



ANNEX

Human Rights Violations in Western Sahara



Date	Victim	Location	Description	Category of reported violation	Source	More info
01.04.2014	Almoujahid Mayara, Hajoub Khatari, Larabas Sleima	El Aaiún	38 year-old Almoujahid Mayara and 20 year-old Hajoub Khatari were arrested following their participation in pro-independence protests on 28 March. They were reportedly detained violently without information as to why they were arrested or where they were being taken. On 1 April, they were taken to the court of first instance. Their trial was postponed until 7 April. They were arrested on charges of possession of cannabis and weapons, but the two Saharawis allege that these charges are fabricated. In the end, Mayara and Khatari were tried on 14 April and sentenced to 6 and 1 years respectively. Their case was then taken to the Court of Appeal, scheduled for 15 May but then postponed several times until it finally took place on 5 June. Mayara's sentence was reduced to 4 years, whilst Katar's remained the same. Larabas Sleima was reportedly arrested following his participation in a pro-independence demonstration on 28 March 2014, the same one as Mayara and Khatari. He was charged, in the same trial as Mayara and Khatari on 1 April, with violence against a woman. According to Sahara Press Service, the woman that was the so-called victim of their violence attended court and informed the judge that the charges were false.	Arbitrary detention Unfair trial	Sahara Press Service (SPS), CODESA	spsrasd.info , codesaso.com (in Spanish), codesaso.com (in Spanish).
02.04.2014	Taken to hospital: Mahfouda Lefkir, Rgaibano Lahweij, Nabroha Aswayah, Said Hadad, Zahra Salouki, - Ali Sahdouni, Idriss Ahl Sidi and Hamza Alfiali. Other victims: Izana Amaydan, Salha Bou Tankiza, Salka Lfakir, Khadija Zain, Bamba Lefkir, Lhabib Salhi, Hadham Frik, Mohammed Taleb, Najam Ham, Lahbib Marzoug, Hmadi Foukhar and Hamadi Maghoula	El Aaiún	There was heavy police mobilization in several neighbourhoods and streets, due to the announced Saharawi protest for UN monitoring of human rights. According to CODESA, several people trying to reach the demo were subjected to beatings, slander, verbal abuse, and other degrading practices. Several protesters had to be taken to hospital.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	CODESA	codesaso.com
02.04.2014	Sidi Brahím Lahs-saini	Boujdour	31 year old Sidi Brahím Lahsaini was assaulted in public by the Moroccan police, and later subjected to physical and psychological torture in the police station of Boujdour. The victim believes there is a connection to him having filed complaints against Moroccan police officers for previous instances of torture with Moroccan courts and international human rights organisations. Sidi also met with the UN High Representative on Torture when he visited El Aaiun in 2012.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Arbitrary detention	CODESA	codesaso.com
03.04.2014	Sidi Esbaai, Elhafed Toubali, Mohamed Jamour and Bashir Buamoud	Agadir (Morocco)	Postponement of trial of Sidi Esbaai (Leader of the Saharawi Organisation for Independent Media (SOMI)), Elhafed Toubali, Mohamed Jamour and Bashir Buamoud. The four young men had allegedly been subjected to ill-treatment and prevented from using the telephone to speak to relatives and their lawyers. The four were finally tried on 17 April 2014 in the Court of First Instance. Esbaai was given 5 months, Toubali 6 months, Jamour 5 months, Buamoud 4 months. On 24 April 2014 the Appeals Court handed down the same sentences.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Delayed trial	CODESA	rasdargentina.wordpress.com (in Spanish)
05.04.2014	Salek Laasairi	Agadir (Morocco)	Salek Laasairi was reportedly kidnapped by Moroccan authorities from inside Ait Melloul prison and taken to an unknown destination. He remained disappeared for eight days, before being returned to the prison. See also the 14.04.2014 entry.	Arbitrary detention	Sahara Press Service (SPS)	spsrasd.info See also rfkcenter.org
07.04.2014	Various	Smara	Violent dispersal of Saharawi protest for MINURSO human rights monitoring. Several people were said to have been injured. Similar protests for MINURSO human rights monitoring (and repression of the same) were reported in Dakhla over the following days.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	CODESA	Videos of the Smara protests can be viewed here on the CODESA website: codesaso.com
10.04.2014	Mahfouda Lefkir	El Aaiún	Mahfouda Lefkir was injured during a protest for self-determination. She said that police beat her and dragged her through the street, insulting her with rude words.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Personal communication with Mahfouda Lefkir	
10.04.2014	Hamza Tamek	Agadir (Morocco)	Saharawi minor condemned to one year in prison. Tamek's family claims that Hamza has been tortured, and that the trial was unfair.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Unfair trial	CODESA	rasdargentina.wordpress.com (in Spanish)
11.04.2014	Jaafar Carcoub Hmad	El Aaiún	Jaafar was arrested in the port of El Aaiun, near a sardine storage facility. He wanted to visit down names of companies involved in the fishing industry. Jaafar was arrested by a group of 5 or 6 police officers who accused him of trying to burn down the silos. They allegedly put gasoline on his hands, so that they would smell like gasoline. He was taken to the police station on in La Playa, where he was hit with a brick and lost consciousness. He was taken into a dirty bathroom, where a group of police officers reportedly proceeded to kick and punch him. He was kicked with boots and slippers, jumped on his back and chest, and allegedly had his hands and feet shackled. When he asked for water, that was denied. One of the officers told him "do you know that many who have been in this cell, like you, didn't give any signs of life afterwards? Some were lucky to leave here, others, unfortunately, not". When Jaafar's aunt came to the police station (his family was alerted by someone who was with Jaafar but was able to run away), the police told her he had been in a fight. When she left, the police told Jaafar "these natives, they are uneducated, they believe anything". The beating reportedly continued throughout the night. They occasionally let Jaafar catch his breath and rest a little, and then started all over again. He was called a separatist, and insulted. In the morning, he was interrogated, during which time he was also beaten. He said he was against the plunder of his land's resources, which led to more beating. He was forced to sign documents, without knowing what they were. They put his fingerprint underneath the documents. The police allegedly took him to hospital where his wounds were stitched. Then he was put in a cell.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Sahara Libre	futurosahara.blogspot.com Photos: pcomariosaharalibre.blogspot.be
11.04.2014	Nuria Diaz, Sarai Martín, José Taboada, Santiago Jiménez, Carmelo Faleh	El Aaiún	A group of Saharawi solidarity activists from the Canary Islands were put on a plane back to Las Palmas when they arrived in El Aaiún. Their aim was to find out more about the human rights situation ahead of the pending vote on renewal of the MINURSO mandate.	Expulsion of foreigners	Sahara Future	futurosahara.blogspot.com
14.04.2014	Salek Laasairi	Agadir (Morocco)	Laasairi, a political prisoner, begins a hunger strike (which was to end 38 days later on 12 May) in protest at his belongings being confiscated and destroyed by prison guards, for being severely beaten and put in solitary confinement, and for being denied medical treatment. He alleges that he has endured such treatment for the ten years that he has so far spent in prison.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Arbitrary confiscation of property Denial of medical treatment	WSHRW	wsbrw.org
14.04.2014	Family of Almoujahid Mayara	El Aaiún	Moroccan police ransacks house of Almoujahid Mayara's family and assaults and threatens 80-year old mother.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	CODESA	codesaso.com
14.04.2014	Diego Marín, Laura Soteras, Irene Bailo y Raúl Ramón	El Aaiún, Tan Tan, Marrakech	Spanish citizens Diego Marín, Laura Soteras, Irene Bailo and Raúl Ramón were expelled from El Aaiún checkpoint On 14 April, told that it would be "unsafe" for them to enter the city due to large demonstrations. They were then questioned for 3 hours and allegedly physically pushed into the car and insulted by police, then taken to Agadir. They later tried to travel to Tan Tan, but upon arrival in the town were prevented from doing so by around 30 police who surrounded them and insulted them. After this, they travelled to Marrakech and stayed in the house of some Saharawis there. However, police entered the home and threatened the Saharawis, then took the Spaniards to the airport, where they were held for several hours without food or explanation. Eventually the Spanish consulate got involved. According to the Spaniards, it turned out the police had meant to send the four Spaniards back to Spain, but upon seeing the price of the tickets decided to let the Spaniards stay in Marrakech until their own flight was due to leave two days later.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with Diego Marín, Laura Soteras, Irene Bailo and Raúl Ramón	
15.04.2014	Marta Vilalta, Horténsia Grau, Jordi Escoda, Josep Casafont, Isidre Pineda, Núria Salomé, Miquel Cartró	El Aaiún	A delegation of Councilors and solidarity activists from Catalonia, Spain, say their were forced to stay in a house and prevented from viewing a Saharawi demonstration whilst visiting El Aaiún. When they tried to return to their hotel, the delegation says they were physically pushed and verbally threatened by police, and that plain-clothes police threw stones at them.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	Por un Sahara Libre	rasdargentina.wordpress.com (in Spanish)
