

# Turkey says two of its soldiers killed, eight wounded in northern Iraq

Author:

Reuters

ID:

1552737691011449800

Sat, 2019-03-16 11:57

ISTANBUL: Two Turkish soldiers were killed and eight others were wounded on Saturday in a clash during operations into northern Iraq, Turkey's defense ministry said.

Six militants, including a woman, were "neutralized" during the operations, the ministry said in a statement. The Turkish army uses the term neutralize when it has killed, captured or wounded combatants

Turkey regularly carries out air strikes on PKK bases in northern Iraq, as President Tayyip Erdogan pursues his aim of ending the militant group's presence near Turkey's borders.

The PKK, considered a terrorist organization by the United States, the European Union and Turkey, has waged a three-decade insurgency in Turkey's largely Kurdish southeast that has killed about 40,000 people.



Main category:

[Middle-East](#)

Tags:

[Turkey](#)

[Iraq](#)

Turkey, Russia eye closer coordination on Syria EU parliament calls for freeze on Turkey's membership talks

---

## [Daesh clings on in face of Kurd-led assault in Syria](#)

Author:

AFP

ID:

1552734076471193000

Sat, 2019-03-16 10:26

BAGHOUZ, Syria: US-backed forces battled Daesh group fighters overnight as the extremists Saturday clung onto their crumbling bastion in eastern Syria. "Clashes broke out again last night and have continued since," said Adnane Afrine, spokesman for the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). "There have so far been no surrenders (today) and there's no sign they are giving up," he told AFP.

AFP journalists at an SDF post inside Baghouz village, the last Daesh redoubt, heard sporadic rounds of mortar fire and US-led coalition planes overhead.

Daesh launched three suicide attacks Friday outside Baghouz, killing six people among those fleeing the crumbling extremist bastion near the Iraqi border.

They were the latest casualties in Syria's devastating civil war as it entered its ninth year with 370,000 dead.

All that remains of a once-sprawling proto-state that the Daesh militants declared in 2014 is a battered riverside camp in Baghouz.

The SDF and coalition warplanes have rained fire on the enclave since last Sunday, blitzing more than 4,000 Daesh fighter and family members into surrender.

Their on-off assault has been mostly fought at night, suspending major operations dayside to allow more surrenders, especially of civilians.

In total, over 61,000 people have streamed out of Daesh-held territory since December, according to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights says.



Main category:

[Middle-East](#)

Tags:

[Daesh](#)

[Syria](#)

Anti-Daesh Syria force boosted as extremist holdout shrinks  
Father of Daesh teenager Shamima Begum asks UK to let her return

---

## [For Syrians, 8 years of war leaves stories of loss and hope](#)

Author:

By SARAH EL DEEB | AP

ID:

1552721302240734800

Sat, 2019-03-16 06:26

BAGHOUZ, Syria: War is personal. And in Syria, after eight years of a grinding conflict, there are as many stories of loss, dispossession and desperate hope as there are people.

What started as peaceful protests in 2011 asking for government change turned into one of the cruelest modern wars and left a trail of broken lives among

the country's pre-war population of 23 million. Now half are displaced, nearly half a million dead and many live with permanent scars or have joined militias.

The years of war have left their mark on Dia Hassakeh's 45-year old face. The Arab fighter in the Kurdish-led U.S-backed Syrian Democratic Forces has seen his family suffer on the conflict's many fronts.

In the early days of the conflict, two of his brothers were wounded fighting in the government military against the armed opposition. In November, another brother was killed by the Daesh group. Now Dia is battling the militants at Daesh' last holdout, a speck of territory along the Euphrates River near the Iraqi border called Baghouz.

"As Syrians, every citizen has paid the price," he said, speaking just outside Baghouz. He took the name of his hometown Hassakeh as a *nom de guerre* when he joined the SDF.

While the Daesh group's territorial defeat will close one bloody chapter, Syria is still wracked by conflict on the eighth anniversary of its long-running civil war.

Syrian President Bashar Assad's government appears to have won the war against the insurgency trying to topple him. But much of the country is out of Assad's hands. The northeast and east, wrested from Daesh, is largely held by the US-backed Kurdish-led forces. But their fate as well is uncertain. Though President Donald Trump announced he would withdraw American troops, the US is apparently keeping a small force, hoping to encourage the Europeans to strengthen their presence to protect its Kurdish allies from their nemesis Turkey, and counter Iran's expansion in the region.

