



**NEWSLETTER
JANUARY
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WORKING FOR JUSTICE FOR THE SAHARAWI PEOPLE

Western Sahara Campaign UK www.wsahara.org.uk email: coordinator@wsahara.org.uk

From the Chair

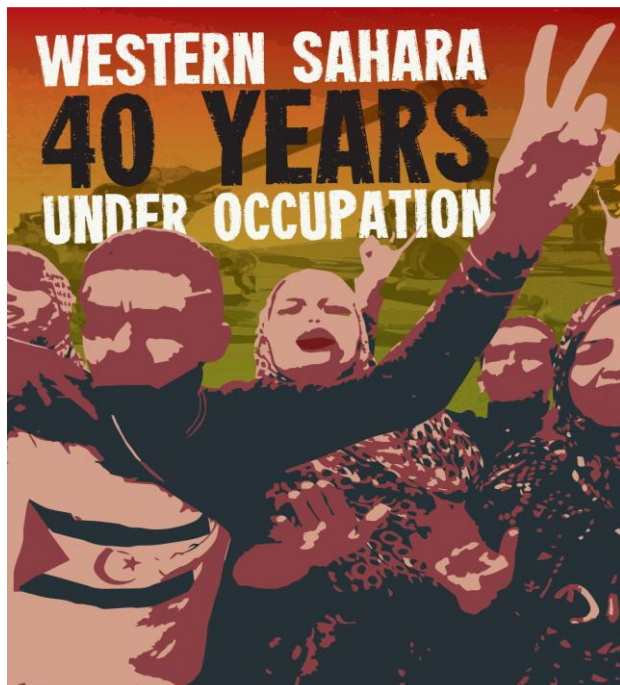
As we went to press a rare thing happened for the Saharawi – some good news! The Court of Justice of the European Union declared that it was unlawful for European Union trade agreements to operate in the Moroccan held part of Western Sahara. WSC UK has also won the right to take a case about UK trade in goods from Western Sahara to the same court next year – we are now confident of victory. If you donated to our appeal I would like to thank you (and if you didn't – there is still time!).

Another bit of good news in 2015 was the election of Jeremy Corbyn as leader of the Labour Party. Jeremy has been a staunch defender of the Saharawi right to self-determination since the early 1980s and was Chair of the All Party Parliamentary Group on Western Sahara. He has often been a guest of the POLISARIO Front in the camps and was part of the first MPs delegation to the occupied territories last year. We plan to take this opportunity to make the Labour Party's position on the Western Sahara unequivocally clear.

Last autumn we had to mark the 40th anniversary of the invasion of Western Sahara by picketing the Moroccan embassy. Our partners Sandblast ran a whole programme of events – and I hope to see you at their benefit concert on February 6th in London. Sadly there were torrential rains in the refugee camps and violent repression of demonstrations in the Occupied Territories. Unfortunately "Life (as an independent nation) did not begin at 40".

So we are re-girding our loins to push the members of the United Nations Security Council to do the right thing this spring. And we need your help – you will find some leaflets enclosed. They were produced by War on Want and show the breadth of support for the Saharawi cause in the trades union movement. Please use them to sign up your friends and colleagues – the Saharawi need all the support they can get to make the international community fulfil its legal duty.

Thank you.



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Law and Justice in Action: The end of European Free Trade with Morocco in occupied Western Sahara

The Saharawi people of Western Sahara have much going for them in law. Formally, at least. The practice and commitments of states to ensure the self-determination of colonized peoples have long been settled. The international court cases which underscore the right to self-determination, such as that in 1995 for the people of East Timor (now Timor-Leste), are well known. And the law is clear about the development and export of natural resources from an occupied Western Sahara. Regular readers of these pages know that, for Morocco as an occupying power to sell resources such as phosphate rock and fish, it is the Saharawi people who must both consent and benefit from that, as sovereigns to the resources of their land and sea. Another body of law also applies given that much of Western Sahara is under armed occupation; international humanitarian law. Here, any taking of resources beyond that to meet the population's basic needs is a criminal act.

