



SAHRAWI NGO ALLIANCE  
تحالف المنظمات غير الحكومية الصحراوية

**Written contribution to contribute to the efforts  
to address the issue of enforced disappearances  
Experiences, practices, and challenges  
The case of the Sahrawi camps in Tindouf, Algeria**



**June 2024**

## General context

In a world full of international and non-international armed conflicts, and the widespread spread of gross human rights violations, governments, United Nations international mechanisms for protecting human rights, and civil society organizations still face major challenges to combat and eliminate the problem of enforced disappearance.

The Coalition of Sahrawi NGOs, as a platform for working to protect and promote human rights in North Africa, is made up of Africa Watch, Defenders for Human Rights and the International Network for Human Rights and Development, to raise awareness of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, as well as interaction With the treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council and the universal periodic review mechanism, on the occasion of the review of reports of states in the region.

Members of the Coalition of Sahrawi NGOs participated in the regional consultations in North Africa and the Middle East on May 31, 2024, via Internet, in order to share experiences, expand challenges, and provide recommendations, with the aim of constructively contribution to the ongoing efforts made by the World Congress on Enforced Disappearances and addressing the issue of disappearances, because of its devastating impact on the lives of millions of people and groups, and its continued impact over time on the forcibly disappeared, their families, and their communities.

In this paper, we seek to present a summary of the work of the coalition components for years on the issues of enforced disappearance in Sahrawi camps in the Tindouf region, southwestern Algeria, due to their danger on two levels, the first of which relates to the lack of a legal status for these people who have been in refugee camps since 1975, following the outbreak of an armed conflict between the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, as an armed organization supported militarily, diplomatically and financially by successive Algerian governments, and secondly, the enforced disappearances that Sahrawis were subjected to in the camps on the basis of identity and regional and tribal affiliation.

### **I. Enforced disappearance in Algeria, systematic and continuing violations over time**

1. Since the independence of Algeria, the Algerian governments have continued to resort to the practice of enforced disappearance methods with a large amount of intimidation against opponents, the community of human rights defenders and political activists who do not share the state's political orientations or its economic and social plans, which generated widespread discontent among Algerian society, as a result of the spread of repression, corruption and plundering public money, narrowing the scope of freedoms and eroding rights.

2. The severity of political repression and the resort to enforced disappearances to suppress opposition voices increased during the waves of outbreaks of violence following the army's intervention to suppress demonstrations demanding respect for the democratic choice resulting from the victory of the Islamic Salvation Front in the municipal elections in the 1990s. The international community was unable to intervene to protect the democratic path from the army intervened<sup>1</sup>, and the security services launched large-scale campaigns in various regions of Algeria, using extrajudicial killings and enforced disappearances on a large scale<sup>2</sup>.
3. The coalition of non-governmental organizations records that the Algerian authorities issued an amnesty to regular international employees in the army, gendarmerie, and security forces who participated in the suppression of protests<sup>3</sup> in the years of the 1990s until the beginning of the third millennium, despite the resulting deaths, enforced disappearances, missing persons, and wounded, the fragmentation of families, and the suffering of the victims and their families.
4. The Coalition points out that Order No. 06-01 regarding the implementation of the Charter of Peace and Reconciliation<sup>4</sup> as a reconciliatory mechanism between the state and society, contributed to establishing a policy of impunity for state employees, in clear violation of the rules of international law that prohibit exempting those responsible for committing international crimes such as extrajudicial killing, enforced disappearances and torture are excluded from prosecution<sup>5</sup>.
5. The coalition believes that the state of Algeria did not do what was necessary to protect the lives of Algerians from brutal acts of killing and enforced disappearance. Rather, there were repeated testimonies of the involvement of military and civilian security services in committing large-scale enforced disappearances, which were not adequately counted by victims' organizations and members of their families, despite the intensified efforts of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances.

---

<sup>1</sup> The context of enforced disappearances during the Black Decade, during the coup against the democratic choice in Algeria.

<https://www.algerie-disparus.org/disparitions-forcees/solutions-pour-un-reglement-juste-des-disparitions-forcees/>.

