

**NGOs Geneva Support Group for the Protection and Promotion
of Human Rights in Western Sahara
(NGOs-GSGPPHRWS)**

www.genevaforwesternsahara.org

Open Letter to the Members of the UN Security Council

Geneva / Bir Lehlu, 9th October 2020

The NGOs Geneva Support Group for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights in Western Sahara (250 member-organisations) took note of the Secretary General's Report on the "Situation concerning Western Sahara" (S/2020/938).

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS deems necessary to recall some fundamental principles of international law and decisions taken by different organs of the United Nations and the African Union and to call the attention of the Security Council's members on its concerns about the UN failures in dealing with the situation in Western Sahara.

The international legal status of Western Sahara

On 11 December 1963, in adopting resolution 1956 (XVIII), the UN General Assembly (UNGA) integrated Spanish Sahara to the list of Non Self-Governing Territories (NSGT).

Since its inclusion in the list of the NSGT, Western Sahara is under the scrutiny of the UN Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in UNGA resolution 1514 (XV).

Since 26 February 1976, when Spain informed the UN Secretary General that as of that day it had terminated its presence in Spanish Sahara and relinquished its responsibility over the Territory, Western Sahara became, and still is today, the only NSGT that has not an internationally recognized Administering Power reporting to the UN General Assembly, in conformity with article 73 of the UN Charter.

Since November 1975, Western Sahara is also the only NSGT under illegal military occupation.

The international legal status of the Kingdom of Morocco in Western Sahara

On 16 October 1975, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) released its Advisory Opinion determining that the materials and information presented to the Court do not establish any tie of territorial sovereignty between the territory of Western Sahara and the Kingdom of Morocco.

On 6 November 1975, the Kingdom of Morocco invaded Western Sahara militarily and organized a transfer of thousands of Moroccan people into the Non-Self-Governing Territory. The same day, the UN Security Council adopted resolution 380, deploring the holding of the march and calling upon Morocco immediately to withdraw from the Territory of Western Sahara all the participants to the march.

The breach of four general principles of international law (non-annexation / non permanent or indefinite occupation / preservation of the interests of the people under occupation / administration of the occupied territory in good faith) leads to the conclusion that the occupation of Western Sahara by the Kingdom of Morocco is illegal.

In this context, the NGOs-GSGPPHRWS considers that the UN Security Council should call upon the Kingdom of Morocco to fully respect International Humanitarian Law, including the Fourth Geneva Convention.

The Kingdom of Morocco, while maintaining heavy military forces and financially supporting the transfer of an increasing number of Moroccan civil settlers, has illegally annexed the majority of Western Sahara and illegally organizes legislative election of representatives of / from Western Sahara to its national Parliament.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS highlights that the illegal annexation of the majority of the NSGT of Western Sahara by the Kingdom of Morocco leads to a systematic and serious violations of the Sahrawi's human rights, some of which are referred to in the Secretary-General's report.

It also undermines the independence of Moroccan courts in trials against Sahrawi human rights defenders. Indeed, judges are obliged to ignore the international legal status of the NSGT. Similarly, the independence of lawyers is threatened because they cannot raise the issue of the international legal status of the NSGT before the courts without being accused themselves to undermine the territorial integrity of the Kingdom.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS expresses its deep concern since the UN Security Council welcomes the role played by the Moroccan National Council on Human Rights Commissions operating in Dajla and El Aaiun, in so far the mandate of any National Human Rights Institution is limited to its national territory. The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS deems more appropriate for the UN Security Council to call upon the Kingdom of Morocco to let the Sahrawi National Commission of Human Rights freely operate in the Occupied Western Sahara.

The Principle of Bona fides in International Law

For many years, the UN Security Council is calling upon the parties to resume negotiations under the auspices of the Secretary-General without preconditions and in good faith.

Good faith is a central principle of public international law which has been included in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations adopted by the UN General Assembly in October 1970 (resolution 2625 – XXV).

Although the Kingdom of Morocco accepted the Settlement Plan presented by the UN Secretary General in August 1988, as well as the Houston Agreements in September 1997 and the Peace Plan for Self-determination for the People of Western Sahara (Baker Plan) that the UN Security Council defined as the “optimum political solution” (S/RES/1495), it has spared no efforts in order to prevent the process from being finalized.