Militants are still a potent force. The Daesh group has planted the seeds to wage an insurgency. The northwestern province of Idlib – an opposition stronghold throughout the war – is home to other jihadists as radical as Daesh. Nearly 3 million Syrians live in the province, most displaced from other parts of Syria that fell under government control. A Turkish-Russian truce that averted a government assault on Idlib and took pressure off Assad is fraying, threatening new bloodshed.

Assad remains hostage to his massive need for cash to rebuild and his reliance on his allies, Russia and Iran, which are pursuing their own interests. Moscow wants to keep access to the Mediterranean and a position to challenge the West; Tehran is keeping an array of militias in Syria to preserve its domain of influence stretching from Iraq to Lebanon.

And public opposition is not extinguished.

Like Groundhog Day, protesters in southern Syria took to the streets of Daraa, the city where the 2011 anti-government rallies first erupted and where the government only finally managed to re-establish control last year. Men and children this month held day and night protests chanting against Assad after authorities planned to erect a statute for his late father.

"The people want a new president," protesters chanted, a 2019 version of "the people want to bring down the regime."

Within this maze of conflicts, players and interests, Syrians try to find their way.

Dia never liked the anti-government protests. When they erupted in 2011, he left Hassakeh – in the northeast of Syria – to live in northern Iraq. There, while two of his brothers fought in the military against the rebels, he ran a home appliances business and sat out the war – until the war caught up with

him unexpectedly. The Daesh group, feeding off Syria's chaos, swept over much of Syria and northern Iraq. Dia returned to Hassakeh and found the militants closing in on his home province.

He volunteered to fight against them to "protect our family, land and country," he said.

He blames outsiders—militants and superpowers—for breaking up his country. Having fought in the SDF and served in his own government's army before the revolts, he still believes the country will be put back together and heal.

"Any country that goes through this needs time."

The irony is he is fighting in a force backed by a foreign power—the US—and led by Kurds determined to stay as separate as possible.

Sefqan, a 29-year-old Kurd who commands an SDF unit of more than 200 special forces fighters, has no issues with his country breaking up and the central government losing authority.

"The Baath regime is no good for us Kurds," he said, referring to Assad's ruling party. "Our rights were lost in Syria ... Our war is to get out from under of this injustice." Sefqan fought against Daesh and prior to that other jihadist groups who threatened his hometown, Amuda, in Hassakeh province.

Kurds, who made up 10 percent of Syria's pre-war population, have long complained of discrimination and oppression by Damascus. Sefqan belongs to an even more disenfranchised community—he's one of thousands of Kurds who are stateless, because in the past they either failed to convince authorities they were Syrian residents or didn't take part in censuses in the 1960s and 1970s. Referred to as the "foreigners of Hassakeh," "the muted" or "the concealed," they were long deprived of basic rights like education and health services and were barred even from moving from province to province.

"Any group has a state. Why do we the Kurds not have one? To go to schools. To speak our language. To have an airport and travel. I can't even go to Damascus," said Sefqan, who spoke on condition he be identified only by his first name in accordance with SDF rules for its commanders.

Now Sefqan and many of his people enjoy new found confidence and clout, with the Kurdish-led administration controlling northeastern Syria and bolstered by natural resources and good relations with the U.S.-led coalition.

Sefqan and other Kurds dream of emulating the extensive autonomy enjoyed by Iraq's northern Kurdistan. He said the Kurdish-led administration has made strides in giving real representation to the community and praised its efforts to introduce democracy.

"If they continue this, it will be good," he said—though with a note of wariness. Rights groups blame the SDF and the administration for arbitrarily detaining critics, forcing military conscription and controlling what are meant to be representative political bodies.

The SDF has emerged as the most organized non-state actor from the war. It and its political arm have successfully established facts on the ground that will likely be hard to reverse—such as teaching the Kurdish language in schools and setting up parallel governing institutions and their own economic infrastructure.

Ali Ahmed Al-Hassan, a 29-year-old Arab, works trucking crude oil from one of the richest oil fields controlled by the SDF. It is a profitable, but highly risky business, because remnants of Daesh have threatened those helping the "Kurdish economy."

Al-Hassan lived for four years under Daesh rule after the militants took over

his home province of Deir Ezzor. Two of his brothers died, one as a bystander when airstrikes hit an Daesh position and another when he was caught in a cross fire.

