



Report on :

The dismantling of the Gdeim Izik camp.

CAMP OF GDEIM IZIK:

THE REASONS, THE FACTS AND
THE CONSEQUENCES.



Codapso 2011

The Committee for the defense of the right to
Self-determination for the people of Western Sahara.

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Introduction:

Since October 31, 1975, the Sahrawi people living on the Moroccan controlled territory of Western Sahara have been deprived from exerting their legitimate rights, as they are contemplated by all international conventions relative to Human Rights. This derives from the non-application of their inalienable right to self-determination, and impacts on the rest of social, cultural and economic rights. This report will address some of these deprivations.

Although the legal instruments available are clear about the rights of non-autonomous peoples, particularly the declaration relative to non-autonomous territories in the UN Charter (articles 73 and 74)¹, and the Geneva convention on the protection of civilians at times of War², the Reign of Morocco has been working ever since it has acquired control over the area, in order to spoil its natural resources, particularly phosphates, fish resources, sand, etc. without complying with the relevant international legal obligations, which require profit derived from the exploitation of a non-autonomous territory's resources to be invested for its autochthonous people's development; housing, education, employment, healthcare....

Morocco has equally been criticized for its false claims and publicity about development, investment, urban reforms or modernization, on which it relies in order to further attract foreign investors and legitimize its occupation of the territory, without creating the corollary infrastructures that would allow Sahrawi citizens to be granted the most basic rights such as access to education or healthcare. This dubious redistribution of wealth affects all aspects of life, from basic infrastructures in public spaces, to administrative and social services.

As a matter of fact, the Moroccan government has maneuvered to turn the whole area into a strongly guarded military zone, with about 250.000 soldiers, plus tens of thousands of security agents along with other personnel the secret services, all gathering in El Ayoun and its whereabouts. This by far exceeds the number of security forces deployed in much more densely populated areas such as Casablanca, which counts about 5 Million inhabitants. On the other hand, Moroccan policy has consisted in encouraging Moroccan civilians to settle in the occupied territories, in an attempt to alter the demography of the area and erase the Sahrawi identity. These settlers receive all kinds of

¹ Article 73(Charter of the united nations): Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount, and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present Charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories,

Article 74(Charter of the united nations): Members of the United Nations also agree that their policy in respect of the territories to which this Chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic, and commercial matters.

² Article 4(Charter of Geneva convention): defines who is a protected person: Persons protected by the Convention are those who, at a given moment and in any manner whatsoever, find themselves, in case of a conflict or occupation, in the hands of a Party to the conflict or Occupying Power of which they are not nationals. But it explicitly excludes Nationals of a State which is not bound by the Convention and the citizens of a neutral state or an allied state if that state has normal diplomatic relations within the State in whose hands they are.

support in exchange for their willingness to settle in Occupied Western Sahara. This support may exist out of economic benefits, social or administrative advantages, an open labor market, housing, etc. In the meantime, most of the revenue derived from the natural resources is drained to Morocco. This colonial spoliation-based approach has an impact on the life of the locals, who face exclusive policies, impoverishment, malnutrition, unemployment, lack of stability... Hence, ever since it finds itself under occupation, the Sahrawi people have tried to denounce this situation by claiming their legitimate right to be respected through protest actions. These may have consisted out of demonstrations, peaceful marches, hunger strikes and the like, facing nothing but with the usual indifference, marginalization, or a set of empty promises, and even aggression and arrest by security forces. Eventually, this has compelled the Sahrawi demonstrators to find out new means of demonstration that could exert enough pressure the Moroccan state as to make it respond. It is by these means that the Sahrawi adopted a new method towards the end of last year. The way to proceed was to organize a massive exodus towards the desert, where they could escape from the urban police siege which impeded them to exert their reunion, peaceful demonstration, and association rights. As a result, it became possible for them to get organized in order to more effectively claim their legitimate rights, so necessary for the region's social, political and economic development.

Chapter I: The circumstances of the creation of the camp:

1. The Creation:

As from august 2010, many Sahrawi have inaugurated camps outside the urban areas of the cities of Al Ayoun, Smara, Marsa (The port of El Ayoun), Dakhla, and Boujdour, to manifest their rejection of the Moroccan policies of spoliation and impoverishment, their hard life conditions, and to claim their legitimate rights as guaranteed by the relevant international conventions, particularly the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights³.

All these newborn camps have been rapidly met with disproportionate use of force and immediately dismantled. On October the 10th 2010, hundreds of Sahrawi's initiated one of these camps outside the city of El Ayoun, 12 km towards the interior. In the first two days only, the camp grew to 300 protesters and a hundred tents. During the subsequent days, as Moroccan authorities kept ignoring these demands, the camp kept growing to the point it reached about 24000 people of all ages in about 7000 tents, according to witnesses

³ - From the statement of the Dialogue Committee published on November 2 in this regard: "... after a series of meetings that brought us together as representative of all the Sahrawi protestors in the camp of Gdeim Izik with the governors of the Ministry of Interior has agreed to conduct a census of the camp protestors on the base of an agreement to satisfied the needs of protesters.

During the absorption of the internal committee of the camp in the census of the implementation of this agreement, we were surprised via the media and without prior coordination with us, or even to inform us the launch of the distribution of estates for widows and the distribution of some cards of national promotion to persons that didn't had any relation with the camp in the presence of the authorities and some elected persons and tribes chiefs in a wide media coverage in a prefabricated show that were well cooked at the Wilaya of El Aaiun in order to commercialize those impartial solutions that didn't have any legitimacy and credibility."

interviewed by Codapso on the field. All the interviewees coincided in highlighting the good organization, safety, the smooth course of events within the camp, the protest's great legitimacy, and the truthful representativity and respect for the organization committee. Claims that the direction of the camp kept the protesters from leaving the camp against their, pulled by Morocco to justify the committee's members arrest, have been repeatedly denied. Furthermore, it appears from Codapso's investigations that no disputes or alterations to the internal order of the camp have been recorded, despite the elevated number of settlers.

2. Negotiation between the Dialogue Committee and Moroccan Authorities:

October the 14th, 2010: Four days after the camp was born, the first negotiations started between a dialogue committee, constituted out of nine people, a Moroccan Authorities, who were represented by an official mission from the Wilaya of El Ayoun. This negotiation has lasted for days and was characterized by a lack of will and professionalism on the side of Moroccan authorities as to treat the protesters demands. Procrastination was the general posture, and any promises made were empty and did certainly not worth stopping the protest. These first days eroded the trust among parties as no fruitful outcome seemed attainable by negotiating with the wilaya's mission.

October the 21st, 2010: A new round of negotiations started among the camp's spokesmen and three high ranked civil servants from Morocco's interior ministry: three Wallys: Brahim Boufousse, Mohamed Tricha and Mohamed Librahimi, who seemed to follow the same policy: empty words, and nothing substantial enough towards the finding of a solution.

October the 26th: Another round of negotiation ensues, again, with the three Wallys. This time, it is agreed as a starting point, that there will be a census made of the protesters, as a starting point for a solution.

October the 28th: Moroccan Authorities have begun to distribute some in-kind help to widows, and hand out "national promotion" cards (a sort of social assistance) to youngsters that had nothing to do with the camp, all under a vast media-campaign.

November the 2nd, 2010: The Dialogue Committee releases a press note in which it regrets and condemns the Authorities' practices, denouncing this manipulative policy with the aim of sabotaging the camp. As trust further weakened among parties, this dialogue came to an end.

Later that day another negotiation started, this time with the interior minister, Taieb Cherkaoui.