Furthermore, since the Kingdom of Morocco has joined the African Union in January 2017, it has spared no efforts to gain the suspension or the eviction of the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic from the Union, in contradiction with articles 3(b), 4(a), 4(b) and 4(f) of the African Union Constitutive Act.

The UN General Assembly position on Non Self-Governing Territories

On 24 October 1970, the UNGA adopted resolution 2625 (XXV) entitled “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations”. The Declaration includes the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples which states, *inter alia*, that “the territory of a colony or other Non-Self-Governing Territory has, under the Charter, a status separate and distinct from the territory of the State administering it; and such separate and distinct status under the Charter shall exist until the people of the colony or Non-Self-Governing Territory have exercised their right of self-determination in accordance with the Charter, and particularly its purposes and principles”.

The Declaration also states that “The establishment of a sovereign and independent State, the free association or integration with an independent State or the emergence into any other political status freely determined by a people constitute modes of implementing the right of self-determination by that people”.

In its annually adopted resolution on “Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples” (last one A/RES/74/113 of 27 Dec. 2019), the UNGA affirms its support for the aspirations of the peoples under colonial rule to exercise their right to self-determination, including independence.

Furthermore, the UNGA calls upon the administering Powers concerned to terminate military activities and eliminate military bases in the Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration. This applies undoubtedly to the Kingdom of Morocco, the only Occupying Power of a Non Self-Governing Territory.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS stresses that the illegal occupation of the NSGT of Western Sahara is based on the deployment of hundreds of thousands of soldiers tasked, in particular, with controlling the Berm and repressing any form of peaceful expression of the Sahrawi people's desire to enjoy their inalienable right to independence, as was the case in 2010 in Gdeim Izik.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS recalls that in its annually adopted by consensus resolution on the "Question of Western Sahara" (last one A/RES/74/97 of 13 Dec. 2019) the UNGA reaffirms the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence as well as the responsibility of the United Nations towards the people of Western Sahara.

Human rights violations

As mentioned above, the human rights' violations of the Sahrawi people by the Occupying Power are systematic and serious. Not to mention the persistent violations of International Humanitarian Law and the Fourth Geneva Convention, for which the Kingdom of Morocco should be held responsible.

Besides the violation of the civil and political rights, the NGOs-GSGPPHRWS calls the attention of the UN Security Council's members on the violation of the economic, social and cultural rights of the Sahrawi people living in the Occupied Territory, as well as those living in the refugees' camp for more than 40 years and their descendants.

The construction and maintenance of the Berm is the most concrete element of the Occupying Power's disruption of the traditional economic system of the Sahrawi people and their social structure, which may be considered as a cultural genocide.

The occupation of the majority of the NSGT of Western Sahara by the Kingdom of Morocco is closely related to the illegal exploitation of the territory's natural resources, which the Secretary-General's reports systematically conceal.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS notes that, while the Security Council strongly encourages enhancing cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), including through facilitating visits to the region, the Technical mission dispatched by the OHCHR in 2015 was not able to renew its visits due to the refusal of the Occupying Power, the Kingdom of Morocco.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS deeply regrets that despite its numerous appeals addressed to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights through written and oral statements, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights does not seem to be willing to send a technical mission east of the Berm and to the refugee camps, ignoring the repeated invitations made by the Polisario Front.

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS also deeply regrets that, although UNGA resolution "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations" (last one A/RES/74/95) urges those specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system that have not yet provided assistance to Non-Self-Governing Territories to do so as soon as possible (OP 8), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) does not seem to be willing to offer a Programme of technical cooperation and capacity building to the legal representative of the people of Western Sahara, the Polisario Front.

Furthermore, the NGOs-GSGPPHRWS deeply regrets that while the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) has been included since 2002 by the UN Secretary General in the list of executive heads of specialized agencies and other international organizations invited to submit the information requested for inclusion in the report referred to in OP 20 of UNGA resolution 74/95, OHCHR never submitted such a report.

Conclusion and recommendations

The NGOs-GSGPPHRWS notes resentfully that the UN system as a whole is failing in its mandate to protect the fundamental rights of the people of the Non Self-Governing Territory of Western Sahara enshrined in the UN Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions, which reinforce the position of those Powers working to weaken the multilateral system and international law.