For all this, the plunder of Western Sahara's resources has continued since the territory was invaded 1975 and later partitioned. All the law in the world has proven impossible to bring to bear and it is this which routinely allows the western (Global North) corporations which profit from trade in the territory's resources to claim legality for what they do – on the basis that no court has found their acts to be wrong.

On December 10, this changed. The Court of Justice of the European Union – until recently the European Court of Justice – concluded in a case pursued by the Saharawi national liberation movement, the Polisario Front, that it was unlawful for a European Union trade agreement to operate in the Moroccan held part of Western Sahara. The result of the case was a stunning reversal for a EU Council and Commission which have put high hopes on a deepening relationship with Morocco. For Morocco, the decision of the Court is a diplomatic blow and a precedent in law that further undermines its claim to the territory. The December 10 judgment ranks with the only other international legal decision about Western Sahara, the 1975 advisory opinion, in which the International Court of Justice concluded – after exhaustive evidence has been received – that Morocco did not have “any” legal tie or basis to claim what was then the colony of Spanish Sahara.

The December 10 judgment is both a landmark and one which offers useful lessons to those concerned with the Saharawi people. Activism by individuals



and the work of independent non-government and solidarity organizations such as WSC UK and Western Sahara Resource Watch (to name but two) can be highly effective. It was no accident that the Court of Justice determined the problem of the taking of Western Sahara's resources to be widely known and protested by many. This went directly to the Court's conclusion that EU institutions had a continuing duty to understand and inquire how free trade with Morocco might undermine the Saharawi people's fundamental rights. The need to challenge the ongoing EU-Morocco *Fisheries Partnership Agreement*, given its similarities to free trade agreements, is a second lesson.

The Court's judgment is, for the moment, available only in French. It makes for worthwhile reading all the same. The Polisario Front brought the case in the last weeks of 2012, after the EU Parliament and Council had decided to expand (or liberalize) free trade with Morocco under a so-called association agreement first created in 2000. (The EU and Morocco continue to discuss a successor treaty, known as a Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement.) As with fish, so it was with free trade, and the 2012 arrangements also side-stepped the status of Western Sahara. Because countries are obliged under international law to refrain from recognizing Morocco's claim to Western Sahara pending the Saharawi peoples' self-determination, virtually all treaties Morocco pursues – such as a modest one allowing Japanese longline boats to fish for tuna in 2014 and 2015 – make no reference to Western Sahara and its territorial space.

In the context of all Western Sahara's resources exported under occupation, those within a free trade agreement for import to Europe ought not to be important. Phosphate rock (which in 2015 will see about 30 ships totalling about \$170 million USD) and the fishery (under agreements with the EU, Russia and Japan, at perhaps \$60 million USD in 2015) are the big ticket items. Agricultural products, for the most part from large greenhouse complexes around Dakhla on the mid-coast of the territory, are a fraction of such sums. And vegetables are hardly a non-renewable resource. There should be little objection to them.

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The Court of Justice was alive to such matters. It accepted that the Polisario Front could bring a civil case in the name of the Saharawi people, pointing to the organization's long and singular engagement by the United Nations and its representative nature. Observers of the case had thought there were risks in the Polisario Front being accepted as having a legal character or personality. This fortunate result of the is not one that would ..." This can better read as follows: "Observers thought there might be a risk that the Polisario Front would not be accepted as having the legal character or "personality" needed to pursue the case. This would certainly be the case in more restrictive common law countries such as England and Wales (Cymru), or Canada (which sees large amounts of phosphate imported).

With the case open to be considered on its merits, the Court rejected most of the nuanced arguments presented by the Polisario Front. It found that EU institutions have a wide "margin of appreciation" (*i.e.* discretion) to enter into international treaties and trade agreements, and that the effect of such agreements on peoples in "disputed" territories should not quickly be second-guessed by the Court. Along the way, the Court made important factual findings that will be useful, including the fact of Western Sahara being "occupied", a term with particular implications.

