

**A report by**

**T**he **S**ahara **O**bservatory for **P**eace, **D**emocracy and **H**uman **R**ights

on the implementation by the State of Algeria of the articles

of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

submitted to the Human Rights Committee / Geneva

1. **Observations of the OSPDH[[1]](#footnote-1), on the implementation of tenth articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

**Context:**

This report provides relevant information and data on the human rights situation in the context of our monitoring of the implementation of the recommendations presented to the State of Algeria since the submission of its last report to the Human Rights Committee in 2007.

Based on our observations on the report submitted, which did not cover the situation of human rights on all the territory under the sovereignty of the State of Algeria, we request from the distinguished members of the Committee to take into account the information provided in this report, which concern the Sahara region of south-west Algeria, which has been hosting refugees and migrants for more than four decades.

1. The State party is still required to fulfill its obligations under the articles of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the recommendations contained in its third report to the Human Rights Committee in 2007, referred to in this report as “the Committee”. The State party has issued laws and regulations that are in full or partial contradiction with its obligations under the present Covenant, such as Law No. 06.12 on the formation of associations and peaceful assembly, and the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation Act No. 01.06 which is still in effect.

**Article 1: on self-determination**

2. The State of Algeria adheres to all recommendations made by the United Nations charter-based and treaty-based bodies, on the application of the principle of self-determination for the Western Sahara population, as a support to the Polisario, the de facto manager and gatekeeper of the Tindouf camps located in the south-western Sahara region, while turning its back to calls for the self-determination[[2]](#footnote-2) claimed by Algerian Kabylie region that seeks secession from the State party. The protests were triggered by the marginalization of the inhabitants of the Kabylie region[[3]](#footnote-3), who continued to rally for their legitimate rights to recognize their cultural identity and native Amazigh language, while the State party faces their peaceful protests with repression and abusive use of force, leading to grave violations of their rights through murder, enforced disappearances, torture and imprisonment for years.

The Sahara Observatory for Peace, Democracy and Human Rights (hereafter named the Observatory), notes that the State party shows unjustified intransigence in finding solutions to the existing identity-related problems and in promoting cultural, economic and social rights of the local Kabylie communities.

3. The State party has decided to amend the Constitution, making the Amazigh language an official language of the State. Considering this recognition as a step forward, its implementation still requires the establishment of procedures for the realization of this right through relevant laws, policies and administrative practices. It also requires the State to put an end to the repressive interventions against the peaceful protests led by Kabylie activists, and the crackdown on the recognized right to officialize Amazing language.

**Second: Article 2: regarding the right to an effective remedy and justice**

4. Article 150 of the new constitutional amendment of 2016 provides for the supremacy of the international conventions over national laws, thus making these conventions inferior to the Constitution itself[[4]](#footnote-4). This renders insignificant the ratification of these treaties, since many articles of the Constitution violate the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

5. The Observatory is deeply concerned about the incessant interference of the State party in the work of the National Council for Human Rights, established by Law No. 16.13 of 30 November 2016, which replaced the National Consultative Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, established by Presidential Decree No. 01-71, On 25 March 2001. However, this amendment, which stipulates that members of the council are nominated by the State authorities[[5]](#footnote-5), reflects the tremendous pressure exerted by the State on the work of the Council, which is supposed to be an independent national institution for the protection of human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles. The continued presence of the headquarters of the Council inside the Presidency of the Republic prevents the access of persons, victims and their families to this institution. The Observatory is discontented for the failure of the National Human Rights Council to publish its annual report on the situation of rights and freedoms in Algeria for 2016[[6]](#footnote-6).

6. The Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation Act, which entered into force in 2005 and its executive regulations were approved in 2006[[7]](#footnote-7), remains an obstacle to the unveiling of the truth about the whereabouts of victims of enforced disappearances. This law considers a punishable offence any call for the unveiling of the truth or denunciation of disappearances or even addressing such issues orally or by writing, as it could expose the person to imprisonment and financial fines[[8]](#footnote-8). These repressive measures exert much pressure on the dossier of the victims of enforced disappearance, because of the fear of their parents from prosecution.

**Article 6: on the right to life**

7. The instability of the situation in Algeria since the creation of the Tindouf camps in the country’s southwestern Sahara region, was contemporaneous to the gross violations of human rights perpetrated by the Algerian public forces and the Polisario organization, including the enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions and all forms of torture and other cruel, Inhuman or degrading treatment. The Observatory has non-exhaustive lists of victims of Mauritanian, French, Sahrawi, Moroccan and Spanish nationals, some of whom have been extrajudicially executed[[9]](#footnote-9).

8. During the monitoring period covered by this report, three young Sahrawis were subjected to heavy fire by elements of the Algerian army, on 05 January 2014, in the "Oudeyyat Taoutrat" area of ​​the Algerian-Mauritanian border. These Sahrawis were “Khatri Ahmaduha Khandoud”, “Aliyen Mohammed Abeih”, and “Meichan Salek Elboukhari”. The incident led to the killing of “Khatri Ahmaduha Khandoud” and “Aliyen Mohammed Abeih”, while “Meichan Salek Elboukhari” was seriously wounded after being shot in the head[[10]](#footnote-10).

9. There have been frequent killings committed by Algerian public forces against Saharawi refugees. The young Sahrawi “Bara Mohammed Ibrahim”[[11]](#footnote-11) died in February 2017 from serious abdominal wounds, after being shot by members of the Algerian army near the town of Tindouf. The Algerian army also killed the young Sahrawi “Hafdallah Abdo Ahmed Beibout”[[12]](#footnote-12), at the Wednesday night, 04 May 2017, by shooting in an ambush in Algeria’s southwestern Sahara region.

Thus, the Observatory draws attention to the frequency of killings of Saharwis, who pose no threat to public order and security, in the south-western Sahara region of Algeria by the Algerian army. This frequency provides evidence for the systematic nature of the killings.

**Article 7: on measures against torture**

10. The Observatory takes note of the slow-down in the implementation by the State party of its obligations to combat torture, as it continues to refuse to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.

11. The victims of torture and grave violations in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, still suffer from severe repercussions on their health and psychological conditions, as they were subject to all kinds of torture perpetrated by the Polisario organization under the umbrella of the Algerian State, without any possibility of resorting to national recourse mechanisms, although the camps in which they reside are within the jurisdiction of the State party.

12. Torture in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria has been systematically practiced against many Saharawi refugees in the camps, wherein the Algerian State has delegated its responsibilities, contrary to the provisions of general international law, to the organization of the Polisario. This non-state group proceeds in committing serious and systematic violations against the rights of Saharawi refugees, thus perpetuating the impunity of the perpetrators, since the Algerian judiciary has refused to accept any judicial action against those responsible for these grave violations among the Polisario leadership circle.

