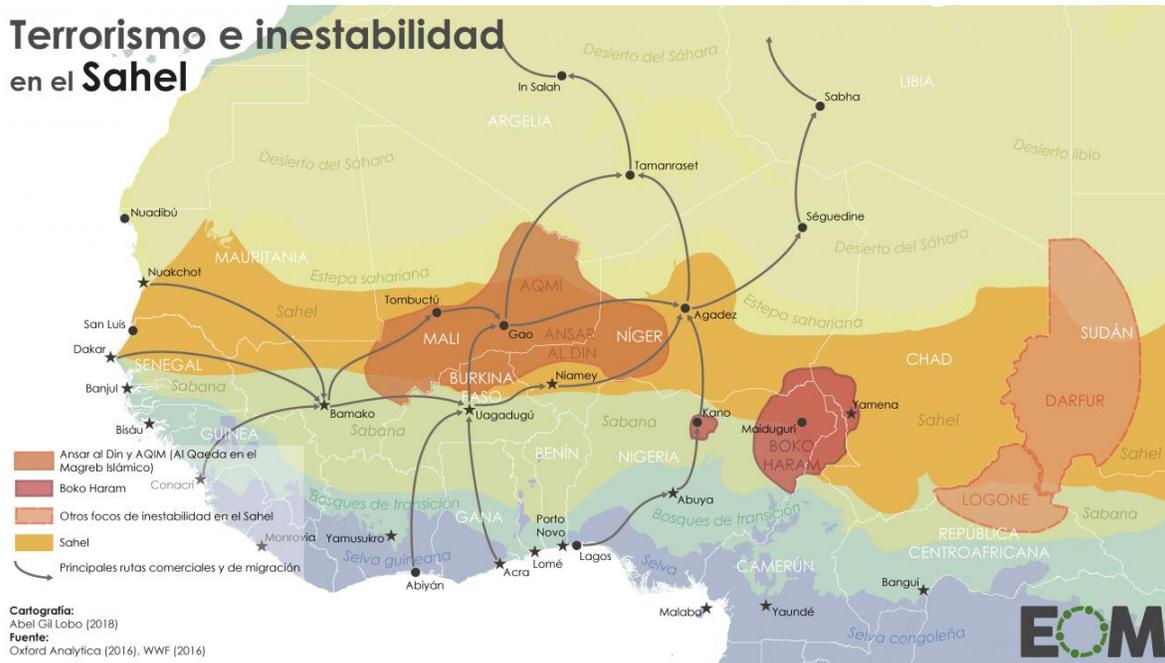
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Very special thanks to the international analysts who have sent us their articles for this issue free of charge.

Niger, fire and hypocrisy

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

Terrorismo e inestabilidad en el Sahel



Thematic map of The World Order.

Last Monday the 15th, four vehicles returning from the weekly fair, which takes place in the village of Bani- Bangou , the largest in the Tillabéry region , in the southwest of Niger, near the border with Mali and Burkina Faso, were intercepted. by members of a khatiba , of which it is not yet known whether it belongs to the Jamaat al - Nasr Islam wa al - muminin (Group for the victory of Islam and the faithful), the al-Qaeda branch in the Sahel or the State Islamic of the great Sahara, (Daesh) when they returned to the towns of Chinégodar and Darey-Daye .

Of the more than a hundred civilians who were traveling in these vehicles, about sixty were killed, all members of the Zarma ethnic group , while the village of Darey-Daye was also looted , where several neighbors were killed, houses were burned, two barns and four vehicles were stolen. The lack of reason for the terrorist action and the fact that after four days none of the

organizations has claimed responsibility, opens up two possibilities, the first is that it was a message to the new president of the country, Mohamed Bazoum , who, after his electoral victory last February, is preparing to take office on April 7, replacing Mahamadou Issoufou , after his two terms (2011-2016,-2021) and who achieved little or nothing in the fight against fundamentalism. Or that it is about revenge, which could precipitate a tribal war, an issue from which, until now, Niger has been exempt.