At the heart of the decision – the Court deciding to annul the 2012 free trade arrangement insofar as it extends to an occupied Western Sahara – was human rights. (We should appreciate the symbolism of the judgment being published on December 10 – International Human Rights Day.) The Court reasoned that when the EU Council decided on an agreement that it knew would include products from Western Sahara "the Council must examine carefully and impartially all the relevant elements to ensure that the products for export activities are not ... at the expense of the population of the territory in question or imply violations of [the population's] fundamental rights ...".

The Court explained that "if the EU allows exports to [its] member states of products originating in [a] country that were manufactured or produced under conditions that violate the fundamental rights of the population of the territory from which they come, it risks encouraging such violations or a profiting from them ... This consideration is particularly important in the case of a territory, such as the Western Sahara, which is administered in fact, by a third country, in this case the Kingdom of Morocco, while

not being included within internationally recognized borders of that third state." (Translation by the author. See paragraphs 223-232 of the judgment, available at the Court's website: <http://curia.europa.eu>)

The work of non-governmental organizations to expose the problems which result from the taking of natural resources in Western Sahara was noted, the Court remarking that "it appears the evidence alleged in this case by the Polisario Front is generally known and notably brought to the attention of the United Nations. The facts could not be ignored by the EU Council and deserved to be considered for how they resembled the facts of this case." (Author's translation, see paragraph 245 of the judgment.)

The courage of the Polisario Front to bring the case, a further act of peaceful calling attention to the plight of the Saharawi people, must be applauded. A compelling building-block has been added to the law, one with evident implications for the recent United Kingdom case about the labelling of goods from the territory, and with obvious implications for the European Union fisheries treaty with Morocco. The law is not all of the solution to the "question" (as the United Nations puts it) of Western Sahara, but the Court's judgment points again to how justice can be achieved for the Saharawi people.

Jeffrey Smith



Richard Cole www.theplebsite.com

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A Landmark Step: UK High Court rules in Western Sahara's Favour

In October WSC won its case in the high Court calling for the UK's position on imports from Western Sahara as being from Morocco to be referred to the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU).

WSC issued proceedings against DEFRA and HMRC arguing that the UK was unlawfully allowing products, originating from or processed in Western Sahara, to be imported into the UK under a trade agreement with Morocco.

In letters sent to both DEFRA and HMRC, lawyers from Leigh Day say that Moroccan sovereignty does not extend to the territory of Western Sahara or to the adjacent territorial sea. Therefore goods and products produced in West Sahara should not be treated as originating in Morocco for the purposes of preferential tariffs or any other benefits conferred by the Association Agreement. British companies should also not exploit the natural resources of an occupied territory under an agreement to which the occupied peoples were not party. To do so would undermine the right to self-determination of the Saharawi people and recognise as lawful a situation which is unlawful under international law.

In referring the case on the questionable legality of UK imports from Western Saharan products to the CJEU, the Judge stated that "there is an arguable case of a manifest error by the [European] Commission in understanding and applying international law relevant to these agreements."

The Hon Mr Justice Blake drew attention to 'allegations of serious human rights abuses by the Moroccan authorities against the indigenous members of the Saharan population'. He also noted, 'reports of discrimination in the field of business and employment and political expression against indigenous Saharans in favour of Moroccan nationals who have moved into the territory since 1975'.

Two EU Member States have a strong position on the subject of Western Sahara imports. The Dutch government has stated that products from Western Sahara cannot enter the EU market labeled as from Morocco, a position which is shared by the Swedish government. Similarly, the EFTA countries do not interpret their Free Trade Agreement with Morocco to apply to Western Sahara. The USA explicitly excludes Western Sahara from its free trade cooperation with Morocco.

