



MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES ET DE LA COOPERATION

RABAT

DESTINATAIRE PRINCIPAL : CAB/1- CAB/2- SG/4-DG/8/1

**CONFIDENTIEL**

FAX N°: FC/ 390 /OK/MM

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PAGE(S):

Objet : Question nationale/Séance de travail franche avec le SGA au DPKO, M. Hervé Ladsous.

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que j'ai tenu, cet après-midi, une réunion de travail avec M. Hervé Ladsous, Secrétaire Général Adjoint aux Opérations de maintien de la paix et son équipe (son assistant personnel et Mme Jody Hilton).

Cette séance de travail s'inscrit dans le cadre de la stratégie de cette Mission d'instaurer un dialogue régulier, franc et ferme avec le DPKO. L'objectif étant de mettre ce département, ainsi que la MINURSO, devant leurs responsabilités, de complexer le DPKO à l'égard du Maroc, en dénonçant sa partialité et son parti pris et, in fine, déplacer la pression sur eux.

Dans ce cadre, j'ai mis l'accent sur trois aspects principaux, dont ci-après la synthèse, en remettant, à M. Ladsous, les documents ci-joints, comme preuves à l'appui de mes interrogations, critiques et observations.

### **I : Désignation de Mme Kim Bolduc:**

#### ***1. Processus de nomination:***

\* Le Maroc a été sciemment ignoré avant, durant et après le processus de désignation, et ce pour la première fois dans l'histoire de la MINURSO. Plus grave, l'Algérie et le "polisario" auraient été informés avant la nomination.

\* Cette absence de communication est inacceptable car elle trahit un manque manifeste de volonté de coopération du Secrétariat. Le Maroc doit être respecté.

\* Cette attitude suscite des interrogations légitimes de la part du Maroc, d'autant plus qu'elle intervient au lendemain des dérapages du dernier rapport au Conseil de Sécurité.

\* **L'attitude de cette année est une énigme pour les autorités marocaines, pour qui, la combinaison de ces deux incidents graves, ainsi que d'autres agissements, dénotent un changement dangereux du traitement de la question du Sahara par le Secrétariat.**

\* **Cet épisode compromet les avancées réalisées avec M. Weber, dont les arrangements au sujet des plaques d'immatriculation des véhicules de la MINURSO.**

#### ***Réponses de M. Ladsous:***

\* La procédure de nomination de Mme Bolduc s'est déroulée normalement.

\* Il y a eu trois ou quatre candidats, parmi lesquels le Secrétaire Général a fait son choix. La pratique est que le pays hôte soit informé et non consulté.

\* Le Maroc a été informé verbalement, et par la suite à travers une lettre de Mme Malcorra, du 15 Juin, déposée dans la boîte à documents de la Mission du Maroc (lettre qui n'a été reçue par cette Mission, que lorsque M. Ladsous l'a faxée un mois plus tard).

## **2. Background, actions et déclarations de Mme Bolduc:**

\* Mme Bolduc a un background PNUD et humanitaire, alors que les précédents Représentants Spéciaux avaient, traditionnellement, des profils de maintien de la paix ou politiques.

\* La Représentante Spéciale compte-t-elle se focaliser sur les questions humanitaires et de développement, aux dépens de son mandat? Y a-t-il une nouvelle orientation de sa mission?

\* Le "polisario" prétend que Mme Bolduc aurait déclaré que la question du Sahara devrait être réglée sur le terrain et qu'elle compte travailler en étroite collaboration avec les ONG's et la société civile, notamment sur les questions des droits de l'Homme.

\* Mme Bolduc n'a pas vocation à régler la question du Sahara. Celle-ci relève des négociations politiques. Et la MINURSO n'a pas de mandat des droits de l'Homme. Le Maroc coopère pleinement avec le HCDH.

\* Aminatou Haidar laisse entendre qu'elle a été contactée par Mme Bolduc.

\* **Si ce contact et ces déclarations se confirment, ils seraient extrêmement problématiques et compromettants pour Mme Bolduc. Il s'agirait de graves développements, que le Maroc ne peut ni tolérer, ni permettre.**

## **Réponses de M. Ladsous:**

\* Il ne faut pas attacher un poids particulier au profil de Mme Bolduc. Le choix a porté sur quelqu'un de parfaitement compétent. Il n'y a aucune arrière-pensée dans la désignation de Mme Bolduc. C'est le choix d'une âme solide.

\* Il est vrai qu'elle a un background de développement, mais ce sont d'abord, ses qualités de jugement politique qui lui ont permis d'avoir le poste. L'interview a porté exclusivement sur le mandat de la MINURSO.

\* Sa nomination procède de la politique de M. Ban Ki-moon de promouvoir les femmes.

\* Il est très étonné qu'elle ait fait des déclarations ou entrepris des contacts. "Quand on n'a pas encore pris ses fonctions, on la boucle".

\* Il va appeler, aujourd'hui, Mme Bolduc pour s'enquérir de la véracité de ces informations. Le cas échéant "il va engueuler Mme Bolduc".

\* **M. Ladsous m'a déclaré, à la faveur d'une réception, ce soir, avoir contacté, après notre réunion, Mme Bolduc. Elle a nié avoir fait une quelconque déclaration, ou contacté qui que ce soit au Sahara. Elle a passé le mois en cours au Panama, suite au décès de sa mère. Elle a exprimé, à travers M. Ladsous, le souhait de venir à New York, à tout moment, pour me rencontrer. Je n'ai pas réagi à cette offre.**

## **II. Dérapages récents de la MINURSO:**

\* Le mandat actuel de la MINURSO se limite à un triptyque bien clair: surveiller le cessez-le-feu; réduire les risques d'explosion de mines et autres restes explosifs de guerre et; soutenir les CBM's.