<sup>2</sup> A black human rights record in Algeria since the years of political conflict in the 1990s and the resulting violence and counter-violence.

See Amnesty International's report on Algeria's legacy of impunity.

<https://www.amnesty.org/fr/wp-content/uploads/sites/8/2021/07/mde280012009fra.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> See Articles 45 and 46 of Chapter Six relating to the procedures for expressing gratitude to those who helped the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria.

[https://menarights.org/sites/default/files/2016-12/ALG\\_CharteReconcil\\_2006\\_AR\\_0.pdf](https://menarights.org/sites/default/files/2016-12/ALG_CharteReconcil_2006_AR_0.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> *ibid.*

<sup>5</sup> See the preamble to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance:

<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/international-convention-protection-all-persons-enforced>

## II. Cooperating with international mechanisms to protect human rights

6. The Coalition regrets the very slow cooperation of the State of Algeria with the Human Rights Committee in its practice regarding cases of enforced disappearance<sup>6</sup>, despite its ratification of the Optional Protocol annexed to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and its recognition of the competence of the Human Rights Committee to receive and consider individual communications.
7. In all its Opinions regarding Algeria, the Committee has found that the State party is responsible for numerous violations of its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including enforced disappearances<sup>7</sup>
8. Any cooperation of the State of Algeria with international United Nations mechanisms for the protection of human rights, which does not include the expression of a strong political will to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which it signed on February 6, 2007, cannot have a positive impact on the climate of Rights and freedoms in the country, and the wounds of the victims, the forcibly disappeared, and the families of the victims will remain open, and the series of violence and conflict will perpetuate indefinitely, unless the public authorities come forward with concrete procedures and measures in relation to turning the page on the painful past and starting to implement true national reconciliation, contrary to what is included in the Charter for Peace and Reconciliation for what is afflicting it. There are shortcomings that make the executioner above the issue and the victim vulnerable to repression if he demands an effective remedy that reveals what happened to him and his family and ensures that those responsible for the large-scale murders and enforced disappearances committed do not escape punishment.

### Recommendations

The Sahrawi NGOs Coalition recommends that the WCED, the Committee on Enforced Disappearances, and the Working Group make further efforts to encourage the Algerian government to take the necessary measures to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which it signed in 2007.

Draws the attention of the WCED and other stakeholders to the need for the State of Algeria to harmonize its national legislation with the requirements of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, and to take all necessary measures to ensure that disappeared persons and their families have access to effective remedies, and to conduct comprehensive and independent investigations into all allegations of enforced disappearance and to uncover the truth, what happened, including exhuming bodies from mass graves and unknown individual graves, using scientific methods to identify the remains, ensuring the implementation of a comprehensive collective and individual reparation programme, and pledging to provide guarantees of non-recurrence.

---

<sup>6</sup> See:

Human Rights Committee, Summary records of the review of the third periodic report of Algeria by the Human Rights Committee, 31 October 2007, UN Doc. CCPR/C/SR.2495, paragraph 5.

<sup>7</sup> See the assessment of information relating to the follow-up to the concluding observations on Algeria on its fourth report to the Human Rights Committee:

[https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2F136%2F2%2FAdd.1&Lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CCPR%2FC%2F136%2F2%2FAdd.1&Lang=en)

The Coalition recommends that the State of Algeria cooperate constructively with UN treaty and non-treaty mechanisms in relation to issues of enforced disappearance to improve the human rights situation in the country, and pave the way for the start of national reconciliation that addresses the atmosphere of tension resulting from the punitive authorities' policy against victims, members of their families, human rights defenders, and activists who They seek change that contributes to strengthening a democratic transition towards achieving a state of rights and law. The Coalition encourages the State of Algeria to implement the recommendations and opinions of the treaty bodies on enforced disappearances, provide the necessary information on the outstanding cases presented to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, and allow the group to organize a country visit as a matter of urgency<sup>8</sup>.