Morocco Responds

Morocco responded to the CJEU ruling with veiled threats. This follows a pattern of bullying seen most recently in its blocking Ikea opening in response to Sweden's moving to recognise the Saharawi Republic

Communiqué: Morocco expresses its astonishment at the EU Court judgement on EU-Morocco agricultural agreement
Rabat 12.11.2015

"The Kingdom of Morocco has come to know about the European Union court judgment on the action brought against the agreement between Morocco and the European Union on reciprocal liberalization measures in agricultural products, processed agricultural products and fishery products, adopted on March 8th, 2012.

"The Kingdom of Morocco legitimately questions the relevance of maintaining the contractual structure that both parties have managed to build up over many years, in the political, economic human and security fields, in a spirit of partnership and respect for internationally recognized values.

"Morocco expects that the European Union takes the appropriate internal measures to find a final solution to this procedure, being its exclusive responsibility, within the framework of respect.

"Morocco will follow vigilantly the course of a judicial incident having a strong political connotation and will take, if necessary, the appropriate action."

Re-Colonisation of Western Sahara

On the 40th anniversary of Morocco's invasion of Western Sahara, the Moroccan king delivered a speech that leaves no doubt about his colonial intentions.



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In his speech in El Aaiun on 7 November, glorifying the Moroccan presence in the parts of Western Sahara that it has held under military occupation since November 1975, King Mohammed VI announced major projects for the further "development" of the "southern provinces" - coincidentally, all projects that allow for easier and less-costly exploitation of Western Sahara's natural resources.

The King mentioned energy projects, investment opportunities for Moroccans and foreigners, and improved transport infrastructure, including a rail line from Tangiers in the north of Morocco, all the way to Lagouira in the south of Western Sahara, which, interestingly, is not controlled by Morocco.

"As I pointed out last year in my address commemorating the anniversary of the Green March, the [Autonomy] Initiative [for the Southern Provinces] is the most Morocco can offer. . . . Those who are waiting for any other concession on Morocco's part are deceiving themselves. . .

"Just as we make no distinction between the northern and the southern parts of Morocco, we see no difference between tomatoes from Agadir and those from Dakhla, sardines from Larache and those from Boujdour, phosphates from Khouribga and those from Boucraa. . . .

Christopher Ross, PESG

Madam President, Distinguished Members of the [UN Security] Council,

I'm pleased to come before you today to report on developments since my last briefing.

The negotiating process meant to facilitate a solution to the conflict over Western Sahara remains stalemated.

After 40 years, the need for a solution is more urgent than ever, and the Secretary-General has paid increased attention to this issue. He considers that, if left unresolved, this situation may constitute a "time-bomb" whose effects could spiral well beyond any single actor's ability to control.

I have, as the Secretary-General requested, intensified my efforts . . .

To this end, I visited the region three times in September, October, and November. Unfortunately, these efforts have not borne any real fruit to date. The Polisario has confirmed that it is ready to resume face-to-face talks even in the absence of new ideas. Morocco remains unready to do so . . .

During my visit to Rabat in September, my interlocutors questioned the Secretary-General's assessment that rapid progress in the negotiations is needed to face the potential dangers that the region faces. In Morocco's view, the situation remains under control, and the focus should remain on an unhurried and "serene" negotiating process.

In this regard, Morocco set forth its own definition of the purpose of the process. As the Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry stated in September, the basis of the process must remain what he calls the "2004 understanding". According to this purported understanding, what the Council has intended in calling for a "political solution" is an agreement that does not bring the status of Western Sahara into question, inasmuch as "the Sahara is already Moroccan." The notion that the territory is already Moroccan and that all that is left to discuss are merely the details of Morocco's autonomy initiative was reiterated on my subsequent visits.

Will the UNSC Engage?

On December 8th Christopher Ross, Personal Envoy to the Secretary-General, briefed the Security Council on Western Sahara.