13. Despite the fact that the refugees[[13]](#footnote-13) have been living in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria for more than 40 years, the State party has not endeavored to ensure that these populations are ensured the rights guaranteed by international conventions, in particular the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees.

14. In the same context, the State party continued to deport and extradite hundreds of migrants[[14]](#footnote-14) from the Sahel-Saharan States to their countries by trucks in inhumane conditions, and refused to take any measures to stop anti-immigrant campaigns on its territory, which have been calling for the expulsion of migrants from the country[[15]](#footnote-15), many of whom were subjected to violence and slavery-like practices and human trafficking[[16]](#footnote-16).

This systematic approach in the treatment of migrants and asylum seekers was more flagrant in the expulsion of 55 Syrian refugees[[17]](#footnote-17) in mid-April from the Algerian soil. These refugees suffered weeks of siege and a tragic situation in the Algerian-Moroccan border, which instigated intensive criticism from international organizations towards both countries. Morocco has accepted the settlement of 28 refugees from 13 Syrian families, who have been stranded near the Moroccan town Figig[[18]](#footnote-18).

**Article 9: regarding enforced disappearance**

15. The crime of enforced disappearances remains a systematic practice of the Algerian authorities against political opponents and activists, including by the leader of the Polisario organization, Ahmed Mahmoud Breih, also known as “Khalil Ahmed”[[19]](#footnote-19), who was abducted in Algiers on June 06, 2009. Since then, he has been forcibly disappeared, with the Algerian authorities denying all knowledge of his whereabouts, despite his son's complaint to the United Nations Working Group on Enforced Disappearance in 2014, after exhausting all avenues to reveal his fate. Al-Karama in Geneva has referred his case to the Human Rights Committee, with the consent of his family[[20]](#footnote-20), in 2016.

16. Act No. 06-01 contributes to the continued concealment of cases enforced disappearances and the concealment of all information related to disappearances as well as to the impunity of perpetrators on all Algerian territory, including cases of enforced disappearances in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria.

Worth noting that the aforementioned law is confined to the events in Algeria resulting from the internal conflict during the 1990s[[21]](#footnote-21), without covering all the events and serious violations that have taken place in Algeria since independence, including the violations perpetrated in the Tindouf refugee camps.

**Article 14: Concerning the independence of the judiciary**

17. The southwestern Sahara region in Algeria have been always in conflict with the rules and practices of the international public law. The State party[[22]](#footnote-22) excludes this area from ​​its jurisdiction and the rule of law[[23]](#footnote-23), and illegitimately delegates to the Polisario organization[[24]](#footnote-24) its responsibilities to manage the affairs inside the camps. This gives cover to the Polisario organization to commit grave and systematic violations against the rights of the inhabitants of this region, outside any control of the host State and beyond its jurisdiction. The State party should assume its responsibility to extend its jurisdiction to its entire national territory, and to ensure that all persons living there enjoy their rights and fundamental freedoms, as enshrined in international treaties, in particular the provisions of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the Protocol relating to the status of refugees.

**Article 19: With regard to freedom of expression**

18. The situation in the southwestern Sahara region in Algeria is not different in terms of respect of the freedom of expression compared with the rest of regions on the territory of the State party. In December 2015, the Algerian authorities banned a training course for Maghreb coordination of human rights organizations, among them were members from Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia and Mauritania. The workshop was not permitted even after the arrival of the members of the coordination to Algeria. The Tindouf camps are not an exception as the Polisario officials seek always to silence all opposition voices from Activists, journalists[[25]](#footnote-25) and human rights defenders[[26]](#footnote-26).

19. Various pitfalls and short comings have been documented in laws and regulations related to the right to freedom of expression, at the level of legislation processes as well as at the harmonization and implementation levels, more particularly in Law No. 12-06 and the Algerian Penal Code, in addition to Law No. 06-01, not to ignore the customary rules that the Polisario organization performs in the camps in the southwestern Sahara region in Algeria. These imperfections lead to onslaughts against the freedom of expression in the Sahara region in Algeria, to suppress all views contrary to the Polisario's orientations.

20. The unrelenting restrictions on freedom of expression in the Sahara region in Algeria find proof in the full mandate granted by the State party to this organization, as acquittal to Algerian authorities to assume their responsibility to protect persons residing in that area within their jurisdiction. The abduction of Mustafa Salma Ould Sidi Mouloud[[27]](#footnote-27) from the Lameheiriz region, charging him of espionage and treason, and his expulsion outside the camps following his release, are evidence of the State party's continued violation of article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

21. This was not an exception, but the crackdown and suppression continued to be exerted against civil society actors in the Sahara region in Algeria, like “Khat al-Shahid Movement”, which since 2003 has advocated for change, fighting corruption and spreading its ideas as a reformist movement within the Polisario organization. The inception of “March 5 Movement” in 2011 was accompanied by a popular movement in the southwestern Sahara region in Algeria, demanding reforms at the level of administration and accountability, and calling for the rule of national law. However, this movement was exposed to violent suppression by the Polisario organization, and its members were arrested.

**Article 20: concerning hate speech and discrimination**

22. In recent years, there has been anastonishing proliferation of various forms of hate speech, discrimination and violence at the official level and at the level of civil society in Algeria, especially in schools. This discriminatory and hatred speech was especially propagated in the curricula and textbooks[[28]](#footnote-28) of in south-west Algeria, as has been reported to the Observatory by pupils who fled the camps. Social media[[29]](#footnote-29) and the written press have highly contributed to the dissemination of hatred speech in the public sphere.

23. The Observatory invokes with deep concern the statements made by the Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Abdelkader Messahel[[30]](#footnote-30), about the migrants and asylum seekers from the Sahelo-Saharan countries who chose to migrate or take refuge in Algeria because of the wars and disastrous humanitarian conditions in their countries of origin. Messahel considered the phenomenon as threatening to the security of the country, and that there are organized networks behind this exodus, pointing to the urgent measures taken by the Algerian government in this regard. Despite the criticism from international organizations of these statements, which they considered as shocking and trigger racism, Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia[[31]](#footnote-31), the Minister of State, Head of the Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic, came to reiterate the same discriminatory position, as he considered irregular migrants in Algeria a source of crime and drugs.

24. We have been informed by our correspondents[[32]](#footnote-32) in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, of the exploitation of the children in the Tindouf camps for military purposes through training them on the use of weapons[[33]](#footnote-33), and indoctrinating them with a culture of violence and hatred speech towards anyone who holds a dissenting opinion against the Polisario organization, including members of their families in the Western Sahara. This is more explicit in calls disseminated through social networks to hate, discriminate, stigmatize and tarnish the reputation of anyone who defies the instructions of the leaders of this organization.