Bazoum , will not only have to face the khatibas , who have practically taken over a large sector of their country, but also northern Mali and northwestern Burkina Faso, who resist without much effort the actions of what known as Operation Barkhane , 5,100 men from the French army, who under different names since 2012, have tried to contain the Wahhabi insurgency, with resounding

incompetence. Since what in April 2012 began as a protest action by the Tuareg people, seeking recognition of their sovereignty over the ancestral territory of Azawad, perhaps too rich in uranium, for Paris, which has an important base at the Niamey airport, from where fighter jets and armed drones operate, tolerates it. Today the original focus of the Tuareg insurgency has not only expanded, but has also become one of the most active fronts of international Takfirism. Therefore, in the Bazoum roadmap , it must also urgently consider the other focus of war that the fundamentalist militia of Nigerian origin Boko Haram , has been established for several years in the south of the country. This reality has forced the French president, Emmanuel Macron, to commit at the last G5 Sahel summit in N'Djamena , (Chad) last February to maintain his troops.

As the war fronts that Mohamed Bazoum will have to take charge of, were few, it is important to remember that Niger, with nearly 24 million inhabitants, is one of the poorest countries on the continent and while three quarters of that population with an average of fifteen years old, is condemned to a constant diaspora.

This reality makes Niger a paradise for the recruiters of these terrorist groups, who can offer, thanks to profits obtained from extortion, kidnapping and the plentiful flows of foreign currency that come from their sponsors in the Persian Gulf, particularly Saudi Arabia, salaries ranging from \$800 to \$1,500 a month, a figure an entire family may not be able to earn in a year of unlikely work; In addition to the succulent pay, the mujahideen are provided with food, uniform, weapons, training and powerful motorcycles, today they are such a distinctive symbol of the terrorist khatibas, such as the mythical Kalashnikovs, which means an All Inclusive trip to Hollywood, for those young and unprepared heads, whose other job option could be found in Europe, if they arrive, after a trip through the desert of more than 2000 kilometers, stalked by human traffickers among other poisons and the crossing of the Mediterranean, which has already been swallowed, since 2014, about 50 thousand dreamers like them, efforts and risks that guarantee absolutely nothing.

In recent years, the Tillabéry region, particularly since the actions in Tongo-Tongo in October 2017, where four US Green Berets (Green Berets) and five Nigerien soldiers were killed in an ambush by Jamaat al - Nasr Islam wa al - muminin (See: Trump ambushed in the Sahel) there have been attacks and attacks like those of last January 2, prior to the ballotes, one hundred civilians were killed in

two attacks recorded in the Ouallam department, Mangaïzé commune, while that another 75 were wounded, (See: Niger, between terror and poverty), which represents one of the worst massacres in the country. Just over a year ago, on January 9, 2020, some ninety Nigerien soldiers had been killed in the attack on the Chinégodar military camp. And a month before, on December 10, 2019, 71 Nigerien soldiers had died in Inates, (Tillabéry). These actions continue despite the fact that this region has become the focus of defense of the Nigerien government and where some 1,200 troops of the Chadian army operate, the best armed and trained of the G5 Sahel bloc, (Mauritania, Mali, Burkina, Niger and Chad.) and is even monitored with special interest by the US drones operating from the Agadez base in central Niger.

Reasons for deaths

In recent days, Mali has also reported violent actions by terrorists who operate without control throughout the area, smoothly crossing borders, which are non-existent rather than porous. On Monday the fifteenth there would have been new attacks against units of the Malian army, in which at least thirty troops died in an ambush in the northeast of the country, the deadliest since the beginning of the year. The attack took place at noon on Monday the 15th in a guard change at the Tessit post, southwest of Ansongo, in the triple border area, beyond the raising of the number, some sources insist that the probability that the casualties are greater is very concrete, according to some reports the assault was carried out by a hundred men on motorcycles.

The attack demonstrates that the mujahideen's operational capacity, despite the constant

announcements of casualties produced by the actions of the regular armies and their Western allies, the United States, France, the United Kingdom and a long etcetera, at the recent summit of N'Djamena, Florence Parly, Minister of the Armed Forces, French said: "Terrorists after a year (2020) of particularly intense military operations, since the start of Operation Barkhane, France has killed so many" jihadists" as before."

It would be good to let the "jihadists" know since, in this latest ambush, the militiamen used hundreds of combatants, of whom thirteen dead, vehicles and a huge number of motorcycles have been counted.

The recent events in Niger have reopened a long discussion between the government and community organizations such as the Union Tillabéry, about arming tribes for self-defense, as is already happening with mixed results in the dozo in Mali and the Koglwéogós in Burkina Faso. Until now, Niamey has not wanted to implement this measure, although with the change of authorities and the massacre of the fifteenth day, the possibility becomes more real.