November the 6th: Some tents have been set aside the camp with the purpose of starting the census of the protesters and start resume negotiations on the following Monday, November the 8th.

3. The aggressive measures taken against the camp:

As from the first day of the camp's creation, the mobilization of security forces has been a key element of pressure on protesters. It started with helicopters flying over the camp,

roadblocks between the camp and city, and strict controls on whoever went in or out the camp.

October the 14th 2010: The camp is under siege by the Moroccan royal “gendarmerie” threatening the Sahrawi in case they don’t evacuate the camp.

October the 16th 2010: Two officials from the “gendarmerie”, colonel Abel-Rahman-El-Wazna and colonel Nour Al-Yakin Abdel-Rahim, attempt to enter the camp, along with their unit. This triggered a general state of panic, particularly among children and women. Cases from ensuing syncope’s have been registered, as well as Mme Balkadi a Lala Oum Lakhot’s miscarriage.

October the 19th: The Army and the “gendarmerie” have started to chase the vehicles that supply water, food, and medicine to the camp from the city of El Aaiun.

Oct. the 21st: The siege around the camp is reinforced with supplementary units. The army has started building a surrounding sand wall with bulldozers. The whole camp is surrounded by military vehicles and the road from El Ayoun to Smara remains the only way to access to the camp. The entrance to the camp is heavily guarded. All security bodies (both civil and military) are present. Army, gendarmerie, Auxiliary forces (kind of military police), members from the intelligence, etc. The tension increases as contact with the outside world is further restrained.

October the 22nd: Three members of the Dialogue Committee, M. Hussain Zaoui, Daich Daf and Abdallahy Toubali, are violently assaulted by members of the gendarmerie as they arrive at the camp with medicine and some food. Mr Toubali had to be transferred to the hospital for his state was worrying.

October the 23rd, 2010: The forces of the Army, the gendarmerie and the auxiliary forces have intercepted fifteen off-road vehicles at the entrance of the camp, coming from El Ayoun loaded with people and provisions. They were forced away from the camp by throwing rocks at them, empty glass bottles, and firing into the air. Aside from the material damage (broken windows and flat tires), about forty people resulted wounded.

October the 24th, 2010: In a dangerous course of events, at about 18h45 (GMT) gendarmerie agents opened fire against a group of young Sahrawi in a “Nissan Patrol” heading towards the camp with provisions of food and medicine, immediately causing Nayem ELGARHI’s (Aged 14) death, and seriously injuring five of his companions. These are: M. Zubair ELGARHI (Nayem’s brother), Ahmed DAOUDI, Alaoui LAGHDAF Salek ALAOUI, and Hamadi HMDEITY, who were transferred to the Balmehdi Hospital of El Aaiun for first aid. This constitutes a severe violation of the very basic right to life, and UN norms on the use of firearms within an area under cease-fire agreement since Morocco and the POLISARIO Front committed to stopping hostilities on September the 6th 1991.

October the 25th 2010: The five wounded are transferred to the third military hospital of El Aaiun, without warning to the families, who are denied any visits or even information on their relatives’ state.

October the 27th, 2010: Moroccan Authorities have buried Nayem ELGARHI during the night, and in the absence of his family. The event caused for great discontent among family members who claim not to even have seen his body after his assassination, and request the starting of an open and independent investigation on the recent events. That same day, a team of journalists for the third most-viewed Spanish TV chain were held back in Casablanca by Moroccan Authorities.

October the 28th: A group of Rabat-based Spanish journalists (Agencia EFE, Radio Cadena Ser, Europa Press, and El Mundo) try to reach El Aaiun. They are held back, as they're told their flights have been canceled when they arrive at the check-in, despite them carrying valid tickets.

October the 30rd: Hamady HMDEITY, Alaoui SALEK, and Zubair ELGARHI appear in front of the King's prosecutor. ALAOUI and HMEDEITY are transferred to prison; whereas Zubair is sent back to the military hospital due to his weak state (he has taken two shots in his leg).

October the 31st, 2010: Moroccan authorities have denied the president of the Democratic World Federation access to the city; M. Tiago Vieira (Portuguese) was arrested as soon as he landed on the city's airport. Likewise, a group of Spanish activists coming by ferry were also impeded from disembarking in El Aaiun's port.

November the 3rd, 2010: Seven international observers are impeded from exiting the plane that had flown them to El Aaiun, as they intend to meet Gdeim Izik's protesters.

November the 6th, 2010: Three Spanish Members of the Parliament and a member from a Basque association try to reach the city of El Aaiun. They are arrested and held for eighteen hours on the Casablanca Airport. Their names: Ms Mirea Antilla, Basque MP for the Basque Nationalist Party, M Michael Basabi, Ms Nikany Perez (Aralar party, Parliament of Navarra), Ms Olaia Sagredo, member of the Basque association "Artxebeleta".

November the 7th, 2010: In the wake of the day, military logistics are reinforced in the whereabouts of the camp. Witnesses outside the camp say many more vehicles, carrying men armed with sticks, helmets, and firearms are actually heading towards the camp. It all seems to indicate that the camp will soon be dismantled by force. This suspicion is strengthened by the abrupt increase in the number of fire department vehicles and ambulances.

That same day, the remaining access to the camp was definitely closed, further worsening the lack of communication between the camp and the outside world. Note that any phone communications had also been impeded with signal jammers. Due to this isolation, tens of civilians gathered at the entrance of the camp in order to break the siege. They were met with a brutal intervention from the security agents, causing several wounded, among whom the gravest was M. Abdallahi TOUBALI, member of the Dialogue Committee, who was transferred to the hospital in a critical state, after he'd been hit by a military vehicle. NB: this was well before the clashes between protesters and police forces started in other areas of the city (Al-Raha, Al-Amal, Al-Awda, Al-Wifak)

Later that Sunday, Moroccan authorities impeded MEP Willy Meyer and three other Spanish journalists from disembarking the airplane in El Aaiun, whilst French deputy M. Jean-Paul Lecoq was held back in the airport of Casablanca.

At about 19h00 (GMT), Moroccan security services kidnapped Human Rights activist M. Naama Asfari from Nasser Salmani's home, in El Aaiun. He was tortured and sent to somewhere unknown.

Around 20h00 (GMT) Moroccan forces start a violent intervention against a group of cars owned by Sahrawi, one of which transporting M. TOUBALI back to the hospital where he needs to be. In the meantime, M. TOUBALI's family's house is also raided.

4. The dismantling:

All protesters have confirmed in their testimonials that Moroccan security forces started the assault against the camp at 6h30 GMT on November the 8th 2010. Most of the camp was woken up by the noise of a helicopter overflying the camp. A general atmosphere of panic was created, as the noise of the helicopters and military vehicles mixed with the noise of the loudspeakers, from which it was hard to understand anything. It seems that protesters weren't even given the chance to evacuate the camp for they are requested to proceed "immediately", which is virtually impossible due to the great size of the camp. It all points to the idea that the use of loudspeakers by assaulting forces had more to do with a formal need for images presenting a civilized dismantlement, respectful with international conventions' requirements in terms of warning civilians before a military assault, than it had to do with an actual will to reduce harm: reality speaks for itself, for as the so-called warning message was still being played when military trucks were already running over tents and charging against protesters.

The attack was surprisingly violent. Moroccan forces used rubber bullets, real bullets, hot-water cannons, tear-gas, truncheons, and stones. Nevertheless, they found great resistance on the side of protesters, who came to the rescue of their fellow women, children and elder ones. This caused for hundreds of victims among protesters, and some deaths among Moroccan ranks; eleven of them according to Moroccan sources. Some died on the field, while some others did so in hospitals, but as a consequence of their wounds.