**Article 21 and 22: On the formation of associations and peaceful assembly**

25. Law No. 12-06 imposes severe restrictions on the freedom of association and access to foreign funding. National laws prohibit unauthorized demonstrations and peaceful gatherings if, at the discretion of the authorities, they are deemed to disturb public security[[34]](#footnote-34). The law provides for prison sentences for anyone who calls for or participates in gatherings that violate public security[[35]](#footnote-35). The lack of independence of the judiciary[[36]](#footnote-36) contributes to the status of the siege imposed on activists and human rights defenders, as evidenced by dozens of sentences pronounced by the courts against opponents and activists[[37]](#footnote-37) during the period between January 2014 and the end of 2016, on charges of disturbing the public security, or of insulting State institutions or insulting the President. It has been reported that improper influence was imposed on sentences in the case of Belkacem Khancheh and seven other members of the National Committee for the Defense of the Rights of the Unemployed, who were arrested on 28 January 2015[[38]](#footnote-38).

26. In January 2015, protests erupted in south Algeria against hydraulic rock breakage, resulting in many injuries among protesters and the arrest of a large number of peaceful protesters. In July 2015, Sectarian violence in the Wadi Mezab area[[39]](#footnote-39), in which 25 people were killed, while others were seriously injured. The official Algerian media, for a long time, has been fueling the sectarian conflict by broadcasting a hate speech against some sects[[40]](#footnote-40).

27. The south-western Sahara region was not an exception in Algeria. The Polisario organization, with full authority from the host State, had set up many obstacles and repressive measures. The Polisario have committed arbitrary detention, torture[[41]](#footnote-41), forced disappearances[[42]](#footnote-42), and expulsion from the camps, together with other repressive that the organization has been practicing against all opinions contrary to its theories, especially those of activists who support views that oppose the organization's position regarding the problem of the conflict over the Western Sahara[[43]](#footnote-43).

28. The Observatory notes the growing restrictions on the formation of associations and staging of peaceful demonstrations in the south-western Sahara region, where the Polisario organization has the upper hand, by allowing the establishment of parallel organizations that support its theses, and guarantees the right to move and travel abroad only to activists who promote these theses. In contrast, other people are deprived their right to freedom of movement. The Algerian authorities refuse to allow the residents of the camps to leave Algeria until they obtain permission from the Polisario organization. Upon their return, they are subjected to questioning and temporary confiscation of documents by the Algerian police. These restrictive measures prevent many people from returning to their habitual residence countries outside the camps; especially women living in Spain, like the case of young female detainees[[44]](#footnote-44) sieged and are deprived of freedom of movement outside the camps.

**Questions to be addressed to the State party:**

29. The Observatory for the Peace, Democracy and Human Rights requests that the Committee asks the State party the following questions, which we deem necessary to be included in the list of issues in relation to the situation of rights and freedoms in the State of Algeria:

1. Why does the State party support the application of self-determination in the conflict over Western Sahara, while the demands of the Kabylie population are unacceptable and considered as affecting the principle of territorial integrity of Algeria?
2. What are the steps and measures taken by the State of Algeria to ensure the enjoyment of the inhabitants of the Kabylie of what they consider their historical rights of preserving their identity and their Amazigh language? What are the means to achieve reconciliation with the Kabylie area, and provide reparation for them for the violations they were subject to?
3. What measures has the State party taken to ensure that international conventions prevail over national laws, including the Constitution, in particular Article 150, which states that treaties ratified by the President are superior to the law, in the sense that they are inferior to the Constitution?
4. What measures have been taken by the State of Algeria to amend national laws that are not in compliance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, such as Order No. 06-01 of 27 February 2006 on the implementation of the Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation, and Law No. 12-06 of 12 January 2012 concerning associations?
5. Does the State party ensure the full independence of the National Council for Human Rights from the executive authority? What measures have been taken to modify the ways in which members are selected and how they are represented? What are the difficulties faced by the Council in issuing its annual reports? What measures have been taken by the State to facilitate the access of persons, victims and members of their families to the headquarters of the National Council located within the headquarters of the Presidency of the Republic?
6. What measures have been taken by the State to allow all persons residing on the national territory of the State of Algeria access to national redress mechanisms, including for Sahrawi refugees in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria?
7. What measures Algeria has adopted to prevent the abusive use of force against unarmed refugees in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria? Did Algeria conduct investigations into the killing of the young men, Khatri Ahmaduha Khandoud, Aliyen Mohammed Abeih, Meichan Salek Elboukhari and Hafdallah Abdo Ahmed Beibout at the hands of the Algerian army between January 2014 and May 2017?
8. What measures have been taken by the State to open a thorough investigation into the cases of torture and grave violations in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, to redress the victims and to reveal the truth, including the amendment of the Charter of Peace and Reconciliation to cover all victims living on the Algerian national territory, and the violations committed in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria?
9. What measures have been taken on the investigation of extrajudicial killings and executions that took place in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria under the jurisdiction of the State party throughout its national territory?
10. What actions have the State party taken to address the hate and racism campaigns calling for the expulsion of foreigners from the country?
11. Has Algeria taken steps to resolve the situation of migrants and asylum-seekers, and to improve their situation and protect them from the various types of violations they are subjected to?
12. What measures has Algeria taken to guarantee the right to freedom of expression and the right to peaceful assembly throughout the national territory, including the south-western Sahara region in Algeria?
13. What is the legal basis under which the State party authorized the Polisario organization to manage the Sahrawi refugee camps in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria? What measures have been taken to hold the organization accountable for violations committed in the camps inside the territory of the State party?