Many questions have arisen after the latest massacre, some experts believe that the possibilities could play between the dead neighbors not wanting to pay zaqat, the third of the five obligations that Islam imposes on its believers. Although in this case the terrorists interpret it as they please and what can be interpreted as a handout is taken to the status of a revolutionary tax, another possibility has been that they have revealed themselves to the strict rules imposed by the takfirists or that the neighbors have murdered one of their "brothers". The Sahel continues to burn and the West pretends to fight the fire with hypocrisy.

Image Source:
<https://theworldorder.com>

Guadi Calvo

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



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Putin wanted dead or alive

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Vladimir Putin, the "murderer" of the unipolar world.

With the firmness and lucidity of a drunken uncle at that family gathering where no one has listened for decades, the North American president, Joe Biden, answered the subtle question of the journalist George Stephanopoulos, who, lacking in inspiration, was looking for a title: "Is Putin a murderer? The answer is already known worldwide: "Yes" and he added, with the characteristic temperance of North American pro men: "You will see the price you are going to pay shortly", he added without giving more details: What it could mean, if we continue the reasoning of his predecessors, that we can only hope that he will soon invade the Russian Federation, as he has done with Iraq or Afghanistan, in which thousands of natives insisted on dying under the democratic bombs of American aviation, or perhaps I sent a commando of special troops to kidnap the Russian president, and

submit him to the justice of "America", as they have done with Manuel Antonio Noriega, former CIA agent, drug trafficker by vocation and circumstantially president of Panama, that country that remains somewhere between Mexico and Patagonia, or manage to lighten the process by resolving it as his then boss Barack Obama did, when in a show of lax diplomacy, he intervened in a sovereign country, Pakistan, to kill another former CIA agent, anti-communist militant and demolitions expert: Osama bin Laden.

The response of the former Head of the KGB was almost Borgesian, referring to a game of mirrors and wishing him to preserve his health. It is not yet clear whether men from the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation, FSB for short, were involved in laying the carpet on the Air Force ladder. One, the presidential plane in which Biden would fly from

Andrews Air Force Base (Maryland) to Atlanta, and in which he very sportingly stumbled three times, before reaching the door, which, luckily, was open and he didn't squeeze her fingers.

In the hectic week of the 46th American president, while delivering a speech on advances in vaccination against the coronavirus in the United States, he promoted Kamala Harris, until then his vice president, to the rank immediately above (Freud, always that Freud).

Although returning to the statements about Putin, the assassin, moments later, said that fortunately: "Moscow and Washington can find common ground despite the cold relations of the two powers.", as if returning to treating the president as a criminal of the second nuclear power in the world, a difficult boy, was as easy as tripping on the steps of an airplane.

are many years that the world will have to contemplate how

relations between Moscow and Washington continue to be built with their light and dark. And while Biden, who compared to his predecessor Donald Trump, seemed like a moderate, two months after his inauguration he seems to confirm that theory that the Democrats are bloodier in foreign policy, or bloody? than the Republicans .

Among the truly important issues, in addition to Russia, the State Department has before it to resolve the always tense relationship with China, which Trump's clumsiness turned into a real problem, and the issue of the nuclear treaty with Iran. , to which Barak Obama dedicated a lot of effort and crowned with success, which almost immediately detonated the ruddy Donald, in his particular way of understanding international relations: "I do what I'm sung to", a school to which Biden seems be about to subscribe. Although the new president in the international order also has some other problems, the agreement with the Taliban , signed on February 29, 2020, on which little or no progress was made and to which the men of Mullah Hibatullah Akhundzada , they have already threatened to put an expiration date on it. In addition to other already chronic problems such as the wars in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, the Sahel, Libya and Somalia and the devastating report from the CIA, on the link, in the death and disappearance of The Washington Post journalist Jamal Khashoggi , of Prince Mohamed bin Salman (MbS), heir to the throne of Saudi Arabia, historical ally and privileged client of the United States.