\* Ce mandat n'est malheureusement pas respecté par la MINURSO, comme le prouvent ces quelques illustrations:

### ***1. Ingérence de la MINURSO dans la visite du HCDH au Sahara:***

\* La MINURSO n'était ni impliquée, ni concernée par cette visite. Toutefois, elle a créé un grave incident en insistant pour abriter les réunions du HCDH avec les ONG's. **L'ingérence de la MINURSO dans les questions des droits de l'Homme est très problématique. C'est un dérapage inquiétant et inacceptable.**

\* Depuis cet incident, le "polisario" prétend que des instructions, auraient été données à la MINURSO et au HCDH, à partir de New York, pour que la MINURSO abrite désormais, toutes les réunions futures des procédures spéciales qui visiteront le Sahara.

\* **Cette soumission au chantage du "polisario" serait un précédent gravissime de nature à transformer la MINURSO en un Centre des Nations Unies, voire un lieu de rencontres des séparatistes. La MINURSO en assumera les conséquences car le Maroc ne le permettra jamais.**

### ***Réponses de M. Ladsous :***

\* C'est la MINURSO qui a offert ses locaux pour la visite technique du HCDH. Aucune instruction n'a été donnée à partir de New York, dans ce sens. (Ce que j'ai contredit avec force, sans, toutefois, mentionner le fax de Jan Eliasson).

\* Aucune consigne n'a été transmise de New York pour tenir les réunions des procédures spéciales au siège de la MINURSO. Il va vérifier. Il faut s'enquérir auprès du HCDH. (Je lui ai recommandé de s'enquérir plutôt au Secrétariat à New York, et non pas au HCDH qui était destinataire de ces instructions).

### ***2. Tampons sur les documents de voyage des Nations Unies:***

\* Le "polisario" laisse entendre qu'il a eu gain de cause au sujet de la question des tampons, et que le personnel de la MINURSO se rendra désormais au Sahara à travers des villes du nord du Maroc, afin que leurs documents de voyage ne soient plus tamponnés au Sahara. **Ce serait un développement gravissime de la part du Secrétariat, ce qui pourrait remettre en cause la présence même de la MINURSO.**

\* Le Maroc avait déjà mis en garde le Secrétariat contre ces manœuvres et exprimé son opposition ferme à leur égard. **Toute concession de la MINURSO aux chantages du "polisario" aura des conséquences graves sur sa mission.**

\* **Le Maroc n'acceptera pas de fait accompli ou de changement dans la nature de la présence ou du mouvement de la MINURSO au Sahara.**

\* Ce n'est pas 23 ans après que les règles de jeu vont être changées. Le Maroc n'a jamais essayé de le faire. Au contraire, il a fait beaucoup de concessions pour faciliter la mission de la MINURSO.

\* **Le Maroc constate, malheureusement, que le Secrétariat et la MINURSO courbent l'échine devant le "polisario".**

***Réponses de M. Ladsous :***

\* Il s'élève contre l'utilisation de la terminologie " courber l'échine".

\* S'agissant des tampons, le Secrétariat s'est opposé au "polisario", en lui indiquant qu'il n'avait ni qualité, ni attributs d'un Etat pour tamponner les documents de voyage.

\* L'ONU a obtenu à Tindouf, que ces mesures ne soient pas mises en œuvre. Le "polisario" veut reparler de cette question en Septembre prochain.

\* Il n'est pas au courant d'une quelconque décision du secrétariat concernant les tampons au Sahara.

**III: Notes de briefing conjointes DPKO/DPA concernant les opérations des Nations Unies sur le terrain:**

\* Le Maroc a, depuis plusieurs années, attiré l'attention du DPKO sur le caractère tendancieux, partial et tronqué des informations contenues dans la partie relative à la MINURSO, dans les notes de briefing adressées chaque semaine, au Conseil de Sécurité.

\* **Ces notes s'apparentent à des manifestes de propagande du "polisario",** car reprenant ses activités et envois- tous les messages de Abdelaziz-, le ménageant - silence sur les "réfugiés" de Tindouf qui choisissent de rester au Sahara après les visites familiales- et minimisant, voire négligeant tout ce que fait le Maroc -visite HCDH et ONG's des droits de l'Homme, travail des Commissions régionales du CNDH, visites des diplomates et délégations étrangères au Sahara-.

\* **Le Secrétariat est, ainsi, devenu un porte-parole du "polisario".**

\* Il y a des fonctionnaires au Secrétariat qui ne souhaitent pas la réussite de la mission technique du HCDH. Ils ont été déçus qu'elle n'ait pas produit un rapport dramatique sur la situation des droits de l'Homme au Sahara, pour pouvoir l'instrumentaliser davantage contre le Maroc.

\* **Le secrétariat n'a pas vocation à être complaisant ou l'avocat du "polisario" ou quiconque. Son rôle est d'être neutre et impartial.**

\* Le secrétariat excelle à relever les tensions, les manifestations, les problèmes et les situations dramatiques. Tout est permis pour porter atteinte à l'image du Maroc. Ex: référence dans les notes de briefing à la célébration par des gamins à Laayoune de la défaite du Raja de Casablanca contre le Bayern Munich. En quoi cela pourrait-il intéresser les membres du Conseil de Sécurité ?