**Appendix No. 01: Non-exclusive list of victims in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, including those of extrajudicial executions**

René Michel Fichet / Francine Fichet / MM. Jean Morvan / Thierry Langrene/ Jean-Yves Dumaine / Yves Harisroy / Daniel Ballaude / Mme Nicole Foulon/ Abdón Díaz / A.Cervino Carballo / A.Correa Perea / A. Hernández Marrero/ Agustín Iglesias Sotelo / Agustín Veiga / Alfredo Gómez Díaz / A. RodríguezMarrero / Alvaro Candamil / Calero Hernández / Andrés Argüeso Pereira /José Puga Gándara / A. Betancort Morera / A. Miranda González / A.Parrillas Acuña / A. Rodríguez Cáceres / Ángel de Casas Arroyo / Á. l.Maneiro Villanueva / Ángel Núñez Grana / A. de Jesús Carolino/ AntonioBernádez / A. Cabrera Santana / Antonio Cedrés Ginory / A. de RochaBarbosa / Antonio Díaz Vera / A. García Carreño / A.García Gutiérrez / A.González López / A. Guillen Rodríguez / A. Joaquín Pacheco / A. J. CadilheOliveira / A. Mariño Mateus / A. Márquez González / A. Morales Taisma /A.Paz Rodríguez / A. Soages Iglesias /A. Tácelo Firino / A.Vega Díaz / A.Pereira Costa / Bakuar Njom / Ben Omar Abdesalan / Benito del Río / BenitoMárquez García / Blas Mesa Cruz / Carlos Texeira / C. Enriques Dos Santos/ C. Betancor Hernández / Clemente Nieves García / C.Perera González / D.Henríques de Cana / D. Barreto Santana / Domingo Cáceres / E. VizcaínoMarrero / Emilio de Tahla / Ernesto Gumerans / E. M. Fernández Pérez /Eusebio García Soto / E. Rodríguez García / Eustaquio Sanginés / FaustinoVázquez Brum / Félix Guillén Arrocha / F.Martín Santana / F. ToledoHernández / Fore Auetta / F. Augusto Pedro / F. Mendoza Vázquez / F.Piñeiro Bures / Francisco Quevedo / F. Rodríguez Hernández / F. RodríguezRey / F. Sánchez Grane / F. Santana Santana / Gregorio Pérez Cabrera /G.Batista Figueroa / G. Batista Hernández / Hermenegildo de Sosa/ H.Rodríguez Villalba / H. Suárez Sánchez / I.álvarez Hernández / I. CedrésSantana / I. Gutiérrez Ojeda / J. Rodríguez Pulido / Jeong Sang Seo / JesúsGarcía Alfonso / Jimmy Hara / J. González Álvarez / J. A. Mora Navarro /José Acosta Aparicio / José Agullo Ferrer / J. Alberto Núñez Rojas / J. A.Abrante Hernández / José Antonio Diepa / José Carlos de Felisia / JoséCarlos Lois / José Carlos Pereira / J. Constantino Matos / José Crujeira / J.González Hernández / José González López / José Hernández Sosa / JoséLópez Pérez / J. M. Abrante / J. M. Ferreiro Casas / José Manuel Fidalgo / J.Manuel Nascimiento / José Mareiro García / J. M.Carrajero de León / J. M.Castro Rodríguez / J. M. Hernández Marrero / José Nafa / J. N. MartínMartín / José Pastoriza / José Pérez Bouzón / José Santos Franco / JoséSilvestre Santana / José Suárez Castellano / J. De Ganzo Fernández / J. F.Cruz Hernández / Juan García Acosta / J. Garrido Díez / Juan López de León/ Juan López Diepa / Juan Manuel Onil / Juan María Marqués / Juan MartínSanginés / J. Mirabal / Juan Rodríguez García / Juan Santana García / JuanSantana Trujillo / Juan Suárez Rodríguez / Juan Vicente Ruania / Julio LópezGarcía / Julio Montero Viéitez/ Lorenzo Pérez Martín / Lorenzo Vizcaíno /Luis Abeute Rojas / Luis Alvarez Abella / Luis José Piñeiro Novo / Luis LópezTermelol / Luis Vives / Mama Balde / M. Betancor Morales / Manuel Delgado/ M. Fernández Martínez / Manuel Gestido Piñeiro / Manuel Gil Pórtela / M.González González / M.l Hernández Marrero/ M.Hernández Navarro / M.lJiménez Pacheco/ M.J. Cadilhe de Oliveira / Manuel Orosa / Manuel PereraGonzález / Manuel Rodríguez / M. Besteiro Ferreiros / M. B. de LeónGonzález / M. Figueroa Caraballo / M. T. González Gómez / Marine Broker/ M. Soages Rodríguez / M. Á. Rodríguez García/ M. Arroya / M. ValdiviaOramas / M.Bouchad / M.Hallany Cheickh / N. González/ N. Vega Laredo /N. Horstein / N. Molina Jorge / P. A. Ascensión / P. Alemán / P. GonzálezDomínguez / Angel Moral Moral / Ibarz Catalan / Luis Gurrea Serrano /Diego Cano Nicolas / Miguel Casanova Carbonell / Jose Amedo amueda/Jose Porcar Escriba / Hnini Omar Sahraoui / Bouhrara Ahmed FadoulAhmed / Mousadak Abdelkader Abdessalem / El Hadi Lahsen MohamedAssou / El Bougmazi Abdessalam Lehbib El Haj / El kifli / Mohamed El HajBouamer / Jimi Ali Youssef Taleb / El kasseri/ Mohamed Ahmed / AmaroudSaid Lahcen / El Gharbaoui Ahmed Mohamed / Abou Hass HusseinMohamed Lahcen / Halaf Allal / Ahmed Mohamed Kadour / Zghari AhmedMoulay Ali / Chahmout Abdelmalik El Arbi / Eitbehert El Hussein MouhaAli / Cheigar / Hassan Kadour El Hasnaoui / El Khazani Ahmed Achir Amar/ Bakir Lahcen Mohamed Ahmed / El Fasi Mohamed El Hachmi Mhamed /Yassin Ahmed Mouha Mohame / Chafik Mohamed Aziz/ Hankach AbdallahMoulay Said / Darif Sadik Abderrahman/ Hamouch Ahmed BouchettaMhamed / El Hantri Ahmed Hassan / Boubakar Issa Lahsen Mhamed/Boumehdi Abderrahman Assou/ Seimi Hassan Mohamed Abdallah / Ben ElJilali Hamid Abdoulah/ El Kheraoui Hamid Ben Mohamed / Enfissi HassanAli Ahmed / El Baali Boujema Alal Mouha / Enfetah Abdallah Ali Omar /Zouitni Abdelkader Issa / Hadou Mohamed Charif / El Ghouli MohamedAbdelkader / El Bout Mohamed kadour Mohamed / Mikou Hassan MahjoubTahir / El Khiari Ahmed Ali Abdessalam / El Hajaji Moustapha Mohamed /El Omari El Hussein Moulay Ali / Masoudi Ali Mohamed El Khamar / ElBourj Abderrahman Abdelkrim / Maatou El Hussein Ahmed Mulei/ MelahiMoustafa Mohamed Lahcen / Lachhab Mohamed Ali Ahmed / ZouhirMohamed Abdalla Oulaaid / Karara Moustapha Jilali Arbi / El Kaihel /Mohamed Abderrahman Brahim / Hanini El Aiachi El kassem Thami /Dergham Mohamed Ahmed / Mohamed El Mouhtar Abdessalam / MaloukiAli