Despite the very exceptional situation prevailing since 1975 in the NSGT of Western Sahara:

- the UN Secretary General tends to underestimate the systematic and serious violations of human rights, as well as the serious and persistent breaches of International Humanitarian Law occurring in the Occupied Territory of Western Sahara, including the illegal plundering of the Sahrawi natural resources, furthermore he does not seem to be concerned about appointing a new Personal Envoy;
- the Special Committee on Decolonization does not consider it necessary to request a field visit;
- the General Assembly, after having deplored the occupation of the territory (res. 34/37 and 35/19) it confines itself to the role of spectator and neither consider it useful to demand the application of its relevant resolutions in this matter, nor facilitates the participation of the legal representative of the people of Western Sahara to UN meetings, on the contrary it elected the Occupying Power as member of the Special Committee on Decolonization;
- the Human Rights Council, since its creation, distractedly forget to implement, in the case of Western Sahara, UNGA resolution on "Universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination" (A/RES/74/140), which requests it "to continue to give special attention to violations of human rights, especially the right to self-determination, resulting from foreign military intervention, aggression or occupation";

- the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights continues to ignore calls for strengthening the cooperation with the legal representative of the people of Western Sahara, the Polisario Front;
- the Security Council, after having deplored the holding of the invasion march and called upon Morocco to immediately withdraw from the Territory of Western Sahara all the participants in the march (res. 380), it appears to forget the terms of its resolution 690 and to endorse the illegal occupation and annexation of the Territory by the Kingdom of Morocco by putting on the same footing the victims and the offender, those affecting the application of international law.

In recalling the terms of the Settlement Plan presented by the UN Secretary-General in August 1988 and accepted in principle by the two parties to the conflict, as well as the terms of UN Security Council resolution 690 (29/04/1991) which established the UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara and recalling also the terms of UNGA resolution 74/97, the NGOs-GSGPPHRWS considers that the UN Security Council should decide on the following measures:

- call upon the Occupying Power, the Kingdom of Morocco, to give free access to the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Sahrawi human rights defenders detained in the Moroccan prisons and to transfer those detainees to Western Sahara;
- call upon the Occupying Power, the Kingdom of Morocco, to give free access to the Occupied Territory to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and to the Special procedures of the Human Rights Council upon their request;
- include a Human Rights Monitoring chapter in the MINURSO mandate;
- request the UN Office of the High-Commissioner for Human Rights to implement a specific programme of Technical cooperation and capacity building with the legal representative of the people of Western Sahara, the Polisario Front;
- declare illegal the presence of Consulates in the Occupied Territory of Western Sahara, as well as the recent annexation of the Western Sahara territorial waters and
- request the UN Secretary General to include in his annual report to the General Assembly an assessment of the economic activities in the Occupied Territory and to assume his personal responsibility in conducting the negotiations for the achievement of the MINURSO mandate.

In conformity with International Law, the UN Charter and the resolutions adopted by different organs of the UN in relation to Non Self-Governing Territories a just, lasting, and mutually acceptable political solution, which will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara has to lead to the holding of a referendum with a view to enabling the indigenous population of the Territory to exercise freely its right to self-determination: there are no possibilities, for such a referendum, to exclude the option of independence.

