

# Sahrawi arab democratic republic solar energy jobs

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This is a biased piece of writing. Morocco recovered its Sahara from Spanish occupiers. Historically, the Sahara has always been part and parcel of the Kingdom of Morocco. You seem to ignore that Morocco was an empire way before the U.S. came to existence and you deliberately eluded to mention that Algeria is behind this regional conflict, trying to gain a way on the Atlantic.

thank you for an article that eventually lets American know of the Moroccan occupation of WS. Moroccans are not as stupid as other people, who bomb their opponents' cities: they just plunder the wealth of the Occupied Territories and greenwash the whole thing, so that no-one seems to notice. Morocco has no right whatsoever on WS territories, they're not even the administering power. No wonder the Moroccan king gets along very well with the Israeli leaders.

The Moroccan army has come under attack in the Western Sahara, a disputed territory it occupies since 1975. They are involved in skirmishes against the armed wing of the Polisario Front, the land's national liberation organization.

Hostilities intensified by the end of 2023, after the visit of U.S. envoy Joshua Harris to the region. The Sahrawis believe that they are being left out of any solution to the conflict, and that the U.S. and Europe view Morocco's occupation as already consummated.

The Polisario Front would be attempting to bring attention to their plight by harassing Moroccan military units, short of launching an all-out war. This would also put at risk economic activity in the occupied territory, which is of relevance to Europe.

Small, mobile Sahrawi units have mostly been launching rockets across the frontline. Some attacks have concentrated on Moroccan military positions in Mahbes and Smara, towns in the so-called "useful triangle" in the North of the Western Sahara. Images presented by the Polisario Front include Soviet-era self-propelled artillery.

The name "useful triangle", given in Morocco, comes since the region is the most populated and concentrates the productive industries. The territory is wealthy in phosphates, iron, and fishing. Morocco is also developing a wind and solar power industry in the area.

The Moroccan military has also responded by attacking Sahrawis across the desert using drones. The Polisario Front claims that drones have killed four Mauritanian civilians and injured two more this year. They would be workers on their way to a mine.

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"In this part of the Sahara Desert, there aren't really borders, it's open land," says Gaici Nah, from the Sahrawi Mine Action Coordination Office, of the area between the Western Sahara, Mauritania, and Algeria.

"It is true that Sahrawi military units move in this area, but there are also civilians travelling or transporting goods. Moroccan drones have targeted Mauritians, Algerians, and other nationalities, as we are documenting extensively from our office. The latest took place on January 5th."

An escalation in the Western Sahara could have broad economic implications, especially if the "useful triangle" is targeted. Already, sabotage by the national liberation movement has disrupted phosphate and iron mining.

Furthermore, Morocco is working to build large renewables plants, mostly for wind and solar, to export the energy into Europe. Its electrical grid is connected to Spain under the Strait of Gibraltar, and thus to much of the European Union.

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