Braik Malouki / Mehdad Mohamed Bousmah / Haji Driss El Aiachi /Yahia Abderrahman Nasser / Nassiri Mohamed Ahmed / BouchamaAbdelkabir Ahmed Saleh / Lehlou Driss Alal jilali / Samir AhmedAbderrahman Mouha / El Bou Khaldi Ahmed Hachimi / El Aouji MohamedBelahcen / Akhsas Mimoun Mohamed / El Amari Moussa Bouaza Ali / BouNaaj Hussein Mailoud Hadou / Zghari Ahmed Mohamed Lahcen/ TagoufistLahcen Said Mouh / Bouali Mouha Adi Said / Khatib Mohamed Bel Hadj /El Ghazi Ali Mohamed Hussein / Bouhrour Brahim Ahmed Mbarek / ElMaroufi Lahcen Hussein / Bel Achhab Moustapha Hussein / Ziani AliHamad Mohamed / Sayad Abdallah Ahmed Kadour / Ben Allal AmerHamaida / Jibou Mohamed Teyeb Aissa / Hadour Abdelkarim Mohamed Yekhlef Mohamed El Arbi Hamadi / Bel Lfkih Hassan Mohamed El Kabir /Chargui Mhamed Mohamed Jaloul / Ben Ghoulou Mohamed Issa / KharbachMbarek Mohamed / Atman Ahmed Stetou Ahmed / Eroueha BouchtaAbdessalam / Bouboul Saleh Mahjoub Blal / Benaachir Hassan Ali Nasser /Khaiam Hussein Brahim / Bakhtuch Brahim Moulay Lahcan / ChleihatMohamed Saud Hussein / Agherbab Hassan Moulay Hachem / BouhouMouha Alal Mohamed / Mbark Mhamed Boujema Hussein / AkhchachTouhami Abdelkader / El Kailouni Brahim Mohamed / Maha HassanMachrouh Bouaza / Fachati Fadil Ahmed Boujemaa / Boujghoul MohamedMassoudi / Abderrahman Ali Hamou / El Assri Abdessalam Mohamed /Sadik Ahmed Hsain Zaid / Oughadi Lahcen Youssef Said / Lachhab OmarAlal Hama / Lemssalak Mohamed Arbi / Amzil Brahim Hadou Ali /Haytouch Taher Mohamed / Sghir Ahmed Mohamed / El Mekhfi HusseinMohamed/ El Semlali Abdelouahed Abdelkader / Ait Abdallah Ali AhmedAmezian / El Karami Mohamed Echahti / Hadad Abderrahim Mohamed / ElHarrar Maimoun Cheikh Alal / Taleb Mohamed Khouya Mouh / El HajajiEtouhami Abdelkader / ELali Mohamed Lahcen / Maach Brahim BouzekriLekbir / Lachhab Ahmed Mohamed Majid Braika / Choukri MohamedMouha Hamou / El Fensisse Mohamed Ali / Lebreiki Driss BouchaibAbdallah / Bouhouda Rahmoun Boujema / Aoudaa Mouha Hamou Bassou/ Kharkhach Ahmed abdelkarim / Barkouch Iddar Belkhair/ LachhabMohamed / Bouchikhi Ali Chikh / Chaoui Hassa / Mohamed Hamadi /Boujamaa Rahou Ali / Ayour Lahcen / Mohamed Abdallah / El HajajiMohamed Abdelaziz / Aboulkacem Lhoucin Mohamed / Karoumi AliMohamed / Erradouani Mohamed Abdessalam / El Bassil Hussein LahcenHamou / Hajbane Abdoulah Mohamed / Lak-hal Jilali Ahmed/ Hassan-Edine Abdelhamid Ahmed Maki / Ourahma Adi Mohamed Omar /Abdessalam Jaloul Lefguih / Boumcisse Mohamed Ali Driss / El HamdaouiLahcen Abdallah Madani / Amkran Mohamed Gadour Rahou Ali / AmekrifMohamed Mhamed Ali / Baali Said Ouhmada Ahmed / Boukiout HusseinBoubacar Ali / Jab- Alah Mohamed Abdelazize / El Harrak Ahmed Mohamed/ Ouachou Saleh Ahmed Mouha / Sleimani Mohamed Ahmed / El AboudiAbdel-Aali / Abdessalam Mohamed / El Khachouni Bassou MohamedMouha/ Oubika Jamaa Brahim Assid / Kanouni Hamadi Mohamed / AitFraiha Mauloud Ahmed / Mellal Lahcen yousef / Abou-Elhou/ MohamedHouceine / Ouaziz Saleh Mohamed Taleb / Hadri Said Oulaid Mouha/Hmeidouch Lahcen Ali / Soueba Abdelouahab/ Rahal Bel-hamdi / AgadiAlal Rayahi Hamadi / Lak-hal Mohamed Ayad Tahir / Mouhajane HamouMouha / Ramouch Mbarek Mohamed / Ourkia Mohamed Ahmed / EzakiMoulay El Bachir Hachem / Zreigha Driss El Madani Amran / Bourja ElHussein/ Chaouki Abdessalam Ali/ Erguig Abdelhak Bouchaib Omar /Marih Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed / Oussri Said Lahcen Mouh / El GhouziMohamed Amer / Boubaker Ahmed Mohamed / Ait Brahim Mohamed /Anouar Ahmed Issa Chrif / El Othmani Bouzeid Mohamed / FoulousAhmed Brahim / Flous Said Mouha / El Alami Mehdi Mohamed Haj Ouafi/ Ben El Arbi Hamid Maki / Sarjam Saleh Brahim Alal / Ejdeya Mohamedkadour Abdessalam/ Ben Hayoun Abdessalam Ahmed / Sabiri HassanBassou Mouha / Afadjour Saleh Said Hamou / Khrcham Said Chrif AitMailoud / El Hadri Abdessalam Abdoulah Sallam / Bousalem Amer Ali /Boufous Mohamed Ali Ahmed / Alat Mohamed Ali Ahmed / El MakhloufiAhmed Saleh Hadou / Darif Said Mouha Yakhlef / Chabki Ahmed MohamedNajem / Britel Abdelaziz Mohamed / El Bougfaoui Mohamed Moussa MatiAhmed / Kamal Abderrahman/ Mohamed Daoud / Lemsari AbdelazizMohamed Moukhtar / Outaghat Lahcen Nadjem / Haceni AbdessalamAhmed El Khamar/ El Kaihel Moukhtar Blail Abderrahman / Taj –DineMouloud/ Mohamed Bel Haj / Makhloufi Issa Driss Issa / Esseifi Ali AdiMouha / Zaghari El Khamar Abdessalam Alal / Tahiri Moustapha El HajLahcen / Baji Abdallah Alal Hamou / Daghma Hanin Fadil Tahir / NbeguiMohamed Abdessalam Ismail / Alwan Mohamed Adi Mouh / Jaaidar AhmedKabour Saleh / El Azouzi Abdelkarim Mohamed Issa / Alali Rahou BouaichaHamou / Boutrik Mohamed El Arbi Bouaza / Belkader Saleh Gadir Alal /Sbahou Mohamed Abderrahman / Aid Mohamed Mhamed Hsain / AlouaneBouzakri Ahmed Azize / Raouaz Abdelilah Mbarek El Hussein / El KacimiAbdellah Mokhtar / Khadim Ahmed Jilali Mohamed / Azzedine AhmedHassan Sliman / Izdaouen Mohamed Lahcen Saleh / Azrar Ali MohamedHadou / Rakas Hassan Abdelkader Saleh / El Kanouni Said AbdessalamLahcen / Aissa Moulay Ahmed / Mohamed El Mehdi / Droussi MohamedBouaaza Ahmed / Afrau Mohamed Ahmed Mhamed Buih / KharchachHussein Mohamed / Saikouk Mailoud Mohamed / Bella Hassan MehdiOmar Lefkir / Hadjbane Abdallah Mhamed Kadour / Zegaoui AbdoulahAhmed/ Ben Chakroun Mohamed Ahmed / Jonar Ahmed Mohamed Jaloul/Hafidi Mohamed Mhamed Ayad / Chater Mohamed Brahim Hussein /Rahmani Moustapha Mohamed / Mliani abderrahim Driss Ahmed / FrihSaid Hamid Issa / Tanhirt Driss Mouha Said/ Jawad Touhami Abbad Ahmed/ Kamouni Mohamed Abdoulah/ Belaid