Président de la République arabe sahraouie démocratique, je vous informe que l'Ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud en Algérie a été informé que le principal point de désaccord entre les deux pays est la question des droits de l'homme. L'Ambassadeur a promis de travailler de concert avec les autorités pour résoudre ce problème.

Je vous invite à prendre contact avec l'Ambassadeur pour discuter de cette question de manière proactive.

Cordialement,

[Signature]

Ambassadeur d'Afrique du Sud en Algérie
The President of the Security Council presents her compliments to the members of the Council and has the honour to transmit herewith, for their information, a copy of a communication dated 3 October 2011 addressed to the President of the Security Council.

3 October 2011
New York, October 3, 2011

Excellency

I have the honour to send you as annex a copy of the English version of the letter that President Mohammed Abdelaziz, Secretary General of the Polisario Front has addressed to H.E. Mr. Ban-Ki moon, Secretary General of United Nations related to the tragic events that took place in the occupied Sahrawi town of Dajla.

I would be grateful to your Excellency if you could bring this letter and its annex to the attention of the Members of the Security Council.

I avail myself of this opportunity to express to you my highest considerations.

Ahmed BOUKHARI

Representative of the Polisario Front
Annex

H.E. Mr. David Mamo
Secretary General of the United Nations
United Nations
New York

Mr. Lebona, 27 September 2011

Excellency,

On 25 September, a group of Sahrawi organized a peaceful demonstration in the occupied city of Taya, in southern Western Sahara, to protest against the savage attack carried out by a Moroccan settler on a Sahrawi boy during a football match between a local team and a team coming from Morocco. While the conflict of Moroccan security forces that were present at the stadium, more Moroccans settlers took part in the attack against the Sahrawis that came to express their solidarity with their fellow citizens.

Despite the peaceful character of the demonstration, Moroccan occupying authorities engaged in summarizing practices and summoned more elements of their police forces to back and instigate the Moroccan settlers to carry on their brutal assault on

According to the latest information emanating from the occupied city of Taya, the savage intervention by Moroccan oppressive forces has led to the death of the young Sahrawi Mohamad Ouainh Laamouni and Ofdal Lehbib, while dozens were seriously injured and many Sahrawi houses and properties were burned and vandalized.


The list of the houses that were broken in and vandalized includes the houses belonging to the following families: Mabat, Hamed Alia, Sidi Ould Malik, Aliyin Ams Abu, Abdulmajid, Lebladi, Almamyama, Himou, Chalih Mohamad Saleh, Bintu Sultam Akmaed Braha, Naif Ould Assafid
The vehicles belonging to the following Sahrawis were damaged and set on fire: Hamada Ould Hamma Ould Allah, 2 vehicles; Brahim Ould Alouyadia, 1 vehicle; Mohamed Aitta, 1 vehicle and Wali Salla, 1 vehicle.

In an alarming move, Moroccan authorities arrested 572 residents of the occupied city of Dhiba where the Moroccan Minister of Interior, Taieb Chegagali, was dispatched to the city along with the General Inspector of Moroccan Armed Forces and the Neave Commander of the Southern Region, General Abdellah Harrou. More security and armed forces were transported to the city including some of the forces stationed at the Moroccan military wall. This entire mobilization is reminiscent of the savage assault carried out by the occupying authorities on Guelmim Ela Camp and the occupied city of As支线, on 8 November 2010, where Moroccan forces not only brutalized the protesters but also encouraged the Moroccan soldiers to follow suit.

In a dangerous situation marked by the openly imposed on the city in the absence of independent and international media and observers, the occupied city of Dhiba is going through serious developments at this time. More seriously, Moroccan authorities are trying to stifle their grip on a small city situated on a peninsula, where more Sahrawis have established themselves in addition to the bodies of armed and police forces that have been brought in to eradicate and annihilate the aspirations of the Sahrawis.

Excellency,

The Moroccan presence in Western Sahara is an illegal occupation carried out by a diet of military force. This is an unceaseable, illegal and illegal situation. The international community cannot in any way remain idle in the face of the crime and the grave violation of human rights perpetrated against citizens in a territory under the responsibility of the United Nations, which is urgently called on to assume its responsibility in decolonizing the last colony in Africa.

We would like you to recall our previous warnings about Moroccan Government’s persistent attempts to incite extremism and racism and to tighten the grip on the Sahrawi territories under their occupation in order to unleash more repression and terrorize its population.

We call on you to intervene urgently to save innocent Sahrawi lives that are under threat in the occupied city of Dhiba and to protect Sahrawi civilians in the city against the increasing Moroccan repression.

The assassination of the young Sahrawi Mustapha Ould Mohamed Lamine Ould Libibi is a cowardly act, which is similar in its method and purposes to other assassinations committed against Sahrawi civilians such as Hamadi Lamloum, Lahlou Adil Benami, Babr Khaya, Assilamia Lejat, Mohamed Gareb, Brahim Darbali, Brahim Gareb, Hamada Hadid and Said Dambr.

In the face of this new and repeated terrorist act, it is imperative that the United Nations proceeds immediately to the establishment of a UN mechanism to enable the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) to protect its assets and report on the human rights in the territory. The protection of civilians as an international obligation should not be subjected
to double standards and discrimination in terms of what is happening in Western Sahara and in other parts of the world.

Any earnest search for a solution to the conflict in Western Sahara must immediately aim to putting an end to this kind of terrorising practices, as what is happening now in the occupied city of Dakhla. It also entails the release of Yaha Mohamed Hafid, Ibra and all Sahrawi prisoners of conscience and the accounting for more than 651 Sahrawi disappeared by the Moroccan State, the stopping of the phasing out of the natural resources of Western Sahara and the dismantling of the Moroccan military wall that divides our land and people.

Please accept, Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Mohamed Abdellaziz,
President of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic
Secretary-General of the Front POLISARIO