c.c.: H.E. Mr. Antonio Guterres – UN Secretary-General

H.E. Ms. Michelle Bachelet – UN High Commissioner for Human Rights

Acción Solidaria Aragonesa (ASA), African Law Foundation (AFRILAW), Agrupación Chilena de Ex Presos políticos, Amigos por un Sahara Libre, Arabako SEAD en Lagunen Elkarte - Asociación de Amigos y Amigas de la R.A.S.D. de Álava, ARCI Città Visibili, A.R.S.P.S. - Rio de Oro, Asociación Amal Centro Andalucía, Asociación Amal Nanclares, **Asociación Americana de Juristas (AAJ)**, Asociación Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui del Campo de Gibraltar (FANDAS), Asociación Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui de Toledo, Asociación de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui de Albacete, Asociación de Apoyo al Pueblo Saharaui de Jaén, Asociación ARDI HURRA, Asociación Asturiana de Solidaridad con el Pueblo Saharaui, Asociación Awlad Sahara Murcia, Asociación Baha Malaga, Asociación Banat Saguia y Wad Dahab, Asociación Canaria de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui (ACAPS), Asociación Chilena de Amistad con la República Árabe Saharaui Democrática, Asociación Colombiana de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui, Asociación de la Comunidad Saharaui en Argon (ACSA), Asociación Concordia Tenerife, Asociación Convsol Amurrio, Asociación Cultural Peruano Saharaui, Asociación de Discapacitados Saharaui, Asociación Doctora Beituha, Asociación Ecuatoriana de Amistad con el Pueblo Saharaui (AEAPS), Asociación Enour, **Asociación Española para el Derecho Internacional de los Derechos Humanos (AEDIDH)**, Asociación de Familiares de Presos y Desaparecidos Saharaui (AFAPREDESA), Asociación Hijas de Saguia y el Rio, Asociación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos, Asociación de Médicos Saharaui en España, Asociación Mexicana de Amistad con la República Árabe Saharaui A.C. (AMARAS), Asociación Navarra de Amigos y Amigas de la R.A.S.D. (ANARASD), Asociación Navarra de Amigos y Amigas del Sahara (ANAS), Asociación Panameña Solidaria con la Causa saharai (APASOCASA), Asociación Pro Derechos Humanos de España (APDHE), Asociación Profesional de Abogados Saharaui en España (APRASE), Asociación por la Protección de los Presos Saharaui en las Cárceles Marroquí, Asociación Riojana de Amigos de la R.A.S.D., Asociación Sahara Euskadi Vitoria, Asociación Sahara Gasteiz Vitoria, Asociación Sahara Ihsan, Asociación Saharaui contra la Tortura, Asociación Saharaui de Control de los Recursos naturales y la Protección del Medio Ambiente, Asociación Saharaui para la Protección de los Derechos Humanos y los Recursos naturales, Asociación Saharaui para la Protección y Difusión del Patrimonio cultural Saharaui, Asociación de Saharaui en Alicante, Asociación de Saharaui en Ávila, Asociación de Saharaui en Bal, Asociación de Saharaui en Fuerteventura, Asociación de Saharaui en Grenada, Asociación de Saharaui en Jerez de la Frontera, Asociación de Saharaui en Lebrija, Asociación de Saharaui en Tenerife, Asociación de Saharaui en Valdepeñas, Asociación Sidemu Mojtar Estepona, Asociación Tawasol Ludio, Asociación Um Draiga de Zaragoza, Asociación Venezolana de Solidaridad con el Sáhara (ASOVESSA), Asociación de Víctimas de Minas (ASAVIM), Asociación de Zamur Valencia, Associação Amigos e Solidaridade ao Povo Saharaui (ASAHARA), Association d'Amis del Poble Sahaui de les Iles Balears, Association des Amis de la RASD (France), Association de la Communauté Sahaoui en France, Association pour la Conservation de l'Environnement, Association Culture Sahara, Association culturelle Sahaoui en France, Association des Femmes Sahaouies en France, Association Française d'Amitié et