Mohamed Omar Esghier / BouizrouLahcen Mohamed/ Channouri Mohamed Ahmed Achir / Kabbach AliAbdallah Ali/ Ouktlassen Mohamed Hmad / El Forrki Said Mbarek Mouh/Nachoua Abdessalam Mohamed / Abbouza Mouha Saida / OuhamouBrahim Ramdan Ali / Abidi Mohamed Ahmed / Ghandouri Aiachi AliAbdessalam / Arsine Mohamed Hamoud Jilali / El Bathaoui Mohamed OmarAli / El Bakkouchi Ali Ahmed/ Hanine El Khammar Jilali / Stati MohamedAlal Channan / Bouchrit Lehbib Boujemaa Tahir / El Mezouari Laglaouiabdehakim / Abdessalam Mhamed Mohamed / Hizoun El Hussein MohamedAbdoulah / Chargaoui Mohamed El Arbi Tayeb / Boutinsa AbdallahMohamed Ali / Lakhdeiri Abderrahim Mailoud Saleh / Abdellaoui ElHussein Mohamed Mailoud / Ben Saoud Ali Said Ahmed Akka / LaajajMohamed Mbarek / Ratmi Nouredine Mohamed Ali / Tissiri TouhamiMohamed Hama / Talfah Lehbib Ali Brahim / Ezziani Mrabet MhamedAhmed / Madouani Brahim Hadou Bassou / Amenzi Ali Salem Ali / AaribYoussef Mohamed / Bahassou Mohamed Abdelkader Ali / ZaazouaaMohamed Ahmed/ El Maghroudi El Hussein Mohamed Ahmed / El kaisyMohamed Ali / Ben Hadj Ahmed Mohamed / Errami Abdallah Ahmed /Edraa El Mahdi Brahim Abdedaim / Mahmoudi Salem Ahmed abderrahman/ El Hachmi Abdessalam Mohamed / Ait Lahcen Ali Mohamed / BougueriBrahim Ali / El Attar Moustphfa Ahmed Omar / Fertit Ahmed MhamedHussein / Ait Massaa Ahmed Brahim Ali / Hannoune AbderrahmanMohamed / Ahcein Lahcen Mohamed Abdenabi / Samir Abdallah MohamedAli / Amezian Ahmed Hadou Chouaayb / Sahmoudi Abdelaziz Ali Abdallah/ Lehbib Mohamed Lahcen El Aawad / El Fizazi Mohame / AbdessalamMoulay / Kouismi Achour Hassan Errayahi / Drayja taieb / El kaouriabadbad el hafed / Graibiss brahim/ Minatou blal / El ghalia blal / Mansoursalmou / Mohamed boussoula / Mohamed el karef / Saadani maelainine /Sidi ould mohamed salem / Zarga tanji / Brahim mohamed fadel echarki /Brahim abdelmajid bousaroual / Boussoula mohamed mohamed fadellaaroussi / Badahi mohamed mohamed salem el Khalil / Salek Othmankmach/ Aayla aallal ahmaddou aayla / Dahi agay / Mohamed nafaa mbarekel kabch/ El idrissi khatri sidi barra / El bachir abdallah dkhil / Ettarrouziahmed aicha / El houcine baida / Dlimi tawal aamrou sid ahmed elkaouri /Erraouijal el hadrami mohamed ihdih / Ezzoubir hammoudi / Ezzoubirabdellahi sidahmed / Aaya largani / Frayssan lahbib / Labbat mninou hmeidaamari / Lehbib el kharchi / Lafdil allal essalek / Mohamed lehbib aanna / Mohamed brahim cheikh talebouya maelainin / Mohamed ahmed Mohamed lehbib ahmed dalil / Mohamed khouna el aazzouzi / Mohamed salem el Moussaoui / Mohamed sidi bouaydia el idrissi / Mohamed abdesslam chouiar/ Mohamed ali mohamed sid brahim / Mohamed fadel sidi omar salem / Mohamed lamin brahim salem aamar / Mohamed lamin khayya / Mohamed mouloud chouiaar/ Ziougay sidi belaid salek othman kmach / Salka ladrou othman sidi omar / Sbai ahmed baba mohamed lamine / Sbai mohamed ali / Saadi el ouali salek mbarek alias “mandela” / Essallami bouaaylla / Esamlalilaabadila / Echarradi said mohamed mohamed salem / Echrifa bouchraya ahl Mahmoud / El aadmi saleh brahim Mohamed / El ghazi fatma / El hadiomar ihdih abdelhay / El yadass ahmed / Mbarek sbai / Ahbir abdellahibouregaa / Ahl chiaa brahim saleh / Ahouidi ahmed fal / Babouzayd mohamed salem / Barikallah ahmed Mahmoud / Bahia mohamed salem ali omar / Bahia hamma mohamed el kouri / Baida moulay ali mohamed salem/ Belkair ali mohamed lahcen / Boussoula sidi mbarek mohamed fadel /Bayha abidin mohamed dlimi/ Hassanna lamdagri / Hassanna Boussoula /Hammadi Laghzal Taieb / Hamdi Bouchalga / Khadija Elkhattat Abdellahi /Kher Ahmed Mohamed Mbarek / Daddi Mekouar / Rabiaa Zemrani / SafiaEl Hassan Hmeida / Abderrahman Elbachir Mohamed Kharbouch / AbdellahAbdelhadi Abderrahman El Faress / Bouna Ould Al Alem / Ali SalemBenabidin / Mohamed Bambi Sibawayh / Mayyara Moulay Abdelah Naama/ Haydala Mohmaed Yeslam Mohmaed Lamin/ Yahdih Faraji Aabid alias “ElKendi” / Mohamed Bouya Ould Horma Abdelhay / El BarbouchiMaaroufMohamed Salem / Sid AhmedMohamed Abelllahi /AaouiliCheikhAyna / MaaroufJouli / Ghalitou Mint AbbahAhmed Baba /MohamedAbdiJaaïda / Afraït Hasnaoui / Khatri O.Ab / Allahi O. Sayyed / Fatima Mint Latrach / Aïchani Mint Echargui / Kaziza Lahbib Ould Chrif /EL Bellali Khatri Sidi / Ahmed, dit Gringo / Maalainine Mohamed Laghdaf,dit Akhiar Arrajala / El Kadi Mohamed Fadli El Ouali / El Mahjoub OuldAbdellahi Ahmed Meska / El Khalil Ahmayyen / Salamtou El Bou / ElBourhimi salama, dit Laba / Essaad Ould Sid Ahmed El Kouri / M’BarekOuld Bighiden / Souilem Sbayou / Hamdi Ali Salem / Mohamed Yahdih /Salem Barka Mahmoud Lallah / Oinoini Mohamed Ladraj / MohamedLamine Taleb Ahmad Sidi Yahya / Bachir Salek El Haïssen / El HoucineMohamed, dit Touri / Abba Ould Ba Ali El Gasmi / Abd Essalam ElBougarfaoui / Mohamed Lembarki / Mohamed Sidi Omar / Sidi HaidougBarrak / Lahbib Baaya / El Khalil Darouich / Brahi / Hassanna Sid Ahmed /Baba Ould Labras / Taghra Babah / Brahim Ould Al Mailas / Moulay LahcenBrahim Abdallahi / El Mahdi Othmane Souayeh / Mohamed El Fater, ditMaarouf / Mohamed Cheikh Abdallahi / El Hanafi Ould Allal / El HadiMohamed / Mohamed Salem / Ahmed Ould Haïrach Lahcen / El MahjoubSalem El Mahjoub / Abdellahi Mohamed Salem Ahmednah / SalemMohamed Brahim / El Bachir Mbaïrki / Errahel Laaziz / Sahel Ould Jakani /Zaïdal Beich / Hbibi Barhah Brahim El Khalil / Maalainine Mamin /Abdelaziz. Mohamed El Mami Mohamed Said / Salm Barka MohamedMouloud Mraizig / Ahmed Beirouk / Mouloud Ahmayad / Slaïma El YazidEl Abed / Lahcen M’Barek / Mohamed Lamine Aamara.