Vladimir the killer

Without a doubt, the political history of Vladimir Putin is one of the richest and most attractive so far in

the 21st century. He had to take charge of the rotten remains of a nation that, thanks to its gigantic internal errors, the long war in Afghanistan, and servile and corrupt leaders such as Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, brought the second most powerful nation in the world to the brink of disintegration, which some fanatics came to see as a failed state, so the task of setting up a country of almost 150 million inhabitants, which was, was and continues to be the object of hatred of many very powerful nations, who bet on its absolute dissolution, wanting to turn it into a cluster of nations, almost tribal, easy to control, for which They invested billions of dollars and euros, turning some countries like Poland or Ukraine into true beachheads, for the final assault, which also, under the same model of the Afghan war, tried to ignite and they were very close to achieving that the former Soviet republics and entire regions of Islamic culture, such as Chechnya and the Caucasus, which generated real massacres in different parts of the country such as the occupation of the Dubrovka theater in Moscow in October 2002, in which 170 people died or the kidnapping of more than a thousand students, parents and teachers in a school in Beslan, in the Russian republic of North Ossetia, in September 2004, by a Chechen terrorist commando, which after 53 hours resulted in the life of 334 innocents. In those two events, Putin undoubtedly learned that terrorism is not fought with rose water, so without a doubt every time he had to face it, he has done so with all the harshness that his responsibility imposes.

That is why when many speak of the massacres of the Russian aviation, which operated, in the Syrian war, against the same terrorists who acted in Chechnya, the Dubrovka theater or the Beslan

school, they believe that those who ripped out the heart of an enemy and They chewed before the television cameras were disciples of Gandhi or Sister Teresa, without remembering that those who attacked Paris, London, Barcelona, Cannes and many other European cities came from among them. Those who criticize Putin's harshness, and treat him as a murderer like Biden himself, who accompanied Obama as vice president in his two terms and all the bombings in Syria, Iraq or Afghanistan, up to this point so as not to be repetitive, do not take into account that those mujahideen saints, they have been armed and trained by the billions of dollars invested by Saudi Arabia or Qatar, they have never been accused of murderers, by anyone except their victims.

Although Putin's cruelest crime has been the perfidious assassination of the unipolar world, to which Washington had become accustomed so quickly after the fall of the Soviet Union, when after the false flag attacks, with chemical weapons, in the Damascene neighborhood of al - Ghutta in August 2013, in which about 2,500 people died, for which Obama threatened to openly bomb Syria, which he had been doing since 2011, without anyone treating him as a murderer, obviously, to which Putin advised don't do it The response of the Nobel Peace Prize 2009, was, as we say in the Rio de la Plata, to go back in flip flops, since even the United Kingdom refused to accompany him and the only one of his lackeys who stood firm was the then French president François " Flanby " Hollande, which represented being accompanied by his great-aunt, for which Obama never operated openly on Syria, which led to the irruption once again of Russia, as a major player on the international plane, assassinated

thus to unipolarity, the most heinous
crime for which President Vladimir
Putin can be blamed.

Image Source:

https://s1.eestatic.com/2017/10/08/social/la_jungla_-_social_252738395_49705921_1706x960.jpg



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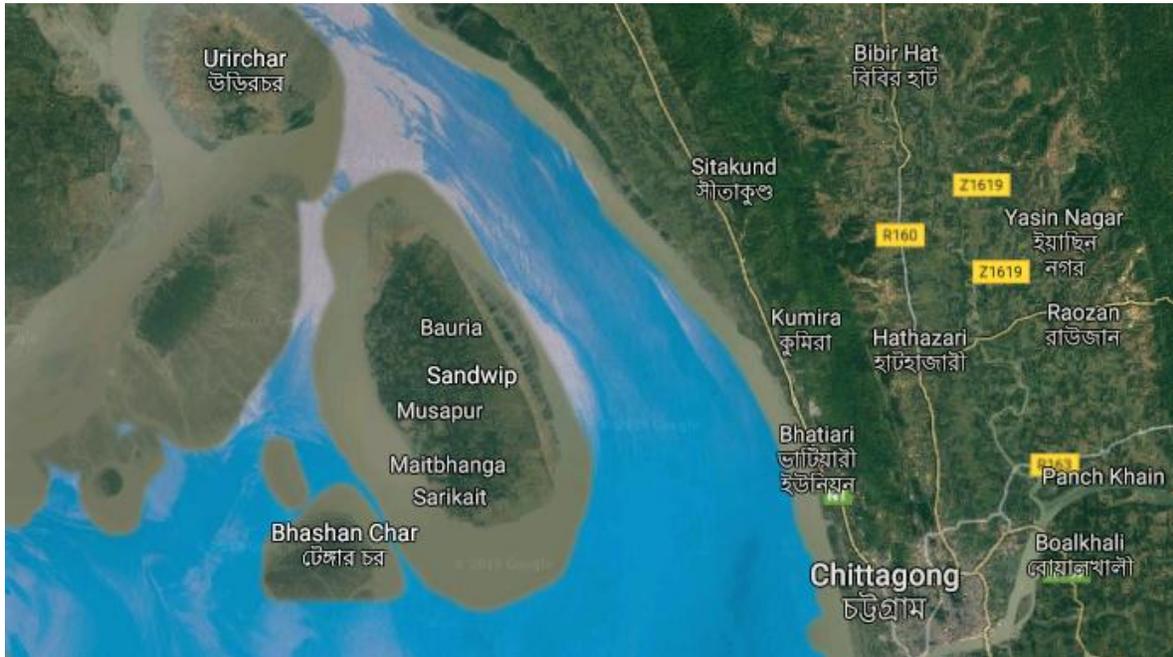
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Rohingyas , an insignificant oblivion