15.04.2014	Sukiena Kuara, Brahím Hammadi Khabayd, Laarasi Taglabut, Alhussein Ataranyi, Isa Buda, Mohamed Aseit, Alkauriya Essadi, Abullahi Bureyah, Sunayya Alnuayhid, Mohamed Fadel Essalhi, Bassiri Lehbib, Mulay Ahmed Echtukui, Asisa Biza, Ambarka Aalina Aza Ali, Hammadi Laarussi, Esalka Anhur, Mina Aza Ali, Laila Ellili, Etrabli Amin, Kabbara Babayt, Nabrha Aswaeh, Fatimatu Dalwara, Um El Id Etraubali, Habayd Hammadi, Muayhid Lehsan, Sallam Ennumriya, Lehbib Essalhi, Mohamed Taleb, Alhussein Ennasiri, Ul Laju Alyeid, Said Hadad, Al Ghliya Eyummani	El Aaiún	Violent dispersal of peaceful Saharawi protest calling for UN human rights monitoring. There was said to have been a huge police presence on Smara Street, attempting to block access to the protest. Police allegedly used sticks, bludgeons and stones to beat protesters, resulting in reportedly dozens of injured Saharawis. Some of these, identified by SCMC, are listed to the left. Hammadi Khabayd was apparently also abused whilst in hospital and refused a medical certificate.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	EM, SCMC, RFK Centre	More information (in Spanish) tercerinformacion.es and rasdargentina.wordpress.com Videos of the repression, via Equipe Media, are available at: wsbrw.org rfkcenter.org
15.04.2014	Mónica Alonso, Onintza Enbeitia and Diana Fernández	El Aaiún	Spanish citizens Mónica Alonso, Onintza Enbeitia and Diana Fernández were stopped at the airport of El Aaiun and forced on a plane back to Las Palmas.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication Izziar Fernández and Fatma Mehdi	
15.04.2014	Izziar Fernández Mendizábal and Elvira González	El Aaiún	Spanish citizens Izziar Fernández Mendizábal (Lawyer) and Elvira González (Red Mamsa) were expelled to Casablanca.	Expulsion of foreigners	WSHRW	wsbrw.org
15.04.2014	Laura Armas Matos and María José Piqueras	El Aaiún	Spanish citizens Laura Armas Matos and María José Piqueras (both from the Canaries Association of Solidarity with the Saharawi People) were denied entry into El Aaiun.	Expulsion of foreigners	WSHRW	wsbrw.org
15.04.2014	Elifayda Khayya	Boujdour	Elifayda Khayya suffered injuries to her eye whilst protesting against the activities of the oil company Kosmos Energy, which was planning to drill for oil off the coast of Boujdour, her hometown. The drilling has since begun.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of expression	WSRW/Sahara League for Human Rights and Natural Resources	wsbrw.org
16.04.2014	Christina Beck Jørgensen and Johnny Håvik	El Aaiún	Moroccan police forces Norwegian citizens Christina Beck Jørgensen and Johnny Håvik to stay in their hotel in El Aaiun, Western Sahara. They were about to leave to visit the family of the late Said Dambur, who was shot dead by Moroccan police following the destruction of Gdeim Izik on 21 December 2010.	Expulsion of foreigners	Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara	vest-sahara.no
14.04.2014 to 17.04.2014	Various	Smara	Violent dispersal of peaceful protest calling for human rights monitoring by MINURSO. Protesters were followed to their homes by Moroccan police, and beaten with stones, sticks and sharp objects. Several people are reported injured.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	CODAPSO, CODESA	More information (in Spanish) available at: rasdargentina.wordpress.com
17.04.2014	Fabienne Reberieux	El Aaiún	According to Fabienne Reberieux, upon arriving by plane from Casablanca, she, two Italian tourists, and MINURSO staff were told by police (who had boarded the plane) to remain on the plane for questioning. Whilst MINURSO staff and the tourists were eventually allowed to leave, Reberieux, who had gone to El Aaiun to take part in a conference organised by Saharawi women activists, was sent directly back to Casablanca. There, she was kept in an airport border control office all night, with no food or water, before being put on a plane to Paris on the morning of the 18 April.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with Fabienne Reberieux	
18.04.2014	Tatiana Delgado Plasecena, Margarita Pena Machin, Gloria Estabanez Bueno, Rafiel Avero Arteaga, Yasmina Sánchez Martín, Celia Darias Gutiérrez, Mercedes Gómez Cutillas, Juana Huguet Chamorro, Luis Pérez Serichol, Concepción Reyes Fernández and María Dolores Padrón Martín	El Aaiún	Twelve Spanish citizens from Tenerife are not allowed to disembark from the plane upon arrival in El Aaiun, due to being "for the other side", as the Moroccan police officers allegedly put it. They had travelled to El Aaiun to take part in a conference organised by Saharawi women activists.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication Izziar Fernández and Fatma Mehdi	
18.04.2014	Rita Reis	El Aaiún	Portuguese citizen Rita Reis was stopped at El Aaiun airport, questioned by the police about her political views, her reason for travelling to El Aaiun and identity of her contacts in El Aaiun. After being photographed against her will, she was forced onto a plane to Casablanca.	Expulsion of foreigners	La Voz del Sahara en Argentina	rasdargentina.wordpress.com
19.04.2014	Joanna Allan and Kristina Nygaard	El Aaiún	US citizen Kristina Nygaard and UK citizen Joanna Allan, working on a master and PhD thesis respectively, were stopped at an El Aaiun checkpoint, and were put in a car to Agadir. They stayed in Morocco for the following ten days, and were surveilled by police throughout.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with Kristina Nygaard	wsrw.org
21.04.2014 to 22.04.2014	Hamza Lakhall, Bartek Sabela	El Aaiún	On the evening of 21 April, Hamza Lakhall and Polish Journalist Bartek Sabela visited the home of well-known activist Hmad Hammad. They were followed to the house by plain-clothes police. Upon returning to Lakhall's home around midnight, police knocked on the door attempting to detain Sabela. Lakhall negotiated with the police, agreeing that they would both accompany police to the station but the following morning. On the morning of 22 April 2014, police took Lakhall and Sabela from the former's house to the police station, where they were interrogated for 2.5 hours. Police eventually told Sabela that he was "allowed" to stay in El Aaiun for the remainder of his scheduled trip, as long as he did not meet any more Saharawi political activists. They took photographs of him without his consent.	Arbitrary detention	Personal communication with Bartek Sabela and Hamza Lakhall	
23.04.2014	Mettou Abdallahi Naffaa	Smara	Mettou Abdallahi Naffaa, a Saharawi woman, was allegedly beaten by Moroccan authorities after participating in a peaceful demonstration in Smara.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Diaspora Saharawi via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
23.04.2014	Various	Marrakech	A group of young Saharawi men were threatened with violence by Moroccan forces if two foreign citizens (Joanna Allan and Kristina Nygaard) did not leave their house immediately. According to Allan and Nygaard, two of the Saharawis were forced into hiding for two weeks due to subsequent threats from Moroccan authorities.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	Personal communication with Kristina Nygaard and Joanna Allan	
23.04.2014	Ahmedtu Mahmoud	Smara	29 year-old Saharawi shepherd Ahmedtu Mahmoud died following a landmine explosion, at around 30 kilometers from Smara.	Landmine victim	Sahara Press Service, Dales Voz a las Victimas	spsrasd.info
25.04.2014	Yahya Mohammed El-Hafed Lazaa	Agadir (Morocco)	Saharawi political prisoner Yahya Mohammed El-Hafed Lazaa began a hunger-strike he was holding. 38 days later, he was severely ill but was reportedly denied medical treatment.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of medical treatment	RFK Centre, CODESA	rfkcenter.org See also (in Spanish) codesaso.com
25.04.2014	Abderrahman Souyeh and Mohammed Sidi Salem	Dakhla	17 year-olds Abderrahman Souyeh and Mohammed Sidi Salem were reportedly detained arbitrarily by police and tortured throughout the night before being released the next morning. According to WSHRW, the two boys were targeted due to their participation in protests in favour of self-determination.	Arbitrary detention Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	WSHRW	wsbrw.org
26 and 27.04.2015	Mohammed Lafdil, Sidi Ouled Moulay Zain	Dakhla	Over 26 and 27 of April, two Saharawi minors, Mohammed Lafdil and Sidi Ouled Moulay Zain were detained by Moroccan police after a search that WSHRW describe as a "hunt". The two boys were reportedly tortured before being released.	Arbitrary detention Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	WSHRW	wsbrw.org
29.04.2014	Abdelkhalik Almarkhi	Glucemine (south Morocco)	Moroccan police arrested and jailed Saharawi human rights defender Abdelkhalik Almarkhi in the police station of Glucemine (south Morocco) where Almarkhi went to file a complaint against the police for still not having returned his passport, drivers license and other personal belongings. The police had taken these items from his family's house in a venue of Abdelkhalik on 28 September 2013, without a valid authorisation to search his home. The police arrested him on the basis of a warrant against him, dated 1 October 2013, which came on the back of a wave of arrests of Saharawis in Glucemine that had taken part in protests in September 2013. Abdelkhalik claims he was not even in Glucemine at the time of the protests. Abdelkhalik was not informed about the reasons for his arrest. (see also entry of 27 November 2014) Abdelkhalik is a member of CODESA and AMDH.	Arbitrary arrest	CODESA	codesaso.com
30.04.2014	Mahfouda Lefkir	El Aaiún	Mahfouda Lefkir says she was participating in a peaceful protest for the release of all political prisoners when she was attacked by police. She reports that they took off her melha, beat her, insulted her, and threatened her with rape.	Denial of freedom of expression Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Personal communication with Mahfouda Lefkir	