\* Ces notes sont un outil de travail du Conseil et peuvent influencer ses membres en leur donnant une image erronée de la situation sur le terrain et des positions des parties. Elles sont envoyées aux capitales, ce qui rend leur contenu encore plus dangereux.

\* **Le contenu tendancieux de ces notes est inacceptable, car sciemment hostile au Maroc. Il doit être revu et recadré.**

\* **Il y a un esprit anti-marocain au Secrétariat du fait de certains fonctionnaires qui ont des positions idéologiques ou politiques et qui œuvrent insidieusement contre le Maroc. Ces fonctionnaires manquent de probité intellectuelle, de neutralité, d'impartialité et de professionnalisme. Ce que le Maroc ne peut plus tolérer et le dénoncera, le moment voulu, devant le Conseil de Sécurité.**

\* **Ces fonctionnaires devront assumer la responsabilité de leur position contre le Maroc. Le Secrétariat et la MINURSO ont une obligation de neutralité, sinon le Maroc n'hésitera pas à demander le départ de la MINURSO.**

#### ***Réponses de M. Ladsous:***

\* **Il n'est pas d'accord avec la mise en cause de la neutralité, de l'impartialité et de l'intégrité du Secrétariat."c'est une accusation très grave. Ce sont des mots lourds". Il n'est pas d'accord, également, avec l'assertion qu'il y a un esprit anti-marocain au Secrétariat.**

\* **Il peut y avoir des maladresses, des erreurs, "on va voir ça de près. On va en tirer les conséquences".**

\* **Il a essayé de minimiser l'importance des notes de briefing, "qui ne sont lues que par des troisièmes secrétaires dans les Missions permanentes". Il s'est engagé à regarder cette question de près.**

\* **Il a consenti que les références aux lettres du Maroc et aux personnes qui choisissent de rester au Sahara à l'issue des visites familiales doivent être incluses.**

\* **Il a essayé d'expliquer la référence aux lettres du "polisario" par le fait que c'est un moyen de faire parvenir sa position aux membres du Conseil. Les lettres du Maroc ne sont pas mentionnées, car elles sont circulées aux membres du Conseil. (Ce que j'ai énergiquement contesté car ces notes ne peuvent pas répéter, à chaque fois, les positions du "polisario", tout en ignorant celles du Maroc, ainsi que ses réalisations au Sahara).**

#### **IV : Proposition de visite de M. Ladsous au Maroc:**

M. Ladsous a proposé qu'en route vers la RCA, où il doit se rendre le 15 Septembre 2014, pour la transformation de la Mission Africaine en Mission onusienne, il peut s'arrêter à Rabat pour discuter de toutes ces questions avec les autorités marocaines. Cette visite pourrait voir lieu le 11, 12 ou 13 Septembre. Je lui ai promis de soumettre sa proposition de visite aux autorités marocaines.

#### **V: Conclusions et commentaires :**

\* **Cette réunion a été très franche et extrêmement tendue. J'ai expressément insisté sur la présence des collaborateurs de M. Ladsous, afin que le message leur parvienne clairement et directement, et à travers eux, à l'ensemble du Secrétariat.**

\* **M. Ladsous et son équipe étaient très surpris, voire même choqués de la teneur de mes critiques et observations, ainsi que du ton sévère, dur et sans concessions à l'égard de l'attitude hostile et partielle du Secrétariat et de la MINURSO.**

\* M. Ladsous et ses collaborateurs étaient sur la défensive sur toutes les questions exposées.

\* Face à nos arguments, M. Ladsous a montré des signes d'énerverment et d'agacement envers ses collaborateurs, en les questionnant sur plusieurs aspects, en particulier en relation avec les notes de briefing.

\* Ils ont clairement saisi la portée de la nouvelle posture offensive de notre pays et sa détermination à s'opposer à tout dérapage. Notre message de fermeté a été transmis sans aucune ambiguïté.

\* Cette réunion a permis de déplacer la pression sur le Secrétariat.

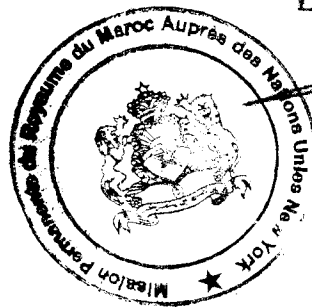
\* La proposition de visite de M. Ladsous au Maroc, pour rencontrer nos responsables, traduit son embarras et son désir d'apaiser la tension avec le Maroc. Il est revenu à la charge, le soir, lors de notre rencontre à la réception, pour se rendre dans notre pays. Il aurait, sûrement, obtenu l'aval du Cabinet du Secrétaire Général avant de confirmer cette proposition.

\* A cet égard, il serait hautement souhaitable d'accepter la visite de M. Ladsous afin d'enfoncer davantage le clou et de faire passer le message de fermeté et d'intransigeance à l'égard de tous dérapages de la MINURSO ou du Secrétariat.