### **III. Enforced disappearance in the Tindouf camps, the suffering of prolonged asylum and the oppression of the Polisario**

9. The Sahrawi people living in the Tindouf camps have been suffering from a situation of lawlessness in that region since the establishment of these camps in southwestern Algeria in 1975. The situation of these people is getting darker, as they lack any legal refugee status that protects them in those camps and guarantees their enjoyment of the rights stipulated in the 1951 International Convention on the Status of Refugees and its Protocol regarding the status of refugees.
10. Thousands of Sahrawis in the Tindouf camps are subject to the authority of a military organization called the Polisario Front. This organization fully manages the camps, based on a comprehensive delegation of judicial, legal and administrative jurisdiction to the country hosting the camps for five decades, and in a solution of any international oversight of the state of rights and freedoms in that region.
11. The Sahrawis in the camps were subjected to extrajudicial killings, widespread enforced disappearances, torture, and abusive and degrading treatment, based on color<sup>9</sup>, race<sup>10</sup>, belonging to specific social groups, and political opinions. Since the beginning of the 1980s, the Polisario Security Services has isolated hundreds of people from certain tribes, forcibly disappeared them, and subjected them to brutal torture for many years.
12. They distributed them into three main networks: the Glaybat El Foula network, the Tekna network, and the French-Mauritanian network<sup>11</sup>. They accused them of spying for Morocco and France, to provide good justifications to the population of the camps to incite local public opinion against them, and to exploit waves of ideological charges against them to liquidate and torture them, against the backdrop of deep-rooted grudges and tribal conflicts, decades before the establishment of the Polisario organization.

---

<sup>8</sup> It should be noted that the Algerian state sent an invitation to organize a country visit to the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances in December 2013, but the Working Group has not been able to conduct the visit so far.

<sup>9</sup> Some black families in the camps were subjected to the worst forms of slavery in the camps, with a direct license from the Polisario organization, as some Sahrawi families in the Tindouf camps in Algeria enslave slaves for forced labor, herding, and performing hard work, which constitutes a blatant violation of human rights as stipulated in various provisions of relevant international conventions. The Sahrawi NGOs Coalition has obtained reliable information about the existence of these internationally condemned practices. The members of the coalition examined the condition of the Shayda family and its ten freedmen, who suffered from enslavement for decades inside the camps, until they were liberated by the Mauritanian army on the Algerian-Mauritanian border.

<sup>10</sup> Hundreds of people were subjected to large-scale enforced disappearances in the Tindouf camps in the eighties and nineties of the last century, due to their belonging to specific tribes, and they were thrown into irregular detention centers that are not subject to the supervision of the Algerian authorities or the interests of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or the International Red Cross.

See the annex for non-exhaustive lists of forcibly disappeared Sahrawis in the Polisario camps.

<sup>11</sup> See the annex for non-exhaustive lists of forcibly disappeared Sahrawis in the Polisario camps.

13. Exposing Sahrawis in the camps to enforced disappearances is not a passing matter dictated by the circumstances of the establishment of the camps. Rather, it is a systematic practice that the Polisario organization resorts to whenever it wants to launch a campaign of intimidation against the camp residents, by targeting minorities, intellectuals, or members of the organization who are familiar with the secrets and violations of the Polisario leadership, as happened with Dr. Khalil Ahmed Breih, against whom the Human Rights Committee issued a decision condemning the Algerian authorities for kidnapping him<sup>12</sup>.
14. Enforced disappearances continued in the camps under the supervision of Polisario officials and their security apparatus, with Algerian protection, despite the attention of the Algerian state being drawn by the Human Rights Committee to the need to protect all persons within its territorial influence, including Sahrawis living in the camps, and to end the delegation of its jurisdiction to a military non-state actor<sup>13</sup>.
15. During the review of the fourth report of the State of Algeria before the UPR mechanism, Algeria received recommendations related to the necessity of protecting people on its territory, including Sahrawis living in camps, asylum seekers and migrants, as well as presenting those responsible for these gross human rights violations, including cases of enforced disappearances against detainees in the Tindouf region are brought to justice, and work immediately to conduct a comprehensive census of the population of the Tindouf camps in accordance with Algeria's international obligations and in implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations<sup>14</sup>.
16. The Sahrawis living in the Tindouf camps suffer from international neglect and oblivion in a barren desert that does not provide the minimum conditions for a decent life, in the absence of a legal status that protects them in accordance with what is stipulated in the Convention on the Status of Refugees and its annexed protocol.
17. This anomalous situation resulted in their exclusion from the cases reached by the Working Group on Enforced Disappearance, and their inability to visit the country despite repeated requests for years.

