

New York Support Group for the Independence of Western Sahara

Open Letter to the Members of the UN Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

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« During its visit to the Territory, the Mission did not encounter any groups supporting the territorial claims of neighbouring countries ...the Mission was able, despite the shortness of its stay in the Territory, to visit virtually all the main population centres and to ascertain the views of the overwhelming majority of their inhabitants. From all of these" it became evident to the Mission that there was an overwhelming consensus among Saharans within the Territory in favour of independence and opposing integration with any neighbouring country.»

Report of the UN visiting mission to Spanish Sahara (10/10/1975)

The 308 organization-members of the New York Support Group for the Independence of Western Sahara took note of the last Working paper prepared by the Secretariat on Western Sahara¹.

The fifth paragraph of the document points out that in his last report to the Security Council, the Secretary-General informed it that the situation in Western Sahara had significantly deteriorated and that the resumption of hostilities between Morocco and the Frente Popular para la Liberación de Saguía el-Hamra y de Río de Oro (Frente POLISARIO) had considerably changed the operational environment of MINURSO, limiting the Mission's ability to implement its mandate.

In reality, the Kingdom of Morocco's formal opposition to the organisation of a free and fair referendum of self-determination of the Saharawi people² is not just limiting, rather impeding MINURSO to fulfil its core mandate, the organisation of a free and fair referendum of self-determination for the people originating from Western Sahara.

The King's peremptory affirmations like "*The Moroccanness of the Sahara is an immutable and indisputable fact.*" and "*Morocco is not negotiating over its Sahara. The Moroccanness of the Sahara never was - and never will be - on the negotiating table.*" disregard the call of the Security Council to the parties to negotiate without preconditions and in good faith³.

¹ A/AC.109/2022/17

² See King Mohamed VI speech to the Nation on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the Green March (06/11/2021) at <https://www.diplomatie.ma/en/his-majesty-king-delivers-speech-nation-46th-anniversary-green-march>

³ S/RES/2602 – Operative par. 4

The Working paper also refers to the US presidential proclamation of 10 December 2020 (par. 20) recognizing "Moroccan sovereignty over the entire Western Sahara territory", which violates the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations, as well as General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 1803 (XVII) and 2625 (XXV).

The recent, similar declaration of the Spanish Prime Minister also violates international law and is particularly serious on the part of the *de jure* administering Power, which had been committed to organizing the referendum on self-determination in the 1960s and which, in the only case to date, has violated its historical and legal responsibility, thereby abandoning thousands of Spanish nationals to the armed repression of the occupying Power, the Kingdom of Morocco.

It is worth to remember the position of the Spanish authorities as presented in the report of the 1975 UN visiting mission to Spanish Sahara: "*It was explained to the Mission during its discussions in Madrid that the administering Power fully subscribed to the view that the basis for decolonization of Spanish Sahara should be the free exercise by the indigenous population of its right to self-determination in accordance with the principles contained in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, as set out in resolution 1514 (XV).*"

Paragraph 32 of the Working paper published by the Secretariat addresses the issue of the socioeconomic situation in the refugee camps and the shortage of humanitarian aid provided to the 173'000 refugees. The occupying Power's persistent lobbying of the relevant bodies of the United Nations system and the European Union to reduce this aid must be highlighted and condemned.

Furthermore, the longstanding illegal military occupation of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara not only affects the fundamental right to self-determination and independence of the Saharawi people, but all economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including their right to development, their sovereignty over natural resources and their right to peace.

In paragraph 38 of the Working paper, it is recalled that the Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) had been unable to conduct any visits to the region for the sixth consecutive year and that lack of access by OHCHR to Western Sahara had continued to result in substantial gaps in human rights monitoring in the Territory.

It is worth emphasizing that since 2015 hundreds of independent human rights defenders, jurists, lawyers, academicians, parliamentarians and journalists have been denied access to the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara occupied by the Kingdom of Morocco.

A refusal that was also recently opposed to the new Secretary-General Personal Envoy for Western Sahara, Mr. Steffan de Mistura.

The longstanding illegal military occupation of the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara has been the cause, and continues to be the cause, of systematic and serious breaches of International Humanitarian Law that may amount to war crimes and crimes against humanity for which, sooner or later, the responsible have to account.

Paragraph 44 of the Working paper reminds that the Secretary-General remained confident that a solution was possible and that now more than ever, finding a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution that would provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara requires strong political will from the parties, as well as from the international community.