Haute Considération

L'Ambassadeur, Représentant Permanent

Omar HILAË



United Nations



Nations Unies

DEPARTMENT  
OF PEACEKEEPING  
OPERATIONS

DEPARTEMENT  
DES OPERATIONS DE MAINTIEN  
DE LA PAIX

## OUTGOING FACSIMILE

Date: 9 January 2007

<b>TO:</b> H.E. Mr. El Mostafa Sahel Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Morocco to the United Nations New York	<b>FROM:</b> Lisa Buttenheim Director Asia & Middle East Division Office of Operations Department of Peacekeeping Operations, United Nations New York
<b>FAX NO:</b> 212-980-1512 / 212-421-7826 <b>TEL NO:</b> 212-421-1580	<b>FAX NO:</b> 212-963-9222 <b>TEL NO:</b> 212-963-2415
<b>SUBJECT: Appointment of SRSB for Western Sahara and Head of MINURSO</b>	
<b>Total number of transmitted pages including this page: 3</b>	
<p><i>Excellency,</i></p> <p>In behalf of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary-General intends to appoint Mr. Julian Harston (United Kingdom) as his new Special Representative for Western Sahara and Head of MINURSO. A copy of Mr. Harston's CV is attached.</p> <p>With best wishes for the New Year and respectful regards.</p> <p><i>ZM</i></p>	

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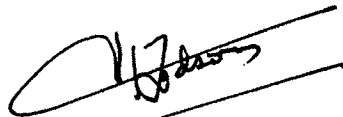
Le 19 juin 2012

Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur de me référer à la nomination du nouveau Représentant spécial du Secrétaire général et chef de la Mission des Nations Unies pour l'organisation d'un référendum au Sahara occidental (MINURSO), Monsieur Wolfgang Weisbrod-Weber, qui prendra ses fonctions à la tête de la MINURSO le 28 juin 2012.

Monsieur Weisbrod-Weber conduira son mandat en accord avec les résolutions du Conseil de Sécurité, plus récemment la résolution 2044 du 24 avril 2012. J'ai la certitude que sa vaste expérience et ses compétences seront un atout pour la MINURSO. Je vous serais très reconnaissant de lui apporter votre appui à cet égard. Il est important que le Représentant spécial bénéficie du plein soutien des autorités civiles et militaires marocaines afin d'assurer une bonne coopération.

En vous remerciant de votre collaboration, je vous prie d'accepter, Excellence, l'assurance de ma plus haute considération.



Hervé Ladsous  
Secrétaire général adjoint  
pour les Opérations de maintien de la paix

Son Excellence  
Monsieur Mohammed Loulichki  
Représentant permanent du Royaume du Maroc  
auprès des Nations Unies  
New York



## Section regarding MINURSO in the briefing notes

### 2013-2014

- **9 to 15 July 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** Sahrawi and Moroccan media reported that a Sahrawi man was killed by the Moroccan security forces on 12 July “in an attempt to storm”, according to Moroccan media, the Bgradi roadblock in the area of Oum Dreyga (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **2 to 8 July 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 3 July, MINURSO observed that the demonstrator's camp in Rabouni, Tindouf area, had been dismantled after six months of protest. On 4 July, MINURSO received a communiqué from the Collective of Sahrawi Human Rights denouncing the arrest of a Sahrawi journalist by Moroccan police. In a 7 July letter to the Secretary-General, Frente Polisario Secretary-General Abdelaziz referred to the arrest and urged the United Nations to ensure Morocco’s release of him along with all journalists and political detainees.
- **25 June to 1 July 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **18 to 24 June 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a 19 June letter to the Secretary-General, Frente Polisario Secretary-General Abdelaziz recalled the recently renewed Moroccan contracts with US and French firms for early gas/oil exploration drilling off the coast of Western Sahara, which were not in accordance with the wishes of the Sahrawi people and undermined the PESG negotiation efforts. The FrentePolisario leader requested the Secretary-General to call upon Morocco and the companies concerned to “immediately desist from any further illegal activities with respect to the natural resources of Western Sahara”.
- **11 to 17 June 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a 17 June letter to the Secretary-General, FrentePolisario Secretary-General Abdelaziz stressed the need for an impartial referendum enabling the Sahrawi people to exercise their right to self-determination. He called for a United Nations human rights monitoring/protection mechanism, an end to illicit natural resource exploitation, and release of political prisoners. Mr. Abdelaziz referenced a 15 June Sahrawi demonstration for these objectives in Laayoune, which, he claimed, had been forcibly disbanded by the Moroccan security forces.
- **4 to 10 June 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 4 June, a Sahrawi youth broke into the Mission headquarters compound seeking international asylum; the incident was resolved in the presence of two Laayoune-based members of the National Council for Human Rights.
- **28 May-3 June 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a 16 May letter to the Secretary-General, FrentePolisario Secretary-General Abdelaziz requested the United Nations to accelerate the decolonization process and establish a human rights monitoring/protection mechanism for Western Sahara. He referenced a 15

May Sahrawi demonstrations in Laayoune which, he claimed had been forcibly disbanded by the Moroccan security forces. Following a “technical” OHCHR visit to the Territory earlier in the month, the High Commissioner for Human Rights visited Morocco from 26-29 May.

