

Hariri: Aoun settlement over, will not deal with 'shadow president'

Sat, 2020-02-15 01:36

BEIRUT: In a speech on the 15th anniversary of the assassination of his father, Rafic Hariri, former Lebanese Prime Minister Saad Hariri announced that the settlement he had established with President Michel Aoun had come to an end. "The Hariri era has not ended, and I am staying in the country and in politics, and the Sunnis are staying," he stated.

"Before the settlement, I tried to pave the way for my friend, Suleiman Franjeh, to become president, but his allies prevented him. The abolition mentality wants to abolish the Progressive Socialist Party, the Lebanese Forces and, now, Hariri," he said.

Hariri lashed out at the leader of the Free Patriotic Movement, Gebran Bassil, without naming him. "President Aoun knows how much I respect him, but I arrived at a point where I have begun to deal with two presidents – I have to deal with a shadow president to protect the original one," he said.

He was also indirectly critical of Hezbollah. "How can we strengthen tourism without the Arabs and the citizens of the Arabian Gulf region, and how do we protect the interests of the Lebanese people, who are benefitting from employment opportunities in the Gulf Cooperation Council countries when there are those who stir up trouble with these countries?" he said.

"Iran's money solves Hezbollah's crisis; not the crisis of a country. Parties in the state do not operate separately and individually without actual financial policies."

Hariri strongly criticized the ongoing efforts to hold his father responsible for Lebanon's economic collapse.

"What is most dangerous are suggestions that the countdown to the Taif Agreement has begun. People know how Lebanon was before Rafic Hariri and what he did for it. They did not offer the country anything of value. They did not even build a sewer. Instead, they fabricated files, dug graves, and made accusations. There is a political system that started discussing a non-Hariri era and holding Hariri responsible for 'the deal of the century' and the resettlement nightmare. We say that resettlement is not mentioned in the constitution," he said.

"Seven years of impediment after (Rafic) Hariri's assassination have been wasted on talks about the rights of minorities, who have been partners for 30 years and participated in all disturbances. The cost of electric power has amounted for 50 percent of public debt," he added, highlighting that since the war ended, no Future Movement member of parliament had ever assumed the role of minister of energy.

"In the last two months, we have heard that the Future Movement has come to its end. We have also heard that Saudi Arabia, the US, China, and the world do not want Saad Hariri, but I assure you that the Future Movement, the movement of Arabism and moderation, is staying, and this house shall never close," he added.

FASTFACT

Saad Hariri strongly criticized the ongoing efforts to hold his father responsible for Lebanon's economic collapse.

Thousands of supporters and popular delegations carrying the Future Movement's blue flag as well as Lebanon's flag flocked to Hariri's house and the streets surrounding it. They also carried banners that read, "Your martyrdom is revolution."

The speech was attended by a delegation from the Democratic Gathering, led by Taymour Jumblatt, a parliamentary and ministerial delegation from the Lebanese Forces, and delegations from the Armenian Tashnag Party and the Phalange Party. It was also attended by the Saudi Arabian and UAE ambassadors to Lebanon.

Walid, a young man from Iklim Al-Kharoub region, told Arab News: "People are with Saad Hariri, may God give him strength."

Nabiha from Beirut said: "We are with Saad Hariri. His allies have deceived him despite everything he did. He shall return to power."

Farouk, also from Beirut, said: "Rafic Hariri leveraged everyone, but they removed him from power and then assassinated him. They are now trying to do the same to his son, Saad Hariri, but he is staying and will return strong. He will not lose his popularity."

Political, religious and diplomatic figures also visited the grave of Rafic Hariri on the anniversary of his death, including Russian Ambassador to Lebanon Alexander Zasytkin.

There was friction between Hariri's supporters and protesters in Martyrs' Square, opposite the site of Rafic Hariri's grave.

During the commemoration of Rafic Hariri, US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo said: "The assassination of Prime Minister Rafic Hariri is a mass killing. Many individuals linked to Hezbollah have been charged with playing roles in this terrorist attack, and they must be brought to justice in the end."

Pompeo added that Hezbollah had proven through its terrorist and illegal activities that it cared more about its interests and the interests of its sponsor, Iran, than about the best interests of the Lebanese people.

"The US continues to proudly stand with the Lebanese people in their peaceful calls for reform, transparency, and accountability," he added.