30.04.2014	Magnhild Bøgeth and Jakub Skrzypczyk	El Aaiún	Norwegian citizen Magnhild Bøgeth and Polish citizen Jakub Skrzypczyk are placed in hotel Jodesa by the Moroccan police and told not to leave. Magnhild and Jakub had attempted to document a demonstration taking place in El Aaiún. The police (both civilian and uniformed) stopped them and told them there was nothing to see and that they should not be there. The police took their passports and told them to go with them. Magnhild and Jakub refused, and then the police threatened to keep their passports. Magnhild and Jakub then went with the police to the hotel. The police wouldn't give their passports back until one of the officers received a phonecall that it was now OK to return the passports.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with Magnhild Bøgeth	
01.05.2014	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi	Glouemime (south Morocco)	Public Prosecutor extends Abdelkhalek Almarkhi's detention for another 24 hours.	Arbitrary detention	Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org
02.05.2014	Magnhild Bøgeth and Jakub Skrzypczyk	Tan Tan (south Morocco)	Moroccan plain-clothed police stopped Norwegian citizen Magnhild Bøgeth and Polish citizen Jakub Skrzypczyk in the town of Tan Tan, south Morocco, and forced them onto a bus out of the city. They weren't told where they were being taken. The two had spent a few days in Western Sahara before they were stopped in Tan Tan.	Expulsion of foreigners	Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara	vest-sahara.no
02.05.2014	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi	Agadir (Morocco)	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi is taken to Ait Melloul local prison. His family was not notified.	Arbitrary detention	Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org
05.05.2014	Almaz Asfaha, Eva Lien, Vilde Kjerkol	El Aaiún	Asfaha, Lien and Kjerkol, all members of SAIH (Asfaha is a Board member), entered Western Sahara from Morocco. They passed two checkpoints, and at the last one they were refused entrance by the police. The police confiscated their passports. The police told them they were to be evicted due to "misinforming the authorities". At the airport in Marrakech, they had informed the authorities that they were tourists. When they were denied entrance to Western Sahara they asked for a written explanation. This request was at first laughed at, then denied. Their passports were confiscated and only returned to them later. They were sent back to Morocco.	Expulsion of foreigners	Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara	vest-sahara.no
05.05.2014	Natalie Milde, Dan Marius Svendsen, Laupsa Rasmusen y Lone Jørgensen Lünemann	El Aaiún	Four Norwegian citizens deported from Western Sahara, including vice-president of Labour Party of Bergen, were detained by a dozen police officers in El Aaiún, and forced to take a car to Agadir.	Expulsion of foreigners	Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara	vest-sahara.no
07.05.2014	Ghali Zogham	Smara	30 year-old Ghali Zogham was beaten by the Moroccan police after having raised the Saharawi flag on the roof of a building in Smara. Police used stones and bludgeons. The victim reportedly suffered severe headwounds as well as injuries to his back and a broken pelvis.	Denial of freedom of expression Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	EM	For more information in English see wshrw.org See also rfkcenter.org
08.05.2014	Ali Zaïram	Smara	A young Saharawi activist, Ali Zaïram, was allegedly thrown by Moroccan security forces from the third floor of a building, leading him to suffer serious injuries.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
08.05.2014	Mahmoud Hadad	El Aaiún	Former Saharawi political prisoner Mahmoud Hadad was physically assaulted by plain-clothed police officers, in the café where he works. Two cars of police officers had come in, noting down the identities of all customers and inspecting the place without permission. Hadad, wanting to defend his customers, was brutally beaten. Police wanted to arrest him, but customers kept insisting that he be taken to hospital. An ambulance drove him to hospital where the police came to collect him. He wasn't released until the early hours of the next day.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Arbitrary detention	CODESA	codesaso.com
09.05.2014	Zegman Ould Ghali	Smara	Moroccan police throws Saharawi youngster, Zegman Ould Ghali, from the third floor of a building, while Zegman was raising the Saharawi flag. Zegman was taken to hospital with severe damage to the liver as well as multiple limb and skull fractures.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of expression	Radio Maizirat	
11.05.2014	Mohamed Baber	El Aaiún	Moroccan police arrested Mohamed Baber, while he was at the house of a friend in Barrio Douirat, El Aaiún. Eye witnesses state that the police beat Baber before driving him to the prefecture where he was allegedly tortured.	Arbitrary detention Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	CODESA	codesaso.com
13.05.2014	Mohamed Baber	El Aaiún	The investigating judge sends Mohamed Baber to the Black prison in El Aaiún, accusing him of "training a criminal gang to commit crimes against people", "stealing money" and "obstructing traffic". WSHRW implies that Baber was innocent of these charges, and that he was imprisoned due to his activism.	Unfair trial	EM, WSHRW	wshrw.org
13.05.2014	Lehmad Mohamed	El Aaiún	Moroccan police reportedly detained Lehmad Mohamed in the street for wearing an Algerian football shirt. The police forced Lehmad to say that he was a Moroccan, which he refused. They then took him in a van to Gdeim Izik, a few miles outside of El Aaiún, where he was tortured.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Arbitrary detention	EM	For more information in English see wshrw.org
13.05.2014	Salek Zraïgnat	El Aaiún	Moroccan police detained Salek Zraïgnat in front of his family's house. He was driven to the police station where he claims to have been tortured and interrogated for 5 hours. The police asked him about his pro-independence activities and his activities as member of a Saharawi information group.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Arbitrary detention	EM	For more information in English see wshrw.org
15.05.2014	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi	Agadir (Morocco)	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi appeared in court and denied the charges against him. These charges are: "obstructing traffic", "incitement to commit violence and disobedience", "participating in an armed mob at night", "deliberately beating and wounding public servants while carrying out their job duties", and "sabotaging State property" during protests in Guelmim. Abdelkhalek says he was not even in Guelmim when the protests took place. The following day, the 2 May, he was transferred to Ait Melloul prison.	Unfair trial Arbitrary arrest	Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org
15.05.2014	Various	El Aaiún	Moroccan police lead by commissioner Mohamed Ait Omar and Mohamed Laalji allegedly attacked and arrested Saharawis who had taken part in a demonstration earlier that day. The demonstration was organised by the Coordinator of Human Rights Associations and Committees in Occupied El Aaiún and aimed to protest against the occupation of the territory and the plundering of natural resources, and demanded the release of Saharawi political prisoners. Reportedly, over 100 demonstrators, mostly women and minors, congregated on Smara Street before being attacked.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	EM, WSHRW	For more information in English see wshrw.org and for videos of the protests and the repression (via EM) see wshrw.org
15.05.2014	Hayat Khatari and several unnamed	El Aaiún	Several Saharawis that had taken part in a protest on Smara Street in El Aaiún got injured when the Moroccan police started to attack them. Saharawi television correspondent Hayat Khatari was one of the three journalists who were allegedly injured, in addition to other protesters.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities		emsahara.com
15.05.2014	Mohamed Azat	El Aaiún	17-year-old Mohamed Azat was abducted by the police, who reportedly took him to the Essauga river where they tortured and subsequently abandoned him.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Arbitrary detention	EM	or more information in English see wshrw.org
15.05.2014	Kaltoum Nour	El Aaiún	Kaltoum Nour accuses the Moroccan police of having brutally assaulted her on her way to the peaceful protest for MINURSO human rights monitoring. Kaltoum claims to have been assaulted in an alley in the Maatallah neighbourhood. She was beaten, including with a rock, until she lost consciousness. She woke up in the Hassan Ben al Mehdi hospital in el Aaiún later that night. She also accuses the hospital of medical negligence for having taken her from her bed and driven her off to her house, even though she was still in enormous pain.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of medical treatment	CODESA	codesaso.com Photo: diaporasaharawi.blogspot.be
20.05.2014	Soukaina Yaya	El Aaiún	Soukaina Yaya says she was beaten in the street, including on her genitals, and sexually assaulted whilst participating in a sit-in with other women, demanding self-determination for the Saharawi people. After the attack, she was taken to El Aaiún's hospital, where she says she was denied medical attention.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of medical treatment Sexual violence	Personal communication with Soukaina Yaya	See also adalauk.org
20.05.2014	Abdala Bouguois	Agadir (Morocco)	Abdala Bouguois, in Ait Melloul prison, Agadir, initiated a hunger strike in protest against the torture that he says had been inflicted upon him whilst in detention.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	CODESA via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
20.05.2014	Amar Alabdalaoui	Agadir (Morocco)	26 year-old Amar Alabdalaoui, held in Ait Melloul prison, began a hunger strike to demand his wish to continue his university studies in law be respected, a right which he claims to have been denied.	Right to education	CODESA	codesaso.com
22.05.2014	Various	El Aaiún	A crowd of 100 people protesting on Smara Street, El Aaiún, against the plunder of natural resources and the wider occupation, were reportedly dispersed violently.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of expression	WSHRW via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