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



On this map you can see the location of the "island" of Bhashan Char .

Around half past three in the afternoon of last Monday, March 22, without known causes, a fire broke out in the Kutupalong-Balukhali Rohingya refugee camp , near the coastal city of Cox's Bazar, southeast of Bangladesh, in the vicinity from the border with Burma, from where the refugees come, fleeing from the ethnic cleansing that, for more than a decade, the Burmese government has practiced together with the Tatmadaw (Army) against the one million three hundred thousand members of the Muslim ethnic group. Repression that, starting in 2017, has increased to unsuspected levels , forcing almost a million of them to abandon everything and flee to the neighboring country, which has ruined them, along with the international community, in some thirty of the small camps around Cox's Bazar, which has become, at 1.2 million, the largest refugee settlement in the world.

Those who, given the overcrowding and the conditions of maximum precariousness, without sufficient sanitary infrastructure,

practically without bathrooms, having to travel long distances to obtain firewood and water, it is striking that the Covid has not spread much more than the authorities they have recognised.

The irregularities of the terrain, some 3,500 hectares, surrounded by barbed wire and guarded from tall towers by Bangladeshi army men, make everything even more improvised, since beyond the small hills and deep ditches, given Due to the clayey soil condition, constant land displacements are generated with the consequent collapse of the houses, almost all of them made of bamboo canes and tarpaulins, generating deaths and injuries, almost constantly. That area is pierced by periodic tropical storms, to which are added the monsoons, which punctually devastate the region between June and September.

Monday's fire, which affected nearly sixty hectares and which "fortunately" occurred during the day, avoiding a major catastrophe if it had occurred at night, has so far caused the death of 15 people,

when in its attempt to escaping from the flames, they found themselves enclosed by the high wire fences, which surround the camp; another 560 were injured, while 400 are missing. Since there are still movements to remove the more than 5,000 "homes" destroyed by the flames. The expectations for finding the disappeared alive are bleak. Experts agree that the rapid spread of the fire has been caused by the explosion, practically in a chain, of hundreds of gas cylinders, which the refugees use for cooking.

The destruction has left between 50,000 and 100,000 people without any protection, as if they had ever had it, while more than 20,000 have fled, without knowing where. For what is feared they will be the target of hatred, of the many Bangladeshi citizens who reject their presence in the country.

The Kutupalong-Balukhali camp , made up of twenty-two smaller camps, which continue to receive refugees on a daily basis, do not have any order and their capricious layouts are limited to the alleys that are created in the spaces left by

huts and tents, which obviously lack drinking water, toilets and electricity. A revealing detail of the abandonment of the Rohingyas by the international community is that the camp has only ten Intensive Care beds (ICU), for one million three hundred thousand, of the very potential occupants.

After the fire that would have spread for more than twelve hours, hundreds of families have been separated, without knowing anything about each other, including many children, who, at the time of the fire, were in one of the madrassas (Koranic schools) from the camp and spent entire days wandering without meeting their elders. The authorities have confirmed that, more than four days after the events, 23 children are still missing. While in other places in Kutupalong-Balukhali, Janazahs (funerals) of the identified bodies are already taking place.

