

**The best methods used in the world to control
weapons**

And his vision of the situation in Sudan

Preparation

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Globally used methods of controlling weapons

The proliferation of small arms and light weapons, their wrong use, trafficking, and illegal possession in them are among the issues that the world pays great attention to, as the United Nations Program of Action was established in 2001 AD - and various regional groups have set up in all countries of the world to address the phenomenon of proliferation, as 500,000 people annually die 6.00,000 pieces in circulation. - One dies every minute - 100 countries depend on their economies on the manufacture and export of weapons.

African groups working in arms control

1. The Arab League Group.
2. The Horn of Africa Group, East Africa, and its neighboring countries, RECSA.
3. The South African Group - SADC.
4. ECOWAS West African Group.
5. Sudan is located in the RECSA, the Arab League, and the Central African Countries (CAPPCCOO).

To find out the direct and indirect effects, please see the awareness guide, the guide,

Weapons development in northern Sudan

Place small arms and armed groups across the eastern borders of Sudan and neighboring countries.

Since independence and before it, the spread of small arms and armed groups began on the eastern borders. The Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict played a major role in the flow of arms across the eastern borders. The Eritrean movements that emerged to resist the occupation and gain independence had a major role in the spread of small arms. And the support of the Eritrean splinter front and Sudan allowed the passage of support across its lands. This contributed to the flow of weapons across the borders. Sudan provided support to the Al-Tagari group in

Ethiopia, which had training bases in the Sudanese territories, and Sudan provided support to other Ethiopian movements such as the Movement of Things and the Bani Shanqul Liberation Movement.

On the other hand, since the seventies, Ethiopia has supported the Sudanese opposition movements. This contributed to arming most of the tribes in the eastern borders, such as Rasheedah, which used small arms to protect money and smuggling that is carried out across the border with Eritrea and some of the Amhara tribes called Shufta. By looting and plundering all border areas in Ethiopia and Sudan, which contributed to the instability of the people of those areas and the spread of chaos in them.

With the outbreak of the rebellion in 1983 from Ethiopian lands, the flow of small arms increased in intensity in these areas, and with the collapse of the Mengistu Haile Marimam regime (the gendarmerie regime), the Al-Taqravy Liberation Front took over the reins of affairs.

The Ethiopian army forces of the Mengastob regime entered the Sudanese lands exclusively, with the trial of the revolutionary armies. As it was entering Sudan to exchange its weapons in exchange for some money and food, with the tribes and residents of the eastern borders, as large quantities of weapons and ammunition leaked to the residents of the border areas. Before the equipment and weapons of this army were received by the Sudanese armed forces in Al-Lafha and Hamdayit.

The status of weapons in the states of Darfur:

The spread of firearms began in Darfur with the colonial's entry in 1916 when advanced types of weapons were known at the time. The colonial's policy was aimed at strengthening the tribal leaders and supplying them with weapons - to carry out the tasks of controlling security and order on his behalf. This policy succeeded in maintaining security and stability and the power of the civil administration emerged in providing the ladder. The situation continued like this even after the departure of the colonizer and the succession of national governments until the government of the late President Jaafar Nimeiri, may God

have mercy on him, when he dissolved the civil administration and weakened it into political visions linked to clashing and hostile intellectual and ideological aspects of the civil administration. Which led to the emergence of the Hambata groups and other groups carrying weapons for sustenance.

The intersection of international interests - and the interests of neighboring countries

The intertwining of ethnic relations across the tribes that inhabit the borders.

Sudan was in the rule of Nimeiri, in a western direction, and Libya in an eastern orientation. Libya armed the armed opposition from the Umma, Ittihad Party, and the Muslim Brotherhood with the latest types of weapons at that time to topple the Nimeiri regime. And Western countries became supportive of the cross-border regimes and groups to carry out proxy warfare in the context of the Cold War conflict, so Africa was the theater of supplying weapons, ammunition, trained cadres and equipment, and only believed in fighting to solve conflicts, as in eastern Sudan - and southern Sudan as well.

Libyan-Chadian conflict

- And the departure of the Chadian opposition from Sudan in 1991 with great support from Libya, against the background of the Libyan-Chadian conflict over the Ouzou Triangle. Conflicts within the neighboring countries of Darfur - Chad, Central Africa, and the Congo - have repercussions on the states of Darfur.

The distraction of Darfur states with internal conflicts and conflicts between the center and armed groups in order not to benefit from the resources.

Factors helping to spread legal weapons:

1. The inability of successive governments to establish security in border and remote areas.
2. Weak development and services, weak administrative government presence in border and remote areas - widespread unemployment - and weak livelihoods.

3. Weak positive public action and the absence of a binding agreement with countries to control the flow of weapons across borders.
4. Intertwining interests and support for armed groups with political goals.
5. Tribal conflicts and their repercussions.
6. Lack of natural resources and increased competition for them.
7. Lack of accurate demarcation of the tracks and the laying down of strict laws and regulations to exploit and benefit from them.
8. Tolerance - and courtesy - and tolerance - in matters of arms, murder, and the introduction of criminals.