## Recommendations

The Coalition recommends that the WCED, the CED, the WGEID and other United Nations mechanisms, in relation to making efforts to eliminate the problem of enforced disappearances, urge the State of Algeria to revoke its delegation of its judicial, legal and administrative jurisdiction to the Polisario, that does not fulfill any international obligation to protect the people living in the Tindouf camps.

---

<sup>12</sup> See the opinion of the Human Rights Committee adopted under Article 5 (4) of the Optional Protocol on Communications No. 2924/2016, regarding the case of the forcible disappearance of Khalil Ahmed Breih in Algiers on January 6, 2009, in front of the Polisario representative office in Algiers.

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/gen/g20/279/60/pdf/g2027960.pdf?token=kG6pHMcTyBkCjS1Yj9&fe=true>

<sup>13</sup> See the recommendation in paragraph No. 10 of the concluding observations of the Human Rights Committee of the State of Algeria on the occasion of the review of its fourth report before the Committee dated 04 and 05 July 2018, through which the Committee urged the Algerian authorities that the delegation of its jurisdiction to regulate the Polisario should be abolished, for violating Article 2 (1) of the Covenant. International Committee on Civil and Political Rights.

**CCPR/C/DZA/CO/4**

<sup>14</sup> See the recommendations of the report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review of the State of Algeria at its third and fourth sessions.

**A/HRC/36/13**

**A/HRC/52/12**

Encourage the Algerian authorities to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearances, to monitor and document cases of enforced disappearances in the Tindouf camps, to submit individual complaints regarding the cases received by the Committee and the Working Group, and to ensure reparation for the Sahrawi victims of enforced disappearances in the Tindouf camps.

The Coalition notes the absence of cooperation by the State of Algeria with the communications of the Working Group and the opinions of the treaty committees, led by the Human Rights Committee, in relation to cases of enforced disappearance. Accordingly, the Coalition recommends drawing the attention of the Algerian authorities to the need to cooperate positively with the recommendations and opinions of the treaty bodies and special procedures of the Human Rights Council, to improve the human rights situation in the country, including the situation in the Tindouf camps located on its territory.

**Appendix No. 01: A non-exclusive list of victims of enforced disappearance in the Tindouf camps in the southwestern Algeria and died as a result of brutal torture or were executed outside the law**

