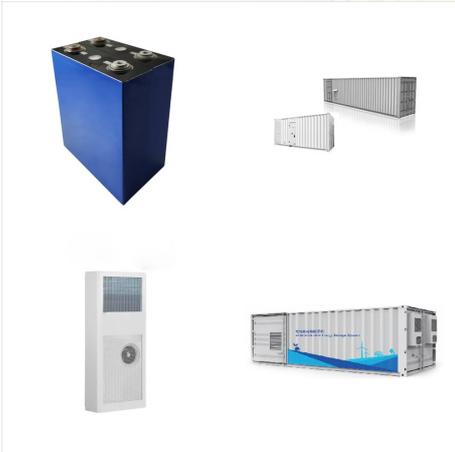




The first round of land allocations in Morocco's green hydrogen investment process may soon be completed and is likely to include substantial areas in the contested territory of Western Sahara. African Energy has identified projects requiring the installation of at least 72GW of wind and solar generation, and more are likely to follow.



The overarching role of electric vehicles, power\_to\_hydrogen, and pumped hydro storage technologies in maximizing renewable energy integration and power generation in Sub-Saharan Africa. J.



In Western and Central Africa, rising oil prices have increased the liabilities of electricity utilities, and countries are facing an acute power supply crisis that threatens economic growth and raises tariffs for consumers.

# WESTERN SAHARA AFRICA POWER STORAGE



Onshore wind turbines, solar PV, concentrated solar power (CSP), biomass power plants, and geothermal power plants are the specific technologies considered in this study. Section 2 gives an overview of the renewable energy potential and energy sectors in different sub-Saharan African countries.



The SADR-in-exile would now like to roll out small-scale wind and solar installations in the part of Western Sahara that it controls, in order to power the communal wells, pharmacies and



The energy storage technologies used in this study are battery storage, pumped hydro storage (PHS), adiabatic compressed air energy storage (A-CAES), thermal energy storage (TES) and power-to-gas (PtG) technology.

# WESTERN SAHARA AFRICA POWER STORAGE



(the largest thermal power plant in Sub Saharan Africa ex. South Africa), Afam, Eleme, Trans Amadi and Omoku Plants. SPG successfully acquired majority shareholding stakes in 2 of the Power Holding Company of Nigeria (PHCN) assets under the privatization initiative of the Nigerian Government, namely Egbin Power Plc and Ikeja Electric Plc (one of the largest power ???)



At the same time, Morocco - the occupying power of Western Sahara - is erecting its largest energy project on occupied land to date: another step forward in its comprehensive plan to build controversial infrastructure on the land it illegally holds.



The Western Sahara Conflict: Regional and International Dimensions - Volume 28 Issue 2 "Soviet Policy toward the Western Sahara Conflict", in Africa Today (Denver), 34, 3, 1987, pp. 17 ??? 32. Google Scholar See also Zartman, I. William, "Conflict in the Sahara: options for an outside power", in S.A.I.S. Review (School of Advanced

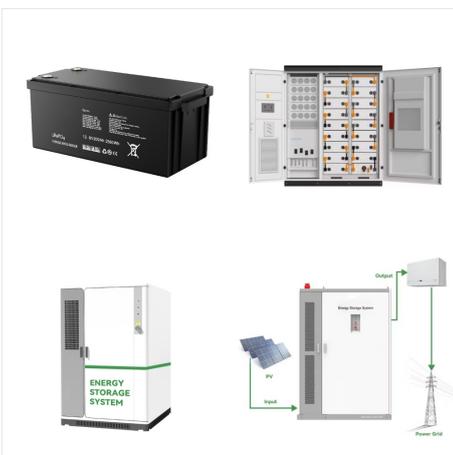
# WESTERN SAHARA AFRICA POWER STORAGE



The project aims to accelerate access to renewables in four countries located in West Africa ??? Chad, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Togo ??? with the installation of 106MW of solar PV power, battery



Morocco virtually annexed the northern two-thirds of Western Sahara (formerly Spanish Sahara) in 1976, and the rest of the territory in 1979, following Mauritania's withdrawal. A guerrilla war with the Polisario Front contesting Rabat's sovereignty ended in a 1991 UN-brokered cease-fire; a UN-organized referendum on final status has been repeatedly postponed.