Once again, as has happened in Burma, thousands of Rohingyas have lost everything, that is, their few clothes, documents, some household items and memories, which they had been able to save from the fires caused by the Tatmadaw, when they entered the sack to their villages, most of them located in Rakhine State, western Burma. The same army that today, after the coup d'état on February 1, massacres the Burmese people and has detained its former political partner and henchman in the Rohingya genocide, the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Aung San Suu Kyi.

Rohingya camps so far this year. The previous one occurred last January 14, in the Nayapara sector, where there were also great

losses, including four schools financed by Unicef, in addition to 550 shacks, which left 3,500 people homeless, although it was not reported. of deaths. Where two hospitals, one belonging to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the other financed by the Turkish government, a food distribution center and a market were also destroyed.

NGO activists, these accidents, of which the results of the investigations by the authorities are unknown, could be linked to pressure from the Bangladeshi government to get the Rohingyas transferred to the island of Bhasan Char, in the Bay of Bengal.

The island of wonders

So far, some 13,000 Rohingya have been transferred, not too clearly, to Bhasan Char (Floating Island), which, given its alluvial conformation, is prone to flooding, and is in the path of the great cyclones, so it remains flooded from June to September. The island, which has a sedimentary formation, about forty square kilometers, has been formed about twenty years ago. About thirty kilometers from the mainland, facing the Meghna River estuary, only accessible by boat, after three hours of sailing. Since the construction of landing strips is impossible given the soil conditions. The Island suffers from constant flooding, particularly in the Monsoon season. No precise limits, Bhasan Char, while it loses land in some places with the sea, in others it seems to recover it, for which its shape and size are highly variable, reasons why different Human

Rights organizations denounce the place as uninhabitable.

Bhasan Char, in addition to being in the path of the great cyclones, its waters are heavily traversed by pirates, who kidnap fishermen for ransom and pillage small coastal communities.

According to the Dhaka authorities, the Ashrayan-3 project, implemented by the Bangladesh Navy at a cost of 350 million dollars, is trying to lighten the weight of Cox's Bazar, which is why it has been built in Bhasan Char, 1,400 houses, 120 cyclone shelters, administrative buildings, offices for the UN and non-governmental organizations, schools, two hospitals with 20 beds each, relief center, warehouses, fire and police stations, lighthouse, mosques, a heliport, power plants, roads and drainage, plus an embankment 12 kilometers long and two meters high to contain floods, as well as facilities for agriculture, fish and poultry farming, livestock and production dairy.

On December 4, the transfer began from the port of Chattogram, in two batches of 3,500 refugees each and has continued until reaching the current thirteen thousand, hoping to reach the top of one hundred thousand this year. Much less than ten percent of the total number of refugees, of whom no one knows their future.

A United Nations commission prepares to travel to Bhasan Char and verify irrefutably if what was promised by Dhaka, for those hundred thousand refugees is real, before the total drama it is almost as insignificant as the Rohingyas themselves.

Image Source:

<https://thesentinelproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/Bhasan-Char.png>



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Organizan:

TOW Antitank System in the Colombian Army

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



The Colombian National Army has the TOW anti-tank system (Tube Launched , Optically Tracked , Wire Guide), of American origin. Available launchers are mounted on HMMWV vehicles (High Mobility , Multipurpose , Wheeled Vehicle), and are assigned to the Mechanized Infantry Battalions located in the north of the country, in a geographical region known as the La Guajira peninsula. There they make up the anti- tank sections of those tactical units.

The Mechanized Infantry Battalions of the Colombian National Army have had for many decades the armored personnel carrier or APC (Armored Personnel Carrier) M-113, having more recently received a complement of armored personnel carriers LAV III (Light Armored VehicleIII). Taking into account that both types of armor use the 12.7 mm (.50') M2HB machine gun as their main armament, the importance of TOWs in terms of firepower against possible enemy armored units is understood.

Considering that neighboring countries have many more armored vehicles than Colombia, including

different tank models, it could be said that the anti-tank systems in the hands of the Colombian Army are few, and therefore little deterrent. In this order of ideas, and to enhance the deterrent capabilities of the Colombian Armed Forces, it is necessary to acquire more anti-tank missile systems .