- **21 to 27 May 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **14 to 20 May 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **7 to 13 May 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **30 April to 6 May 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **23-29 April 2014: No mention**
- **16 - 22 April 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 21 April, a demonstration was dispersed by Moroccan security forces in Smara (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco). On 19 April, Frente Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz, wrote to the Secretary-General to protest the repression of pro-independence demonstrations by Moroccan security forces, in Laayoune on 15 April, and called for the release of Sahrawi political detainees. Another demonstration in Laayoune was dispersed by Moroccan security forces on 20 April. On 22 April, a shepherd died after stepping on a mine in the vicinity of Smara. During the period, MINURSO’s demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of 55,826 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **9- 15 April 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 16 April, the family visit activities under the Confidence Building programme resumed after an interruption of more than seven months. Forty-eight beneficiaries travelled from Dakhla (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco) to the refugee camps south of Tindouf (Algeria), and 143 refugees travelled from the camps to visit their relatives in Dakhla. On 15 April, clashes erupted between Sahrawi demonstrators and Moroccan security forces in Laayoune (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco); injuries on both sides were reported. On 13 April, in Dakhla, demonstrators took to the streets to call for inclusion of human rights monitoring in MINURSO’s mandate; the demonstration was dispersed by the police. On 10 April, a demonstration in favor of self-determination took place in Smara (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco); clashes erupted when Moroccan security forces intervened to disperse the demonstrators. During the period, MINURSO’s demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 1598 square meters of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **2 - 8 April 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **26 March – 1 April 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NTR
- **19 - 25 March 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR

- **12 to 18 March 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 12 March, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees reached an agreement with the parties to resume the family visit flights between towns located in the western part of the Territory (controlled by Morocco) and the refugee camps south of Tindouf (Algeria). The next flight is scheduled for 17 April 2014. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 178,215 square metres of land in the Mehaires and Mijek areas (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **5 to 11 March 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 8 March, in Laayoune, there was a demonstration to celebrate International Women's Day and in support of self-determination for the Territory. The demonstration was forcefully dispersed by Moroccan security forces and injuries were reported. The actions of the Moroccan security forces were denounced by the Frente Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz, in a letter to the Secretary-General dated 9 March, in which he reiterated his call for a UN human rights mechanism in Western Sahara. Also on 8 March, the Frente Polisario leader signed a decree to establish a "National Commission for Human Rights". During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 185,454 sqm of land in the Mijek and Mehaires area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **26 February to 4 March 2014 : Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 26 February, a Saharawi farmer was injured when he accidentally detonated a cluster bomb unit while farming in the vicinity of Mehaires (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by the Frente Polisario). During the period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 98,651 square metres of land in the Mehaires and Mijek areas (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **19 to 25 February 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **12 to 18 February 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 15 February, a demonstration took place in Laayoune to protest the absence of a human rights monitoring mandate for MINURSO and in support of the self-determination of Western Sahara. The demonstration, which coincided with visits to the Territory by two British parliamentary delegations, was forcefully dispersed by Moroccan security forces. The vehicle of one of the British delegations was stopped by Moroccan security forces in the margins of the demonstration and the delegation was accused of inciting civil unrest. The camera of a member of the delegation was seized by the security personnel and returned after the intervention of Morocco's Regional Human Rights Council. On 16 February, Frente Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz, wrote to the Secretary-General to protest the repression by Moroccan security forces. He also reiterated his call for an

independent UN human rights monitoring mechanism for Western Sahara, and the release of Saharawi political prisoners. During the period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 10,300 square metres of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).

- **5 to 11 February 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 10 February, a small-scale demonstration took place in Laayoune to protest the absence of a human rights monitoring mandate for MINURSO and in support of the self-determination of the Territory. During the period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 42,410 square metres of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **29 January to 4 February 2014 : Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 25 January, a pro-independence demonstration took place in Smara (western part of Western Sahara, controlled by Morocco). During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 221,040 square meters of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of Western Sahara, controlled by Frente Polisario). MINURSO also monitored the destruction of unexploded ordnances on two occasions in Smara and Oum Dreyga (western part of Western Sahara, controlled by Morocco).
- **22 to 28 January 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **15 to 21 January 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 17 January, a group of five unarmed Saharawi youth broke into MINURSO Mahbas team site by crossing the sand wall and barbed wire (northwestern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco). They carried stones and a protest banner and brochures. The acting Team Site commander proceeded to negotiate with the youths. After about 30 minutes, approximately 25 Royal Moroccan Army soldiers entered the Team site, apprehended the intruders and took them into custody. MINURSO is conducting an investigation into the incident.
- **8 to 14 January 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 12 January, the Frente Polisario leader denounced the repression by Moroccan security forces of pro-independence demonstrations in Laayoune and reiterated his call for a United Nations human rights mechanism in Western Sahara. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of 88,761 square metres of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **25 December 2013 to 7 January 2014: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **18 to 24 December 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 19 December, a demonstration took place in Laayoune in favour of self-determination.

Demonstrators also called for the release of detained Sahrawis. On 21 December, clashes between Saharawis and Moroccan security forces took place in Laayoune when Saharawis gathered in the streets to celebrate the defeat of Morocco's Raja Casablanca team in the Club World Cup football final.

- **11 to 17 December 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 10 December, pro-Saharawi demonstrations took place in Laayoune coinciding with Human Rights Day. On 11 December, the Frente Polisario leader wrote to the Secretary-General to protest the violent repression of the demonstrations by Moroccan security forces. He also reiterated his call for an independent UN human rights monitoring mechanism for Western Sahara, and the release of Saharawi political prisoners. On 16 and 17 December, a delegation of the United Working Group on Arbitrary Detention visited Laayoune and was briefed by MINURSO leadership on the Mission's mandate and activities.
- **4 to 10 December 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 8 December, Frente Polisario leader denounced the repression by Moroccan security forces of the demonstration that took place in Laayoune on 7 December and reiterated his call for a UN human rights mechanism in Western Sahara. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 207 239 square meters of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **27 November to 3 December 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **20 to 26 November 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **13 to 19 November 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **6 to 12 November 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 6 November, King Mohammed VI gave a speech at the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Green March, which devoted considerable time to the situation of human rights in the Territory and to Morocco's autonomy proposal, with a specific focus on its multidimensional aspects. The speech was denounced by the Frente Polisario. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 184,149 square meters of land in the Mijek and Mehaires areas (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **30 October to 5 November 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **23 to 29 October 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** DPKO ASG Mulet continued his visit to MINURSO's area of operation, where he travelled to Tindouf and met with the Frente Polisario Coordinator for MINURSO to address Mission-related issues and with the Frente Polisario Secretary-General. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence cleared a total of 35,054 square meters of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal

Moroccan Army destroyed one unexploded ordnance in the Smara area (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).