As far as the circumstances of the assault are concerned, the committee interviewed many protesters who were present at the dismantling of the camp. Some of them are:

Ms Lalla Khadija Jwamai (58) divorced and mother of five. "I was sitting in my tent after I'd bid, when I was suddenly surprised to hear many voices and noise. I could recognize the sound of a helicopter flying very close to my tent. Someone was shouting something from the helicopter with a loudspeaker but I couldn't understand a word. The noise of shooting, that of the sirens and the helicopter caused for great panic. I woke up my daughter and grandson, and as soon as we came out of the tent we were being hit with sticks and stones and breathing tear-gas. I saw them cut the ropes of my tent. The situation was very frightening as everyone ran in different directions as there was great confusion due to the massive use of hot-water cannons and tear-gas grenades.

Mr M-S-D (Shortened. the name will not appear as he fears for his safety) 57 years. Married, father of three boys. "I woke up, and heard the helicopter humming. I ran out of my tent and heard the call through the loudspeaker giving the order of leaving the camp immediately. I went back to the tent, woke my wife and my two kids. As we got out of the tent, we were surprised by gendarmes and soldiers. I ran as a could carrying one of my children. I lost sight of my wife and child. It was horrible, they didn't even give people the chance to leave the camp, they hit everyone, and I even heard gunshots.

Ms Khadijato Lamaadal. 50, widowed. "I was surprised by the voice and the humming of the helicopter, the trucks, the shouting of soldiers and protesters. It didn't last long before soldiers had cut the ropes of my tent. I ran with the others, as we were being insulted, and thrown stones at. I almost fainted because of breathing the tear-gas smoke. I ran with other Sahrawi, in the direction of the city of El Aaiun, the atmosphere was terrifying. I turned around and saw the soldiers set our tent on fire, with all our good and documents inside."

Ms Salka El-Bailal (34). Married and mother of three. "I was sleeping at the moment of the attack on the camp. My husband woke me up shouting. I took my kids and ran away. The situation was a chaos due to the hot-water cannons, and the smoke from the tear-gas and the burning tents. I saw security forces squeeze onto the crowd, it really was hell. My husband and ran without even knowing where to, just as everyone around us. Our kids were crying out of anguish. On our way we found a man bleeding, lying on the ground. Close to him, a child was crying. I don't know what has happened to them..."

Out of the testimonials of the protesters to the committee, it has become clear that the Moroccan state had the premeditated intention of dismantling the camp by force. It has worked hard to prevent any information breaches by impeding access to international observers and press, to both Gdeim Izik and the city of El Aaiun. By eliminating impartial witnesses, it has become possible to carry out this horrible aggression, sabotage the negotiations engaged with the Minister of Interior, and criminalize the camp's spokesmen pressing charges against them.

Chapter II: The events of November the 8th, 2010, in the city of El Aaiun:

1. November the 8th, 2010. AM:

As soon as Moroccan security forces launched the assault against the camp, thousands of protesting Sahrawi took their indignation to the streets, for they were kept ignorant of any news of their relatives inside the camp. In several Sahrawi-abundant neighborhoods, people started barricading streets with rubber wheels set on fire, stones, and concrete building-blocks. These riots have been characteristic for the great amount SADR flags, pro-

independence slogans, and claims of Sahrawi's right to self-determination to be granted once and for all.

The Committee has also noted the aim on shops, public institutions, administrative services and banking agencies by angry demonstrators. It has many times been said but is worth recalling that these civilians directed their rage against any organism or service that may have ties to the Moroccan state apparatus. This indignation only grew stronger as the first camp-settlers reached the city of El Aaiun telling about the brutal dismantlement and their ignorance of the situation of those left behind.

The committee has also noticed the complete absence of security forces within the city of El Aaiun during the whole morning. Why taking such a chance in such a situation?

As the word on the dismantlement of the camp spread, hundreds of protesters started demonstrating in the city of El-Marsa (Port of El Aaiun, 35km to the south), as an expression of their solidarity with the demonstrators in El-Aaiun, and the protesters from Gdeim Izik. This, in turn, triggered clashes with security forces and Moroccan settlers.

2. November the 8th, 2010. PM:

Moroccan security forces have started violently repressing demonstrators in various neighborhoods. Supported by helicopters, the whole city is being tear-gassed. The first shots are now heard in the city, in the "Colomina Ards" Neighborhood, injuring various Sahrawi. Subsequently, security forces launched a vast series of raids and arbitrary arrests of any Sahrawi indiscriminately. Most affected neighborhoods were Maatallah, Zemla, Aouda, Raha... in the evening, the army, police and auxiliary forces, along with armed Moroccan settlers, took hold of the city, patrolling many of the bigger avenues (Skikima, Tan Tan, Smara, Ras Al-Khaima...). The settlers carried sticks, stones and blade weapons, pictures of the king and Moroccan flags. As they patrolled under the kind supervision of the military and police, they raided Sahrawi houses and shops, looted everything inside, then set the whole on fire, along with their cars, arrested and brutalized anyone, etc... The same is happens in the city of Marsa, where it is the gendarmerie who performs the raids.

Chapter III: Human Rights Violations, during and after the dismantlement:

During the assault on the camp, as well as during the subsequent events in the cities of El Aaiun and El-Marsa, a series of grave Human Rights violations took place:

1. Violation of the right to life:

Morocco's security policy on Gdeim Izik's protesters had already provided a foretaste of itself with the death of "Najem ELGARHI", who died from the shots fired at the car he traveled in. The assault on the camp made victims on both sides, as well as the clashes in El Aaiun.

November the 8th 2010: during the protests that in the city of El Aaiun, a police car ran over Sahrawi demonstrator, Baby EL-GARGARE, who died in two hours' time.

November the 12th, 2010: Moroccan authorities denounce the death of another Sahrawi in the military hospital of El Aaiun, citing acute shortness of breath during the dismantling of the camp. His name is Ibrahim DAOUDI. He was 40.

Nevertheless, not all sources coincide with the official truth: "Othman Chtouki" (27) received a shot in the chest during the dismantlement. He was brought to the third military hospital of El Aaiun for nineteen days. His account goes as follows. "After two days of hospitalization, we had been victims of torture and humiliation, and been marginalized by personnel. We saw the nurses bring a Sahrawi they called DAOUDI to our room. He was in a critical state due to torture. He was bleeding, couldn't talk or move, except for signs he could make with his hand. He was plugged onto a machine, but by the night, he didn't seem to be breathing anymore. The nurses came to unplug the machine while commenting his death in a despising fashion, before taking him to the morgue. I'm sure he's dead from the bleeding in his chest." Chtouki's account completely denies the authorities' justifications surrounding DAOUDI's death.

Moroccan authorities officially stated that ten elements of its security forces had lost their life during the dismantling of the camp and one member of the auxiliary forces during the events in the city.

2. The use of Firearms and real ammunition:

Out of the witnesses' accounts to the committee, and the evidence examined by its members, it becomes clear that both real and rubber ammunition have been used by the ensemble of Moroccan security forces, before, during, and after the dismantling, which completely gives the lie to the minister of Interior, who declared in a joint press conference with Moroccan minister of Foreign affairs, and stated that not one bullet had been fired during or after the dismantling (November 15th, 2010).

The first case of firearms use was the unfortunate death of Nayem ELGARHI, and the severe injuries to the rest of passengers. During the dismantling of the camp, further firearms were used, as prove the cases of Othman CHTOUKI (one shot in the chest), Mohammed Al-Yadassi (One shot in the leg), and a few other ones that are treated in the annexes.