Colombia already has experience in the operation and maintenance of the TOW, so buying a new batch of this model (but of the most modern versions), would allow an almost immediate integration. If more TOW launchers are acquired, the new equipment should also be installed in highly mobile vehicles, such as the HMMWV or similar, equipped with basic armor, to provide a minimum of protection to system operators. It would also be a good idea to buy simulators and drills, given that in Colombia it is not common to fire real missiles in training.

In principle, the new anti-tank sections, each made up of 6 launchers with 10 missiles per launcher, on high-mobility vehicles, could be assigned to Army

Divisions and Motorized Infantry Battalions, significantly increasing deterrent capabilities.

With regard to the new doctrine that is being developed in Colombia regarding combined arms units, an innovative possibility could be to form small highly mobile sections of support weapons, such as force multipliers, to be added to Task Teams / Combined Arms Task Forces, and thus increase the maneuver and fire support capabilities of the supported units. For example, a mobile section of support weapons could be made up of six highly mobile and lightly armored vehicles, each equipped with the following weapons:

Vehicle 1 - Heavy Machine Gun, caliber 12.7 mm.

Vehicle 2 - Heavy Machine Gun, caliber 12.7 mm.

Vehicle 3 - Mk-19 grenade launcher, caliber 40 mm.

Vehicle 4 - TOW Anti-Tank Missile Launcher

Vehicle 5 - 81mm Mortar . long range.

Vehicle 6 - 81mm Mortar . long range.

This section would then have direct fire, indirect fire, and anti-aircraft fire (light, with machine guns) capability, as well as the ability to provide its own security.

In any case, and under any form of organization, with regard to TOW missiles, annual maintenance cycles and training cycles must be scheduled to guarantee high operating rates. The training must include actual firing of missiles.



World Anti-Terrorist Forces

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Sudan

Sudanese Armed Forces



According to IISS estimates, the Sudanese Armed Forces number 110,000 people. They comprise the Land Forces, the Navy, the Air Force and the People's Defense Forces. Previously, there were also units formed in conjunction with members of the separatist Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan. The Armed Forces operate under the authority of the Popular Armed Forces Law of 1986.

The origin of the Sudanese armed forces is in the defense groups that the British Empire created for the protection of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan in 1898. During World War II, the British unified the defense groups into a regular army known as Sudan Defense Force, its lines were made up of Muslim and Christian Sudanese, although a number of Ethiopian refugees also enlisted during their escape from the Italian royalist army; this colonial army fought alongside the Free French Forces and the Long-Range Desert Group against the Axis Powers. be referred to as the Sudan People's Armed Forces and later as the Sudanese Armed Forces.

Crisis and participation in politics

In the 21st century, the main crisis suffered by the Sudanese armed forces was during the split from South Sudan in 2011, where a good amount of its weapons and men became part of the new Armed Forces of South Sudan. The armed forces Sudanese also participate since 2015 in the military intervention led by Saudi Arabia in the Yemeni civil war. In 2019 a Transitional Military Council of the armed forces led a coup against President Omar Hassan Ahmad al Bashir , who ruled the country since 1993 .

The country

The Republic of the Sudan, is located in the northeast of the African continent, the Nile River crosses the country from South to North, limits to the South with South Sudan, to the Southwest with the Central African Republic, to the West with Chad, to the Northwest with Libya, to the North with Egypt, to the Northeast its coasts are on the Red Sea and to the East, it limits with Ethiopia and Eritrea. Sudan has an area of 1,886,068 km² and a population estimated at 32,000,000 inhabitants, the capital is Khartoum .

Presidential Federal Republic, independent from Great Britain since January 1, 1956, most of its inhabitants profess the Islam religion, the official language is Arabic and English.



Sudanese troops on rural and urban patrol.

Economy

Sudan is an underdeveloped country, with more than 30 years of internal wars that limit economic progress. Today 3/4 of its population lives from agriculture, mainly in the valleys on both coasts of the Nile River. Since the mid-1970s it has increased its production and export of oil and derivatives, for a decade they have been the main source of foreign currency income of the nation, this allows it to carry out an important development in infrastructure.



Sudanese troops on rural and urban patrol.

Defending

The armed forces of Sudan, the Army, the Air Force and the Navy, are made up of some 110,000 troops, are supplied with materials acquired from Russia, China and Ukraine, among others, and are also equipped with indigenous materials.