**Appendix 02: A campaign on social media calling for the forced expulsion of migrants from the Sahelo-Saharan States, entitled "Expel Africans"**

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1. It is a non-governmental organization working on democracy and human rights issues in the sahelo-saharan region. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The Movement for the Self-Determination of Kabylie (MAK), a movement founded in August 2007, in the town of Egyel Ali, Algeria. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. They are the Amazigh population in the Kabylie region, a mountainous region in northeast Algeria, which includes Tizi Ouzou, Bejaia, Bouira, Jijel, Boumerdes, Setif and Bordj Bou Arreridj, estimated at eight million people. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. See article 150, which provides for the supremacy of international treaties ratified by the President of the Republic, in the sense that they are inferior to the Constitution. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. See articles 10 and 11 of Law 13.16 dated 3 November 2016 on the creation of the National Council for Human Rights, concerning the selection of members of the National Assembly, which provides that the President has the power to nominate four members directly, as well as a committee to consider proposals under paragraphs 3, 4 and 11 and 12, which together includes 22 members. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Article 8 of Law No. 16-13 dated 30 November 2016, which stipulates that "The Council shall prepare its annual report to be submitted to the President of the Republic, to the Parliament and to the Prime Minister on the situation of human rights, and to ensure the inclusion of proposals and recommendations for the promotion human rights, and inform the public opinion of its content." <http://www.joradp.dz/FTP/JO-FRANCAIS/2016/F2016065.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. The Charter for Peace and National Reconciliation is part of a legal arsenal designed in Algeria to immunize persons accused of enforced disappearances, as stipulated in article 45 of Order No. 06-01, which prohibits any lawsuit or trial of the defense and security forces individually or collectively for the crime they committed before the issuance of the Charter for Peace and Reconciliation, contrary to the need to fight against impunity. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. See article 46 of Order No. 06-01 of 27 February 2006, which provides for a prison sentence of 30 to 50 years for anyone who speaks, writes or otherwise refers to serious violations committed during the years of internal conflict following the victory of the Islamic trend in the elections In the 1990s, and accused of exploiting the wounds of the national tragedy to harm state institutions, weakening Algeria, damaging the reputation of agents, or distorting the image of the state at the international level. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Appendix No. 01: Non-exclusive list of victims in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, including those of extrajudicial executions [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. According to testimonies of witnesses and information obtained by members of the families of the victims and the statements of defense. More than 100 young people protested in front of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, demanding the unveiling the truth about the killing of the two young Sahrawis, and punish those responsible for the ongoing violations against the Saharawi refugees. This demonstration was dispersed by the use of force. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. A young Sahrawi, shot dead by the Algerian army, near Tindouf. He died of his wounds on February 28, 2017. His family was not informed until 6 March 2017, and refused to receive body of their son until the circumstances of his death were investigated and the perpetrators punished. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. The Observatory launched an appeal to investigate this crime in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, during the 35th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, as part of its interaction with the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, on the occasion of the submission by our parallel report that concerns the State party within the third session of the universal periodic review mechanism. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. The population in the Tindouf camp consists of Sahrawis, others from Mauritania and the Western Sahara, and other nationalities, who have formed the core of the camps since its inception in 1976. Polisario officials managed to kidnap hundreds of people from Western Sahara, south Morocco and Mauritania to forcibly populate these camps, and bringing in hundreds of Algerian citizens of Saharan origin, from the Tindouf area and from Bashar and its environs. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. The Algerian state expelled hundreds of African migrants from the Sahelo-Saharan countries in agreement with Nigeria, as confirmed by the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

<https://www.iom.int/fr/news/loim-au-niger-fournit-une-aide-au-30eme-convoi-de-rapatries-dalgerie> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Algerian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, Abdelkader Messahel, told Al-Nahar newspaper on the need to stop the flow of migrants on 11 July 2017.