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Lebanon weighs defaulting Eurobond next month Security forces say Lebanon's rioters 'organized' as Hariri warns over 'cycle of collapse'

[Erdogan adviser in Iranian drug lord investigation](#)

Author:

Sat, 2020-02-15 01:01

ISTANBUL: The Istanbul Chief Public Prosecutor's Office launched an investigation into Burhan Kuzu, a former parliamentarian from the ruling Justice and Development Party (AKP), on Friday, over interference in the judicial process to secure the release of Iranian drug lord Naci Zindashti. Kuzu, the former chair of Turkey's parliamentary constitutional committee, is a highly trusted adviser to President Recep Tayyip Erdogan on legal issues. Zindashti was arrested in Istanbul in 2007 with 75 kilos of heroin by Turkish police, along with nine other gang members.

He was released by a court order in Istanbul in October 2018, after allegedly accepting an offer to turn witness for the prosecution.

Hours after his release, a fresh arrest warrant was issued, but he had already vanished, believed to have fled the country.

The judge who issued the release claimed he was pressured by Kuzu, who asserted Zindashti's incarceration was a "highly sensitive issue for the

government,” adding he had received repeated pressure from Kuzu to grant the release.

Ozgur Ozel, a lawmaker from the main opposition Republican People’s Party (CHP), said Kuzu had been caught red-handed.

“Does the president take his advice about ‘how to put pressure on the courts?’ I’m wondering why Kuzu gets paid,” he said.

SPEEDREAD

Iranian drug lord Naci Zindashti was released by a court order in Istanbul. The judge who issued the release claimed he was pressured by Burhan Kuzu, a former AKP parliamentarian.

Photos of Kuzu and a member of the AKP’s women’s branch having dinner with Zindashti made the front pages in the Turkish press this week.

Even the pro-government Haber Turk ran the story about Kuzu and his connections to Zindashti, an unexpected development considering the widespread censorship of the country’s media.

Kuzu has denied all accusations, saying that the kingpin was introduced to him as a businessman seeking Turkish citizenship.

It is expected that he will be soon called to give testimony. “I will never abstain from giving my statement. There is rule of law in Turkey,” he tweeted.

Under the AKP, judicial independence in Turkey has been a hotly debated topic, with many rights groups like Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International criticizing judges, saying that court rulings are heavily influenced by politicians.

During the 35th session of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN, in late January, Turkey was also criticized for its lack of judicial independence.



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Erdogan's energy grab roils the Mediterranean's waters
Erdogan's energy grab roils the Mediterranean's waters

[Struggling Morocco oasis risks becoming mirage](#)

Author:

Sat, 2020-02-15 00:43

SKOURA, MOROCCO: Dead palm trees lie on dry, yellowish earth near an abandoned adobe house in Morocco's arid southeast, as drought threatens ancient oases.

"I grew up in this oasis and I have seen it shrink," says 53-year-old Mohamed El-Houkari, who lives in Skoura, a rural oasis area of around 40 sq. km. For centuries, Morocco's oases have been home to human settlements, agriculture, and important architectural and cultural heritage, thanks also to trans-Saharan trade caravan routes.

Long a buffer against desertification, they have gone through cycles of drought in recent decades and are now "threatened with extinction,"

Greenpeace has warned, due to the impact of high temperatures. In most of the Skoura oasis, the ground is dry and cracked.

Until the 1980s, “pomegranate and apple trees flourished here,” says Houkari, who is also part of a local development NGO. Now, only hardy olive trees grow in the shadow of the palms.

The Skoura region used to attract farmers. These days, most young people work elsewhere, though some stay for the developing tourism sector.

“I am ready to sell my land, but there is nobody to buy it. Everyone has left,” says Ahmed, a farmer.

The man in his 50s settled in Skoura with his family 25 years ago, “when the area was green and there was plenty of water. But the drought has destroyed everything.”

Electrician Abdeljalil spends most of his time between the cities of Marrakesh and Agadir.

“Our life isn’t here anymore,” the 37-year-old says. He observes that the use of electric pumps and has contributed to the overexploitation of the groundwater.

Residents say they now need to dig down over 40 meters to find water, compared to seven to 10 meters in the 1980s.

Houkari laments the abandonment of traditional methods – like the “khatarat” canal irrigation system – that allowed water to be distributed “economically and rationally.” Using the pumps is also costly, Ahmed, the farmer complains. Morocco’s high level of water stress does not just affect life in the oases. In 2017, protests were held in the semi-desert southern town of Zagora against repeated water cuts.

This year, the kingdom launched an almost \$12 billion national program for the supply of potable and irrigation water through to 2027.