- **16 to 22 October 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** Continuing his regional tour, the PESG met with Frente Polisario Secretary General in the Rabouni refugee camps on and exchanged views with Sahrawi civil society organisations. The PESG also met with the Wali, the Moroccan Coordinator with MINURSO, the local office of the Moroccan Regional Committee for Human Rights (CRDH) and other local officials. In addition, he met with local representatives as well as activists across positions regarding the future of the Territory. In Smara, the PESG met the governor of the province, elected officials, tribal chiefs as well as civil society activists supportive of either side. During the Laayone visit, hundreds of Sahrawi youths chanting defiant or pro-Frente Polisario slogans clashed with police, followed by police house raids and arrests; an uncertain number of protester and police injuries was also reported. The Moroccan authorities informed the CRDH President of their intent to investigate and identify those responsible for the house raids and violence. Media favourable to Frente Polisario subsequently stressed the urgency of a UN mechanism enabling MINURSO to protect, monitor and report on human rights. DPKO ASG Mulet also visited MINURSO and met with the Moroccan Coordinator on 21 October to address Mission-related issues. The same day, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, resumed operations after the Eid holiday and cleared a total of 4,074 square meters of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army destroyed one unexploded ordnance in the Smara area (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **2 to 8 October 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **25 September to 1 October: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 26 September, a Saharawi was injured in a mine accident south of Dakhla (western side of the Territory, controlled by Morocco). During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 97,000 square meters of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). On 27 September, MINURSO observed a group of approximately 83 Saharawis protesting the existence of the berm, east of the sand wall, in close proximity to a Moroccan strong point near Mahbas (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). Four demonstrators approached the barbed wire fence to plant a Frente Polisario flag. Demonstrators, two of which briefly crossed the fence, threw stones in the direction of the Moroccan strong point. One MINURSO military observer was hit by a stone. No injury was reported. On 30 September, approximately 50 Saharawis demonstrated peacefully in Laayoune over socio-economic rights.

- **18 to 24 September 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 21 September, Major-General Edy Imam Mulyono arrived in MINURSO to assume his duties as the Mission's Force Commander. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 38,700m<sup>2</sup> of land in the Mijek and Mehaires areas (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Smara area (north-western part of the berm, controlled by Morocco).
- **11 to 17 September 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** During the reporting period, MINURSO confirmed that the Royal Moroccan Army had violated Military Agreement No.1 on two occasions, when it constructed a wall around a military compound and used a recently built structure, authorised by MINURSO to be used as a briefing room, as a police station. Both violations took place in the vicinity of Smara (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **4 to 10 September 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **28 August to 3 September 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** During the reporting period, MINURSO continued to observe a pro-independence demonstration that had started on 26 August on the eastern side of the berm. For four consecutive days, approximately 100 participants gathered in close proximity to a Royal Moroccan Army's strong point, in the vicinity of Team Site Mahbas (northeastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). On 30 August, the demonstrators peacefully dismantled the camp and dispersed.
- **21 to 27 August 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 26 August, MINURSO observed a pro-independence demonstration of approximately 100 participants on the eastern side of the berm, in close proximity to a Royal Moroccan Army's strong point, in the vicinity of Team Site Mahbas (northeastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The demonstrators peacefully dispersed in the evening.
- **14 to 20 August 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **7 to 13 August 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **31 July to 6 August 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **24 to 30 July 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **17 to 23 July 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **10 to 16 July 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **3 to 9 July 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR.
- **26 June to 2 July 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 25 June, Frente Polisario's leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz, wrote to the Secretary-General to protest the repression of pro-independence demonstrations by Moroccan security forces, in Laayoune, during a visit by members of the European Parliament. He

also reiterated his call for an independent UN human rights monitoring mechanism for Western Sahara, and the release of Saharawi political prisoners.

- **19 to 25 June 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** At a 19 June gathering of the Moroccan Istiqlal party in Laayoune's main square, its Secretary-General called for the defense of Morocco's territorial integrity and advancing regionalization of the "southern provinces". During 19 to 20 June, the Special Rapporteur on Human Trafficking visited Dakhla. On 22 June, demonstrations took place in Laayoune during the visit of a European Parliament delegation. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of 11,220 sqm of land in the Mijek area, and 10,000 sqm in the Mehaires area, and destroyed 25 cluster munitions (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). Mine clearance activities have now been suspended until 31 August.
- **12 to 18 June 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 17 June, a former Saharawi political detainee entered the MINURSO compound in Laayoune and asked for the protection of the United Nations from alleged police harassment and ill-treatment. Further to discussions with MINURSO personnel, he left the compound within an hour accompanied by the president of Morocco's Regional Centre for Human Rights. On the same day, a small group of demonstrators protested against the conditions of living in the Tindouf refugee camps outside the Rabouni assembly hall (Algeria) where Frente Polisario Secretary-General, Mohammed Abdelaziz was attending an event. During the period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 27,750 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **5 to 11 June 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** NSTR
- **29 May to 4 June 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 1 June, a pro-independence demonstration took place at the berm, in the vicinity of Bir Lahlou (north-eastern part of the Territory, controlled by the Frente Polisario). During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 23,160 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the vicinity of Mahbas (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **22 to 28 May 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 21 May, MINURSO was informed of an activist group request to hold a peaceful demonstration in Laayoune on 22 May - the first such known request - had been denied by the authorities under the Public Order Code, as the group was not legally registered. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action



on Armed Violence, cleared 14,943 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).