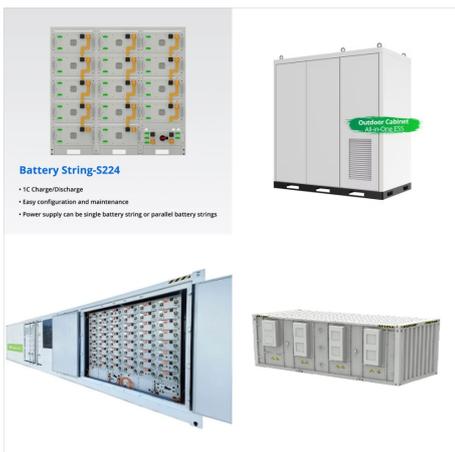


Green hydrogen (GH<sub>2</sub>) prospects in Africa are developing at breakneck speed. But the biggest questions remain unanswered. Yes, Africa has the resources but can these highly capital intensive projects be made ???

# WESTERN SAHARA AFRICA POWER STORAGE



The northern half of the territory ??? referred to as the "La?youne-Sakia El Hamra region" by the Moroccan government ??? will host nine projects on 371,675ha, with a financial injection of 228 billion Dirham (around \$23.1bn)," said Western Sahara Resource Watch. Image: Western Sahara as seen from the International Space Station 10 years



Much of Western Sahara remains under de-facto annexation by Morocco ??? a violation of international law. In 2010, Morocco arrested 65-year-old Sahrawi activist Sid"Ahmed Lemjaid, who has long advocated against Morocco's sale of phosphates from Western Sahara, after he visited a Sahrawi refugee camp to interview its residents. He was later



Western Sahara [a] is a disputed territory in North-western Africa has a surface area of 272,000 square kilometres (105,000 sq mi). [3] Approximately 30% of the territory (82,500 km 2 (31,900 sq mi)) is controlled by the Sahrawi Arab ???

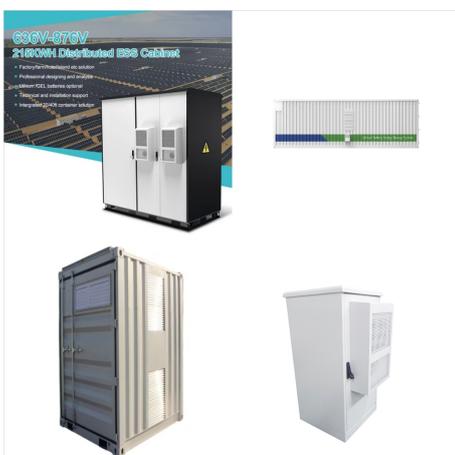
# WESTERN SAHARA AFRICA POWER STORAGE



According to the United Nations (Resolution 3458 A, UNGA, 1975), Spain is the administrative power in Western Sahara (Sánchez González Citation 2011; Soroeta Licerias Citation 2009) and the 1975 Madrid Accords have no international legal validity (Ruiz Miguel Citation 2006; Sánchez González Citation 2011).



Since around 2010, falling prices and large technical resource potential have fuelled the emerging role of wind and solar power in the African renewable resource mix, with wind power (4% of



Morocco, buoyed by recent foreign recognition of its rule over Western Sahara, plans to double green electricity production in the disputed territory to meet growing demand before it co-hosts the 2030 FIFA World Cup.

# WESTERN SAHARA AFRICA POWER STORAGE



Western Sahara. Western Sahara is a disputed territory in the Maghreb region of North Africa, partially controlled by the self-proclaimed Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic and partially Moroccan-occupied, bordered by Morocco proper to the north, Algeria to the northeast, Mauritania to the east and south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west.