Under a separate initiative, “we set ourselves the goal of mobilizing 1 billion cubic meters of water by the end of 2020,” says Brahim Hafidi, director-general of the national agency for the development of oasis zones (ANDZOA), referring to efforts to build dams and rehabilitate irrigation canals.

FASTFACT

For centuries, Morocco’s oases have been home to human settlements, agriculture and noted architectural and cultural heritage, thanks also to trans-Saharan trade caravan routes. .

According to Greenpeace, droughts have increased in frequency in Tunisia, Morocco, Syria and Algeria over the past decades, rising from once every five years to once every two years in Morocco.

“Oases rely on subterranean waters, which generally come from snow,” notes Lahcen El-Maimouni, a local academic, who says global warming has hurt the oases.

The Atlas mountains, visible on the horizon from Skoura, are capped in white. But the snow is not enough to sustain the dry beds of the wadis that cross the oasis, and the effects of drought are visible along the rugged road that leads to Skoura.

To rehabilitate oasis areas, ANDZOA has planted 3 million trees, the agency’s director-general says.

Morocco has lost two-thirds of its 14 million palms over the last century, according to official figures.

But for Skoura resident Houkari, saving the oases also requires raising awareness of the risk of desertification.

Palm trees have even been removed and sold to villa owners, he adds with regret.

“The danger of the oases disappearing is very real,” he says, in front of a dry irrigation canal.



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[Pompeo calls for action after Iran's arms for Houthis seized](#)

Sat, 2020-02-15 00:18

AL-MUKALLA: US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo has demanded action against the Tehran regime after the US Navy seized an Iranian weapons shipment bound for Houthi rebels in Yemen.

A US Navy warship seized weapons believed to be of Iranian "design and manufacture," including 150 anti-tank guided missiles and three Iranian surface-to-air missiles, the American military has said.

The military said the guided-missile cruiser Normandy boarded a dhow, a traditional sailing vessel, in the Arabian Sea on Sunday.

"The weapons seized include 150 'Dehlavieh' anti-tank guided missiles (ATGM), which are Iranian-manufactured copies of Russian Kornet ATGMs," the statement said.

"Other weapons components seized aboard the dhow were of Iranian design and manufacture and included three Iranian surface-to-air missiles," it said.

The military said that the weapons seized on Sunday were "identical" to those seized by another US warship in November.

Pompeo wrote on Twitter: "The US Navy interdicted 358 Iranian-made missiles + other weapons components on their way to the Houthis in Yemen. This is another example of the world's largest state sponsor of terror the Islamic Republic of Iran continuing to defy the UN Security Council," Pompeo wrote on Twitter.

"The world must reject Iran's violence and act now to renew the expiring UN arms embargo on Iran," Pompeo said.

The weapons are currently in US custody, and partner nations have been invited to inspect the cache.

"Those weapons were determined to be of Iranian origin and assessed to be destined for the Houthis in Yemen, which would be in violation of a UN Security Council Resolution that prohibits the direct or indirect supply, sale, or transfer of weapons to the Houthis," CENTCOM said.

Yemen's government has demanded the international community impose tougher sanctions on the Iranian regime over the arms shipment.

Yemen's Minister of Information, Mummar Al-Aryani, said that Iranian arms shipments to Houthi fighters have greatly contributed to the destabilization of the country and the deaths of hundreds of Yemenis.

"We welcome the announcement by the US Central Command that the US navy seized an Iranian arms ship on its way to Houthi militia," Al-Aryani said via Twitter on Thursday.

The minister called on the international community to impose more sanctions on Iran and pressure the country to stop shipping arms to the rebels.

Houthi militia have used Iranian arms to expand military operations and kill civilians, he added.

"We urge the international community and the UN Security Council to impose deterrent sanctions on the Tehran regime and exert pressure to (halt) arms

and exports smuggling to Houthis,” he said.

Yemen’s latest accusations come shortly after the US announced that it had seized a suspected Iranian weapons shipment in the Arabian Sea en route to Houthi fighters in Yemen.

Even before the current conflict started in late 2014, consecutive Yemeni governments accused Iran of giving military, financial and technical support to the rebels, helping them to seize control of the entire country in early 2015.

Iran stepped up its arms shipments to the Houthis after 2015 when the Saudi-led coalition intervened militarily in Yemen to restore the power of President Abed Rabbo Mansour Hadi. Arms shipments have been intercepted at sea or while crossing government-controlled areas on land.