Amid the events that shook the city of El Aaiun, security forces opened fire against demonstrators in Colomina Ards, causing several victims.

Morocco's systematic violations, raids, arrests, and discrimination have caused for an atmosphere of intimidation and fear to take hold of the situation. The fact that many victims have had to hide or flee, especially after injured Sahrawi have been arrested from hospitals and clinics, has made it very difficult to thoroughly list the victims of firearms shots, therefore the list remains in exhaustive.

3. Kidnaps and arrests⁴:

Kidnap-like arrests are part of the usual methods the Moroccan state uses against militants. Kidnapping is one of the most serious crimes under international law. Not only does this put the individual's safety in jeopardy, but it deprives him and his relatives from knowing why, where and by whom the "arrest" is performed.

During the dismantling of the camp:

Since the beginning of the dismantling of the camp, Moroccan authorities have carried out a massive kidnapping campaign. Some of them have been arrested by Gendarmerie, whereas others have been brought to somewhere unknown. According to many accounts received by the Committee by kidnap victims, freed detainees, and families of actual prisoners, tens of Sahrawi have been hit as from their arrest at the camp, and kept blindfolded and handcuffed before being brought to some undisclosed place. Many of them have actually endured several days without seeing, knowing where they were, nor who was responsible for them. Not to mention that they haven't been tried, and if they eventually do so, this happens much after the maximum detention period as stipulated in the Moroccan Penal Code.

With the purpose of best accounting for this matter, four cases of kidnap will be looked at more closely, as a means to understand the policy behind such practice, alas systematic among Moroccan authorities.

M Chtouki OTHMAN (27), shot in the chest, Mohamed LYDASSY (46), shot in the leg, and Mohammed EL-KAMEL, fractured leg, and Abd EL-FATTAH DARKAOUI, heavily wounded, were all brought to the military hospital in El Aaiun. There, they spent eighteen days handcuffed to their beds, under torture and degrading treatment during hearings, and without their families knowing anything about their lot, as even the personnel of the hospital would deny the fact that they had these four men inside. Needless to mention that the hypotheses of their death gained weight each day to their families.

The kidnapping of Hamad EL-KENTAOUI (15) during the assault on Gdeim Izik is also very revealing. As the police forces started charging against the camp Hamad went seeking for refuge with his mother, which they found in a nearby house belonging to the "Jaaidar" family. Shortly after, everyone in the house was being arrested. Hamad got violently pulled

⁴ Article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

1. Every human being has the inherent right to life. This right shall be protected by law. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his life.

away from his mother, while under verbal and physical attack. Blindfolded and Handcuffed in one of the army's vehicles, he was driven somewhere near the isolated area of "Lemsayed" (18km East form El Aaiun). He then got transferred to a gendarmerie post, where he spent five days with other Sahrawi's which had all been subject of diverse means of physical and psychological torture. On his release, on November the 12th, 2010, he was in a very concerning state of mind and health, suffers headaches, and has pain in his column and his hands.

During and after the events in El Aaiun:

After the army and police forces had seized control over the cities of El Aaiun and El-Marsa, they initiated a wave of arrests and kidnappings aiming all Sahrawi, without distinction. This wave lasted for various weeks, slowly decreasing in intensity. The raids meant police brutality towards the detainees, their families, and any of their property. In the face of the massive arrests conducted, it became necessary for the authorities to use civil infrastructure as detention centers. (Schools, airport....)

In her account to the committee, Sahrawi HHRR activist "Leila LILI" (36), arrested on Nov. 9th 2010, reported: "I was crossing the Smara Avenue, in El-Aaiun, and suddenly a group well-armed policemen attacked me, both verbally and physically, and threw me handcuffed into the "House of the citizen" (public establishment normally intended to take care of children and old people, turned into a detention center after the 8/11 events)."

As we point out, many Sahrawi were arrested/kidnapped, blindfolded and often brought to places well away from urban areas. As for those that were arrested and brought to regular gendarmerie posts, they have been withheld for much longer than two days, which is the maximum detention time one can go without being charged according to the Moroccan penal code. This is a violation of national and international law, especially when we consider the cases of torture, and first aid deprivation.

M. Haddi SAID (19), arrested on Nov. 08, 2010, declared the following: I was arrested by Moroccan police after a raid on the Ahl GACHBAR family's house, in Colomina Nueva. Their members were armed with machine guns, intimidating everybody in the house. I was blindfolded and handcuffed along with six other Sahrawi: Fahd RGUIBI (Spanish nationality), Brahim GACHBAR, Rachid CHAMAMI, Lahbib ALI LAHMAR, Mustapha LAARAJ, and Mahdi ISMAILI. We were attacked with truncheons and the reverse of their guns, before piling us up with other Sahrawi in one of their vehicles. They drove us to the police headquarters, where torture went on."

In another statement to the committee, M Saad ZEGMANN (40), arrested on Nov. 10th 2010, declared: "I was with my family in the Al-Awda neighborhood. We were surprised by a police raid against our house. There were about twenty of them, wearing masks covering half their faces. They pointed their weapons at us, intimidated us, and destroyed any goods in the house. Regardless of my wife's visible cardiac insufficiency, and my children's cries, they dragged me out and took me to the police headquarters. I spent there two days under interrogation and cruel treatment. I was released in very bad state"

4. About trials and jailing⁵.

The first group of Sahrawi detainees (69) has been presented to the penal tribunal of the appellate court of El Aaiun, on November the 11th, 2010. Six cases were sent to the military tribunal in Rabat, for the one in El Aaiun deemed itself incompetent. Seven cases were dismissed. The remaining 56 have been jailed in the Black prison of El Aaiun.

On Nov. 12th, 2010, 36 other detainees, of whom one woman, were introduced in front of the same court, which decided to jail them all. Later that day, four other detainees were condemned to two months of imprisonment (they have been released on January the 10th 2011.)

Further on, another 27 cases have been through the same procedure, while seven have obtained provisional freedom. The actual number of Sahrawi in the prison of El Aaiun is of 132, of which two women. There is also a person still in the military tribunal of El Aaiun.

Twenty other detainees have been transferred to the permanent military tribunal in Rabat, under the pretext of incompetence of the court. They are currently awaiting trial in the local prison of Salé (near Rabat)

According to the accounts of the families of prisoners from El Aaiun and Salé, none of the restrictions on detention time have been respected. The families haven't been informed on the place of detention of their relatives, and some would have been brought in front of the court after midnight and without the permission of seeing a lawyer prior to their imprisonment. As for those cases sent to the military tribunal, the course of events is very similar, for which many of the detained were reported missing up to the 24th of November 2010, 16 days after detention. In the meantime, the penitentiary administration declared being ignorant of the existence of any new prisoners. As a matter of fact, families have only been allowed to visit their imprisoned relatives as from Dec. the 3rd. 2010, which again opposes all international conventions relative to the protection and treatment to prisoners⁶, and even Moroccan prison regulation⁷.

⁵ Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

1. Everyone has the right to liberty and security of person. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention. No one shall be deprived of his liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law.