de Solidarité avec les Peuples d'Afrique (AFASPA), Association of Humanitarian Lawyers, **Association Mauritanienne pour la Promotion du Droit, Association Mauritanienne pour la Transparence et le Développement – ATED**, Association for the Monitoring of Resources and for the Protection of the Environment in Western Sahara (AMRPENWS), **Association Nationale des Echanges entre Jeunes (ANEJ)**, Association pour un Référendum libre et régulier au Sahara occidental (ARSO), Association Sahara Matinba Bruxelles, Association Sahaoui des Victimes des Violations Graves des Droits de l'Homme Commises par l'Etat Marocain (ASVDH), Association des Sahaouis en Belgique, Association des Sahaouis de Bordeaux, Association des Sahaouis du Centre de la France, Association des Sahaouis de Les Mureaux, Association des Sahaouis de Mantes-la-Jolie, Association des Sahaouis de Montauban, Association des Sahaouis de Perigueux, Association de Solidarité avec le Peuple Sahaoui (ASPS), Association de la Vie Maghrébine pour la Solidarité et le Développement (AVMSD), Associazione bambini senza confini, Associazione Jaima Sahrawi per una soluzione giusta e non violenta nel Sahara Occ., Associazione Nazionale di Solidarietà con il Popolo Saharaui, Australia Western Sahara Association, Bentili Media Center, Bremer Informationszentrum für Menschenrechte und Entwicklung (biz), Bureau International pour le Respect des Droits Humains au Sahara occidental (BIRDHSO), Campaña Saharaui para la sensibilización sobre el peligro de Minas (SCBL), Cantabria por el Sáhara, Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Chile, Centro Brasileiro de Solidaridad con los Pueblos y Lucha por la Paz, CEBRAPAZ, Centro de Documentación en Derechos Humanos "Segundo Montes Mozo S.J." (CSMM), Centro Saharaui por la Salvaguardia de la Memoria, Colectivo Saharaui en Estepona, Colectivo Saharaui en Gipuzkoa, Colectivo Saharaui en Jaén, Colectivo Saharaui en Lanzarote, Comisión Ecueménica de Derechos Humanos de Ecuador (CEDHU), Comisión General Justicia y Paz, Comisión Media Independientes, Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos de la República Dominicana (CNDH-RD), Comisión Nacional Saharaui por los Derechos Humanos (CONASADH), Comitato "Selma2.0"-odv, Comité d'Action et de Réflexion pour l'Avenir du Sahara Occidental, Comité de Amistad con el pueblo Saharaui – Argentina, Comité de Apoyo por el Plano de Paz y la Protección de los Recursos Naturales en el Sáhara Occidental, Comité Belge de soutien au Peuple Sahaoui, Comité de Defensa del Derecho de Autodeterminación (CODAPSO), Comité de Familiares de los 15 Jóvenes Secuestrados, Comité de Familiares de Mártires y Desaparecidos, Comité de Familiares de los Presos Políticos Saharaui, Comité de Jumelage et d'Echange Internationaux / Gonfreville l'Orcher, Comité de Protección de los Defensores Saharaui – Freedom Sun, Comité de Protección de los Recursos Naturales, Comité Saharaui de Defensa de Derechos Humanos (Glaimim), Comité Saharaui de Defensa de Derechos Humanos (Smara), Comité Saharaui de Defensa de Derechos Humanos (Zag), Comité Saharaui por el Monitoreo de los Derechos Humanos (Assa), Comité de Solidaridad Oscar Romero, Comité Suisse de soutien au Peuple Sahaoui, Comité de Victimas de Agdaz y Magouna, Comunidad Saharaui en Aragón, Comunidad Saharaui en Asturias, Comunidad Saharaui en Balmaseda, Comunidad Saharaui en Cantabria, Comunidad Saharaui en Castilla y León, Comunidad Saharaui en Castilla la Mancha, Comunidad Saharaui en Catalunya, Comunidad Saharaui en Cordoba, Comunidad Saharaui en Jerez y Cadiz, Comunidad Saharaui en La Rioja, Comunidad Saharaui en Las Palmas, Comunidad Saharaui en Madrid, Comunidad Saharaui en Murcia,

