

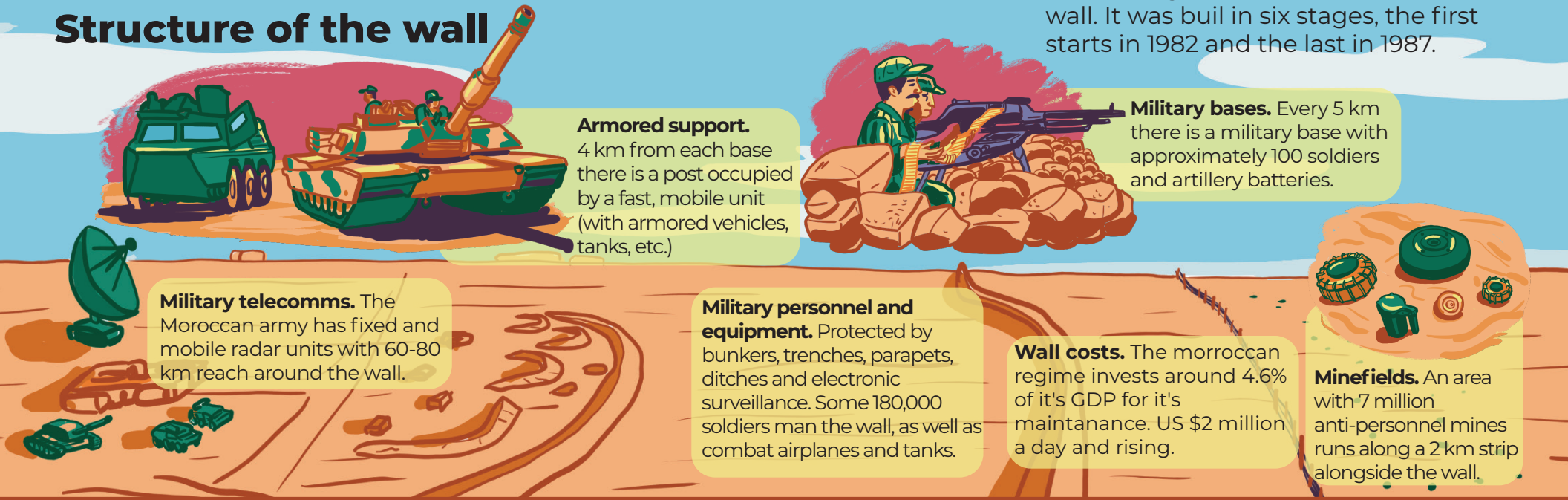
THE MOROCCAN WALL IN WESTERN SAHARA

The wall of shame, the wall of death

Context

Western Sahara is a disputed territory. It was invaded by Spain in 1884-1885, then split between Morocco and Mauritania with support from Madrid and other western powers. The Sahrawis, the legitimate people of these lands, were displaced, with a bloody war breaking out in 1975. Morocco currently occupies illegally most of the Western Sahara territory, and its most important control weapon is the world's longest military wall, the wall of shame.

Structure of the wall



Natural resources

The main purpose of the Moroccan occupation is control over the phosphate mine in Bucraa, Western Sahara's maritime waters, with its vast fishing opportunities, as well as other resources such as uranium, lead, natural gas, oil, zinc, titanium, gold and agricultural areas. The exploitation of these resources is what allows the Moroccan regime to bear the high maintenance costs of the wall.

Sources
Interviews made in Tindouf refugee camps.
<http://removethewall.org/es/>
<https://fanack.com/morocco/history-past-to-present/the-end-of-spanish-rule-in-the-sahara/>

The consequences of the wall

Environmental impact
It affects the natural river flow, worsening the desertification of the area, affecting animals and plants, as well as unleashing long term consequences in the regional ecosystems.

Security impact
Some sources denounce that the Moroccan military has engaged in smuggling contraband and dug trafficking, while illegal immigration to and from occupied territories also cause instability in the region.



By: César Mosquera
<https://utopix.cc/author/cesar-mosquera/>