- **15 to 21 May 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** Since 20 May, Frente Polisario's 40th anniversary's celebrations have been on-going in Tifariti (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by the Frente Polisario). In Nouakchott (Mauritania), former Frente Polisario police officer, Mustapha Ould Sidi Mouloud, reportedly started a hunger strike on 20 May in front of the UNHCR office to protest the continued separation from his family who remains in the refugee camps south of Tindouf. Mr. Ould Sidi Mouloud was arrested in September 2010 by the Frente Polisario and handed over to UNHCR Mauritania in December 2010. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 13,750 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the vicinity of Awsard (southern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **8 to 14 May 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 9 May, beneficiaries of the UNHCR-led Confidence Building Measures (CBMs) chanted slogans in favour of the self-determination of the Territory as Moroccan police forces were seen taking pictures and recording the arrival of the group outside of Laayoune airport. In Smara (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco), a convoy of CBMs beneficiaries was briefly prevented by Moroccan security forces from entering the city as local host families were chanting pro-Frente Polisario slogans. Further to the mediation of UNHCR, the convoy was allowed to proceed. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 31,700 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the vicinity of Smara and Awsard (southern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **1 to 7 May 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** Demonstrations, involving hundreds of participants, resumed in Laayoune and Smara on 4 and 5 May to protest the absence of a human rights monitoring mandate for MINURSO and in support of the self-determination of the Territory. Clashes in Laayoune between security forces and Sahrawi protesters resulted in injuries on both sides. In two letters to the Secretary-General dated 27 April and 2 May, Frente Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz denounced the repression by Moroccan security forces of the demonstrations that took place in Laayoune, Smara, Boujdour and Dakhla during the last week of April. Mr. Abdelaziz reiterated his call for a UN human rights mechanism in Western Sahara. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 7,700 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled

by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the vicinity of Mahbas (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco) and Awsard (southern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).

- **24 to 30 April 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 25 April, demonstrations erupted in Laayoune in the wake of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2099 (2013), to protest the absence of a human rights monitoring mandate for MINURSO and in support of the self-determination of the Territory. The unrest is still ongoing, affecting to a lesser extent the cities of Smara and Boujdor. MINURSO witnessed a significant deployment of Moroccan security forces across the city. After four days of demonstrations, more than forty injuries were reported including at least 12 police officers as Moroccan security forces repeatedly dispersed the crowd. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 5,000 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the vicinity of Smara (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **17 to 23 April 2013:** No mention
- **10 to 16 April 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 11 April, Moroccan authorities removed all flags, except one, from the perimeter of the MINURSO compounds in Laayoune. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 39,300 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **3 to 9 April 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 3 April, MINURSO national staff embarked on a work stoppage to protest plans for a reduction of five national posts in the 2014/15 budget period. This reduction is further to budget cuts mandated by Headquarters for all peacekeeping operations. On 9 April, unidentified individuals deliberately cut electrical power cables supplying MINURSO Headquarters with electricity. SRSW Weisbrod-Weber held several meetings with the National Staff Committee and with the Chief Mission Support to come to terms and persuade staff to return to work, but the protest is ongoing. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 47,800 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **27 March to 2 April 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 30 March, Frente Polisario leader Mohammed Abdelaziz protested the survey conducted off of the coast of Western Sahara on behalf of the petroleum company Total, as well as the continued exploitation of natural resources of the Territory by Morocco. During the reporting period, MINURSO's

demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 27,000 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Oum Dreyga area (western part of the berm, controlled by Morocco).

- **20 to 26 March 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** From 22 to 24 March, the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General (PESG) on Western Sahara, Ambassador Christopher Ross, visited the Territory where he held extensive meetings with local authorities and civil society organizations. During his visit, small-scale demonstrations by pro-independence activists took place in Laayoune and were dispersed by Moroccan security forces. On the morning of 22 March, five young Saharawi climbed over the wall of the MINURSO Team Site in Smara (north-western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco) and refused to leave before meeting with the PESG to voice their socio-economic grievances. Four of the five intruders already had been involved in a similar incident in October 2012. MINURSO coordinated with local authorities and community leaders to persuade the group to depart, which they did during the night. The situation returned to normal and no harm to UN personnel or property was reported. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 35,000 sqm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the vicinity of Awsard (southern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **13 to 19 March 2013:** No mention
- **6 to 12 March 2013:** No mention
- **27 February to 5 March 2013:** No mention
- **20 to 26 February 2013:Western Sahara (MINURSO):** During the last Violation Working Group, MINURSO confirmed that the Royal Moroccan Army violated the Military Agreement No.1 on two occasions when it built two additional observation posts in the vicinity of Team Site Smara (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco). Frente Polisario also violated the Military Agreement twice when MINURSO observed the presence of Frente Polisario military personnel inside the Buffer Strip, in the vicinity of Team Site Mijek (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). In a letter to the Secretary-General dated 17 February, Frente Polisario leader Mohammed Abdelaziz protested the sentencing by a Moroccan military court of Saharawi civilians to varying jail terms for their participation in the Gdeim Izik events of 8 November 2010, which resulted in the killing of 11 Moroccan security officers. He also called for an independent UN human rights monitoring mechanism for Western Sahara, and the release of Saharawi political prisoners. During the

reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 313 sq. km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Smara area (northwestern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).

