

URGENT ACTION

SAHRAWI PRISONER'S HEALTH IN DANGER

Sahrawi activist Mohamed Lamine Haddi is suffering from ill-health following his 69-day hunger strike in protest of his ill-treatment in Tiflet II prison- in Rabat, Morocco- and his solitary confinement for over three years. In July 2017, the activist was sentenced to 25 years in prison after the unfair 'Gdim Izik' mass trial, based on confessions extracted under torture. The authorities must immediately provide Mohamed Lamine Haddi with the necessary medical care, end his solitary confinement and conduct an independent investigation into his allegations of torture and prison conditions.

TAKE ACTION: WRITE AN APPEAL IN YOUR OWN WORDS OR USE THIS MODEL LETTER

Head of Government of the Kingdom of Morocco

Mr.Saad Eddine el Othmani

Palais Royal- Touarga

Rabat, Morocco

Fax: +212537771010

Twitter: @ChefGov_ma / @Elotmanisaad

Your Excellency,

*I am writing to express my grave concern about the prolonged solitary confinement and medical neglect of Sahrawi activist **Mohamed Lamine Haddi** in Tiflet II prison in Rabat, Morocco, as well as the solitary confinement of other Gdeim Izik prisoners in Tiflet II.*

On 13 January, Mohamed Lamine Haddi started a hunger strike to demand lawyer and family visits and an end to his solitary confinement. He was also protesting his transfer to another prison after he endured mistreatment, harassment from the prison authorities and medical neglect in Tiflet II prison. He told his family in a telephone call on 23 March that, after 69 days of hunger strike, prison guards force-fed him through a tube in his nose and administered three injections of unknown substances. Under international human rights law, force-feeding amounts to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. Mohamed Lamine Haddi also told his family by phone that no doctor has visited him during his hunger strike and that he is suffering partial paralysis in his left-side, trembling in his legs, the feeling of having a rock in his left hand, memory loss and severe pain in his stomach and kidneys.

Since 17 September 2017, the authorities have held Mohamed Lamine Haddi along with other Gdeim Izik prisoners in solitary confinement in Tiflet II prison, 1227km from their families in El-Ayoun, Western Sahara's largest city. Mohamed Lamine Haddi is confined alone in his cell for at least 23 hours per day, with no contact with other inmates. Family visits have been banned since March 2020, due to COVID restrictions. Even after the authorities announced the end of the ban on family visits for prisoners, his family was prevented from visiting him on at least two occasions on 1 and 3 March 2021.

In light of the above, I urge you to end the solitary confinement of Mohamed Lamine Haddi, grant his immediate access to adequate medical care and ensure that his detention conditions conform to international standards, including the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules). I also urge you to ensure that he has regular access to his family and lawyers, and in keeping with the Mandela Rules which provides in Rule 59 that prisoners shall be allocated, to the extent possible, to prisons close to their homes, to grant the transfer of Mohamed Lamine Haddi and the other Gdeim Izik prisoners to El-Ayoun to be closer to their families.

Yours sincerely,

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mohamed Lamine Haddi is a Sahrawi activist who participated in the 2010 *Gdeim Izik* camp protesting Sahrawis' social and economic conditions. In November 2010, he was arrested in the violent clashes following the dismantling of the camp. In 2013, he was sentenced to 25 years in prison on charges of participation in and aiding a "criminal organisation," and participation in violence against public forces which caused intended death under Articles 293, 129 and 267 of the Moroccan Penal Code. The military court which tried him and other Sahrawis did not investigate the defendants' claims that they had been forced to sign confessions under torture. A civilian court confirmed his sentence in 2017, using the statements that he said had been made under torture.

According to Mohamed Lamine Haddi's lawyer, during his first year in Tiflet II prison, he was only permitted to leave his cell for 15 minutes once per day, alone. Since then, he has been allowed out of his cell for maximum 1 hour per day, alone. During the winter, he is not allowed hot showers like other prisoners and on 14 December 2020, the prison director ordered all his private belongings be confiscated. Since being in Tiflet II, Mohamed Lamine Haddi has been banned from visits by his lawyer and family visits were banned in March 2020. The context of COVID-19 does not justify family visits being banned for such a prolonged period of time. On 16 January 2021, Mohamed Lamine Haddi's lawyer wrote to the King's prosecutor and the Director of Tiflet II prison asking for an investigation into his prison conditions. Neither replied. Before starting his hunger strike, Mohamed Lamine Haddi told his lawyer that he would rather die than be kept in the conditions of Tiflet II.

Mohamed Lamine Haddi started a hunger strike on 17 January 2021. His weekly 15-minute calls to his family were banned from 22 February 2021. His family issued a statement on 13 March 2021 declaring that his fate was unknown to them. Mohamed Lamine Haddi was allowed to call his mother for one and a half minutes on 23 March to tell her that the prison authorities force-fed him. His mother told Amnesty International that he sounded very weak and he could barely speak. He told her that he was suffering a partial paralysis on his left side. On 25 March, Mohamed Lamine Haddi was permitted to call his mother to tell her that he had been temporarily transferred to Kenitra prison to sit university exams. This transfer was made without any prior notification to Mohamed Lamine Haddi or his family. Mohamed Lamine Haddi told his family that he is still experiencing partial paralysis, as well as memory loss and pain in his left hand. Prison authorities continue to deny him access to a doctor. Authorities followed this same procedure with detained Sahrawi activist Abdeljalil Laaroussi in 2017. His lawyer told Amnesty International that, in order to hide his health status, authorities transferred Laaroussi to Bouzarkene prison to take university exams and forced him to be photographed.

Two other Gdeim Izik prisoners, **Sidi Abdallah Abbahah** and **Bachir Khadda**, are also held in solitary confinement in Tiflet II, 1227km from their families who all live in El-Ayoune. According to their lawyer, they are all victims of psychological torture, harassment and ill treatment. They are held in cells of around 5m² for at least 23 hours a day. Sidi Abdallah Abbahah told their lawyer that the prison guards and prison director frequently insult them and threaten them with torture, death and taking away their right to have showers. Since 2017 they have held several hunger-strikes against the prolonged isolation and ill-treatment.

Human rights international standards, such as the United Nations' Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, define solitary confinement as spending 22 hours or more per day without meaningful human contact. They provide that prolonged solitary confinement – over 15 consecutive days – is considered cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. Under the Moroccan Prison Law, solitary confinement is an exceptional measure imposed only as a security or protective measure for prisoners. Morocco's Penal Code also criminalizes torture.

Western Sahara is the subject of a territorial dispute between Morocco, which annexed the territory in 1975 and claims sovereignty over it, and the Polisario Front, which calls for an independent state in the territory. In recent years, access to Western Sahara has grown increasingly difficult for external monitors as the human rights situation has continued to deteriorate. The UN Security Council has ignored calls by Amnesty International and others to add a human rights component to the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO), which would allow for monitoring and reporting on human rights abuses.

PREFERRED LANGUAGE TO ADDRESS TARGET: Arabic, French, English

You can also write in your own language.

PLEASE TAKE ACTION AS SOON AS POSSIBLE UNTIL: 2 JUNE 2021

Please check with the Amnesty office in your country if you wish to send appeals after the deadline.

NAME AND PRONOUN: Mohamed Lamine Haddi (He/Him)

And copies to:

His Excellency Mr Abdesselam Aboudrar
Embassy of the Kingdom of Morocco
49 Queens Gate Gardens SW7 5NE
0207 581 5001-4,
Fax 0207 225 38 62
ambalondres@maec.gov.ma
www.morocanembassylondon.org.uk