25.05.2014	Sidi Mohammed Aloat	El Aaiún	Moroccan police allegedly assaulted Saharawi the leader of an Association for the disabled (he is himself disabled) and former political prisoner Sidi Mohammed Aloat, who had organised a small pro-independence protest in front of his own house in El Aaiún.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of expression	CODESA	
26.05.2014	Alhaiba Mulay Kaiss	Agadir (Morocco)	The Court of Appeal of Agadir augmented the sentence against Alhaiba Mulay Kaiss from one year to five years imprisonment. Kaiss was arrested in September 2013 on the back of Saharawi protests in Glaïmim, south Morocco. The protests were denouncing the Moroccan police's repression of the Saharawi campsite Tizami and the murder of Saharawi Rachid Achâïn. CODESA writes that the Court of Appeal has based its verdict on criminal charges against Alhaiba, even after he had been acquitted in the court of first instance who had condemned him for a misdemeanour.	Unfair trial	CODESA	codesaso.com
27.05.2014	Mohamed Lrazwani, Mohamed Lamin Lhatar, Mohamed Hammou, Mohamed Lhassnaoui, Alhaiba Achwaïr and Moussa Malki	Agadir (Morocco)	The Court of First Instance in Agadir condemned 6 Saharawi political prisoners to the following sentences: Mohamed Lrazwani to 3 years, Mohamed Lamin Lhatar and Lhassnaoui, Alhaiba Achwaïr and Moussa Malki to one year. The charges against them were belonging to a criminal gang, obstructing traffic, damaging public property, forming an armed mob, insulting officers in the exercise of their functions and disobedience, during the September 2013 protests in Guleimim. However, the prisoners claimed that they were not even at these protests. They also indicated that the judicial process had been unfair and not free. Their trial had been postponed four times.	Unfair trial Delayed trial	CODESA	codesaso.com
31.05.2014	Mohammed Embarek Lismahili	Smara	Moroccan state suspends monthly benefits to former political prisoner and Saharawi activist Mohammed Embarek Lismahili. Mohammed had refused to sign a compromising document wherein he would promise to stop participating in protests.	Denial of freedom of expression	CODESA	codesaso.com
31.05.2014	Mahfouda Lefkir	El Aaiún	Moroccan state decided to suspend social aid to 30-year old mother of two Mahfouda Lefkir. Mahfouda has not received any explanation. She believes the decision was taken in relation to her continuous participation in pro-independence demonstrations.	Denial of freedom of expression	CODESA	codesaso.com
05.06.2014	Almoujahid Mayara and Hajoub Khatari	El Aaiún	Almoujahid Mayara and Hajoub Khatari were convicted to respectively four years and one year imprisonment by the court of appeal in El Aaiún, bringing down a previous sentence of 6 years in the case of Mayara. Both men deny the charges against them. Almoujahid says they are "falsely accused". CODESA reports that the men had asked the prosecution to hear the witnesses that were included in the police reports about their case, but the prosecution refused to do so. CODESA claims that the trial and conviction is wrongful, since the men were not arrested until after having participated in a demonstration where Almoujahid was spotted with the Saharawi national flag.	Unfair trial	CODESA	codesaso.com
06.06.2014	Jenny Pacini and Stefano Schirato	El Aaiún	Jenny Pacini and Stefano Schirato, two Italian journalists, were deported from El Aaiún to Agadir.	Expulsion of foreigners	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
07.06.2014	Various	El Aaiún	A peaceful demonstration was reportedly dispersed violently by Moroccan forces. Demonstrators demanded the release of Saharawi political prisoners.	Denial of freedom of expression Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
10.06.2014	Sidi Mohammed Aloat	El Aaiún	Sidi Mohammed Aloat, the (disabled) director of a college for disabled people, in El Aaiún, occupied Western Sahara, was peacefully protesting against the oil drilling activities of Kosmos Energy when police confiscated his posters and cut him with a razor blade.	Denial of freedom of expression Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	WSRW	wsrw.org
17.06.2014	Ali Guash	Agadir (Morocco)	After being held in pre-trial detention for a year, and having his trial postponed several times, Saharawi political prisoner Ali Guash was condemned to four years. Guash was arrested in the southern Moroccan town Gueimim on 16 July 2013 on the back of a warrant against him dated 1 March 2008. Several young men were arrested at the time in relation to their participation in a pro-Polisario celebration on 26 February 2008.	Delayed trial	CODESA	
21.06.2014	Mohammed Daddach	Tangiers	Mohammed Daddach, an ex-political prisoner who spent 23 years in prison, was reportedly arrested at Tangiers port on his way to Spain. His passport was confiscated and he was later released, according to SPS.	Arbitrary arrest Arbitrary confiscation of property	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
22.06.2014	Ali Saadouni, Mrabih Ashaidi, Abdulah Gadouf, Barakalah Ahmed Baba and Nour Din Lhargoubi	Fam Lwad beach	The Moroccan gendarmerie allegedly arrested five Saharawis on the Fam Lwad beach for putting up a tent there. The tent and other belongings were confiscated. The five Saharawis were taken to the gendarmerie headquarters in El Aaiún, where they were questioned for 9 hours.	Attack on Saharawi culture Arbitrary confiscation of property Arbitrary detention	CODESA	codesaso.com
30.06.2014	Various	El Aaiún	Violent dispersal of Saharawi demonstration for independence, following a Saharawi gathering in El Aaiún for the World Cup game Algeria-Germany.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	RSF, CODESA	frfs.org
30.06.2014	Salama Dawd, Lmoutalib Sarir, Mohammed Baber and Abd Alilal Zanfori	El Aaiún	Saharawi political prisoner Salama Dawd was allegedly attacked in his cell by the prison director and nine officers. He was handcuffed, beaten, insulted, placed in solitary confinement, and tortured. Lmoutalib Sarir, Mohammed Baber and Abd Alilal Zanfori were also attacked in their cells, according to CODESA.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	CODESA	codesaso.com and codesaso.com
30.06.2014	Mohammed Baber and Abd Lmoutalib Sarir	El Aaiún	Physical and verbal aggression under the supervision of prison director Abd Alilal Zanfori, against Saharawi political prisoners 48 hours before being brought before court. The prisoners were Mohammed Baber and Abd Lmoutalib Sarir.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	CODESA	codesaso.com
03.07.2014	Attendees of the Kaisariat Salam mosque	El Aaiún	July 2014 saw the closure, by Moroccan authorities, of the Kaisariat mosque in El Aaiún, which was by far the most popular mosque for Saharawis. It was created by Saharawi merchants near the Saharawi-dominated quarter of Maatalla and was led by the sole Saharawi imam in Western Sahara. This mosque was preferred by Saharawis since it was rare (in the context of occupied Western Sahara and Morocco) in that it was not linked to the Ministry of Endowments and Islamic Affairs. This Ministry, whose permission all mosques should in theory have in order to operate, dictates a pro-royal speech for the imams of all mosques to recite at Friday prayers. Kaisaret, free from such restrictions on freedom of worship, was reportedly, therefore, a breath of fresh air for many. The Moroccan authorities allege that they closed the mosque since it was illegal, created, as it was, without permission of the relevant Ministry. Saharawis, however, say that it was shut due to its popularity amongst the Saharawi population, pointing out that similar Moroccan-run mosques created by merchants in the same city are allowed to operate.	Attack on Saharawi culture Denial of freedom of expression	Hamza Lakhal	See also adalauk.org
04.07.2014	Mahmoud El Haïssan	El Aaiún	Mahmoud El Haïssan, Saharawi journalist, was taken from his house in El Aaiún and taken to an unknown location. For 48 hours his whereabouts were unknown. Then he was brought to the Black Prison in El Aaiún. He was accused of "belonging to an armed group", "obstruction of public roads", "assaulting police officials on duty" and "damaging public property". Saharawi human rights organisations believe he was arrested for covering violent dispersal of demonstrations on 30 June for RASD TV.	Arbitrary detention	Reporters without Frontiers	rsf-es.org
08.07.2014	Abd Slam Loumadi	El Aaiún	The Appellate Court confirmed the 10 month sentence previously handed down to Abd Slam Loumadi. CODESA alleges that the trial was based on false allegations and fabricated evidence, as well as being delayed several times. The organisation alleges that Loumadi is a political prisoner, punished for his pro-self-determination activities.	Delayed trial Unfair trial	CODESA via RFK	rfkcenter.org
12.07.2014	Brahim Badda Uld Taher, Mohammed Labeid Tawmi was also seriously injured from a gun wound	Um Draïga	According to WSHRW, Brahim Badda Uld Taher was shot dead in the head by the Moroccan army near Um Draïga, close to the Bern. His family says that the Moroccan army moved his body and abandoned it about 150 kilometers from the crime scene to erase all traces of the crime. The family has brought the body to the hospital of El Aaiún to obtain more information on the circumstances of his decease. The Moroccan authorities demanded that the family hand over the remains.	Death	Western Sahara Human Rights Watch (WSHRW)	wshrw.org
12.07.2014	Sidi Esbaai, Mohammed Jamour, Abdolal Lakhfawni, Said Hadadi, Alhous-sain Anasiri, Salama Lahmam, Ahmed Fil Asbahi, Amnaisir Hassan, Khadijato Adwaih, Soumaya Almoujahid, Salama Attouyah, Ahmed Hammad, Amjad Alaïli, Fatimato Dahwar, Asalha Boutankiza, Amar Karkoub, Hamadi Jduifa, Moustafa Zit, Bou Zaid Labrasi, Adbelaziz Abyay, Anasar Assalmanni, Arwaïla Bkassam, Zahra Achain, Almahjoub Alwahban, Salam Noumria, Lamina Atalab, Raghia Karkoub, Alhria Argabi, Anahwa Chawaf, Mohammed Zit, Bou Zaid Labrasi, Aicha Babit, Lhachir Lfairs, Abd Rahman Zayo and Bousola Anïha	El Aaiún	Moroccan police prevented a peaceful gathering in El Aaiún to celebrate the release of political prisoners Sidi Esbaai and Mohammed Jamour, set free the day before. The house where the celebration was to take place was surrounded by Moroccan police and plain-clothed police preventing Saharawis from entering. On their way to El Aaiún, Sidi Esbaai and Mohammed Jamour were stopped, checked and insulted multiple times by the gendarmerie and police. The Moroccan police also threw stones at them to prevent them from reaching the celebration. The Moroccan police, under the lead of the supreme police chief of El Aaiún, deployed physical and verbal abuse against Saharawis who wanted to celebrate the release of the prisoners, resulting in a number of victims.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	CODESA	

