<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Victim Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27.04.2015</td>
<td>El Aaiún</td>
<td>and threatened her with rape.</td>
<td>Brutality from the Moroccan authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.04.2014</td>
<td>El Aaiún</td>
<td>peace.</td>
<td>Expulsion of foreigners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25.04.2014</td>
<td>Smara</td>
<td>back of a wave of arrests of Saharawis in Gluemim.</td>
<td>Brutality from the Moroccan authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.04.2014</td>
<td>El Aaiún</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brutality from the Moroccan authorities</td>
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<td>El Aaiún</td>
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<td>19.04.2014</td>
<td>El Aaiún</td>
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<td>Brutality from the Moroccan authorities</td>
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<td>16.04.2014</td>
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<td>10.04.2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>01.04.2014</td>
<td>El Aaiún</td>
<td></td>
<td>Brutality from the Moroccan authorities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Victims:**
- Zain Abderrahman
- El-Hafed Lahaa
- Yahya Mohammed
- Joanna Allan and Martín Fernández
- María Cutillas, Juana Bueno, Rafael Piqueras
- Sallam Ennumriya, Kabbara Babayt, Mina Aba Ali, Laila Hammadi Laarussi, Aalina Aba Ali, Lehbib, Mulay Adbullahi Buregaa, Alkauriya Essadi, Marta Vilalta, Raúl Ramón Soteras, Irene Bailo y Family of Almou-Jiménez, Carmelo Martín, José Jamour and Bashir Toubali, Mohamed Sidi Brahim Lahss
- Nabroha Aswayah, Rgaibano Lahweij, Mahfouda Lefkir, Hajoub Khatari, El Aaiún.

**Locations:**
- Dakhla
- Marrakech
- Western Sahara

**Categories:**
- Brutality from the Moroccan authorities
- Harassment from the Moroccan authorities
- Expulsion of foreigners
- Brutality from the Moroccan authorities
- Revocation of peaceful protest for the release of all political pris-
Various

Baba and Nour Din

El Aaiún

Agadir (Morocco)

El Aaiún

Agadir (Morocco)

El Aaiún

El Aaiún

Agadir (Morocco)

Smara

1. Introduction

The human rights situation in Western Sahara remains critical, with numerous violations reported. This report focuses on the rights to expression, culture, education, and family integrity.

2. Rights to Expression

The right to freedom of expression is severely curtailed. Journalists are routinely arrested, and their work is often subjected to censorship.

3. Right to Culture

The right to cultural expression is under threat, with traditional knowledge and practices being endangered.

4. Right to Education

The right to education is hampered by a lack of resources and inadequate infrastructure.

5. Right to Family Integrity

The right to family integrity is violated, with the separation of family members being a common occurrence.

6. Conclusion

The Moroccan authorities' human rights record in Western Sahara is grim, with violations occurring in various domains. International pressure is needed to ensure compliance with international law.

For more information, please visit codesaso.com and rsf.org.
...
Asbahi, Fatan
Hasan Mohamed
Almayub, Naghe
Ait Melloul prison,
though, were
Embarek Badadi y
Mohamed Fadel
Various Saharawi
Haidala
Mamine Hachimi
Abdul Baqi
Babit El Kori
Babiet and Abdeljalil
Albarkaui Larabi,
Abdelkarim
Tubali
Essady, Yusef Buzed,
El Aaiún
El Aaiún
El Aaiún
El Aaiún
Smara
El Aaiún
Dakhla
Offshore Boujdour
El Aaiún
El Aaiún
El Aaiún
El Aaiún
were confiscated.
resulting in various injured persons.
Mohammed Baber initiated a hunger strike, in protest
the police took advantage of the protests to target
of two months. All 7 were set free. Saharawis believe
about the torture they allegedly suffered. At the trial,
Saharawis had particular demands, in that some had
remainder of their stay in Morocco.
who spent 23 years in Moroccan jails. Moroccan
were forcefully pushed into a taxi and expelled. At
because he was an "undesirable." He was forced into a
judge refused the request, however, and decided to
imprisonment. He is sentenced on charges relating to
Arbitrarily detained near the Supratours bus station.
Saharawi activist Ali Saadouni was reportedly
is and suspect it may be worsening his state.
Ex-political prisoner Lalla Al Mosawi lost her baby
postmortem. Yet, police denied both an investigation
witnesses to the attack, and kept their son's body for a
treatment, but both turned them away. Haidala died
no more than respiratory aids. Desperate, his family
had serious breathing problems, the family stopped
take him, granting him "temporary freedom." As
from El Aaiún upon arriving there by aeroplane.
right to self-determination and in solidarity with
Abdelfatah Dalal was sentenced to one year in
political prisoners.
peaceful demonstration in solidarity with Saharawi
According to SPS, a group of women were blocked
visitor, was beaten.

Reportedly, all were beaten violently by Moroccan
Algeria, after participating in a conference there.

Reportedly, all were beaten violently by Moroccan
insults, then had their property confiscated before

According to CODESA, Cheihb had
been tortured, suffered from several health issues, and
Tiznit prison. According to CODESA, Cheihb had
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The right to education is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Settler violence expelling a foreign citizen may not constitute a human rights violation, it nevertheless has a large

expensive cost, and its consequences are severe. For instance, the ICRC states that the cost of a leg amputation in

A number of strategies are used to protect landmines, including camouflaging them, making them more
to the exploitation of Western Sahara's natural resources. WSHRW is based in Spain.

In 2005 aiming to document human rights abuses, fight for the rights of political prisoners, find the

they publish in English, Spanish, French, and occasionally in Polish and Italian. They

and access to natural resources) in Western Sahara. The organisation creates reports, writes newslet-

their natural resources. WSHRW is based in Spain.

under the 1997 Mine Ban Treaty bans the use, stockpiling, transfer and production of landmines. It

example articles 6, 7, 20, 23 and 26 of the ICCPR.

also broadcast a weekly television programme. Originally, the organisation's work focused principally

of the Saharawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR). It was

the Saharawi state-in-exile's representation in Argentina. As well as

Their TV programme and web page are available on other channels. They publish in English, Spanish, French, and occasionally in Polish and Italian. They

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,

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example articles 6, 7, 20, 23 and 26 of the ICCPR.

Arbitrary and unlawful killings by the state contravene article 3 of the Universal Declaration on

Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary

Arbitrary arrest

Arbitrary detention

Delayed trial

Possibly a violation of the defendants’ right to be tried without unreasonable delay, a right guaranteed

Rights to education

The right to education is enshrined in Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Collective of Saharawi Human Rights Defenders (CODESA) is an independent and

In 1999 in the Saharawi refugee camps.

Saharawi Future (Futuro Sahara or Revista Futuro Saharaui)

is a non-government newsite found

31st March 2013

Sahara Press Service

It works with a number of Saharawi human rights activists who are based in the occupied territories

the national struggle.

Por un Sahara Libre

The Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara

is an international network of organisations and

Equipe Media [hereafter ‘EM’]

by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Morocco is a state

Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “No one shall be subjected to arbitrary

Arbitrary and unlawful killings by the state contravene article 3 of the Universal Declaration on

Cultural rights are also enshrined in article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Arbitrary and unlawful killings by the state contravene article 3 of the Universal Declaration on

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