- **13 to 19 February 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 16 February, a military court in Rabat sentenced 25 Saharawi civilians to varying jail terms for their participation in the Gdeim Izik events of 8 November 2010, which resulted in the killing of 11 Moroccan security officers. Demonstrations have been organized in protest in the Tindouf refugee camps (Algeria). On 16 February, a Frente Polisario patrol vehicle drove over a mine in the Mijek area (eastern part of the berm, controlled by Frente Polisario). While the vehicle was entirely destroyed, no injury was reported among the three Frente Polisario military personnel on-board the vehicle. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 430 sq. km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Smara area (northwestern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco).
- **6 to 12 February 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** During the last Violation Working Group, MINURSO confirmed that the Royal Moroccan Army had violated Military Agreement No.1 on eight occasions, when it installed GSM antennas in five separate locations, increased the length of two trenches in the Bir Guandouz area (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco) and raised a wall in the Awsard area (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco). Frente Polisario also violated Military Agreement No.1 when MINURSO observed Frente Polisario armed forces inside the buffer strip in the vicinity of Mijek (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). UNHCR, with the logistic support of MINURSO, conducted flights as part of the family visit exchange programme between the part of the Territory controlled by Morocco and the refugee camps in Tindouf. A MINURSO police officer present at the Tindouf airport to monitor the boarding of the beneficiaries was asked by Algerian police officers not to observe the security check of the beneficiaries, in contradiction to the agreement between UNHCR and Algeria. MINURSO referred the issue to UNHCR. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 200 sq. km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **30 January to 5 February 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** In a letter dated 3 February, Frente Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz protested the military trial by a Moroccan military court in Salé (Morocco) of 24 Sahrawis

arrested subsequent to the November 2010 dismantlement of the Gdeim Izik camp. Initially scheduled to be held on 1 February, the trial was adjourned to 8 February. He also called for an independent UN human rights monitoring mechanism for Western Sahara, and the release of Sahrawi political prisoners. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 195 sq. km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Awsard area (northern part of the berm, controlled by Morocco).

- **23 to 29 January 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** From 23 to 28 January, UNHCR, with the logistic support of MINURSO, conducted flights as part of the family visit exchange programme between the part of the Territory controlled by Morocco and the refugee camps in Tindouf. Four programme beneficiaries, who had traveled from Tindouf asked UNCHR to remain in the Territory as voluntary returnees. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 107 sq. km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Smara and Mahbas areas (northwestern part of the berm, controlled by Morocco).
- **16 to 22 January 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 18 January, an elderly Saharawi was severely injured in a mine accident, near Team Site Mijek (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario) and was subsequently evacuated to Tindouf hospital by MINURSO. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 106 sq. km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario).
- **9 to 15 January 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** UNHCR flights, chartered as part of the family visit exchange programme, were cancelled twice in the week for technical reasons, resulting in a demonstration of Saharawi beneficiaries in the Tindouf refugee camps on 14 January. In a letter dated 10 January, Frente Polisario leader, Mohammed Abdelaziz protested the anticipated military trial by a Moroccan military court of the Saharawis arrested subsequent to the November 2010 dismantlement of the Gdeim Izik camp. He also called for an independent UN human rights monitoring mechanism for Western Sahara, and the release of Saharawi political prisoners. During the period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 144 sqkm of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). The Royal Moroccan Army also conducted demining activities in the Smara and Mahbas areas (northwestern part of the berm, controlled by Morocco).

- **2 to 8 January 2013: Western Sahara (MINURSO):** On 4 January, MINURSO received a letter from Lieutenant General Bennani, Commander of the Southern Zone from the Royal Moroccan Army (RMA) protesting against the demonstration that took place on 31 December 2012 at the berm near Mahbas (north-eastern part of the Frente POLISARIO-controlled territory). On this occasion, the RMA confirmed that one of its personnel stationed at the berm had fired five warning shots in reaction to the demonstration. During the reporting period, MINURSO's demining implementing partner, Action on Armed Violence, cleared a total of over 104 sq km of land in the Mijek area (eastern part of the Territory, controlled by Frente Polisario). MINURSO confirmed that the RMA had violated Military Agreement No.1 on seven occasions in November and December 2012. These relate to the extension of a defensive trench by 2170 metres in the Bir Gandouz area (southern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco), the replacement of one radar in the vicinity of Mahbas (northern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco), and the construction of an antenna in the Oum Dreyga area (western part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco). The RMA also violated Military Agreement No.1 when it redeployed troops in three occasions in the Oum Dreyga and Awsard area (southwestern part of the Territory, controlled by Morocco), and when it conducted firing training activities in the restricted area in the vicinity of Awsard. MINURSO's freedom of movement was also hampered in one occasion when military observers were prevented from visiting an RMA training centre in the Awsard area.

**Nombre des bénéficiaires des *visites familiales*  
dans le cadre des *CBM's* ayant décidé  
de rester avec leurs familles au *Sahara Marocain***

<b>Année</b>	<b>Nbre de familles</b>	<b>Nbre de personnes</b>
2004	02	07
2005	00	00
2006	01	05
2007	01	01
2008	05	17
2009	05	07
2010	02	07
2011	06	19
2012	45	122
2013	29	95
2014	17	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>333</b>