N°	First and last name	Place of kidnapping
1.	Bouna Wald Laalam	Tindouf Camps
2.	Abdelaziz Wald Haidala	Tindouf Camps
3.	Mohamed Mouloud Wald Eddarday	Tindouf Camps
4.	Taghra Wald Babbah	Tindouf Camps
5.	Lakhal Wald Lhaydag	Tindouf Camps
6.	Mohamed Wald Lazgham	Tindouf Camps
7.	Ahmed Fal Wald Bahaha	Tindouf Camps
8.	Cheikh Wald Yaarah Alla	Tindouf Camps
9.	Baba Wald Labrass	Tindouf Camps
10.	Brahim Wald Lmaylass	Tindouf Camps
11.	Mohamed Wald El Kaki	Tindouf Camps
12.	Moulay Lahcen Wald Brahim Wald Abdallahi	Tindouf Camps
13.	El Mehdi Wald Othman Wald Essouiyah	Tindouf Camps
14.	Mohamed Wald El Fater “Maarouf ”	Tindouf Camps
15.	Mohamadna Wald Ahmed Yamer	Tindouf Camps
16.	Mohamed El Mokhtar Mohamed Moussa “Tfail”	Tindouf Camps
17.	Hamdati Wald Abdelfattah	Tindouf Camps
18.	Hammoudi Wald Ahmed Fal	Tindouf Camps
19.	Ahmed Fal Wald Mbairik	Tindouf Camps
20.	Mohamed Wald Daddah	Tindouf Camps
21.	Sidi Mohamed Wald Ettoumi	Tindouf Camps
22.	Amman Wald El Kouri	Tindouf Camps
23.	Mohamed Cheikh	Tindouf Camps
24.	Mohamed Cheikh Wald Abdellah	Tindouf Camps
25.	Nadir El Moussaoui	Tindouf Camps
26.	El Hanafi Wald Allal	Tindouf Camps
27.	El Hadi Mohamed Wald Mohamed Salem	Tindouf Camps
28.	El Mahjoub Wald Abdellahi Wald Ahmed Meska	Tindouf Camps
29.	El Khalil Wald Hmayen	Tindouf Camps
30.	Sallamtou Wald El Bou	Tindouf Camps
31.	El Bourhimi Salama	Tindouf Camps
32.	Saad Wald Sid Ahmed El Kaouri	Tindouf Camps
33.	Mbarek Wald Bighiden	Tindouf Camps
34.	Souilam Sbayou	Tindouf Camps

**Non-exhaustive lists of the names of Sahrawis who were subjected to enforced disappearance, who later survived and returned to the Kingdom of Morocco.**

N°	First and last name	Observations
1.	Esaadi El Wali Wald Mbarek, aka "Mandela"	Born in 1954 in Laayoune, a former official in the Directorate of Culture in the Smara camp, he returned to Morocco on 04/03/1995.
2.	El Kharchi Lehbib Wald Ahmed Baba	Born in 1955, in Assa, a former member of the support service at the "Martyr Lahdad" base, returned to Morocco on 05/23/1994.
3.	El Kabch Mohamed Nafaa Wald Mbarek	Born in 1956 in Jdiriya, a former employee on the 12th of October School, he returned to Morocco on November 19, 1999. He died of complications from torture in the camps.
4.	Kher Ahmed Wald Mohamed Wald Mbarek, aka "Saroukh"	A former political mentor at the October 12 School, he returned to Morocco on 03/18/1995
5.	Bahi Mohamed Wald Ahmed Eddayf	Born in 1946 in Casablanca, journalist. He returned to Morocco on May 17, 1996.
6.	Bahiya Mohamed Salem Wald Ali	Born in 1949 in Jrayfia, former member of the army, former sheikh of identification in the Polisario camps, he returned to Morocco on 11/03/1995.
7.	Boussoula Cheikh Mohamed Wald Mohamed Fadel Wald Laaroussi	Born in 1950 in Laayoune, a former member of Military Security, in charge of coordination in the Third Military Region. He returned to Morocco on 06/04/1990.
8.	Bayda Moulay Ali Wald Mohamed Salem	Born in 1956 in Laayoune, former acting director of the administrative department of the Ministry of Transport and Equipment, Polisario, returned to Morocco on February 17, 1992.
9.	Mohamed Ahmed Wald El Mamoun	He was born in 1955 in Awsard. A former employee of the Ministry of Information, he returned to Morocco on September 30, 1992.
10.	Lamdagri Hassanna Wald Mohamed	Born in 1954 in Laayoune, a former military teacher on the 12th of October School. He returned to Morocco in 1992.
11.	Chouiar Wald Mohamed Mouloud Wald Ali Wald Said	Born in 1959, in Assa, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 05/21/1990.
12.	Abdellah Wald Zoubir Wald Sid Ahmed	Born in 1956 in Laayoune, a former official in the Professional Training Unit on the 12th of October School. He returned to Morocco on 07/22/1989.
13.	Mohamed Wald Abdessalam Wald Ahmed	Former warehouse keeper, returned to Morocco on 04/02/2000.
14.	Sibawih Mohamed Wald Mohamed Wald Bambi	Born in 1952 in Awsard, car mechanic. He returned to Morocco on October 10, 1991.
15.	Omar Wald Ihdih Wald Abdelhaye	Born in 1942 in Laayoune, a former driver at the 12th of October School, returned to Morocco on 05/02/1990.
16.	Tarouzi Ahmed Wald Ahmed Aicha	Born on 12/15/1958 in Laayoune, a former soldier and teacher. He returned to Morocco on 08/30/1991.
17.	Badahi Mohamed Wald Mohamed Salem, aka "Britania"	Born in 1959 in Laayoune, former official of the Culture Club in Dakhla Camp, returned to Morocco on February 13, 1995.
18.	Chanboura Mohamed Fadel Wald Sidi Amar	Born in 1962 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 09/12/1989.
19.	Mayara Moulay Abdallahi Wald Naama Wald Sidi Othman	Born in 1961 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 07/20/1991
20.	El Azzouzi Mohamed Khouna Wald Hammanna	Born in 1962, in Zoug, former soldier. He returned to Morocco on 07/20/1991.
21.	Bahia Hamma Wald Mohamed El Kaouri	Born in 1952 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 07/13/1992.
22.	Baida El Houcine Wald Mohamed Salem	Born in 1958 in Laayoune, former head of a unit in the Polisario Ministry of Economic Development. He returned to Morocco on 03/18/1995.
23.	Ahmed Mahmoud Wald Abdallahi Wald Ahmed Yaacoub	Born in 1957 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 02/17/1992.