<http://pdf.ennaharonline.com/ar/files/11_07_2017_381526171.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. See the US State Department's Report on human trafficking in 2016, The Case of Algeria

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/258876.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. More than 50 Syrian refugees have been expelled by the Algerian army to the Algerian-Moroccan border since 17 April 2017. They remained in a tragic position for weeks, before the Moroccan king's decision to immediately treat the cases of these Syrian refugees sieged between Algeria and Morocco.

<https://francais.rt.com/international/37284-maroc-accuse-alger-expulses-syriens> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Which was announced by Mr. John Paul Cavalieri, representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Morocco. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S8ugNTfOuh0> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Ahmed Mahmoud Breih, one of the founders of the Polisario organization,was kidnapped on June 06, 2009, by the security services in Algiers. He is likely to be kidnapped for his disagreement with Polisario leaders on the serious human rights violations committed in the Tindouf camps, he was responsible for the human rights dossier. Al-Karama Foundation has reported to the Human Rights Committee on the case of Ahmed Mahmoud Breih on 17 November 2016. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. The kidnapping of Ahmed Mahmoud Breih was highlighted by the Swiss Al-Karama Foundation.

<https://www.alkarama.org/fr/articles/algerie-laffaire-de-lenlevement-au-centre-dalger-dun-haut-responsable-du-polisario-devant> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. The Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances announced that it had received 3,000 reports of enforced disappearances in Algeria, but did not include cases of serious violations that had occurred so far in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Algeria remains responsible under international law for the protection of the rights of all persons on its territory, including in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, near Tindouf. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. See the US State Department report on human rights in Algeria, 2016

<https://www.state.gov/documents/organization/265702.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. An irregular armed organization, runs the Tindouf camps in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Such as journalist Salek Slouh, a member of the Editorial Board of “Futuro Sahara” magazine, who was arrested by the Polisario forces on Tuesday, 01 October 2013, for the publication of articles critical of the organization's military officials, and was released shortly thereafter. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Such as the case of Kamal Eddaoudi and Sidi Ahmed Laarousi Boumehdi, who was subjected to torture and cruel, and degrading treatment, for their belonging to the “Change Youth Movement” in the Tindouf camps, and the case of the child Abdelhai Ibrahim Kori, no more than 10 years old, who was arrested in 2010,. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Mustafa Salma Ould Sidi Mouloud, a Sahrawi who was kidnapped and imprisoned in a detention center in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria for expressing his support for the autonomy project as a solution to the Western Sahara conflict submitted by the Kingdom of Morocco in 2007. He was deported from his home in Laayoune camp after his release. He is currently a refugee in Mauritania since 2010. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. See the programmed textbooks for primary and secondary schools in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. See Appendix No. 02 on racist campaigns calling for the expulsion of migrants from the Sahelo-Saharan States on social media. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Mr. Abdelkader Messahel, on African migrants and asylum seekers. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NS6NGDxTgxM> [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. The statement of the Minister of State, Head of the Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic, Mr. Ahmed Ouyahia, on the situation of migrants and asylum seekers in Algeria, considered by Amnesty International's office in Algeria to be shameful and shocking. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_tPfq-ue5Q> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. The correspondents of the Observatory in the south-western Sahara region in Algeria, Mr. Y.L. and M.B., we keep secret the names of the correspondents and their telephone numbers and e-mail addresses, to protect them. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Testimonies illustrating how Sahrawi children are used in military training in Cuba.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HwDuJrJhL-E> [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. This is a loose expression, and the authorities can silence all dissenting voices, given the difficulty of defining the concept of public security, as stated in article 97 of the Penal Code. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Articles 98 and 100 [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. The European Parliament noted the increasing government harassment of human rights activists and expressed concern about the abuse of the judiciary as a tool to crackdown opposition in the country.

<https://www.hrw.org/ar/news/2016/06/07/290733> [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Such as the case of journalists and activists Hassan Bouras, Tahir Jhich and activist Okacha Mehda, and the group composed of Dahman Zanani, 44 years old, Dahman Kirami, 22 years old, Abdelali Ghoulam, 34 years old, Mohammed Bukhari, 32years old, Ahmed Benzmit, 32 years old, Fathi Hemmi, 32 years old, and M’bark Ramdani, 53 years old, charged of disobedience and the participation in an unarmed gathering and inciting others to join unarmed gatherings during the protests in 2014 and 2015. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. As was the case of Hassan Bouras, who was convicted of imprisonment, and Zoulikha Belarbi, who was fined for a cartoon on her Facebook page. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Located 600 kilometers south of Algiers. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. The Ahmadiyya sect, which is under constant pressure from the Algerian government. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. The case of the artist Najem Allal, an artist who rallies for change, democracy and justice in the Tindouf camps, was repeatedly arrested and tortured, and survived an assassination attempt after his sit-in in front of the UNHCR in the camps. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. The case of Ahmed Mahmoud Breih, aka Khalil Ahmed, a founder and member of the leadership of the Polisario Front. He was kidnapped on June 6, 2009, and his family claims that he was likely to have been kidnapped because of his disagreement with the organization's officials on the grave human rights violations in the camps. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. The case of Mustafa Salma Ould Sidi Mouloud, who was abducted on 21 September 2010, from the region of Lameheiriz, south Algeria, after he announced his support for the proposal made by the Kingdom of Morocco to grant autonomy to Western Sahara. Now he is a refugee in Mauritania, and is still deprived of seeing his family in Tindouf camps for his opposition to the Polisario. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Polisario has prevented many women from returning to their countries of residence after visiting their biological families in the southwestern Sahara region in Algeria, including Spanish women of Sahrawi origin, such as Maalouma Morales, Najeiba Mohammed Belkacem, Eddarja M’bark Salma, Mahjouba Mohammed Hamdi Eddaf, Salka Obeida, Elkoria Badbad Al-Hafed and others who could not be identified by the Observatory. They are detained for the alleged immoral behaviours, after being forced by the same organization to adoption at an early age by Spanish families.

<http://www.elmundo.es/sociedad/2016/05/20/573e003ce5fdea35468b458c.html>

<https://www.hrw.org/es/news/2016/03/04/sahara-occidental-retienen-mujeres-en-campamentos-de-refugiados> [↑](#footnote-ref-44)