Sudanese Army



MBT Al Bashier (Type 85M-II)

Armored

270 MBT T-54/55 assault tanks
20 MBT M-60 assault tanks
60 Type 59 MBT assault tanks
10+ MBT Al Bashier assault tanks (Type 85M-II)
Saladin light battle tanks
20 Type 62 light battle tanks
45 Type 63 light battle tanks
6 AML-90 scout vehicles
60 BRDM-1/2 scout vehicles
Ferret scout vehicles
20 Rakhsh APC armored personnel carriers
75 BMP-1/BMP-2 IFV infantry fighting vehicles
Commando APC armored troop transports
36 M113 APC armored troop transports
50 BTR-152 APC armored troop transports
20 BTR-50 APC armored troop transports
30 BTR-80A/ Shareef APC armored troop transports
96 Walid APC armored troop transports
50 APC OT-62/OT-64 armored personnel carriers
42 M1114 Humvee scout vehicles

Self-propelled artillery

Grad self-propelled rocket launchers
10 self-propelled guns 2S1
10 AMX-F3 self-propelled guns
Panhard VTT self-propelled anti-aircraft systems

Towed Artillery

20 x 105mm M-101 guns
16 x 122mm D-30 guns,
122mm M-30 guns
75 130mm M-46/Type-59-I guns
12 M114A1 guns
477 launches Type-63 rockets

18 Type-81 rocket launchers
120mm M43 mortars
AM-49 120mm mortars
81mm Mortars, 82mm Mortars

anti tank weaponry

Swingfire anti-tank missiles
HJ-8 anti-tank missiles
RPG-7 rocket launcher
40 M40A-1 rocket launchers

anti air systems

50 MANPADS 9K32 Strela-2 (SA-7 Grail) man-portable missile launchers
MANPADS FN-6 portable anti-aircraft missiles
20 KS-19 anti-aircraft guns
50 KS-12 anti-aircraft guns
50 anti - aircraft guns 40mm Bofors L-40
Vulcan M167 anti-aircraft guns
50 ZU-23-2 23 mm anti-aircraft guns

light armament

Assault rifles: AK-47, AKM, MAZ Type 56, HK G3; Machine guns: RPK-74M, RPK

Tactical surface-to-surface missiles: Shahab-3, Fajar

Sudanese Navy

The naval force was established in 1962, it operates on the Red Sea, from the naval bases of Marsa Gwayawi and the Nile River, it has among its ranks about 1800 troops.



Kadir-class patrol boat

Navy ships

1 Kadir-class coastal patrol vessel, acquired in 1975 from Iran
8 Ashoora -class coastal patrol boats
4 Kurmuk -class coastal patrol boats

Sudanese Air Force

Created in 1956 after independence, with British assistance, the force today has some 13,000 troops among its ranks.



Sudanese Air Force Mig-29 fighter

Anti-Air Defense Command

5 battalions with about 90 SA-2 (S-75 Dvina) anti-aircraft missiles

Fighter planes

11 Mikoyan MiG-29M single-seat fighter-bombers equipped with air-to-air missiles R-23/24 (AA-7), R-60 (AA-8), R-27 (AA-10), R-73 (AA- 11) and R-77 (AA-12)

11 single-seat Chengdu F-7M Airguard interceptors , equipped with PL-5 air-to-air missiles

11 mono attack seats Sukhoi Su-25

12 two -seat Sukhoi Su-24M attack fighters

12 mono attack seats MiG-23BN/MiG-23UB

3 mono attack seats Nanchang A-5

Training aircraft

12 UTVA-75/Safat-03 basic training two- seaters

12 Hongdu K-8 light attack and advanced trainer two- seaters

Transport aircraft

Antonov An-12BK tactical transports

Antonov An-24RV tactical transports

Antonov An-32 tactical transports (some employed by the national police)

1 de Havilland Canada DHC-5D Buffalo tactical transport

1 Fokker F.27MK.100 Friendship VIP transport

3 Lockheed C-130H Hercules tactical transports

Ilyushin Il-76 strategic transport

Ilyushin Il-62M VIP transport , used as presidential transport

1 Dassault Falcon 900 VIP transport

Helicopters

4 IAR 330 Puma transport/SAR helicopters

3 Agusta-Bell AB212 Twin Huey transport helicopters

-20 MBB Bo 105CB scout/utility helicopters

20 Mil Mi-8T/17 transport helicopters

45 + 12 Mil Mi-24D/V/P attack helicopters



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