24.	Belkhair El Houcine Wald Mohamed Wald Lahcen	Born in 1953 in Laayoune, a former official in the Supply Department of the Ministry of Culture. He returned to Morocco on November 17, 1992.
25.	Tawal Aamrou Wald Wald Sid Ahmed El Kaouri, aka "Tawalou"	Born in 1961 in Dakhla, former division chief in the 4th Military Region, returned to Morocco on 04/12/1991.
26.	Ahmed Fal Wald Mohamed Houidi	Born in 1960 in Dakhla, a former guard at the 9 June School, he returned to Morocco on 04/23/1992.
27.	Maoulainine Mohamed El Mustapha, aka "Mrabbih Rabbou"	Born in 1950 in Dakhla, former director of Radio Free Sahara in Algeria. He returned to Morocco on January 19, 1989.
28.	Saleck Wald Sidi Othmane Wald Ali Akmach	Born in 1954 in Dakhla, formerly in charge of supplying the first military sector, he returned to Morocco on 06/03/1988.
29.	Mohamed Salem Wald Khatri Wald Mohamed	Born in 1959 in Tafariti, former farmer, returned to Morocco on 06/03/1989.
30.	Laaroussi Sidi Mohamed Wald Hamed Laaroussi	Born in 1953 in Laayoune, former radio technician, returned to Morocco on 06/14/1990.
31.	Lehbib Wald Cherif Wald Kaziza	Born in 1956 in Hagounia, a former nurse, he returned to Morocco on 10/20/1990.
32.	Eddah Wald Aabaidi Ali Manna	Born in 1955 in Dakhla, a former Spanish teacher on the 9 June School, returned to Morocco on 04/08/1991.
33.	El Aadmi Saleh Wald Brahim	Born in 1961 in Guelmim, former political mentor in the Central Support Service of the Security Directorate. He returned to Morocco on 05/13/1991.
34.	Lahdad Ahmed Wald El Bachir	Born in 1962 in Tan Tan, former soldier. He returned to Morocco on 07/16/1991.
35.	Mohamed Said Wald Ajwad Wald Saleck	Born in 1968, in Bir Anzran, former secretary of the Bahara Center, returned to Morocco on 08/20/1991.
36.	Khatri Sidi Wald Bara	Born in 1948 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 08/20/1991.
37.	Ali Salem Wald Abidine Wald El Abd	Born in 1959 in Laayoune, a former member of military security, he returned to Morocco on November 18, 1991.
38.	Zemrani Rbiaa Mint Ahmed	Born in 1953 in Laayoune, former teacher in Dakhla camp, returned to Morocco on 01/01/1992.
39.	Bougarne El Hadrami Wald Brahim Wald Mohamed	Born in 1920 in Awsard, former gardener, returned to Morocco on 04/05/1992.
40.	El Bachir Wald Abdalla Wald Dkhil	Born in 1954 in Laayoune, a former representative of Morocco in Barcelona. He returned to Morocco on 08/27/1992.
41.	Abdessalam Wald Naama Wald Sidi Othmane	Born in 1966 in Dakhla, former teacher at 9 June School, returned to Morocco on 07/07/1992
42.	Omar El Hadrami	Born in 1949, in Assa, former director of military security, returned to Morocco on 08/08/1989.
43.	Essallami Ezzine Brahim Wald Ali Wald Sidi Bousfaiha	Born in Bir Anzaran, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 08/18/1991
44.	Labbat Wald Amninou Wald Hammadi	Born in 1966 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 06/23/1992.
45.	Laabdi Moulay Wald Aabda Wald Baba	Born in 1967 in Laayoune, a former driver, returned to Morocco on 12/23/1999.
46.	Ballali Noureddine Wald Bachri	Born in 1947 in Smara, a former representative of the Polisario in Syria. He returned to Morocco on 08/30/1989.
47.	Mohamed Takioullah Maelainine	Born in 1953 in Laayoune, former director of the civil police, returned to Morocco on September 10, 1992.
48.	Laabadila Wald Maoulainine Wald Essamlali	Born in 1959 in Dakhla, a former radio journalist, he returned to Morocco on 10/24/1991.
49.	Mohamed Lamine Wald Brahim Essalem	Born in 1947 in Dakhla, a former driver in the Protocol Department, returned to Morocco on 07/09/1989.