In his statement to the Council Ross was frank about the situation. His main message to the UNSC was two-fold: (1) the situation has reached a 'stalemate', a solution must be found sooner rather than later as the situation is a 'time bomb', and that the 'ball' is in the hands of the UNSC to determine an early ending to the conflict; (2) the only way to move the process forward is for the parties to enter into direct talks without preconditions. This was a challenge because whilst the Frente POLISARIO is flexible and open to negotiations, Morocco will only enter into negotiations based on the autonomy proposal. He said that the Council should engage Morocco to find any other approach besides autonomy.

Whilst, the UNSC could not agree on a common message to put to the press, the UNSC seemed ready to move forward to call for a resumption of negotiations between the parties, if not for two delegations, France and Jordan who blocked the consensus. There seemed to be a growing momentum in the UNSC to do something about the issue. Member states that have been quiet on the issue are now speaking up, including permanent members, Russia and China.

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Africa Is Not Yet Free

As African Heads of State gathered in Sandton 52 years after the formation of the OAU Africa is still far from being freed from the yoke of foreign colonialism, neo-colonialism and exploitation, made even worse by the involvement and complicity in many cases of African collaborators acting on behalf of their old colonial masters.

One of the most striking cases is the persistence of the colonial occupation of Western Sahara (officially known as the Saharawi Republic), a full-fledged AFRICA member State of the former OAU since 1982 and a Founding member of the African Union. This time the face of colonialism is no more the old European colonialism of Spain, but one maintained against all odds by a fellow African government, the Kingdom of Morocco.

Many will be shocked to realise that a fellow African nation is still fighting for freedom and full independence and that the people of Western Sahara are still suffering under brutal military occupation by another African country with all that it entails: mass human rights violations, oppression of all forms of peaceful political struggle for independence; activists suffer from disappearances, imprisonment, torture, harassment and assassination. Still, the perpetrators of these crimes are enjoying impunity, because they enjoy the protection of Western powers such as France. Morocco has in fact enjoyed unreserved support and protection from Paris since the beginning of its Western Sahara colonial adventure in October 1975. Without this external support it would not have succeeded in sustaining this illegal and brutal invasion and occupation. France even participated in the military confrontation between the Moroccan forces of occupation and the Saharawi liberation movement, POLISARIO Front, in 1976.

The Janus-faced French government, whilst pretending to champion human rights worldwide with their famous slogan *Liberté, égalité, fraternité* is, through the protection it is giving Rabat in the UN Security Council, tacitly supporting the Moroccan human rights violations in Western Sahara. France also shamefully opposes the wide international call to mandate the UN Mission in Western Sahara to monitor and report on human rights in that territory. It has repeatedly used its influence in the UN to protect its dauphin, Morocco, enabling it to ignore more than 67 Security Council resolutions and 52 UN General Assembly Resolutions, in addition to many AU and other regional organisations' resolutions calling for the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and freedom.

But Africa, or at least a great part of free and proud Africans, has always expressed support to their brother and sister freedom fighters in Western Sahara. A few prominent names must be mentioned here: Oliver Tambo, Nelson Mandela and Desmond Tutu. Western Sahara is still colonised because it is rich in natural resources that are exploited by some countries and governments in complicity with Morocco. And the list of the guilty plunderers of this African country is huge. It comprises the European Union, in addition to multinational companies from the five continents and even African countries.

The only losers here are Africans. Their wealth is plundered in this North African territory as it is still plundered in other zones usually by the same suspects, with complete impunity of course. Even in the African Union, which has recently adopted a stronger position in favour of the full independence of the territory, there are still a few countries who try every now and then to create divisions, speaking against freedom and full liberation for this colonised African nation, and in favour of the brutal and violent occupation of the last colony in Africa. They openly oppose all the principles and goals set forth by the founding fathers of the OAU and visionaries of Pan Africanism.

