

Is Western Sahara supplying half of Morocco's wind and solar energy?

Western Sahara Resource Watch, a Brussels-based NGO allied to the independence movement, estimates that by the end of the decade occupied Western Sahara could be supplying half of all Morocco's wind energy and a third of its solar energy, much of it headed for Europe.

How many reports has WSRW produced on occupied Western Sahara?

WSRW has produced four reports on the energy industry in occupied Western Sahara, two on renewables and two on oil and gas. Totally Wrong (2013b) focuses on the activities of the Total oil company in occupied Western Sahara.

Is natural resource exploitation a problem in Western Sahara?

As the issue of natural resource exploitation in Western Sahara has been conceptualised in very different ways and from the perspectives of a variety of disciplines, the authors have opted for a semi-systematic review of the work done encompassing academic, non-academic, and activist backgrounds.

Is the Sahara based on economic resources?

The idea of the economic viability of the SADR being based on its economic resources is also found in Shelley (2004) and echoed by MINURSO and UN Special Envoy to the Sahara, James Baker. Kingsbury (2015) establishes that Western Sahara is illegally and militarily occupied by Morocco.

How interdisciplinary is research on natural resource exploitation in Western Sahara?

The production of research on natural resource exploitation in Western Sahara is accelerating. Yet this field remains interdisciplinary, and the work is carried out by researchers from academic, non-academic, and activist backgrounds, with sometimes very different aims and envisaged audiences.

Which NGO reports & non-fiction books are about resource exploitation in Western Sahara?

In this section, we review NGO reports and non-fiction books concerned with resource exploitation in Western Sahara. Western Sahara Resource Watch (WSRW), an NGO registered in Belgium, has been the most prolific in terms of publications in this area.

More than eight years have passed since Siemens first issued a press release regarding a contract for construction of energy infrastructure in occupied Western Sahara. The company then described the territory as "Southern Morocco". Now, it has done that again. In a press release [or download] of early September, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy (SGRE) announced that ...

Western Sahara is very sunny and surprisingly windy - a natural renewable energy powerhouse. Morocco has exploited these resources by building three large wind ...

WESTERN SAHARA. Morocco claims the Western Sahara territory, with a population of approximately 383,000, according to recent UN estimates, and administers Moroccan law and regulations in the estimated 85 percent of the territory it controls; however, Morocco and the Polisario (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro), an ...

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Western Sahara is very sunny and surprisingly windy - a natural renewable energy powerhouse. Morocco has exploited these resources by building three large wind farms (five more are planned) and two solar farms (another is planned). But these developments have made Morocco partly dependent on Western Sahara for its energy supply.

in Occupied Western Sahara Joanna Allan, Hamza Lakhal and Mahmoud Lemaadel The multiple ecological crises provoked by human activities are linked to and exacerbate the other political, social and economic challenges currently faced by North Africa.¹ In Western Sahara, these challenges and crises are shaped by its continued condition as a colony.

Western Sahara consumes 1,701 barrels per day (B/d) of oil as of the year 2016.; Western Sahara ranks 197th in the world for oil consumption, accounting for about 0.002% of the world's total consumption of 97,103,871 barrels per day.; Western Sahara consumes 0.14 gallons of oil per capita every day (based on the 2016 population of 499,651 people), or 52 gallons per ...

This book turns to various cultures and communities across different time periods in Western Sahara to explore how wind imaginaries affect the development, management, and promotion of wind farms; the distribution of energy that wind farms produce; and, vitally, the type of politics mediated by all these elements combined.

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We focus on wind energy development in two illegally occupied territories, namely occupied Western Sahara (oWS) and the occupied Syrian Golan Heights (oSGH). We argue that wind energy projects in the two cases become a clear means to violate international law and the principle of self-determination.

A French delegation visiting Morocco with President Emmanuel Macron on Tuesday unveiled investment plans in the disputed Western Sahara as part of a broader suite of agreements and partnerships between the two countries.. Projects in Dakhla and the Guelmim-Oued Noun region are among the 10 billion euros (\$10.8 billion) worth of initiatives announced ...

Morocco on energy that is at least partially sourced in Western Sahara. This arguably creates a diplomatic incentive for other countries to support the occupation. Western Sahara is connected to Morocco's electricity grid via an interconnection in its capital, El Aaiun. A ...

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