50.	Diddih Wald Mbairik Wald Brahim Essalem	Born in 1961 in Laayoune, a former hospital official, returned to Morocco on 06/29/1991.
51.	Mohamed Wald Khatari Wald Omar Oubella	Born in 1960 in Dakhla, a former soldier at the Ghazouani base. He returned to Morocco on February 26, 1992.
52.	Bouchalga Hamid Wald El Mokhtar	Born in 1970 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 06/06/1992.
53.	Ballahi Lakhliifa	Born in 1954 in Lagouira, former Director General of the Ministry of Information, returned to Morocco on September 25, 1991.
54.	Diddih Labaihi Wald Kharroub	Born in 1960 in Jdiriya, a former security officer in the Military Security Directorate, he returned to Morocco on February 3, 1992.
55.	El Mahjoub Wald Ali Salem	Born on 04/25/1965 in Smara, former director of the Inspection and Programming Department at the Ministry of Defense, returned to Morocco on 02/03/1992.
56.	Haddou Wald Nafaa Wald Eddaf	Born in 1956 in Smara, former security director at the 12th of October School, returned to Morocco on 02/03/1992.
57.	Brahim Wald Fdaili Wald Ayyad	Born in 1956 in Smara, former security director at the 12th of October School, returned to Morocco on 02/03/1992.
58.	Said Mohamed Wald Mohamed Salem Wald Baba, aka "Echarradi"	Born in 1958 in Dakhla, former acting director of the Postal Directorate in Dakhla camp. He returned to Morocco on 08/17/1992.
59.	Ezzawgay Sidi Belaid Wald Laaroussi Wald Lahcen	Born in 1967 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 12/01/1992.
60.	Souilem Lahbib Wald Mohamed	Born in 1970 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 01/21/1993.
61.	Mansour El Bachir Wald Hmayda Wald Mrayzig	Born in 1960 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 01/25/1993.
62.	El Bandir El Kaouri Wald Harmatollah	Born in 1953 in Tan-Tan, one of the founders of Polisario, he returned to Morocco in 1976.
63.	Mohamed Wald Ahmed Hammou Wald Ahmed Baba	Born in 1961 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on November 16, 1990.
64.	Abdallahi Wald Mohamed Ennajem Wald Abdallahi	Born in 1967 in Jrayifia, a former secretary at the Ministry of Defense Supply Center, he returned to Morocco on 01/28/1991.
65.	Balla Wald Ahmed Zine	Born in 1963 in Dakhla, former official in charge of support for the 8th Military Region. He returned to Morocco on 04/18/1991.
66.	Boutabaa Mohamed Iahdih	Born in 1970 in Laayoune, a former nurse, he returned to Morocco on 08/13/1991.
67.	Ahmed Wald Laaroussi Wald Lyaddassi	Born in 1952 in Laayoune, electrician, he returned to Morocco on September 2, 1991.
68.	Ansari Abdelaziz Wald El Bachir	Born in 1972 in Tarfaya, a former secretary at the June 9th School. He returned to Morocco on 12/24/1991.
69.	Ezzoubair Hammoud Wald El Bachir Wald Mohamed Salem	Born in 1954 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 12/24/1991.
70.	Maelainine Mohamed Brahim Wald Cheikh Talbouya	Born in 1958 in Laayoune, a former official in the Information Department of the Ministry of the Interior and the Support Service in the Communities Department. He returned to Morocco on 01/07/1992.
71.	Bougharioune Mohamed Wald El Ghali	Born in 1970 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 01/12/1992.
72.	Brahim Wald Saleh Wald Mohamed Saleh	Born in 1962 in Dakhla, a translator and former military nurse. He returned to Morocco on January 17, 1992.
73.	Moulay Wald El Bachir Wald Nafaa	Born in 1956 in Hawza, former soldier and driver at the Hanafi base. He returned to Morocco on May 25, 1992.
74.	Hamza Wald Mohamed Salem	Born on 12/31/1966 in Dakhla, a former soldier. He returned to Morocco on 07/13/1992.
75.	Mohamed Salem Wald Lemrabet Wald Abbah	Born on 05/21/1971 in Laayoune, a former soldier, returned to Morocco on 10/20/1992.