But progressive Africa has spoken since the eighties in favour of the Saharawi struggle when African leaders admitted the Saharawi Republic as a member of the Pan African organisation, while Morocco withdrew from it. Morocco is in fact the only African country that is at present not a member of the AU, and it should stay that way until it finally agrees to set the Saharawis free from its colonisation. In fact, the African Union Peace and Security Council's 496th meeting, held in Addis Ababa on 27 March 2015:

- (i) Appealed for an enhanced and coordinated international action towards the early organization of a referendum for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara, in compliance with relevant OAU/AU decisions and UN resolutions; and
- (ii) Urged the UN Security Council to take all necessary decisions to ensure progress in the search for a solution to the conflict in Western Sahara, acknowledging its critical role and primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

Let us reiterate that Africa cannot be said to have entered a post-colonial phase as long as Western Sahara remains a colony. The Saharawi Republic will not be free until, through its own sovereignty, it controls its own resources and destiny.

Malainin Lakhail

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Setting the Record Straight – Recent Demonstrations in Occupied Western Sahara



Following widespread reports on social media regarding large scale demonstrations against MINURSO in the Occupied Territories of Western Sahara, Adala UK reported on the actual situation on the ground.

The demonstrators were Moroccan settlers, not Saharawi. "Moroccan plain clothes police officers and settlers walked towards MINURSO asking them to leave. And what angers us most as Saharawi is that they are claiming that MINURSO leave in our name, even though they were all Moroccan" reported one Adala member. The protests caused disruption to public transport in many areas of the city for several hours. Thousands of Moroccan settlers were marching in the streets chanting racist slogans against the Saharawi and promising revenge against the Saharawi population. According to reports many Saharawi were assaulted by Moroccans during the demonstrations.

Demonstrators split up into groups and headed for areas where Saharawi live shouting for the departure of the UN Mission. Chants included "Death to the Saharawi enemies – the King has his kingdom!" and "death of the Polisario Saharawi" as well as "The King is in Rabat and the Saharawi are under his shoes". One Adala member reported that they heard Moroccan settlers saying: "We are not going to permit the Saharawi who are in favour of independence to live here in the Sahara. They have many places they can go. They can go to the Tindouf refugee camps".

This is indicative of an escalation in the involvement of Moroccan settlers in the Moroccan government's occupation of Western Sahara. Many settlers have been armed by the Moroccan military.

The Moroccan government has incentivised Moroccans to settle in Western Sahara. Settlers are given support to buy houses, or have been allowed to occupy Saharawi properties that were abandoned in 1975 when their owners fled from the bombs being dropped by the Moroccan army.

Time to Respect Human Rights

On December 8th in El Aaiún members of Adala UK observed peaceful demonstrators being attacked and abused by uniformed and plain clothes security service personnel. They were hit with batons and sticks and punched. Several victims, including some women, were injured as a result, with wounds to their head and face.

In November the Moroccan Governor of the Sahara Region, whilst celebrating the 40th Anniversary of the occupation of Western Sahara, promised 1200 jobs for native Saharawi at the Fusbokraa factory (where phosphates plundered from the Western Sahara are dried and sold by Morocco). However, last week, the factory announced the conditions of these jobs on their website. These conditions included having studied degrees which Saharawi students are prohibited by Morocco from studying at university. The Saharawi hoping to apply were understandably angry at the situation and came out en mass to demonstrate. The repression of their peaceful demonstrations represents a gross violation of the right to freedom of expression.

"Since the Governor made his announcement, Moroccans have been flocking to Western Sahara, changing the place of residence on their identity cards to an address in Western Sahara. On top of all the settlers who already live here this is just too much! The occupation is never going to give us the right to anything even though we are living in our own country" said one Saharawi graduate of international law. "The Moroccan government has had a policy of trying to change the demographic of Western Sahara since 1975 when they first occupied our land, with some 350,000 Moroccans – both civilians and military personnel. What we're seeing now is part of this policy: giving rights to Moroccan settlers before native Saharawi" said another Saharawi, a graduate in English Studies who was injured during the demonstration.