“No one has been spared. My two brothers. My two nephews. And about six cousins. All were killed in the war,” he said.

Deir Ezzor has been freed of Daesh, but it’s still insecure. He has to be home before dark because of IS sleeper cells lurking in the countryside.

“We need more than a year” to regain security, he said.

Daesh has left its mark. The locals “have become foreigners. Many of the (foreign militants) married locals. Our children have become Chinese,” he said – his term for the many Central Asian fighters who joined Daesh in Syria.

Dia believes the militants’ presence is a pretext for foreign powers to meddle in Syria.

“Everyone is responsible for the creation of Daesh,” he said. “It was created and put on a pedestal to ruin this country, like the Arab spring. “

“All my family has taken part in this war. Five of us. Two were injured – one lost a leg, and another carries a cane – and one was killed. There is only me and another left,” he said. “So long as we have life and our hearts are beating, we will fight to liberate this country.”



Main category:

[Middle-East](#)

Tags:

[Syria](#)

Organization of Islamic Cooperation chief calls for urgent support to Syrian refugees  
Syria slams ‘hypocrisy’ of donors

---

## [US should not curb aid to Arab coalition in Yemen -Pompeo](#)

Author:

Fri, 2019-03-15 16:47

WASHINGTON: The Trump administration opposes curbs on US assistance for the Arab coalition fighting to support the legitimate government in Yemen, United States US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said on Friday.

“The way to alleviate the Yemeni people’s suffering isn’t to prolong the conflict by handicapping our partners in the fight, but by giving the Arab coalition the support needed to defeat Iranian-backed rebels and ensure just peace,” Pompeo said at a news conference.

Pompeo will travel to Israel, Lebanon and Kuwait next week, including talks with Cypriot and Greek leaders in Jerusalem on energy security in the Mediterranean, the State Department said.

In Kuwait City, Pompeo will seek to strengthen cooperation on defense, cybersecurity and trade, spokesman Robert Palladino said in a statement. In Israel, which is preparing for key elections next month, he will meet with Cypriot and Greek leaders to discuss exporting natural gas to Europe, Palladino added.



Main category:

[Middle-East](#)

Tags:

[Mike Pompeo](#)

[Yemen](#)

[Arab Coalition](#)

[Houthi](#)

White House opposes resolution to end US support for Yemen military campaign  
Houthis committed 41 violations within 24 hours: Arab coalition

---

## [Syria slams 'hypocrisy' of donors](#)

Author:

AFP

ID:

1552652721133030000

Fri, 2019-03-15 12:21

DAMASCUS: Syria on Friday accused donors who pledged aid to help its citizens displaced by the country's eight-year war of "hypocrisy" as they continue to impose sanctions on the regime.

International donors – led by the European Union – meeting on Thursday in Brussels pledged nearly \$7 billion in aid for 2019 for civilians caught up in the conflict.

But European powers stressed progress on a UN-led peace process must come before they release funds to rebuild Syria – though they no longer insist President Bashar Assad must go.

"The hypocrisy of the discourse of the officials of some countries taking part in the Brussels conference is both laughable and angering," a source at the foreign ministry said.

EU sanctions have deprived "the European Union of any credibility when it speaks about helping Syrians and alleviating their suffering," state news agency SANA quoted the source as saying.

The source criticized what it called the "deliberate and systematic politicization of the humanitarian issue and attempts to use it through conferences like these to continue to exert pressure on Syria and compound the crisis."

It slammed the conference for not inviting the Damascus government, calling it the "main concerned party" in the matter.

Since late 2011, the 28-member bloc has imposed sanctions on 277 Syrian officials including Damascus ministers over their role in the "violent repression" of civilians.

It has frozen the assets of some 72 entities and introduced an embargo on Syrian oil, investment restrictions and a freeze on Syrian central bank assets within the European Union.

The United States has also imposed a flurry of sanctions against Syrian officials, and had worked to hamper oil shipping to Syria.

Damascus says the sanctions have contributed to a fuel crisis in the country,



which on Friday marked the eighth anniversary of its civil war. Numerous rounds of US-backed peace talks have failed to stem the bloodshed, which has killed more than 370,000 people and pushed millions more from their homes.



Main category:

[Middle-East](#)

Tags:

[Syria](#)

Anti-Daesh Syria force boosted as extremist holdout shrinks Syria death toll more than 370,000 in 8 years of war: monitor