17.07.2014	Elhusein Laash and Sein Laamach	Boujdour	Moroccan police reportedly detains and tortures two Saharawi minors, Elhusein Laash and Sein Laamach, in the town of Boujdour. The two minors had participated in a peaceful demonstration for the rights of the Saharawi political prisoners.	Arbitrary detention Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Saharawi Ministry for Occupied Territories	
20.07.2014	Gareth Browne and Rico Grimm	El Aaiún	Two journalists, Gareth Browne (a British citizen) and Rico Grimm (a German citizen) were confronted by Moroccan police in their hotel in El Aaiún and deported to Agadir. The two men had hoped to interview Saharawi activists.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with Gareth Browne	
20.07.2014	Various	Fam Lwad beach	Moroccan police restricts access to the beach, with the objective of preventing Saharawis from pitching their tents there as many families do in the summer to escape the heat. Saharawis that did try to pitch their tent allegedly saw their personal belongings confiscated. CODESA believes that the restrictions on pitching tents are linked to the Gdeim Izik.	Attack on Saharawi culture Arbitrary confiscation of property	CODESA	codesaso.com
02.08.2014	Family of Ghali Bouhella	El Aaiún	Moroccan police reportedly besieged the family home of Saharawi political prisoner Ghali Bouhella to prevent the organization of a welcoming ceremony celebrating his release from jail after three years in detention.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
03.08.2014	Various	Tan Tan (south Morocco)	Moroccan police clamped down on a solidarity demonstration for the Palestinian people of Gaza, in condemnation of Israeli attacks on Gaza. Several people were reported injured, and some had to be taken to hospital.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	CODESA	saharnews.com saharnews.com saharnews.com
04.08.2014	Francisco Javier Velázquez and three or four others	El Aaiún	Group of four Spaniards detained at El Aaiún check point, and a few days later picked up in Glaimim and expelled from country?	Expulsion of foreigners	Andalucía Información	andaluciainformacion.es
06.08.2014	Chie Ruiz Dearcote, Maïlin Sais Dearcote and Saul Jimenez	Smara	Three Spanish journalists, Chie Ruiz Dearcote, Maïlin Sais Dearcote and Saul Jimenez, were expelled from Smara by Moroccan authorities.	Expulsion of foreigners	Adala UK via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
06.08.2014	Amainti Husseini and Luali Husseini	El Aaiún	Amainti Husseini and her brother Luali Husseini were reportedly harassed by Moroccan police at the airport of El Aaiún, where they are waiting for their grandmother Manina Janhaoui, who was returning from Agadir. An officer yelled at Amainti "don't bring your bad Mataalla ways here". Amainti was kicked and beaten, while other police officers held her brother to the ground. Amainti and her brother are known for taking part in pro-independence demonstrations.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	EM, Poemario por un Sahara Libre	cmsahara.com poemariosaharalibre.blogspot.be
06.08.2014	Michelle Decaster	El Aaiún	Michelle Decaster, Secretary General of the French Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples of Africa (AFASP), was stopped at the airport of El Aaiún and forced into a taxi to Agadir. The next day she was taken to Casablanca, and from there forced on a plane back to France. She was not allowed to get in touch with her Embassy, nor was she presented with a court order against her presence in Western Sahara.	Expulsion of foreigners	CODAPSO	
07.08.2014	Sarah Gale	El Aaiún	Moroccan police stopped Canadian law student Sarah Gale in El Aaiún airport. She was allegedly forced to get on a plane to Casablanca, Morocco, without any explanation.	Expulsion of foreigners	CODAPSO	
08.08.2014	Khatar Mraizig	El Aaiún	Moroccan police reportedly detained former political prisoner Khatar Mraizig at 16:30 when he came to the police station to reclaim the documents of his taxi that had been confiscated a few days earlier. He was released at 23:00.	Arbitrary detention	EM	For more information in English see wshrw.org
08.08.2014	Lakhfawni Sidati, Laktif Khaled and another unnamed person	Tan Tan	In Tan Tan, Moroccan police allegedly refused to help Saharawi victims of a car accident, said to have been caused by the Gendarmerie in the first place. Lakhfawni Sidati and Laktif Khaled die on the spot, and another person was taken to hospital. Police officers refused to help or call ambulance. Finally they obliged another Saharawi to take the victims and deceased in his car.	Denial of medical treatment	EM	
08.08.2014	Mulay Hassan Talebbuta	El Aaiún	21 year-old Saharawi Mulay Hassan Talebbuta was set free after allegedly having been detained for two days. His family was unaware of his whereabouts for those two days, and the police had told them they had deported Mulay to Mauritania. Talebbuta has an Algerian passport, and was visiting relatives in El Aaiun.	Arbitrary detention	Sidi Moh Talebbuta (brother of victim)	
09.08.2014	Fatima Lafdil, Sidi Mohamed Amidan and Mohamed Saeh Zerouali, and several unnamed	El Aaiún	According to EM, Moroccan security forces surrounded the house of the Amidan family in El Aaiún (Avenue Jamal al-Din Afghani), where family and friends had gathered for celebrations for the release of political prisoner Cheikh Amidan, who spent 5 years in prison. The family was not allowed to leave the house, visitors were not allowed to enter. Clashes erupted, and a dozen Saharawis were reported injured. The security forces were headed by Mohsen Asrgini, and are said to have specifically attacked the mother and brother of the ex-prisoner, Fatima Lafdil and Sidi Mohamed Amidan. Aggression against a Saharawi journalist, Mohamed Saeh Zerouali, was also reported.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	EM	
09.08.2014	Cheikh Amidan, Fatima Lafdil, Sidi Mohamed Amidan, Mohammed Saleh Zerouali	El Aaiún	On 9 August, Cheikh Amidan was released from Ait Melloul prison in Agadir after serving a five year sentence. However, straight after his release, he was reportedly put under house arrest. Over the 9 and 10 August, Saharawis attempting to visit the home to celebrate Amidan's release were prevented from doing so by police that were surrounding the building. Some Saharawi visitors were attacked. Amidan's mother Fatima and brother Sidi Mohammed were reportedly attacked by police in their home on 10 August, whilst EM correspondent Mohammed Saleh Zerouali was taken to hospital and diagnosed with a broken ankle.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of movement	EM	More information (in Spanish) available at purnsaharalibre.org
09.08.2014	Omar and Taha Daoudi	Tan Tan	Saharawi brothers Omar and Taha Daoudi were reportedly stopped at a checkpoint north of the town of Tan Tan, and forced to return to the town of Guelmim. The two, who had been released from prison 2 days before, were on their way to El Aaiún to assist in the celebrations regarding their own liberation and that of Cheikh Amidan.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association Denial of freedom of movement	WSHRW	wshrw.org HRW has published information on the Daoudi family's case: refworld.org
14.08.2014	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi	Agadir, Morocco	Saharawi political prisoner Abdelkhalek Almarkhi began an open-ended hunger strike in Ait Melloul prison, Morocco, in protest against degrading prison conditions, the violation of the right to have contact with the outside world, visits, access to newspapers or books, and the right to food and medical treatment.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of medical treatment	CODESA, Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org More information about the circumstances surrounding Almarkhi's arrest and imprisonment can be found here: codesaso.com
22.08.2014	Various	Casablanca	A group of 50 Saharawi students were stopped by Moroccan police at Casablanca airport, after returning from Algeria where they had participated in the summer courses of Boumerdes University (dedicated to Gdeim Izik). The police confiscated their documents, passports and personal belongings. The students had also brought back Saharawi-authored books (literature and poetry), many of which had a pro-independence message. Since these were not returned to them, the students sat down in the hall of the airport. After several hours, their passports were returned, only to be taken away again shortly after. Several hours later, in the early hours of 23 August, the police reportedly started beating the students, took off all their clothes, noting down everyone's data and expelled them from the airport.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of movement Arbitrary confiscation of property	Personal communication with Mahfoud Dahou	
27.08.2014	Aratz Urruzmendi, Jon Sarasola, Itziar Gomez Cruzado, Nora Ayerdi and Xabier Zurutuza	El Aaiún	Six Spanish activists, Aratz Urruzmendi, Jon Sarasola, Itziar Gomez Cruzado, Nora Ayerdi and Xabier Zurutuza, were expelled by Moroccan authorities from El Aaiun after being detained for several hours.	Expulsion of foreigners	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
27.08.2014	Abdellahi Eljarshi	El Madelshiat	31 year-old Saharawi shepherd Abdellahi Eljarshi dies after stepping on a landmine, at about 50 kilometers east of Boujdour, in a zone known as El Madelshiat, close to the Berm.	Landmine victim	SPS	spsrasd.info More information (in Spanish) on the landmine situation can be found here: dalesvozalavictimas.wordpress.com
29.08.2014	Rosa Valdeón, María Emreza, Inés Prieto, Verónica Rodríguez	El Aaiún	The Mayor of the Spanish town of Zamora, Rosa Valdeón, along with her Communications Advisor Marie Emreza, a member of the ruling Popular party's Executive Council as well as the President and Secretary General of the Union of Castilla León's Sahara Solidarity Groups (Inés Prieto and Verónica Rodríguez) were all prevented from disembarking their plane in El Aaiún before being sent back to Spain.	Expulsion of foreigners	Equipe Media	cmsahara.com 20minutos.es
04.09.2014	Sidi Brahim Lahssaini	Boujdour	Moroccan police allegedly detained 31 year-old Saharawi Sidi Brahim Lahssaini in the police station, where he was submitted to degrading treatment and threats in relation to complaints he had previously filed against several police officers for physical and mental torture. The police threatened Sidi for 5 hours, for the duration of which time he was handcuffed. The police said they'd charge him with assaulting a police officer in the line of duty. Sidi showed visible signs of aggression after leaving the police station. See also entry for 2 April 2014.	Arbitrary arrest Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	CODESA	codesaso.com
10.09.2014	Abdelmoutaleb Sarir, Mohammed Baber and Aliyen El Moussaoui	El Aaiún	Court of Appeal in El Aaiún convicted three Saharawis (Mohamed Baber, Abdelmoutaleb Sarir and Aliyen El Moussaoui) to 10 months imprisonment in the first instance. The three had been charged with forming criminal gangs, putting up barricades on public roads hindering the passage of tankers and insulting public officials. All three were arrested for their alleged involvement in protests in El Aaiún in January 2014. Sarir was arrested on 19 February 2014, Baber on 13 May 2014 and El Moussaoui on 17 March 2014. The trial had already been postponed three times due to the absence of the prosecution's witnesses which were Moroccan police officers. These officers were now absent for the fourth time. The judge had also refused all evidence by the defence.	Delayed trial Unfair trial	CODESA, Amnesty International	codesaso.com