⁶ Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

2. Anyone who is arrested shall be informed, at the time of arrest, of the reasons for his arrest and shall be promptly informed of any charges against him.
3. Anyone arrested or detained on a criminal charge shall be brought promptly before a judge or other officer authorized by law to exercise judicial power and shall be entitled to trial within a reasonable time or to release. It shall not be the general rule that persons awaiting trial shall be detained in custody, but release may be subject to guarantees to appear for trial, at any other stage of the judicial proceedings, and, should occasion arise, for execution of the judgement.
4. Anyone who is deprived of his liberty by arrest or detention shall be entitled to take proceedings before a court, in order that that court may decide without delay on the lawfulness of his detention and order his release if the detention is not lawful.
5. Anyone who has been the victim of unlawful arrest or detention shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

5. Tortures⁸ and degrading treatment⁹:

The committee has concluded from its interviews with detainees, lawyers and family members, that the worse means of psychological and physical torture are widespread practice against Sahrawi prisoners (electroshock, kicks, intimidation, insult, blindfolding, sleep deprivation, rape, rape threats...), as all the interviewees coincided in denouncing such treatments.

On Thursday, 11 November, after three days of conducting arrests, Moroccan authorities began to free tens of arrested Sahrawi. Either individually or in groups, up to 112 persons were liberated, most of which were women and children. All of them were in bad state due to the harsh treatments during detention and interrogation.

Hamza SHAWAF's (14) mother declared that her son was arrested on November the 8th, in the afternoon. They blindfolded him, handcuffed him and took him to the police headquarters. He was exposed to torture, mostly consistent out of cigarette burns. He wasn't freed until November the 10th, in the evening.

In his testimonial for the committee, one of the lawyers who were present at the time when the detainees appeared in front of the court for the first time stated the following: "all the accused have stated to the judge that they have been subjected to physical and psychological torture. Some have mentioned rape threats, and many said to have been raped with soda bottles. Most of them were barefooted, half naked, and smelling of urine to the point the judge had to open his windows."

After this, it appears quite evident that security forces have taken advantage of the running of events, to inflict a collective indiscriminate punishment, through violence, repression, and torture. All this being enabled by massive propaganda and censure on foreign observers¹⁰.

6. Raids¹¹ on houses and damage to private property:

⁷ - Article 37 of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners: Prisoners shall be allowed under necessary supervision to communicate with family and friends of those who can be trusted, at regular intervals, both by correspondence and by receiving visits.

⁸ - Article 75 of the Moroccan law governing prisons 23/98: prisoners have the right to receive family members and their parents.

⁹ - Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. In particular, no person shall be subjected without his free consent to medical or scientific experimentation.

¹⁰ - Article 1 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading

1 - For purposes of this Convention, the term "torture" means any act by which severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, is intentionally inflicted on a person for such purposes as obtaining from him or a third person information or a confession, punishing him for an act he or a third person has committed or is suspected of having committed, or intimidating or coercing him or intimidate or put pressure on a third person, or for any other reason based on discrimination of any kind, when such pain or suffering is inflicted by the public official or other person acting in an official or his instigation of or with the consent or acquiescence. This term does not include pain or suffering arising only from, inherent in or incidental to lawful sanctions by them.

Moroccan security services started the raids on Human Rights activist's homes in the evening of November the 7th, when they assaulted Salmani's home and arrested the activist Naama Asfari.

During the dismantling, tents and vehicles were put on fire by security forces, not to mention all sorts of "confiscations".

Once security forces had taken back their hold of the situation, on Monday afternoon, the army and various Moroccan security agencies started to raid tens of houses. Beating and insulting anyone on their way, arresting some of them, and destroying numerous goods. Besides, there have been massive assaults and looting against Sahrawi shops, conducted by officials and Moroccan civilians together.

According to M Naws BABOUZAYD's (32) testimony on the raid on his house in Colomina, "It was almost 3.00 pm (GMT), of November the 8th 2010. I was home with my brother and my mother, when they suddenly started throwing heavy stones at our windows. A few of them came closer to the door of our house and attempting to break through. My brother and I could resist a while but one of them threw a machete at my brother's head. The aggression has entailed severe consequences. They came in by tens, supported by police officials, and armed with machine guns and smoke grenades. They totally destroyed our home, and stole our television, my PC, and some other equipment."

The same story goes on for all the Sahrawi neighbors in the hood.

7. The targeting¹² of Sahrawi Human Rights activists:

The arrest of M. Naama Asfari, long-track HHRR activist, in the house of his friend Nasser Salmani, one day before the events of November the 8th, 2010, marks the starting point for a campaign of arrests that will end up affecting tens of HHRR activists in various ways:

- verbal and physical aggression
 - Nov. 8th 2010. Ibrahim AL ANSARI (HRW member) was physically and verbally attacked in the street by police officials.
 - Nov 9th, 2010. HHRR activist and ASVDH Member, Dah Mustafa's home is raided by a corps of about twenty policemen, in the neighborhood of Irak, in the city of El Aaiun. The house is searched, everything thrown apart, his wife

¹¹ - According to the section two of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading treatment:
Article 2:

1. Each State Party shall take effective legislative, administrative, judicial and other measures to prevent acts of torture in any territory under its jurisdiction.
2. No exceptional circumstances whatsoever, whether a state of war or threat of war, internal political instability or any other public emergency, may be invoked to justify torture.
3. An order from a superior officer or a public authority may be invoked to justify torture.

¹² - Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

1. No one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation.
2. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

and vice-president of ASVDH, Elghalia DJIMI, is threatened and intimidated. Police forces also pointed their weapons at the children of the family.

- Several days of arrest
 - On Nov. 9th 2010, HHRR Activist Leila LILI was arrested and brought to a police station where she was subject of degrading treatment, torture and humiliation, before being release the next day.
 - On December the 25th 2010, it was Izana AMIDANE who was arrested and brought to post of the royal gendarmerie. There, she was mistreated until receiving provisional freedom, on December the 27th.
 - On December the 26th, two activists, Mariam ALBORHIMI and Kelthum LABSIR, are arrested at the *Mohamed V* airport in Casablanca, on their way back from South Africa, where they had attended the 17th edition of the International Festival for Youth and students. They were transferred to El Aaiun, where they spent two days arrested at the gendarmerie royale under hard conditions. They were released two days later under provisional freedom.
 - On January the 4th, 2011, HHRR activist Hassanna AALAYA is arrested. He endures two days of imprisonment at the gendarmerie royale before his release under provisional freedom
- Provisional detention:
 - After the dismantling of the camp, various HHRR activists have been subject to arrest and their cases submitted to the court of appeals in El Aaiun. Most of them are jailed in El Aaiun, while some of them are sent to the permanent military tribunal in Rabat, where they are jailed in Salé as they await a trial.

8. The restraints on access to information¹³, and the prohibition to foreign observers¹⁴:

In the days preceding the assault on Gdeim Izik, Moroccan authorities have done great work to keep any international journalists or observers away from the city of El Aaiun. No

¹³ - Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression, which implies the right not to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and to spread, regardless of frontiers, information and ideas through any media and regardless."

Article 19 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights:

1. Everyone has the right to freedom of expression: this right includes freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, either orally, in writing or in print, or by any other media of his choice.

¹⁴ - Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

1. Everyone lawfully within the territory of a State shall, within that territory, have the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose his residence.
2. Everyone shall be free to leave any country, including his own.
3. The above-mentioned rights shall not be subject to any restrictions except those which are provided by law, are necessary to protect national security, public order (ordre public), public health or morals or the rights and freedoms of others, and are consistent with the other rights recognized in the present Covenant.

witnesses meant the possibility of resorting to force disproportionately without having to provide any justification to anyone.

As from the assassination of Najem ELGARHI (14), by the gendarmerie, on Oct. the 24th, 2010, Moroccan authorities have changed their policy towards completely restricting access to journalists and observers, avoiding that any other sources than the official ones account for the events taking place.

Nov. 8th, 2010: M John Thorne, correspondent for the Emirate's journal *The National*, was brutalized upon arrival.