The indigenous Saharawi population has been driven from their lands due to the discriminatory policies of occupation and the economic interests of the Moroccan government since 1975. By depriving the Saharawi of resources and cultural traditions which are fundamental to their well-being and survival, the majority of Saharawi are unable to enjoy basic human rights including the right to employment, food, health, a home and cultural rights. They suffer from marginalisation and live in poverty.

Deluges Wash Away Homes and Hope



Non-stop torrential rains since Oct 17th have wreaked widespread devastation in the Saharawi refugee camps in SW Algeria.

"I'm just grateful for the safety of my children," Fatima Omar says as she stands, still in shock, outside of her now destroyed mud-brick house in Smara Refugee Camp in Algeria's Tindouf province. "The rain started early last week, it was just the usual light rain that we have from time to time," Omar told Middle East Eye. "But last Thursday evening it suddenly started to get harder, the house started leaking. By three in the morning I started to hear the loud sound of collapsing bricks."

Many houses in Smara no longer have four walls. Gaping holes where bricks have been washed away scar many of the buildings that were lucky enough to have remained standing in some form. Piles of soggy mud bricks and twisted corrugated metal show the remains of completely collapsed homes. Children play in the debris unaware of the reality their parents are now faced with, while those parents watch on, trying to figure out how to rebuild, and quickly, before winter closes in.

Despite the refugee situation of the Saharawi people being one of the most protracted in the world, there is very little solid infrastructure in place. When heavy rain hit Tindouf last week, 25,000 people were directly affected, while several hospitals, latrines, and schools have been destroyed or partially washed away.

"This is a reminder of how vulnerable our situation is," Omar says while explaining that she does not want to build a permanent home in the camp. "This land is not even ours." Fighting for the self-determination of Western Sahara, and being able to live in her homeland, remains her driving force.

"The future now is difficult to predict. But 40 years is more than enough for them [the international community] to pressure Morocco into respecting international law. We have waited too many years."

Running to Help

WSC volunteer, Beccy Allen, is preparing for a winter of running training as she embarks on a half marathon in the Saharawi Refugee Camps in Tindouf in February.

This will be Beccy's first trip to the Camps, after visiting the Western Sahara Occupied Territories in February 2012. It is also the first time she will take part in the Sahara Marathon. Beccy has been volunteering for the WSC for the last year as well as working with Adala UK since 2012.

Beccy describes her running training: "18 months ago I could hardly run for 60 seconds, let alone the two hours plus it will take me to run this half marathon - and in the desert of all places! But I had wanted to visit the camps and what better way to see them than when you know you are fundraising for projects there at the same time. So, 18 months ago I started training to do a 10k and have slowly been building up since. I'm not a natural runner by any stretch of the imagination and I'm not looking forward to the winter training but it's great that the money I will raise is going towards helping the Saharawis rebuild their lives following the devastating floods in October."

If people feel able to support Beccy's fundraising, they can donate here:

www.justgiving.com/beccy-allen

A poster for a benefit concert. The top half has a light orange background with the text "SANDBLAST BENEFIT CONCERT" in orange, "MUSIC + POETRY FOR THE SAHARAWI" in orange, "BOLIVAR HALL" in black, "London W1T 5DL" in black, and "7-9.30 pm, Sat, Feb 6, 2016" in black. The middle section shows a photograph of two young girls in a refugee camp; one is sitting on a barrel playing a guitar, and the other is standing next to her. The bottom section has a light orange background with the text "Sandblast is thrilled to invite you to join us for a fantastic medley of Blues, Afro-Latin & Andalusian vibes with leading London artists in aid of the Saharawi refugees (SW Algeria)." in black, "Tickets: £12 adv / £15 door" in orange, "info@sandblast-arts.org" in orange, and a large orange arrow pointing right with the text "BOOK NOW!" in white. At the bottom, there are logos for Sandblast, Arts Council England, and the Gobierno Bolivariano de Venezuela.

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