76.	Mbairi Mbarek Wald Abdallahi Wald Mohamed Boussayf	Born in 1956 in Tichla, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 07/22/1989.
77.	El Kannan Mohamed Salem Wald Abbas, aka "Lakhal"	Born in 1960 in Laayoune, a former member of the Studies and Research Department of the Ministry of Defense, he returned to Morocco on 12/30/1991.
78.	Sidi Wald Aabaid Wald El Mahfoud	Born in 1972 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on November 12, 1992.
79.	Mohamed Baricalla Wald Omar Wald Eddaya	Born in 1964 in Lagouira, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 02/26/1992.
80.	Eddaya Hammouda Wald Mohamed Abdallahi	He was born in 1971 in Hagounia. A former secretary in the Military Health Directorate, he returned to Morocco on 04/27/1992.
81.	Bayyat Wald. Ahmed Baba Wald Ezzaygham	Born in 1958 in Dakhla, former deputy representative of Polisario in Belgium. He returned to Morocco on 06/22/1992.
82.	Eddayh Wald Mbayrik Wald Lahraytani	Born in 1956 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 07/19/1992.
83.	El Moussaoui Ahmed Wald Mohamed Wald Sidi Ali	Born in 1971 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on September 21, 1991.
84.	Amhamed Wald Abdallahi Wald Ahmed, aka "Hammad"	Born in 1955 in Dakhla, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 06/26/1992.
85.	Daadi El Mahfoud Wald Ahmed Lakhal, aka "Aaouita"	Born on 12/16/1963 in Agadir, a former chef, he returned to Morocco on 10/12/1992.
86.	Essouiyah Iahdih Wald Essaleck Wald Ahmed Salem Wald Allal	Born in 1968 in Laayoune, former soldier, returned to Morocco on 06/06/1992.
87.	El Aanzoug Ennajem Wald Abdellah Wald Mohamed Lamine	Born in 1965 in Marrakesh, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 09/27/1992.
88.	Kharbouch Abderrahime Wald El Bachir	Born in 1966 in Laayoune, a former soldier, he returned to Morocco on 10/15/1991.