The Kingdom of Morocco's political will and that of the Permanent members of the Security Council are instrumental to find a solution in accordance with international law and all provisions related to the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

But in this particular context of a Non-Self-Governing Territory that has not an acting administering Power and which is under illegal military occupation, the UN Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples should also fully assume its responsibilities and act with a strong political will.

The Special Committee has been entrusted by the General Assembly⁴ with the task to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

The Special Committee cannot limit itself to a role of spectator, listening year after year some dozens petitioners. The 1975 mission dispatched to the Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara, before the invasion of the Territory by the Kingdom of Morocco, made a substantial contribution in the self-determination process of the Saharawi people, which was disrupted by the Moroccan invasion of the Territory.

The 308 undersigning organization-members of the New York Support Group for the Independence of Western Sahara call upon:

- the Secretariat to provide the members of the Special Committee with all the elements of assessment of the situation in the occupied Non-Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara, including all relevant human rights and humanitarian considerations, taking in due consideration the fact that the majority of the Territory is under illegal military occupation;
- the Members of the UN Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples to fully assume their responsibilities towards the people of Western Sahara and
- to consider dispatching a new visiting mission to Western Sahara, after 46 years of illegal military occupation of the Territory.

⁴ General Assembly resolution 1654 (XVI), 27 November 1961

Contacts:

Abba El Haissan – President
Saharawi National Commission of
(AAJ)
Human Rights (CONASADH)
+213-655366853 (whatsapp)
uj сахара@gmail.com

Vanessa Ramos – President
American Association of Jurists
+19173593295 (whatsapp)
vanessa.ramos.pr2019@gmail.com

SIGNATORIES

ACAT Nyonsais-Baronnies, Acció Solidària amb el Sàhara, Acción Solidaria Aragonesa (ASA), Africa Solidarity for Sahrawi, African Hungarian Unión, African Law Foundation (AFRILAW), Afrika Netzwerk Bremen e.V., Agrupación Chilena de Ex Presos poíticos, Alliance de l'Europe centrale et orientale de solidarité avec le peuple Sahraoui, **American Association of Jurists (AAJ)***, Amigos por un Sahara Libre, ARCI Città Visibili, A.R.S.P.S. - Rio de Oro, Artisans du Monde Vaison la Romaine / Pain et Liberté, Asociación ALOUDA de Amigos del pueblo saharaui de Altoaragón, Asociación Amal Centro Andalucía, Asociación Amal Nanclares, Asociación Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui del Campo de Gibraltar (FANDAS), Asociación Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui de Toledo, Asociación de Amigos y Amigas de la R.A.S.D. de Álava, Asociación de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui de Albacete, Asociación de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui de Sevilla, Asociación de Apoyo al Pueblo Saharaui de Jaén, Asociación ARDI HURRA, Asociación Asturiana de Solidaridad con el Pueblo Saharaui, Asociación Awlad El Mezna Murcia, Asociación Baha Malaga, Asociación Banat Sagua y Wad Dahab, Asociación Canaria de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui (ACAPS), Asociación Canaria de Solidaridad con el Pueblo Saharaui, Asociación Chilena de Amistad con la República Árabe Saharaui Democrática, Asociación Colombiana de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui, Asociación de la Comunidad Saharaui en Argon (ACSA), Asociación Concordia Tenerife, Asociación Convsol Amurrio, Asociación Cultural Peruano Saharaui, Asociación de Discapacitados Saharauis, Asociación Doctora Beituha, Asociación Ecuatoriana de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui (AEAPS), Asociación Enour, **Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos (AEDIDH)***, Asociación de Familiares de Presos y Desaparecidos Saharauis (AFAPREDESA), Asociación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos, Asociación de Médicos Saharaui en España, Asociación Mexicana de Amistad con la República Árabe Saharaui A.C. (AMARAS), Asociación Navarra de Amigos y Amigas de la R.A.S.D. (ANARASD), Asociación Navarra de Amigos y Amigas del Sahara (ANAS), Asociación Panameña Solidaria con la Causa saharaui (APASOCASA), Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE), Asociación Profesional de Abogados Saharauis en España (APRASE), Asociación por la Protección de los Presos Saharaui en las Cárcel Marroquí, Asociación Rimal Sáhara-Tormes, Asociación Riojana de Amigos de la R.A.S.D., Asociación Sahara Euskadi Vitoria, Asociación Sahara Gasteiz Vitoria, Asociación Sahara Ihsan, Asociación Saharaui contra la Tortura, Asociación Saharaui para la Protección de los Derechos Humanos y los Recursos naturales, Asociación Saharaui para la Protección y Difusión del Patrimonio cultural Saharaui, Asociación de Saharauis en Alicante, Asociación de Saharauis en Ávila, Asociación de Saharauis en Bal, Asociación de Saharauis en Fuerteventura, Asociación de Saharauis en Grenada, Asociación de Saharauis en Jerez de la Frontera, Asociación de Saharauis en Lebrija, Asociación de Saharauis en Tenerife, Asociación de Saharauis en Valdepeñas, Asociación Sidemu Mojtar Estepona, Asociación Tawasol Lludio, Asociación Um Draiga de Zaragoza, Asociación Venezolana de Solidaridad con el Sahara (ASOVESSA), Asociación de Víctimas de Minas (ASAVIM), Asociación de Zamur Valencia, Associação Amigos e Solidaridade ao Povo Saharaui (ASAHARA), Associação de Amizade Portugal - Sahara Ocidental (AAPSO), Associació d'Amics del Poble Sahrauí de les Illes Balears, Association des Amis de la RASD (France), Association de la Communauté Sahraouie en France, Association Culture Sahara, Association culturelle Sahraouie en France, Association des Femmes Sahraouies en France, Association Française d'Amitié et de Solidarité avec les Peuples d'Afrique (AFASPA), Association of Humanitarian Lawyers, **Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion du Droit***, **Association Mauritanienne pour la Transparence et le Développement – ATED***, Association for the Monitoring of