11.09.2014	Ane Lasa, Joxe Ramón Garmendia Zapirain	Dakhla	Moroccan police reportedly detained two Spanish citizens (from the Basque Country), Ane Lasa and Joxe Ramón Garmendia Zapirain, in Dakhla's church, and drove them to Agadir by car. The church's disabled care-taker, Buh Semlali, was threatened with "torture in the very near future".	Expulsion of foreigners police harassment	Voz del Sahara en Argentina	rasdargentina.wordpress.com
13.09.2014	The Saharawi people	Offshore Dakhla	A Dutch vessel, owned by the company W.van der Zawan & Zn B.V., was spotted trawling for fish offshore Dakhla, making it the first EU member state vessel to make use of the EU-Morocco renewed fisheries agreement, which sells Saharawi fish against the wishes and interests of the Saharawi people.	Plunder	WSRW	wsrw.org
15.09.2014	Abdelhay Toubali, Lahsen Daili	El Aaiún	Saharawi vigil organised by human rights activists commorating the International Day for Democracy in El Aaiún was allegedly violently dispersed by Moroccan police. Saharawi organization CODAPSO stated that 12 people got injured. Moroccan authorities cut power off in Maatalla district (home to many Saharawis) for around an hour and a half and confrontations between police and young Saharawis took place all evening, in different parts of the city. CSPRON reports that two of its members, Lahsen Daili and Abdelhay Toubali, suffered injuries due to police brutality and were rushed to hospital. Mr Daili was allegedly issued with a medical certificate advising 45 days in bed. Both men believe they were targeted for their work campaigning against the plunder of Western Sahara's natural resources.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association collective punishment	CODAPSO, CODESA, CSPRON	codesaso.com (in Spanish), and an open letter from CSPRON published 23 October 2014 on the facebook page of fcmcf.com
17.09.2014	Various	Boujdour	Would-be protestors were reportedly violently prevented from joining a protest calling for a human rights monitoring mandate for MINURSO, the release of all political prisoners, and self-determination.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
17.09.2014	Mohamed Baber, Abdessalam Loumadi, Abdelmoutaleb Sarir, Mahmoud El Haïssan, Adliayne El Moussaoui, Abdelkrim Bouchabed and Abdelfattah Dallal	El Aaiún	The seven men were reportedly tortured whilst in detention at El Aaiún local prison on 17 September, in front of other inmates. All seven went on hunger strike in protest at their treatment. Eyewitnesses reportedly indicated that all seven sustained significant bruising and injuries to their wrists from handcuffs, while El Moussaoui's left arm was fractured, and Baber was limping due to a leg injury. Six of the men had already complained of torture to judicial authorities earlier in 2014, but no investigation had been made into the allegations. Four of the men had previously been sentenced to prison sentences based on confessions that they said they were forced to make.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Unfair trial	AI	amnesty.org
28.09.2014	Hassana El Wali	Dakhla	Hassana El Wali died on 28 September 2014 at Dakhla military hospital. According to CODESA, the death was due to torture. However, no investigation has been carried out, although El Wali's family had requested it. On 4 October, El Wali was buried by Moroccan authorities without his family's consent.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	CODESA	More information at futurosahara.blogspot.com.es See also spsrasd.info
28.09.2014	Various	Dakhla	Moroccan security forces allegedly violently dispersed Saharawis gathered in front of Dakhla military hospital, following the death of Hassana El Wali. Police put up road blocks throughout Dakhla.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Committee against Torture in Dakhla	
29.09.2014	Carmelo Ramirez Marrero, Josefa Milan Padron, Jose Eduardo Ramirez Herosmo	Dakhla	3 Spanish citizens (Carmelo Ramirez Marrero, Josefa Milan Padron, Jose Eduardo Ramirez Herosmo) were reportedly not allowed to leave the aeroplane at the airport of Dakhla, and were forced to fly back to Gran Canaria.	Expulsion of foreigners	Campaña Internacional Libertad Presos Políticos Saharauis	More information (in Spanish) at poemariosaharalibre.blogspot.be
08.10.2014	Manaya Mint Abadda	El Aaiún	Saharawis protesting for self-determination were violently repressed by police in the Maatalla neighbourhood. According to Adala UK, the police beat Saharawis with sticks and metal batons, as well as throwing stones. As police left the scene, they reportedly ran over a 5 year-old Saharawi girl, Manaya Mint Abadda, with a four-wheel drive. The car committed hit and run. The girl had to be taken to hospital. The family of the girl and dozens of Saharawis later held a protest outside the police station.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Adala UK	More information (in Spanish) here: adalaes.wordpress.com
15.10.2014	Abdelfatah Dalal	El Aaiún	Abdelfatah Dalal was sentenced to one year in prison by the Moroccan Court of Appeals in El Aaiún. SPS alleges that the trial was unfair and the charges against him were fabricated. The organisation also pointed out that the trial had been postponed twice previously.	Delayed trial Unfair trial	SPS via RFK	rfkcenter.org
15.10.2014	Ahmed El Hawasi	El Aaiún	Saharawi youngster Ahmed El Hawasi was reportedly attacked by a group of Moroccan settlers in El Aaiún, and had to be taken to hospital for head wounds.	Settler violence	Asociación por la Protección y difusión del patrimonio cultural saharauí	poemariosaharalibre.blogspot.be
22.10.2014	Elghalia Boujamaa	Jhayfa	Police allegedly turned up at 8:30 and beat Elghalia Boujamaa as well as detaining two of her cousins. Boujamaa believes that her house and land were confiscated in order to make way for an electricity line built by the French company Alstom, as the contractor of Morocco's National Office of Electricity and Potable Water.	Arbitrary confiscation of property Brutality from the Moroccan authorities Arbitrary detention	WSRW	wsrw.org
25.10.2014	Mohamed Khar, Khaled Errohi, Aali Saadouni, Hamza Ahl Filali, Nour Eddine Elarkoubi and Emrabih Essaaydi	El Aaiún	6 Saharawi men (2 journalists Mohammed Khar and Khaled Errohi), and four activists Aali Saadouni, Hamza Ahl Filali, Nour Eddine Elarkoubi and Emrabih Essaaydi) say they were detained by the Moroccan police and secret police (DST) and taken to a zone located about 15 kilometers outside of El Aaiún, where they were undressed before being interrogated and tortured. The 6 men stated that the torture happened under the watchful eye of the "Pasha" (a security forces member infamous amongst Saharawis for his cruelty), police officers Mohamed Ait Omar and Ahmed Kaya and another person of the DST. The six state the officers raped them with the use of a wooden branch. The six were abducted on the back of having painted a UN vehicle in protest of the UN's inaction, and who had tried to remove the word "Morocco" from the UN vehicle's license plate.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Sexual violence Arbitrary detention	Personal communication with Mohammed Khar, Khaled Errohi, Aali Saadouni, Hamza Ahl Filali, Nour Eddine Elarkoubi and Emrabih Essaaydi	The UN Secretary General himself has pointed out that the Moroccan number plates on UN vehicles, as well as the Moroccan flags flying at MINURSO's headquarters, have caused problems regarding the perceived (lack of) neutrality of the mission. See his April 2014 report to the Security Council, paragraph 50 (un.org).
28.10.2014	Mohamed Baber, Alyien Moussaoui and Abdelmotalib Sarir	El Aaiún	According to a foreign observer, at this Court of Appeal hearing, none of the evidence of the defence was admitted nor included by the Judge and no credible evidence of the Mohammed Baber, Alyien Moussaoui and Abdelmotalib Sarir's guilt was presented. All three were sentenced to 10 months in prison. They all claimed to have been victims of torture, which they had already denounced before the Judge of First Instance, and drawn attention to during their September hunger strike with four other men.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Unfair trial	Isabel Lourenço (Portuguese national that observed the trial).	Isabel Lourenço's full report on the trial is available here: adala.uk.org
01.11.2014	Mbarek Daoudi	Sale (Morocco)	Daoudi began the hunger strike in protest at alleged abuse by prison guards and the repeated delay of his trial (by now he had spent a year in pre-trial detention). On 9 December, Frontline Defenders reported that Daoudi was vomiting blood, was unable to walk or talk and was having difficulty opening his eyes.	Delayed trial Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org
01.11.2014	Isabel Lourenço, Hamed Lamad, Abdelaziz Abiay, Leheuedi Mahmoud	El Aaiún	ortuguese citizen Isabel Lourenço, in the company of three Saharawi activists (Hamed Lamad, Abdelaziz Abiay and Leheuedi Mahmoud – all of CODAPSO) were allegedly stopped at a checkpoint in El Aaiun. According to Lourenço, they were taken to the police station of Wifak district, El Aaiun. Ms Lourenço states that a police officer screamed at her for about 20 minutes, while she was being photographed and filmed. After an hour, they were allowed to leave the police station, but followed by a few cars. At the next check point, they were stopped again. Ms Lourenço was followed by Moroccan police for the rest of her stay.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	Isabel Lourenço/ ADALA UK	Report on the trial is available here: adala.uk.org
17.11.2014	Hmad Hamad	El Aaiún	Saharawi human rights defender Hmad Hamad claimed to have been harassed and intimidated by police at the airport of El Aaiún.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	CODAPSO	More information in Spanish at poemariosaharalibre.blogspot.be
19.11.2014	Mahmoud El Haïssan	El Aaiún	The trial of Saharawi Mahmoud El Haïssan is postponed again (it had previously been postponed on 21 July 2014) until 10 December. El Haïssan is a Saharawi activist, member of the Gdeim Izik coordination committee, and reporter for RASD TV. El Haïssan's lawyer states that signs of torture are visible on El Haïssan's body. The prisoner claims to have been intimidated so that he would stop his reporting activities.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment Delayed trial	Gdeim Izik Organising Committee	More information (in Spanish) at poemariosaharalibre.blogspot.be
22.11.2014	Yeshe Parks and Tennessee Watson	El Aaiún	Deportation of American citizens Yeshe Parks and Tennessee Watson by Moroccan police from El Aaiun (WS) to Agadir (Morocco). They were told they were "undesirables." Both had previously visited the Saharawi refugee camps in Algeria.	Expulsion of foreigners	ASVDH	More information (in English) at shameonmaroc.wordpress.com
23.11.2014	Abdelmoutaleb Sarir and Mohammed Baber	Agadir and Inzegan prisons (Morocco)	Abdelmoutaleb Sarir and Mohammed Baber were reportedly subject to ill-treatment, including physical and verbal abuse, by the Moroccan authorities in Ait Melloul and Inzegan prisons.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org