Nov. 11th, 2010: M. Peter Pokert (HRW researcher) was impeded from boarding a plane heading to El Aaiun, in the Casablanca airport. He was only allowed to travel the next day.

Nov. 12th, 2010: Three Spanish journalists, working for *Ser Radio* channel, were expelled from el Aaiun. Their names are Angels BARCELO, M. CASTELLANO and Angel CABRERA.

Moroccan journalist and Spanish correspondent for *El Mundo*, Ali Lmrabet, was held back at the airport in Casablanca and prohibited to travel to El Aaiun.

Two Belgian doctors, Marie Jean Widar and Anne Coler are arrested in El Aaiun and transferred to Agadir (In a car rented by the police). They would later be expelled back to Belgium.

November the 13th, 2010: German MP Sevim DAKDLEN isn't allowed to exit the airplane upon arrival in El Aaiun.

November the 14th, 2010: Moroccan Minister of interior publishes a declaration announcing the expulsion of the four international observers from the city of El Aaiun, commanding them to turn themselves over to Moroccan authorities as soon as possible. Their names are Javier SOPEÑA ARIAS (Spain), Silvia GARCIA DIAZ (Spain), Isabel TERRAZA ROBILLO (Spain) and Antonio VELAZQUEZ (Mexico).

November the 17th, 2010: Isabel TERRAZA ROBILLO and Antonio VELAZQUEZ travel from El Aaiun to the Canary Islands.

Ivan LOPEZ, Angel CRISTO, Nuria ALVAREZ, and Manuel BELLO, all four Spanish journalists for the television channel *Antena 3*, are expelled from El Aaiun.

November the 18th 2010: M Guillaume PUNTO, RTBF TV/radio correspondent and journalist for the Belgian journal, *Le Soir*, was impeded from boarding a plane to El Aaiun in Casablanca.

November the 20th: Swedish MP Jonas SHOSTID is impeded from boarding a plane to El Aaiun in Casablanca.

Nov. 28th 2010: Danish journalist Mads ESSUS impeded from boarding a plane to El Aaiun in Marrakech (Menara airport). He was put on an airplane to Paris after an interrogation by Moroccan security services, which have confiscated his laptop.

Dec. the 1st2010: Ana ROMERO, journalist for *El Mundo*, is expelled for El Aaiun.

Dec. the 5th, 2010: Two Spanish attorneys, Ines Miranda and Lola Travieso aren't allowed to exit the plane upon landing in El Aaiun.

Dec. the 11th 2010: 25 Spanish activists arrive to the port of Al-Marsa, south-west of El-Aaiun by ferry. They aren't allowed off the ferry.

Dec. the 12th, 2010: Two Spanish activists are expelled from the house of Mustafa DAH (ASVDH), and her wife is threatened in case she ever hosts international observers again.

Jan, 8th, 2010: three international observers are expelled from El Aaiun and sent back to Spain (through Marrakech). Covadonga CANTELI and Elena POLLAN GONZALEZ, (Spain) and Emilce Farías (Argentina).

Jan. 10th 2011: Itsimo TRIKVA (Norway) is forbidden any contact with some of the families of the victims of the detentions performed in the aftermath of the dismantling of Gdeim Izik.

Chapter IV, Conclusions:

- The mass exodus to the desert or anywhere out of the orbit of urban areas, and the establishment of camps there as a means of protest that results from thirty year of repressive policies, which lie the focus on reinforced security measures instead of addressing the needs of the Sahrawi people and respecting international conventions regarding the wealth of the territory.
- The Moroccan state bears the entire responsibility for both the reasons leading to the camp's establishment and the consequences derived from the disproportionate use of force during and after the dismantling, especially as far as basic rights are concerned.
- The manner in which the camp was dismantled (by surprise, with excessive use of force, real ammo use...), the time at which it occurred (6:00 AM) and the insufficient time allowed for evacuation (10 minutes) before assault ... All point to the conclusion that the assault was deliberately violent, under the mask of respect for the normal procedures.
- According to most accounts, the different committees in charge of the camp management enjoyed great legitimacy, enjoyed from general consensus, and did a fine job negotiating with Moroccan authorities. Even Moroccan authorities initially recognized the legitimacy of the claims and the good organization of the camp,

which is completely inconsistent with the latter defamatory statements made throughout the official media.

- As opposed to Moroccan allegations that no military personnel has participated in the events of November, these have been very present before, during, and after the dismantling of the camp. At times, nevertheless, they did wear other clothes than their official uniform.
- The allegations that no firearms were used before, during, or after the assault on Gdeim Izik are fully inconsistent with the documented bullet injuries.
- The excessive use of force by different security services, ignoring the presence of women, children and old people, lies at the root of the resistance exerted by the youth, and the ensuing clashes and human rights violations of all kinds.
- In the morning of Nov. the 8th, there were virtually no security forces in the city of El Aaiun
- Moroccan authorities have mobilized and utilized Moroccan civilians as a means of aggression by encouraging them to participate in raids and assaults, and promoting hatred.
- One day before the assault on Gdeim Izik, Moroccan authorities started a wave of kidnappings and indiscriminate arrests. Not one case of an arrested Moroccan civilian has been reported. Neither has any case of abuse on behalf of any of an official.
- It is clear to the committee, from the evidence it has received, that the people arrested during and after the dismantling of the camp have all been subject to diverse means of torture, including rape. Legal police custody time has also been ignored recurrently, and family members have often been denied the information.
- Prisoner's relatives have been forbidden visits for a period of well over two weeks, both in Salé and El Aaiun.
- Since the declarations of Morocco's minister of interior, one day before the dismantling, in which he accused the organization of the camp of being terrorists and criminals, a huge campaign of stigmatization of the Sahrawi spread throughout the national media, spurred by some political leaders.
- The Moroccan parliamentary commission for truth on the Nov 08 events report, published on January the 12th, 2011 is a mere copy of the official position.

Chapter V: Recommendations:

Looking back on the running of events, the Committee for the Defense of the Right to Self-determination of the People of Western Sahara (CODAPSO) will make a set of recommendations hoping to avoid new episodes of human rights violations and consolidate the protection of Sahrawi's rights on their territory.

- An international, independent and neutral investigation on Human Rights violations should be carried out, spanning the whole period from the establishment of the camp to the aftermath of its dismantlement.
- The adoption of a compensation mechanism for the massive losses caused on private property and human health
- The release of all Sahrawi political prisoners. Or at least, provide them with a fair process.
- Respect prohibitions on kidnapping, arbitrary detention, torture, and any other regulations regarding the rights of the accused and granting them humane treatment. Ensure protection against race-based or xenophobic aggressions, especially to Human Rights activists who are more exposed.
- The suppression of the media blackout, allowing for press as well as other international actors to enjoy greater openness.
- The compliance with international regulations regarding the exploitation of natural resources and setting up a real development program which actually does address the needs of the Sahrawi.
- The EU should reexamine its relations with the Kingdom of Morocco as far as the fisheries agreement and the advanced status are concerned. Any agreements with Morocco ought to exclude Western Sahara's territorial waters.
- The MINURSO mandate should be extended to the Human Rights monitoring and protection.
- The international community has to put greater pressure on Morocco and for once and for all honor its commitments with international legality and all of the UN's relevant resolutions that aim to grant the right to self-determination to the people of Western Sahara.

