

Between Asmara, Khartoum, and Juba, the arena for maneuvering narrows in front of Isaias Afwerki.

The revolution that overthrew the Islamic-oriented rescue regime and brought about a regime led by civil forces in partnership with the military, imposed a new, different and different reality in front of Eritrea. The border dispute according to different circumstances, but its essence is one.

The deployment of the Eritrean army on the Sudanese border came to replace the army of Ethiopia, its ally, which withdrew its army from northern Ethiopia in response to international pressures to bring peace after the civil war tore the country apart and threatened it with disintegration.

The main objective of the deployment of the Eritrean army in the north and west of the Tigray with the Fano militia is the provisions of the siege on the Tigray region and to prevent the Tigrayan Defense Forces from receiving supplies across the international borders, especially Sudan.

These crowds represent a hostile act against Sudan, and the Sudanese Military Council has sent several warnings to Isaias Afwerki, whether through diplomatic channels or the visits of Al-Burhan and Hemeti to Asmara, because these crowds represent an unjustified threat to Sudanese security and may push Sudan to do a similar action and support the Eritrean opposition and allow it to set out across the border Sudan, as in the past. And also threatening to support the TDF.

At the same time, Isaias Afwerki realizes that the Togrui have completed their preparations and equipment, as announced by several European military and intelligence sites run by former generals and intelligence agents of NATO, in order to lift the siege on the region after the peace initiative faltered and failed to force the withdrawal of the Eritrean army and Fano, and the flow of relief supplies to the region, which was also faltered. He was struck by famine and the lack of vital medicines. The Tigrayan plans are based on breaking the siege if necessary, an expected step at any moment, by launching a strong and quick attack on the southwest of Tigray, while other forces launch into the Eritrean depth to move the battle inside. Dr. Debsion sent a clear message to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which he addressed him that they were forced by the United Nations and the international community to withdraw their forces, which were about to enter Addis Ababa, in exchange for peace and lifting the siege on them, which did not happen. Debsion said that they would lift the siege on their region by themselves.

The papers were mixed before Afwerki. Sudan has a different leadership and deals with Ethiopia and Eritrea in a different way that Isaias did not know before. The Bashir regime, whose relations were hostile with all neighboring countries, was dealing with the Isaias regime by calm and trying to neutralize it and contain it as much as possible to indulge and involve the rescue regime in bitter wars. In the south, Darfur, the Nuba Mountains, and the Blue Nile, Eritrea was providing various types of support to these armed movements.

Therefore, Isaias is currently trying as much as possible to reassure and gain the confidence of the Sudanese military component, which, like every Sudanese government, does not trust Isaias and does not trust his promises.

Isaias' attempts to contribute to moving the Juba peace file is nothing but plowing in the sea and scattering ashes in the eyes. The Juba peace dossier is acceptable to all the parties that signed it, except there are differences over the file of the East, which everyone agreed to correct some of its articles, but not cancel it.

He cannot support an armed opposition movement or attract it as was the case in the past, because those who supported them in the past, Mona Arko, Jibril, the most prominent opponents with weapons, and the rest of the movements, are the ones who contributed to making change in the Sudanese revolution and they are currently partners in government. Mona is the governor of Greater Darfur and Jibril, the leader of the Justice and Equality Movement, is the Minister of Finance. So, from the beginning, I said that the arena for maneuvering by Isaias Afwerki in the Sudanese case is narrowing and almost non-existent.

On the other hand, Isaias believes that the current Sudan is dealing with force and sternness with regard to securing its eastern borders, and that the current military component has its own assessments for dealing with Ethiopia and Eritrea, even if this leads to the use of armed force, which is what happened when the Sudanese army regained Al-Faqa during two weeks after an occupation that lasted thirty years, all efforts failed. Through negotiations with the withdrawal of the Ethiopians from the Sudanese government, the Ethiopian arrogance led to the decisive and rapid intervention of the Sudanese army to restore the al-Fashqa.

The Sudanese army, which contributed to the liberation of Eritrea from the Italian occupation and liberated Karen in the 1940s, did not turn its weapons on its Eritrean brothers, but four months ago, as we learned, the Eritrean army chased the civilians of Tigray and destroyed their camp, which is located near the Sudanese border, and when they fled into Sudanese territory, the Eritrean army pursued them with missiles and the artillery that fell inside Sudanese territory, and the result was that the Eritrean forces were completely destroyed, and the fires were burning in their camp for two days, after they were subjected to concentrated Sudanese bombardment.

A month before that, an Eritrean armored convoy and trucks were completely destroyed, moving at night, getting lost and entering the Sudanese border.

Afwerki sends delegations every month, and the delegation consists of his favorite couple, Yamani Qarabab and Othman Saleh, who are mocked by Sudanese public opinion for their frequent visits to Sudan to negotiate because they do not have any powers. They only convey Isaias's point of view and present it.

Isaias is suspicious of Sudanese support for Al-Taqari or the movement of the armed Eritrean opposition and its support. This is the secret of all these delegations, and the announcement of Eritrean mediation is all just banners for coverage. Isaias felt the pulse of the Sudanese leadership, which completely rejected the release of the Eritrean prisoners who were captured and handed over to Sudan, as these rumors spread.