Resources and for the Protection of the Environment in Western Sahara (AMRPENWS), **Association Nationale des Echanges entre Jeunes (ANEJ)***, Association pour un Référendum libre et régulier au Sahara occidental (ARSO), Association Sahara Matinba Bruxelles, Association Sahraouie des Victimes des Violations Graves des Droits de l'Homme Commises par l'Etat Marocain (ASVDH), Association des Sahraouis en Belgique, Association des Sahraouis de Bordeaux, Association des Sahraouis du Centre de la France, Association des Sahraouis de Les Mureaux, Association des Sahraouis de Mantes-la-Jolie, Association des Sahraouis de Montauban, Association des Sahraouis de Perigueux, Association pour la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement au Sahara occidental (ASESO), Association de Solidarité avec le Peuple Sahraoui (ASPS), Association de la Vie Maghrébine pour la Solidarité et le Développement (AVMSD), Associazione bambini senza confini, Associazione culturale "Cinema e diritti", Associazione Jaima Sahrawi per una soluzione giusta e non violenta nel Sahara Occ., Associazione Nazionale di Solidarietà con il Popolo Sahraui, Australia Western Sahara Association (AWSA), attac Hungarian, Bentili Media Center, Bremer Informationszentrum für Menschenrechte und Entwicklung (biz), Bureau International pour le Respect des Droits Humains au Sahara occidental (BIRDHSO), Campaña Saharaui para la sensibilización sobre el peligro de Minas (SCBL), Cantabria por el Sáhara, Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Chile, Centro Brasileiro de Solidaridad con los Pueblos y Lucha por la Paz, CEBRAPAZ, Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J." (CSMM), Centro Saharaui por la Salvaguardia de la Memoria, Colectivo Saharaui en Estepona, Colectivo Saharaui en Gipuzkoa, Colectivo Saharaui en Jaén, Colectivo Saharaui en Lanzarote, Collectif des Défenseurs Sahraouis des droits de l'homme (CODESA), Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos de Ecuador (CEDHU), Comisión General Justicia y Paz, Comisión Media Independientes, Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos de la República Dominicana (CNDH-RD), Comisión Nacional Saharaui por los Derechos Humanos (CONASADH), Comitato "Selma2.0"-odv, Comité d'Action et de Réflexion pour l'Avenir du Sahara Occidental, Comité de Amistad con el pueblo Saharaui – Argentina, Comité de Apoyo por el Plano de Paz y la Protección de los Recursos Naturales en el Sáhara Occidental, Comité Belge de soutien au Peuple Saharaui, Comité de Defensa del Derecho de Autodeterminación (CODAPSO), Comité de Familiares de los 15 Jóvenes Secuestrados, Comité de Familiares de Mártires y Desaparecidos, Comité de Familiares de los Presos Políticos Sahrauis, Comité de Jumelage et d'Echange Internationaux / Gonfreville l'Orcher, Comité de Protección de los Defensores Sahrauis – Freedom Sun, Comité de Protección de los Recursos Naturales, Comité Saharaui de Defensa de Derechos Humanos (Gaimim), Comité Saharaui de Defensa de Derechos Humanos (Smara), Comité Saharaui de Defensa de Derechos Humanos (Zag), Comité Saharaui por el Monitoreo de los Derechos Humanos (Assa), Comité de Solidaridad Oscar Romero, Comité de soutien au Plan de Résolution Onusien et pour la protection des Ressources Naturelles au Sahara Occidental, Comité Suisse de soutien au Peuple Saharaui, Comité de Víctimas de Agdaz y Magouna, Comunidad Saharaui en Aragón, Comunidad Saharaui en Asturias, Comunidad Saharaui en Balmaseda, Comunidad Saharaui en Cantabria, Comunidad Saharaui en Castilla y León, Comunidad Saharaui en Castilla la Mancha, Comunidad Saharaui en Catalunya, Comunidad Saharaui en Cordoba, Comunidad Saharaui en Jerez y Cadiz, Comunidad Saharaui en La Rioja, Comunidad Saharaui en Las Palmas, Comunidad Saharaui en Madrid, Comunidad Saharaui en Murcia, Comunidad Saharaui en Navarra, Coordinadora de Asociaciones de Solidaridad con el Pueblo Saharaui de la Provincia de Alicante, Coordinadora Estatal de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sáhara (CEAS – Sáhara), Coordinadora de Gdeim Izik para un Movimiento Pacífico, Coordinadora de los Graduados Sahrauis Desempleados, Coordinadora d'Organizacions No-Governamentals de Cooperaciò al Desenvolupament (CONGDIB), Coordinadora de las ONGs en Aaiún, Coordinadora Saharaui de Derechos Humanos de Tantan, Corriente Peronista Descamisados, Croatia Solidarity Committee with Western Sahara, Cultures of Resistance Network; **December Twelfth Movement International Secretariat***, Der Elefant e.V., Diaspora Saharaui en Bizkaia Disabi, Emmaus Åland, Emmaus Stockholm, Equipe Média, European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights (ELDH), Federació ACAPS de Catalunya, Federació d'Associacions de Solidaritat amb el Poble Sahraui del País Valencià, Federación Andaluza de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sahara (FANDAS), Federación de Asociaciones de Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui de Extremadura (FEDESAEX), Federación de la Comunidad de Madrid de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sahara (FEMAS Sahara), Federación Deportistas Sahrauis en España, Federación Estatal de Instituciones Solidarias con el Pueblo Saharaui (FEDISSAH), Federación Internacional Pro Derechos Humanos-España, Fédération sportive des Sahraouis en France, FEMAS – Madrid, Festival del cinema dei diritti umani di Napoli, Fondation Frantz Fanon, Forum Futuro de la Mujer Saharaui, **Freehearts Africa Reach Out Foundation (FAROF)***, Freiheit für die Westsahara e.V., Friends of Western Sahara Japan, Fundación Constituyente XXI, Fundación Mundubat, Fundación Sahara Libre-Venezuela, Fundación Sahara occidental - Portugal,

Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (Fundalatin)*, Giuristi Democratici, Global Aktion - People & Planet before profit, Global Monitoring Center, Grace Initiative Global, Group of International Legal Intervention of the Center of Research and Elaboration on Democracy (CRED-GIGI), Groupe Non Violence Active (NOVA SAHARA OCCIDENTAL), Grupo por la renuncia de la Nacionalidad Marroquí, Habitat International Coalition*, Haldane Society of Socialist Lawyers, Housing and Land Rights Network, Human & Environment e.V., Human Rights Defenders Solidarity Network Uganda, Hungarian Solidarity Committee with Western Sahara, Hungarian Universal Peace Federation, Ibsar Al Khair Association for the Disabled in Western Sahara, Indian Council of South America (CISA)*, International Association Against Torture (IAAT-AICT)*, International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)*, International Educational Development, Inc.*, International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR)*, International Platform of Jurists for East Timor, Kabara Lagdaf, LESTIFTA - Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui de Teruel, Liberation*, Liga Argentina por los Derechos Humanos, Liga de Abogacia Saharaui en España, Liga de Defensa de los Presos Políticos Saharaui, Liga Española Pro derechos Humanos (LEPDH), Liga de Estudiantes Saharauis en España, Liga de Medicos Saharauis en España, Liga de Mujeres Saharauis en España, Liga Nacional dos Direitos Humanos, Liga de Periodistas Saharauis en España, Liga Saharaui de defensa de Derechos Humanos y Protección de RW-Bojador, Ligue des Jeunes et des Etudiants Saharaouis en France, Ligue pour la Protection des Prisonniers Saharaouis dans les prisons marocaines (LPPS), MAKSRA - Asociación de Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui de Segovia, Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP)*, Movimento Solidariedade Sahara Occidental em Timor-Leste, Movimiento Valenciano de Ayuda al Pueblo Saharaui, National Association of Democratic Lawyers (NADEL), National Lawyers Guild (U.S.), National Television Team, Neon Metin Media, Nigerian Movement for the Liberation of Western Sahara, Nomad SHRC, Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara, NOVACT- International Institute for Nonviolent Action, Nushatta Foundation for Media and Human Rights, Observatoire des Médias Saharaouis pour documenter les violations des droits de l'homme, Observatorio Aragonés para el Sáhara Occidental, Observatorio Asturiano de Derechos Humanos para el Sáhara Occidental (OAPSO), Observatorio Saharaui por el Niño y la Mujer, Observatorio Saharaui de Protección del Niño, Observatorio Saharaui de Recursos Naturales, 1514 Oltre il muro, Österreichisch Saharauisse Gesellschaft, Organización Contra la Tortura en Dakhla, Organización Saharaui por la Defensa de las libertades y la dignidad, Pallasos en Rebeldía y Festiclown, Partido Humanista Peruano, Paz y Cooperación*, Plataforma Mulheres em Ação*, Plataforma de Organizaciones Chile Mejor Sin TLC, Polish Solidarity Committee with Western Sahara, Por un Sahara Libre, Proyecto Audiovisual: La Saharaui Colombiana, Resistencia Nacional Estudiante de Timor-Leste (RENETIL), Saharaui Unterstützungsverein Wien, Saharawi Advocacy Campaign, Sahrauische Diaspora in Deutschland, Saharawi Association for Persons with Disabilities in Western Sahara, Saharawi Association in the USA (SAUSA), Saharawi Campaign against the Plunder (SCAP), Saharawi Center for Media and Communication, Saharawi Media Team, Saharawi Voice, Sahrawis förening i Sverige, Salma e.V., Sandblast Arts, Schweizerisches Unterstützungskomitee für die Saharaouis Bern, Sindacato Español Comisiones Obreras (CCOO), Slovenian Solidarity Committee with Western Sahara, Society for Threatened Peoples (STP), Solidariedade Galega col Pobo Saharaui (SOGAPS), Stichting Zelfbeschikking West-Sahara, Tayuch Amurio, terre des homme schweiz, The Icelandic Western Sahara Association, The Norwegian organization for justice and development, The Swedish Western Sahara Committee, TIRIS - Associazione di Solidarietà con il Popolo Saharawi, Uganda Solidarity Movement with Western Sahara, Ukrainian Association of Democratic Lawyers, UNAFRAID art publication; Unión de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sáhara de Castilla y León, Union des Ingénieurs Saharaouis, Unión de Juristas Saharauis (UJS), Unión Nacional de Abogados Saharauis, Unión Nacional de Estudiantes de Sagua El Hamra y Rio de Oro (UESARIO), Unión Nacional de la Juventud de Sagua El Hamra y Rio de Oro (UJSARIO), Unión Nacional de Mujeres Saharauis (UNMS), Unión Nacional de Trabajadores de Sagua El Hamra y Rio de Oro (UGTSARIO), Unión de Periodistas y Escritores Saharaouis (UPES), US Western Sahara Foundation, VZW de Vereniging van de Sahrawi Gemeenschap in Belgie, Werken Rojo - Medio de comunicación digital, Western Sahara Times, World Barua Organization (WBO)*, World Peace Council*, ZEOK e.V. – Zentrum für Europäische und Orientalische Kultur from Leipzig.

* NGOs enjoying UN-ECOSOC status