Comunidad Saharaui en Navarra, Coordinadora Estatal de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sáhara (CEAS – Sáhara), Coordinadora de Gdeim Izik para un Movimiento Pacífico, Coordinadora de los Graduados Saharaui Desempleados, Coordinadora d'Organizacions No-Governmentals de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (CONGDIB), Coordinadora de las ONGs en Aaiún, Coordinadora Saharaui de Derechos Humanos de Tantan, Der Elefant e.V., Diaspora Saharaui en Bizkaia Disabi, Emmaus Åland, Emmaus Stockholm, Equipe Média, European Association of Lawyers for Democracy and World Human Rights (ELDH), Federació ACAPS de Catalunya, Federació d'Associacions de Solidaritat amb el Poble Sahrauí del País Valencià, Federación Andaluza de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sahara (FANDAS), Federación de Asociaciones de Amigos del Pueblo Saharaui de Extremadura (FEDESAEX), Federación de la Comunidad de Madrid de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sahara (FEMAS Sahara), Federación Deportistas Saharaui en España, Federación Estatal de Instituciones Solidarias con el Pueblo Saharaui (FEDISSAH), Fédération sportive des Sahraouis en France, Fondation Frantz Fanon, Forum Futuro de la Mujer Saharaui, Freiheit für die Westsahara e.V., Fundación Constituyente XXI, Fundación Mundubat, Fundación Sahara Libre-Venezuela, Fundación Sahara occidental, **Fundación Latinoamericana por los Derechos Humanos y el Desarrollo Social (Fundalatin)**, Giuristi Democratici, Global Aktion - People & Planet before profit, Groupe Non Violence Active (NOVA SAHARA OCCIDENTAL), Grupo por la renuncia de la Nacionalidad Marroquí, **Habitat International Coalition**, Housing and Land Rights Network, Human & Environment e.V., Ibsar Al Khair Association for the Disabled in Western Sahara, **Indian Council of South America (CISA)**, **International Association of Democratic Lawyers (IADL)**, **International Educational Development, Inc.**, **International Fellowship of Reconciliation (IFOR)**, **Liberation**, Liga de Abogacia Saharaui en España, Liga de Defensa de los Presos Políticos Saharaui, Liga de Estudiantes Saharaui en España, Liga de Medicos Saharaui en España, Liga de Mujeres Saharaui en España, Liga Nacional dos Direitos Humanos, Liga de Periodistas Saharaui en España, Liga Saharaui de defensa de Derechos Humanos y Protección de RW-Bojador, Ligue des Jeunes et des Etudiants Sahraouis en France, Ligue pour la Protection des Prisonniers Sahraouis dans les prisons marocaines (LPPS), **Mouvement contre le racisme et pour l'amitié entre les peuples (MRAP)**, National Television Team, Nigerian Movement for the Liberation of Western Sahara, Norwegian Support Committee for Western Sahara, Observatoire des Médias Sahraouis pour documenter les violations des droits de l'homme, Observatorio Aragonés para el Sáhara Occidental, Observatorio Asturiano de Derechos Humanos para el Sáhara Occidental (OAPSO), Observatorio Saharaui por el Niño y la Mujer, Observatorio Saharaui de Protección del Niño, Observatorio Saharaui de Recursos Naturales, 1514 Oltre il muro, Organización Contra la Tortura en Dakhla, Organización Saharaui por la Defensa de las libertades y la dignidad, Pallasos en Rebeldía y Festiclown, **Paz y Cooperación**, Plataforma de Organizaciones Chile Mejor Sin TLC, Por un Sahara Libre, Proyecto Audiovisual: La Saharaui Colombiana, **Right Livelihood Foundation**, Saharaui Unterstützungsverein Wien, Saharawi Advocacy Campaign, Saharawi Association for Persons with Disabilities in Western Sahara, Saharawi Association in the USA (SAUSA), Saharawi Campaign against the Plunder (SCAP), Saharawi Center for Media and Communication, Saharawi Media Team, Saharawi Voice, Sahrawis förening i Sverige, Sandblast Arts, Schweizerische Unterstützungs-komitee für die Sahraouis, Sindicato Español Comisiones Obreas (CCOO), Solidariedade Galega col Pobo Saharaui (SOGAPS), Stichting Zelfbeschikking West-Sahara, Tayuch Amurio, The Icelandic Western Sahara Association, The Norwegian organization for justice and development, The Swedish Western Sahara Committee, TIRIS - Associazione di Solidarietà con il Popolo Saharawi, Unión de Asociaciones Solidarias con el Sáhara de Castilla y León, Union des Ingénieurs Sahraouis, Unión de Juristas Saharaui (UJS), Unión Nacional de Abogados Saharaui, Unión Nacional de Estudiantes de Saguia El Hamra y Rio de Oro (UESARIO), Unión Nacional de la Juventud de Saguia El Hamra y Rio de Oro (UJSARIO), Unión Nacional de Mujeres Saharaui (UNMS), Unión Nacional de Trabajadores de Saguia El Hamra y Rio de Oro (UGTSARIO), Unión de Periodistas y Escritores Saharaui (UPES), US Western Sahara Foundation, VZW de Vereniging van de Sahrawi Gemeenschap in Belgie, Werken Rojo - Medio de comunicación digital, Western Sahara Resource Watch España (WSRW España), Western Sahara Times, **World Barua Organization (WBO)**, **World Peace Council**.

Organisations enjoying ECOSOC status