26.11.2014	Joëlle Toutain	Marrakech	French citizen Joëlle Toutain was allegedly detained for two hours at the airport of Marrakech. Toutain was in town to attend the World Human Rights Forum. She had booklets about the situation of human rights in occupied Western Sahara, but they were confiscated.	Arbitrary confiscation of property	ASVDH	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
27.11.2014	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi	Agadir	Abdelkhalek Almarkhi is sentenced to four years imprisonment. He is sentenced on charges relating to "obstructing traffic", "incitement to commit violence and disobedience", "participating in an armed mob at night" and "deliberately beating and wounding public servants while they carried out their work duties". The defence was not given the opportunity to plea. According to a judicial source, Almarkhi's defense attorney asked the presiding judge to hear the testimony of the only witness, called Mohammed el-Shoucir, upon whose testimony during the preliminary investigation the indictment rested. The judge refused the request, however, and decided to proceed with the case. The defense then withdrew from the trial in protest at the "intransigent attitude of the judge," prompting the court to appoint another defense lawyer while Almarkhi insisted on retaining his original defense team. His trial had been postponed 5 times. (see also entry of 29 April 2014).	Unfair trial	Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org and loc.gov
27.11.2014	Various Saharawi human rights organisations	Marrakech	Various Saharawi (and Moroccan) human rights organisations are prevented from attending the World Forum on Human Rights, which, the victims allege, was to prevent them voicing their views on human rights violations. The Gdeim Izik group of political prisoners took advantage of the visibility of the global Forum to "symbolically invite" themselves to the event and announced hunger strikes: From 25 to 29 November 2014, symbolically at the World Forum on Human Rights in Marrakech, and, on 9 and 10 December 2014 for the International Day of Human Rights.	Denial of freedom of expression	Committee of Families of Political Prisoners Group Gdeim Izik, SCMC	The Open Letter of the Committee has been translated into English and made available by SCMC: facebook.com
03.12.2014	Mahmoud El Haisan, Abdelkarim Buichalga	El Aaiün	Both men were sentenced to 18 months imprisonment on charges that the Gdeim Izik Organising Committee say are false: "belonging to an armed group," "obstructing a public right of way," "damaging public property," and "insulting on duty police officers." The Committee claims the two men were imprisoned, in reality, for their media work and human rights work respectively.	Unfair trial	Gdeim Izik Organising Committee	More information (in Spanish) at porunsaharalibre.org
07.12.14	Pedro Ferraracio Charbel	El Aaiün	Ferraracio was expelled on 7 December 2014 from El Aaiün checkpoint. Police told him he couldn't enter because he was an "undesirable." He was forced into a car and left in Agadir.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with Pedro Ferraracio Charbel	
10.12.2014	Bjornar Osterhus Dahle, Kristina Vagen Fiskum	El Aaiün	The two, both employees of the Rafo Foundation for Human Rights, were in their hotel room as the police knocked on their door at 07:50 in the morning on 10 December. Their passports were confiscated and they were forcefully pushed into a taxi and expelled. At the checkpoint leaving the city, their passports were returned. The group had travelled to Western Sahara to meet with a former laureate of the Rafo Prize for Human Rights, Mr. Sidi Mohamed Daddach, who spent 23 years in Moroccan jails. Moroccan police kept the delegation under surveillance for the remainder of their stay in Morocco.	Expulsion of foreigners	Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara	vest-sahara.no
11.12.2014 and 12.12.2014	After three days of interrogations, the following were freed: Mohamed Fadel Dadi, Mohamed Ali Albantoui, Lahsen Algarbi, Alhassan Malainin, Mohamed Bobat, Mohamed Embarek Badadi y Hamsa Almasgwi. The following, though, were incarcerated, 6 in Ait Melloul prison, and one minor in a youth detention centre: Saib Mulay Almayub, Naghe Alcantoui, Naumria Hasan Mohamed Asbahi, Fatan Lahrusi, Abdelhag Aljrach y Mohamed Chargui.	Agadir	On 11 and 12 December more than 150 Saharawi and Moroccan (Arab, Amazigh and communist) students (all separately) protested against the significant administrative problems at Agadir university. Saharawis had particular demands, in that some had been denied registration at the university all together. The protests took place over two days at the law and literature faculties of the university. When police repressed the protests, they allegedly only targeted Saharawis for detention. 14 Saharawis were detained, of which 7 were freed after 3 days of reported interrogation and torture, and 7, who were also tortured, were jailed in Ait Melloul prison before being tried, on 18 December, for "participating in an armed gathering," "insulting civil servants," and committing "acts of vandalism." All 14 plan to make a formal complaint about the torture they allegedly suffered. At the trial, Mohamed El Kentaoui received a suspended sentence of two months. All 7 were set free. Saharawis believe the police took advantage of the protests to target Saharawis, even though both Saharawi and various Moroccan groups were all protesting.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	EM/Hamza Lakkhal	More information (in Spanish) at: porunsaharalibre.org
13.12.2014	Mohammed Baber	El Aaiün	Mohammed Baber initiated a hunger strike, in protest at being repeatedly tortured and physically abused by prison guards, according to his family.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
15.12.2014	Various	El Aaiün	100 Saharawis were protesting in favour of human rights and against the Moroccan occupation. The demonstration was reportedly repressed violently, resulting in various injured persons.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Saharawi human rights activists	More information (in Spanish) at: porunsaharalibre.org
16.12.2014	Rgeibano Lahwajj	El Aaiün	22 year-old Lahwajj took part on the aforementioned protest in El Aaiün, 15 December. He says that he was forced into a police car, in which he was beaten, then driven to a rural area. There, he says, "they took off my clothes and beat me savagely until I couldn't move, then they raped me with a stick." Adala UK has published a copy of the official complaint Lahwajj has subsequently made to the Moroccan authorities.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Communications with Rguibano Lahwejj, Adala UK, Saharawi Organization for Independent Media (SOMI)	adalaes.wordpress.com Lahwejj's video testimony (in Arabic) can be viewed at somis.blogspot.com
16.12.2014	Mohammed El Hafed	Marrakech	Mohammed El Hafed, a Saharawi detained in a prison in Marrakech, was reportedly denied medical attention by his guards. According to his family, El Hafed suffers from asthma and rheumatism as well as digestive, cardiac and kidney problems. He needed to go to hospital, but would not wear the uniform of a common prisoner as he considers himself a political prisoner. For this reason, he was not permitted to visit the hospital.	Denial of medical treatment	SPS	More information (in Spanish) at porunsaharalibre.org
18.12.2014	Aliyia Akhyarhoum, Daoudi Hassan, Ghali Bouhela and Marzog Salama	El Aaiün	16 activists arrived at El Aaiün via Casablanca from Algeria, after participating in a conference there. Reportedly, all were beaten violently by Moroccan forces, as well as having their telephones confiscated. Four are stripped naked, and one, Daoudi Hassan, was reportedly photographed in this state and threatened with rape.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Por un Sahara Libre	porunsaharalibre.org
19.12.2014	The Saharawi people	Offshore Boujdour	US and UK companies Kosmos and Cairn Energy began drilling for in partnership with the Moroccan state oil company ONHYM against the wishes and interests of the Saharawi people.	Plunder	WSRW	wsrw.org
21.12.2014	Lwali Lakhfawni, Mohammed Salem Bujjal	El Aaiün	Two members of the Gdeim Izik Organising Committee were reportedly arbitrarily detained in the street by Moroccan police, harassed with racist insults, then had their property confiscated before being allowed to proceed.	Arbitrary confiscation of property	Gdeim Izik Organising Committee	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
25.12.2014	Mohamed Ali Essady, Yusef Buzed, Mohamed Karnid, Yesin Sidati, Aziz Hamech y Elhafed Tubali	El Aaiün	The six Saharawis were detained on 4 May 2014 and accused of crimes against public order. They claim that they were merely protesting peacefully for self-determination and independence. The six also claim they have suffered police violence whilst in detention. On 25 December, their trial was delayed again.	Delayed trial	SPS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
25.12.2014	Brahim Dahane	El Aaiün to Tan Tan	The President of ASVDH was reportedly repeatedly detained and harassed by Moroccan police on his journey from El Aaiün to Tan Tan.	Denial of freedom of movement	EM	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
25.12.2014	Mothers of 15 disappeared	El Aaiün	15 mothers of the Saharawis who were disappeared on 25 December 2005 were prevented from demonstrating in front of the Court of Appeals. They were demanding that the fate of their sons be revealed, but the demonstration reportedly ended with police beating them and insulting them. To this day, Moroccan authorities maintain that the 15 young men drowned in the sea, whilst their mothers insist that they were forcibly disappeared for their pro-independence activities.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	SPS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
28.12.2014	Abdelkarim Buchalga	El Aaiün	Abdelkarim Buchalga was transferred from El Aaiün's Black Prison to the hospital after deterioration of his health. He had been subject to reported physical attacks while in custody.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	SPS via RFK Centre	rfkcenter.org
04.01.2015	Various	Dakhla	More than a dozen Saharawis in Dakhla protested against the exploitation of natural resources. The protesters were also demanding better socio-economic conditions for Saharawis. The demonstration was reportedly repressed by Moroccan forces after half an hour.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Saharawi Committee against Torture	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
06.01.2015	Various	El Aaiün	Dozens of Saharawis were reportedly brutally repressed when protesting for jobs for Saharawis, and against the exploitation of natural resources.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Red Maizaret	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
07.01.2015	Bachir Khadad, Albarkai Larabi, Mohamed Khuna Babiet and Abdefjalil Laaroust.	Sale (Morocco)	Four of the Saharawi political prisoners serving sentences over the Gdeim Izik camp began a 24 hour hunger strike against the miserable conditions in which they were held and other prohibitions of rights.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	SPS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
11.01.2015	Brahim Daoudi	Inzagán (Morocco)	Brahim Daoudi began a hunger strike in protest at the miserable conditions and torture to which he was being subjected.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Por un Sahara Libre	porunsaharalibre.org
12.01.2015	Ayache Deuihi	El Aaiün	The family of Saharawi blogger Ayache Deuihi, was given an appointment slip requesting his attendance at the police station. No details as to the reason for the request were given, but CODESA allege that it was due to his publication of various articles calling out human rights abuses.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	SPS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
18.01.2015	Abdelhay Toubali and Ali Saaduni	El Aaiün	Saharawis were reportedly prevented by Moroccan security forces from carrying out a march. Activists were beaten, resulting in several injured Saharawis, including Abdelhay Toubali and Ali Saaduni.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	SPS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
20.01.2015	Various	Smara	A Saharawi pro-independence protest was violently repressed by Moroccan security forces. The repression reportedly involved violent raids on Saharawi homes, in which the inhabitants were beaten.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Saharawi human rights activists	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
25.01.2015	Babit El Kori	El Aaiün	According to Frontline Defenders, Babit El Kori was attacked by security forces whilst participating in a peaceful protest calling for equal employment rights for Saharawis in front of the Moroccan Workers' Union (UMT). He was beaten on the back. Several other protesters were also beaten. Kori is President of the Tomorrow Association of Human Rights.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Frontline Defenders	frontlinedefenders.org
26.01.2015	Abdul Baqi	El Aaiün	Reportedly, Abdul Baqi had complained to the guards about the poor prison conditions, and for this reason he was subjected to torture from Wednesday 21 January. By Friday 23, he was in a state of permanent unconsciousness, but was offered no medical treatment. He died the following Tuesday.	Death	SPS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
27.01.2015	María Ovejero Alonso, Raquel Salillas Redrado, Lucía Callén Herrero	El Aaiün	The three women, members of CEAS Fandara, were travelling to Western Sahara in order to find out more about the human rights situation there. At a checkpoint in El Aaiün, they were told to get off the bus and forced into a "taxi" which took them to Agadir.	Expulsion of foreigners	Personal communication with María Ovejero	ceas-sahara.es
28.01.2015	Fatimeta Chahid and Mohammed Fadel Mamin	El Aaiün	A group of Bahadje women were visiting the home of Fatimeta Chahid. Allegedly for this reason, the house was besieged, and Mohammed Fadel Mamin, another visitor, was beaten.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	UNMS	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
28.01.2015	Mohammed Mayara, Mamine Hachimi	El Aaiün	Two members of EM, Mohammed Mayara and Mamine Hachimi, were reportedly verbally harassed and had their telephones and money confiscated following their participation in the filming of a RASD programme at the house of a colleague.	Harassment from Moroccan security forces	EM	More information (in Spanish) available here: porunsaharalibre.org
03.02.2015	Various	El Aaiün	According to SPS, a group of women were blocked by Moroccan authorities from attending their peaceful demonstration in solidarity with Saharawi political prisoners.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	SPS	spsrads.info
03.02.2015	Abdefatah Dalal	El Aaiün	Abdefatah Dalal was sentenced to one year in prison after being arrested in Guleimim, southern Morocco, in August 2014. According to SPS, the trial did by no means meet the standard required to be considered fair and free. On the contrary, SPS allege that Dalal was targeted due to his participation in peaceful protests calling for the Saharawis' right to self-determination.	Delayed trial	SPS	spsrads.info
03.02.2015	Abdelhay Cheibh	Tiznit (Southern Morocco)	Abdelhay Cheibh died whilst serving a sentence at Tiznit prison. According to CODESA, Cheibh had been tortured, suffered from several health issues, and had been denied medical treatment.	Death	CODESA	More information (in English) at spsrads.info
06.02.2015	Mohammed Lamin Haidala	El Aaiün	On the evening of 30 January, a young Moroccan settler allegedly sexually harassed 21 year-old Mohammed Lamin Haidala's aunt. According to Haidala's mother, when the young man retaliated, a group of five Moroccan settlers (a group working at the nearby furniture shop, who allegedly have a history of threatening to kill Haidala) tied his hands, began to beat him, including with a chair and a stone to the head, and one stabbed him in the neck with a pair of scissors. When police arrived, they left the settlers and handcuffed Haidala. They took him to hospital. The next day he was collected from there by police and taken to El Aaiün prison, subject to an arbitrary detention. He was allegedly brutally interrogated there until police returned him to hospital on 1 February. The doctors reportedly diagnosed Haidala with "hysteria" and prescribed him with antibiotics. He then remained in police detention. Haidala eventually lost consciousness and was taken to hospital once again, where doctors allegedly told police he needed urgent surgery, recommending that he be rushed to the better-equipped hospitals of Marrakech. Police allowed Haidala's family to take him, granting him "temporary freedom." As Marrakech was almost 900km away and Haidala had serious breathing problems, the family stopped in Agadir (Morocco). The public hospital offered no more than respiratory aids. Desperate, his family took Haidala to two private clinics for specialist treatment, but both turned them away. Haidala died in Agadir on 6 February 2015. The family asked for an investigation since they say there were many witnesses to the attack, and kept their son's body for a postmortem. Yet, police denied both an investigation and a postmortem, then forcibly took the body and buried it without the family's consent.	Settler violence	Equipe Media, SCMC, Haidala's mother and another relative	More information (in English) at emsahara.com
08.02.2015	Various	El Aaiün	Reportedly, a peaceful demonstration, calling for the end of the Moroccan occupation, was repressed by Moroccan authorities, which used sticks to beat the protesters.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	SPS	spsrads.info
09.02.2015	Various	El Aaiün	A demonstration in solidarity with the family of Mohammed Lamin Haidala was reportedly violently repressed. According to Equipe Media, four young girls, a young boy and Ali Saadouni were injured.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	Equipe Media	emsahara.com
09.02.2015	Abdelkarim Buchalga	El Aaiün	Upon visiting him in prison, Buchalga's family indicated that he was suffering from severe mental health issues. Buchalga reportedly appeared in a hysterical state and did not recognise his family. In spite of this, he has been denied proper medical treatment. His family allege that he is forced to take "medicine" every day, but they do not know what this is and suspect it may be worsening his state.	Denial of medical treatment	Por un Sahara Libre	porunsaharalibre.org
10.02.2015	Ali Saadouni	El Aaiün	Saharawi activist Ali Saadouni was reportedly arbitrarily detained near the Supratours bus station. He was taken to a rural area police where he was allegedly intimidated, insulted, and tortured, including heavy beatings to his head and face. His friends drove to find him abandoned at the place of the assault, and took him to the hospital. Police allegedly told him not to attend any further demonstrations in support of the Haidala family.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Equipe Media	emsahara.com
15.02.2015	Lalla Al Mosawi	El Aaiün	Ex-political detainee Lalla Al Mosawi lost her baby after being detained by Moroccan police. According to her husband, she was tortured for ten hours, which resulted in a miscarriage. She had been five months pregnant.	Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Ghali Sweyah, husband of Lalla Al Mosawi	More information (in English) at spsrads.info
15.02.2015	Various	Smara	Reportedly, a peaceful Saharawi sit-in in favour of the right to self-determination and in solidarity with Moroccan political prisoners was violently repressed by Moroccan authorities, causing at least two hospitalisations.	Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	SPS	spsrads.info
18.02.2015	Abdellahi Boukyud	Tiznit (Southern Morocco)	Abdellahi Boukyud began a hunger strike in protest at the physical assault and verbal abuse that he has reportedly endured whilst serving a four-year sentence in the Moroccan prison of Tiznit. According to SPS, Boukyud is a political prisoner, serving time due to his pro-independence activities.	Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	SPS	spsrads.info
22.02.2015	Isabel Lourenco	El Aaiün	Isabel Lourenco, member of Adala UK, was expelled from El Aaiün upon arriving there by aeroplane.	Expulsion of foreigners	Adala UK	adala.uk.org