Chapter VI: Annexes :

Annex I:

List of Saharawi wounded by real bullets during the dismantling of the camp and the events of Laayoune / Western Sahara:

Full name	Place of aggression	Level of injuries	Responsible of injuries	Date of injuries
Mohamed Yaddasy	Gdeim IZIK Camp	Leg	Army and gendarmerie	08/11/2010
Othman Chtouki	Gdeim IZIK Camp	Cheast	Army and gendarmerie	08/11/2010

Mohamed Salami	Laayoune	Right shoulder	Moroccan police	08/11/2010
Mohamed Adman	Laayoune	Right arm	Moroccan Police	08/11/2010
Bachir Bachra	Laayoune	Right arm	Moroccan Police	08/11/2010
Mahfoud Zafati	Laayoune	Stomach	Moroccan Police	08/11/2010
Salek Laasiri	Laayoune	Right arm	Moroccan Police	08/11/2010
Ali Ahl hamad	Laayoune	Pelvis	Moroccan Police	08/11/2010
Mohamed Watach	Laayoune	Right thigh	Moroccan police	08/11/2010
Mustafa Bonan	Laayoune	Right thigh	Moroccan police	08/11/2010

Annex II:

List of saharai arrested in Sale prison / Morocco, processed by permanent military court of Rabat / Morocco :

Full Name	Place of detention	Date of detention
Naama Asfari	Laayoune	07/11/2101
Ahmed Sbaai	Laayoune	08/12/2010
Sidahmed Lemjayed	Laayoune	25/12/2010
Abdallahi Lkhfawni	Foum ElUad / Laayoune	10/11/2010
Sidi Abderahman Zayo	Laayoune	21/11/2010
Mohamed Tahlil	Laayoune	04/12/2010
Bachir Khada	Laayoune	04/12/2010
Hassan Dah	Laayoune	04/12/2010
Cheikh Banga	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Moahmed lamine Hadi	Laayoune	23/11/2010
Abdallahi Toubali	Laayoune	02/12/2010
Mohamed Bouryal	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Abdeljalil laaroussi Lemghaymad	Bujador	15/11/2010
Houssein Zawi	Laayoune	02/12/2010

Daich Daf	Laayoune	03/12/2010
Mohemd Bachir boutenguiza	Laayoune	19/11/2010
Sidi Abdalla Abhah	Laayoune	19/11/2010
Mohamed Bani	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Moahmed El Ayoubi	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Taki El machdoufi	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010

Annex III:

List of saharai arrested in the black prison in Laayoune / Western Sahara :

Full Name	Place of detention	Date of detention
Hayat Rguibi	Laayoune	09/12/2010
Nguiya Hawassi	Laayoune	09/12/2010
Barhim Ismaili	Laayoune	10/11/2101
Bachir Yaya	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/12/2010
Houssein Ndour	Laayoune	10/12/2010
Mustafa Labrass	Laayoune	10/12/2010
Yahdih Lebaihi	Laayoune	08/12/2010
Moahmed Ali sidzain	Casa Blanca/Morocco	09/12/2010
Mokhtar Mrayzigue	Casa Blanca / Morocco	09/12/2010
Ali Baiba Salami	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Hmaimid Hamadi	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Jamal Bouwafra	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Mohamed Lamine Din	Laayoune	09/11/2010
Hamad Houssein	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Mohamed Lmarhom	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Ahmed Babait	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Lebaihi Mohamed	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Alisalem Dorachad	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Yartaa Abdallah	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Jaafari Ahmed Fal	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Borhimi Mahmoud	Laayoune	10/11/2101
Toumi Ahmed	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Hanin Mustafa	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Telba Saadbouh	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Leabaidi Salek	Laayoune	10/11/2010

Nouredin Lwajaj	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Abdelhay Nasri	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Brahim Raha	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Ahrayem Ahmed	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Ahrayem Mahmoud	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Ahrayem Med fadel	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Amara El Maati	Laayoune	11/11/2010
El Miri Houssein	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Lekmaich Houssein	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Lbakai Lfarassa	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Lekhlifi Dahmane	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010
Azergui Lmehdi	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Limam Haddi	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Sahel Leghzal	Laayoune	11/11/2010
Mohmedsaleem sidamr	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Lahbib Dah	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Salek Lemaadal	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Bachri Braik	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Zain Brahim Khalil	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Mustafa Rami	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Salek Dawdi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Tarek Dkhil	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Alien Toubali	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Lhaiba Sidi Mohamed	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Ismail Amori	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Said Daali	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Houssein Hamdan	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Ramdan Chbik	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Mohamed Lmazrid	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Barbar Mustafa	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Moulod Alaoui	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Ahmed Lekwara	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Mohamed Ali Lekwara	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Chakoul Sidi Mbarek	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Malainin Bchairna	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Najme Dimani	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Mohamed Bouez	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Mhamed Leakaik	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Bouaida Jamal	Laayoune	10/11/2010

Sidi Brahim Babait	Laayoune	17/11/2010
Brahim Dahman	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Baiba Khadad	Laayoune	13/11/2010
Omar Ndour	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Dada Houssein	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Mohamed salem bousaidi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Hmad ahl Zaiar	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Mohamed mbarek lefkir	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Imad Narjah	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Hicham Lkhair	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Abdelwahab Maayouf	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Ali Lmir	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Ali Krifa	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Bechraya Najem	Laayoune	10/11/2010
Saifdin Samman	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Boujema Bougharioun	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Laroussi Kadloli	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Moahmed Naji	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Hammadi Mohamed Hamadi	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Ghali Mrabih	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Salem Ghailani	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Hanafi Bouderbala	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Abid Mohamed	Laayoune	12/11/2010
Ahmed Dawdi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	24/10/2010
Salek Alaoui	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	24/10/2010
Laghdaf Alaoui	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	24/10/2010
Hamadi Hemdaiti	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	24/10/2010
Dlaimi Sidahmed Rguibi	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Sidahmed Maayouf	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Hanafi Bouderbal	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Sidati Mohamed Hamadi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	09/11/2010
Hamdi Boussawla	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Alaya Moussawi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010
Osman Ahl Lhaj	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010

Jid Mdaraj	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Abdelwahab Bellawi	Laayoune	08/11/2010
Ahmed Latik	Laayoune	09/11/2010
Khalil Mrayzlat	Laayoune	09/11/2010
Ahmed Lemrid	Laayoune	09/11/2010
Mohamed Swina	Laayoune	09/11/2010
Ali Abdel Mati	Laayoune	09/11/2010
Brahim Lahbib Bossofa	Laayoune	08/11/2010

Annex IV:

List of Saharawi arrested in provisional liberty processed by Criminal Chamber of the Court of Appeal in Laayoune / Western Sahara:

Full Name	Place of detention	Date of detention	Date of release
Ftama Sabi	Al Marsa	09/11/2010	12/01/2011
Zahra Lansari	Al Marsa	09/11/2010	12/01/2011
Oum-lfadl Jouda	Laayoune	09/12/2010	25/01/2011
Lala Khaidouma Joumani	Casa blanca/ Morocco	10/12/2010	25/01/2011
Mwahad Khatari	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	04/02/2011
Rguibi Lkadi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	04/02/2011
Salek Bouchana	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	04/02/2011
Naji Ahmed	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Rguibi Med Zain	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Aberkan Mohamed	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	25/01/2011
Med Salem Lemrabet	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	04/02/2011
Samisolh abdeslam	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Lekhlifi sidibrahim	Gdeim Izik	08/11/2010	25/01/2011