Backed by massive military aid from the Saudi-led coalition, Yemeni government forces have seized control of key seaports on the Arabian Sea and the Red Sea that are thought to be entry points for arms smuggling.

The coalition has strengthened Yemeni coast guard forces and equipped them with fast boats to combat smuggling of arms and drugs.

Last week the coast guard authority in Yemen’s eastern Mahra governorate took delivery of several armed boats from the Saudi-led coalition. Mahra Gov. Rajeh Bakreet said the boats will help the coast guard in the fight against smuggling.

Separately, the Houthis have dropped a threat to impose a tax on aid, in a significant step toward resolving a crisis that has jeopardized the world’s biggest humanitarian operation.

UN leaders and aid groups held crunch talks in Brussels on Thursday to consider scaling back or suspending the delivery of vital supplies to millions of people at risk of starvation.

Houthi leaders killed

Iran-backed Houthi rebels have arranged several funeral processions for military officers killed in fighting with government forces or in strikes by Saudi-led coalition warplanes.

Last week, the Houthi version of the official Saba news agency said the rebel group was mourning the deaths of Col. Abdul Latef Saleh, Col. Maeen Abdullah, Col. Abdul Badae Al-Houthi and several other commanders killed in fighting.

More than 100 Houthis fighters, including senior field commanders, are believed have died since early last month when fighting intensified following a Houthi drone and missile attack that killed more than 110 soldiers and civilians in Marib.



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Yemen's Houthis drop 'tax' threat that jeopardised aid: UN official
Yemen Army foils Houthi attempt to take over Taiz

Is Turkey mulling a counterattack in Idlib?

Sat, 2020-02-15 00:30

ANKARA: As Turkey is poised to send additional troops to Syria's rebel-held northwestern province of Idlib, there is speculation of a large-scale war if the deadline given to Damascus to withdraw its forces by the end of the month is ignored.

Turkey's military continued on Friday to move armored vehicles and bulldozers to Idlib. This has angered Russia, which recently said the crisis in the province is being worsened by the inflow of weapons from Turkey.

Any military operation by Ankara would aim to push Syrian regime forces back. The possibility of this has led to a nadir in Turkish-Russian relations not seen since 2016.

Seth J. Frantzman, executive director of the Middle East Center for Reporting and Analysis, said Turkey's preference is to use the regime's offensive as an excuse to exercise more control over Idlib and get rebel groups there to be more dependent on Ankara for support.

"Turkey benefits from US support in Idlib, but isn't interested in the US prodding it into an offensive," he told Arab News.

"A conflict puts at risk too much for Ankara, such as its S-400 (missile system) deal (with Moscow), TurkStream (a natural gas pipeline running from Russia to Turkey) and Libya operations."

So far, no deal has been reached between Turkey and the US regarding Idlib, following days-long meetings in Ankara.

Turkey backs some rebel groups, which it has used against Kurdish forces in Syria over the last two years.

Frantzman said Ankara wants to cement control of the provinces of Afrin and Tel Abyad, which it seized from Kurdish forces, as part of a deal with Russia that sees fewer refugees fleeing to Turkey from Idlib, which is home to 3 million civilians.

FASTFACTS

- **Any military operation by Ankara would aim to push Syrian regime forces back.**
- **No deal has been reached yet between Turkey and the US over Idlib.**
- **Importance of Idlib needs to be understood in light of Turkey's agenda.**

Ankara recently gave Damascus an ultimatum to withdraw from seized territory in Idlib by the end of this month or face military action.

In the span of one week, 13 Turkish soldiers were killed by shelling from forces loyal to Damascus. There are 10 Turkish observation posts entirely surrounded by regime forces.

“The consolidation of Russian and Iranian power in Syria threatens Turkey’s positions in, and its goals for, northern Syria,” Prof. Michael Tanchum, senior associate fellow at the Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy, told Arab News.

“The importance of Idlib must also be understood in light of Turkey’s agenda for the region of northern Syria along Turkey’s border.”

He said any further refugee influx into Turkey would be detrimental to the country’s economy and the popularity of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan’s AK Party.

“Thus, making a defiant stand against Russia in Idlib wouldn’t harm the ruling party’s support in Turkey and serves the AK Party’s needs,” Tanchum added.

But he said the question is one of calibration: “Can Turkey raise the cost to Russia to bring Moscow back to the table, or will escalation simply impel Russia to forcefully seek an endgame in Syria without concern for its impact on Russia-Turkey relations? If the former possibility exists, it will be a very narrow window of opportunity.”



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Turkish-backed rebels down Syrian helicopter in Idlib