Categories Rights framework

Delayed trial	Possibly a violation of the defendants' right to be tried without unreasonable delay, a right guaranteed by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Morocco is a state party, (international law does not define what constitutes excessive pre-trial detention).
Arbitrary detention	Contravenes article 9 of the ICCPR, and article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Torture or cruel, inhumane and degrading treatment	Contravenes article 5 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Arbitrary arrest	Contravenes article 9 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Denial of freedom of movement	This rights is enshrined in article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Denial of freedom of expression	This right is enshrined in article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Denial of freedom of peaceful assembly and association	These rights are enshrined in article 20 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Arbitrary confiscation of property	Violation of article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Harassment from Moroccan security forces	Police harassment of human rights defenders and pro-independence advocates violates their rights to freedom of expression and opinion. In some cases, police harassment also possibly contravenes Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."
Unfair trial	Contravenes article 10 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.
Death	Arbitrary and unlawful killings by the state contravene article 3 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and article 6 of the ICCPR.
Attack on Saharawi culture	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), to which Morocco is a state party, recognises the right to take part in cultural life and benefit from culture. Cultural rights are also enshrined in article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
Denial of medical treatment	Parties to the ICESCR, which include Morocco, agree to "the creation of conditions which would assure to all medical service and medical attention in the event of sickness."
Brutality from the Moroccan authorities	Using unnecessary force violates article 3 of the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.
Sexual violence	The international community, through various legally binding treaties as well as through declarations, resolutions and other statements, has recognized that sexual violence is a human rights issue. See for example articles 6, 7, 20, 23 and 26 of the ICCPR.
Landmine victim	The 1997 Mine Ban Treaty bans the use, stockpiling, transfer and production of landmines. It requires that states clear mined areas and assist landmine survivors. Morocco is not a signatory, however.
Collective punishment	It has been argued that collective punishment violates various human rights. See for example the arguments of the Islamic Human Rights Commission on international law and the right to life: ihrc.org.uk
Plunder	Contravenes Article 1 of the ICCPR.
Expulsion of foreigners	Morocco's removal of foreigners from a territory it illegally occupies is ethically questionable. Whilst expelling a foreign citizen may not constitute a human rights violation, it nevertheless has a large impact on the ability of Saharawis to draw international attention to the human rights violations that they continue to suffer. For this reason, we have included it as a category in the annex.
Settler violence	Article 2(3) of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) affirms that every State Party to the Covenant undertakes "to ensure that any person whose rights as herein recognized are violated shall have an effective remedy, notwithstanding that the violation has been committed by persons acting in an official capacity." Article 26 of the Covenant prescribes the obligation to ensure that all persons are entitled to equal protection before the law without discrimination.
Right to education	The right to education is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Sources

The Collective of Saharawi Human Rights Defenders (CODESA) is a grassroots, non- governmental organization based in El-Aaiún which monitors violations throughout occupied Western Sahara. Through its reporting and international advocacy, CODESA seeks to promote and protect the values of human rights.

Equipe Media [hereafter 'EM'] was founded in 2009 with the aim of raising awareness amongst the international community regarding human rights violations (including those associated with culture and access to natural resources) in Western Sahara. The organisation creates reports, writes newsletters and records testimonies, as well as diffusing films of human rights violations via You Tube and other channels. They publish in English, Spanish, French, and occasionally in Polish and Italian. They also broadcast a weekly television programme. Originally, the organisation's work focused principally on human rights violations, but their focus has recently begun to widen to include Saharawi culture as well as natural resources issues.

The Saharawi Association of Victims of Grave Human Rights Violations (ASVDH) was founded in 2005 aiming to document human rights abuses, fight for the rights of political prisoners, find the victims of forced disappearances and return the remains of Saharawis who have died in prison to their families, and to foster a culture of peaceful respect for human rights in Western Sahara.

Saharawi Centre for Media and Communications (SCMC) was founded in 2013 with the goal of raising awareness of the Western Sahara conflict in English-speaking countries.

The Committee for Support of the United Nations Resolution and the Protection of Natural Resources (CSPRON) lobbies against, and reports on, the exploitation of Western Sahara's natural resources. It was founded in 2006 in El Aaiún. Its President is currently serving a life sentence for "crimes" surrounding the 2010 Gdeim Izik protest camp.

Committee of Families of Political Prisoners Group Gdeim Izik is the collective of relatives of the 24 men serving sentences for "crimes" surrounding the Gdeim Izik protest camp. They campaign for the freedom of the prisoners and disseminate the latter's communications.

The Committee for Defense of the Rights to Self-determination for the Saharawi People (CODAPSO) lobbies in favour of the Saharawis' rights to a referendum on independence and produces reports on the human rights situation in the Occupied Territories.

Amnesty International (AI) is a global movement of more than 7 million people who campaign for a world where human rights are enjoyed by all.

Western Sahara Resource Watch (WSRW) is an international network of organisations and activists researching and campaigning against the companies working for Moroccan interests in occupied Western Sahara.

Western Sahara Human Rights Watch (WSHRW) works to support Saharawi human rights, including civil, political, economic and cultural rights, and the right of the Saharawi people to enjoy their natural resources.WSHRW is based in Spain.

Dales Voz a las Victimas is a committee that attempts to raise awareness of the victims of landmines in Western Sahara.

Reporters Without Borders (RSF) is a non-profit organisation which defends the freedom to be informed and to inform others throughout the world.

The State Coordination of Associations of Solidarity with the Sahara (CEAS Sahara) works throughout Spain for the decolonisation and independence of Western Sahara.

Por un Sahara Libre attempts to break the media blockade on Western Sahara. It publishes regular news from the Occupied Territories, the camps and the diaspora.

Adala UK aims to raise awareness of the conflict and of human rights violations in Western Sahara. It works with a number of Saharawi human rights activists who are based in the occupied territories of Western Sahara and in Morocco.

The Gdeim Izik Organising Committee was responsible for arrangements at the Gdeim Izik protest camps. The group continues to arrange protests and demonstrations in the Occupied Territories.

Saharawi Future (Futuro Sahara or Revista Futuro Saharaui) is a non-government newsite found in 1999 in the Saharawi refugee camps.

La Red de Medios Radio Maizaret (Red Maizaret) is a network of Saharawi media channels reporting on resistance activities in the Occupied Territories.

Frontline Defenders is the international foundation for the protection of human rights defenders. It works to defend fast and effective action to help protect human rights defenders at risk so that they can carry on their work as key agents of social change.

The Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara is a membership organisation formed in 1993. Its most important campaign areas have been work towards stopping foreign companies that work for the Moroccan authorities in the occupied territories, and putting pressure on Morocco at the times when Saharawi civil society is subjected to particularly grave human rights violations.

Saharawi National Women's Union (UNMS) was formed in 1973 as the women's branch of the POLISARIO. It works to further women's rights in the Saharawi refugee camps, supports Saharawi resistance activists in the Occupied Territories and works to highlight the role of Saharawi women in the national struggle.

Andalucía Información is a news site covering the Spanish region of Andalusia.

Voz del Sahara en Argentina is the Saharawi state-in-exile's representation in Argentina. As well as its diplomatic role, it publishes regular news on thhe Western Sahara.

Asociación por la protección y difusión del patrimonio cultural saharauí operates in El Aaiún. It lobbies against the destruction of Saharawi culture by the Moroccan occupation and attempts to raise awareness of this internationally.

Campana Internacional Libertad Presos Políticos Saharauis reports in several languages on human rights abuses in Occupied Western Sahara, especially those against political prisoners.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) defends the rights of people worldwide. It scrupulously investigates abuses, exposes the facts widely, and pressures those with power to respect rights and secure justice. HRW is an independent, international organization that works as part of a vibrant movement to uphold human dignity and advance the cause of human rights for all.

Sahara Press Service is a public service of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). It was created in 1999.

The Saharawi Organization for Independent Media (SOMI) is based in the Occupied Territories and provides news stories in the Arabic language.

The Robert F. Kennedy Centre for Justice and Human Rights (RFK Centre) strives to achieve Robert F. Kennedy's vision of a just and peaceful world by partnering with human rights leaders, teaching social justice, and advancing corporate responsibility.