Sidahmed belmaki	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Berkouz Habib	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Aamar Abderahman	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Hassan Banha	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Hamoud Lili	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Marzok Med Lamine	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Baballah Yakoub	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Kaihal Moahmed	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Lasri Salama	Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Rachdi Ahmed	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Dada Hmad Hamadi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	12/01/2011
Hadamine Hayoh	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
My Ahmed Tchichi	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	19/01/2011
Ahmed Abnon	Bujador	01/01/2011	25/01/2011
Louchaa Maa	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	08/02/2011
Ajwad Kaziza	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	08/02/2011
Salama Tawazone	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Dah Mohmed mbarek	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Hossein Laasiri	Gdeim Izik /	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Rahali Bochraya	Gdeim Izik /	08/11/2010	15/02/2011

Haamad Hossein	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Hamma Saadi	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Bassiri Saadi	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Sami Solh Brahim	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Issam Hilimi	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Ali salem do Rachad	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Salama Amidane	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Ahmed Tanji	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011
Ahmed Mossawi	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	15/02/2011

Annex V:

List of saharai arrested in provisional liberty processed by Court of First Instance in Laayoune / Western Sahara:

Full Name	Place of detention	Date of detention	Date of release
Mohamed Yaddasy	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	26/11/2010
Othman Chtouki	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	26/11/2010
Mohamed Kamal	Gdeim Izik / Laayoune	08/11/2010	26/11/2010

Abdelfattah Darkaoui	Gdeim Izik /Laayoune	08/11/2010	26/11/2010
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Annex VI:

List of Saharawi released after completing their sentences:

Full Name	Place of detention	Date of detention	Date of release
Sidati Med Hamdai	Laayoune	09/11/2010	10/01/2011
Hanafi Boderbala	Laayoune	09/11/2010	10/01/2011
Ghali Mrabih	Laayoune	09/11/2010	10/01/2011
Salem Ghailani	Laayoune	09/11/2010	10/01/2011

Annex VII:

List of damaged houses in raids committed by the Army, the Gendarmerie, the Police and the Moroccan Auxiliary Forces in Laayoune :

Family name	Address	Date of raid	Responsible of raid
Fatma Hayoul	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police and Army
Ahl Lhossayni	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police and Army
Jwami Khadija ment Ihafed	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police and Army
Ahl Bohamala	Avenue al Quods	10/11/2010	Police and Army
Ahl Boamod	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police

Ahl Aguida	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl Zamami	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl Lekhfawni	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl Salama Ould Daich	Neighborhood Vilatte	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl Doka Ould sidi Brahim	Neighborhood Maatalah	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl Mahmoud ould halab	Neighborhood blanate 92	10/11/2010	Auxiliary Forces
Ahl Mahmoud ould Mayara	Neighborhood Al Awda	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl tayrach	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Army and gendarmerie
Ahl Zahaf	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Army and gendarmerie
Ahl Baha	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Army and gendarmerie
Baih ould lalem	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Army and gendarmerie
Ahl Abbas	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl sidi Brahim	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl Bilalt	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl Aghla menhom	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl abbach	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl sabi	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl baiba	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl Khatari	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl Bilal	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie

Ahl Ahmed Laabaid	Community Fom Lwad	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Mohamed Ayache	Zone of the gardens	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Ahl Brada	Zone of the gardens	10/11/2010	Gendarmerie
Bachir Swayeh	Avenue Tan-Tan	10/11/2010	Police
Swaylem Sah	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Larossi Zikaoui	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Lkhatat Abdati	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Fatimato Zikaoui	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Abdlhay Chridou	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Ahl Fennich	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Beda Mohamed	Colomina	10/11/2010	Police
Abidine khadija	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Malainin Mesbah	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Rguibi Khadija	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Aicha Chergui	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Saleh ould Berkane	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Ahl Amidane	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Salami Salek	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Dada Abdeljalil	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Kwairina Mahfod	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Lmiri Ahmed	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Daich Salama	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Hossein Kanach	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Chwayar Lahbib	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police

Ahmed Tayrach	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Ahmed Lembarki	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Police
Lodiki Ahmed	Neighborhood Hajari	08/11/2010	Police and Auxiliar Forces
Sidahmed Lembarki	Neighborhood Hajari	08/11/2010	Police and Auxiliar Forces
Hassana Alaya	Rachidia Street	16/11/2010	Police
Malainin Haddi	Rachidia Street	16/11/2010	Police
Mohamed Talmidi	Avenue Boukraa	16/11/2010	Police
Lahbib Bossofa	Avenue Skikima	16/11/2010	Police
Mohamed Naji	Neighborhood Maatalah	16/11/2010	Police
Mohamed Mayara	Neighborhood Quods	15/11/2010	Police
Marakchi Amar Hadad	Colomina	08/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahl Hama Ould Rachid	Neighborhood Maatalah	09/11/2010	Army and Police
Boamod Mohamed salem	Neighborhood Maatalah	08/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahl Swayeh	Catalonya	09/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahl Boutabaa	La Porko	09/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahl Lhachmi	Kiyadat de Bokraa	08/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahmaim Hmaidi	Neighborhood Linache	08/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahl Chkairid	Neighborhood Linache	09/11/2010	Army and Police
Ahl Biadellah	Neighborhood Linache	09/11/2010	Police

Annex VIII:

List of saharai victims of psychological aggressions and physical abuse during the dismantling of the camp and during the events in Laayoune and Al Marsa / Western Sahara:

Full Name	Level of injuries	Date of injuries	Responsible of injuries	Address
Abdallahi toubali	Head	07/10/2010	Police	Laayoune
Ould Abbas	Back	07/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Ould Wissi	Shoulder and forearm	07/10/2010	Police	Laayoune
Abdelfattah Banga	Wounded by real bullets	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Khaled Mbairkat	Leg	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Ahmed Ahmed	Several fractures	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Louchaa Hossein	Several injuries	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Ahmed Salem El Bailal	Thigh	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Ghali Taleb	Head	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Khalifa ment Chafaai	Head and the hand	08/10/2010	Gendarmerie	Laayoune
Cheikh Wadnoni	Thigh and stomach	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Hamdan Abaidi	Head and stomach	08/10/2010	Police	Laayoune
Zwayna Layachi	Right leg	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Baha Mohamed Ailal	Back and shoulder	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Swayna Mohamed mbarek	Thigh	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune

Louchaa Jaa	Feet	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Dakhna Alaywa	Back	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Mryam Borhimi	Leg and forearm	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Nafi Sodani	Face	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Lemalima Ahmed Ailal	Back	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Mohamed lamine Hassan	Head and thighs	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Mustafa Mohamed Lamine	Head	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Fatimato Mrayzigue	Knees and forearm	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Khdijato ment mailid	Head	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Ghaliya Jomanie	Head	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Khalil Med salem	Forearm	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Ayob Amana	Knee and shoulder	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Hmeto Med Haiba	Several injuries	08/10/2010	Gendarmerie	Laayoune
Ahmed Salek Fawah	Head	08/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Mohamed Ali Mrayzigue	Arm	08/10/2010	Auxiliary Forces	Laayoune
Mahfod Zafati	Several injuries	08/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Khalil Ahmed Zain	Several injuries	09/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Mustafa Rami	Arm	09/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Salek Kraitia	Head and Arm	09/11/2010	Army	Laayoune
Baija Abderahman	Head and feet	09/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Chaiaa Ment Mohamed	Several injuries	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune

Mahdia ment Abdallah	Feet	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Mariam Houssaini	Several injuries	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Loubna Amana	Thighs	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Molay Ahl Sbai	Head	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Mahmoud El Bailal	Arm and Back	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Thoraya Ment doka (pregnant)	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Slayka Ment doka	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Tohajlab ment doka	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Rim Ment doka	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Intissar ment doka	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Faloka ment doka	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Mariam Ment doka	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune
Khadija ment chiaa	Several bruises	10/11/2010	Police	Laayoune