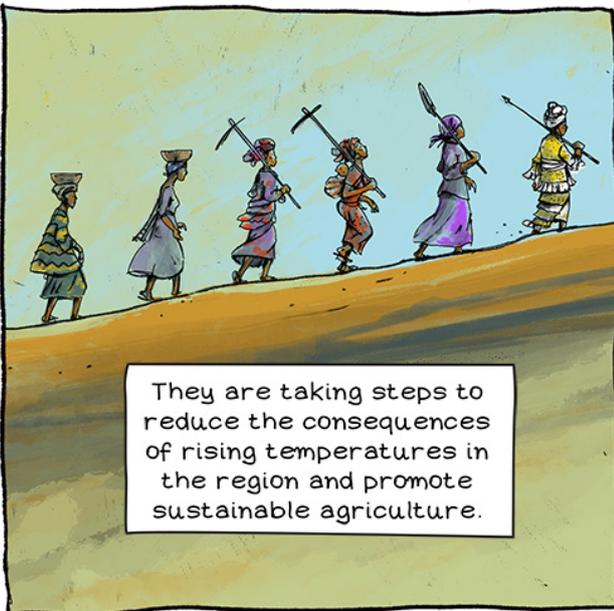


The Sahara desert has been slowly expanding for decades and individuals, international organisations and governments in Africa



are combatting land degradation and loss of animal habitats.



They are taking steps to reduce the consequences of rising temperatures in the region and promote sustainable agriculture.



One of the most important environmental initiatives is "The Great Green Wall" in Africa.



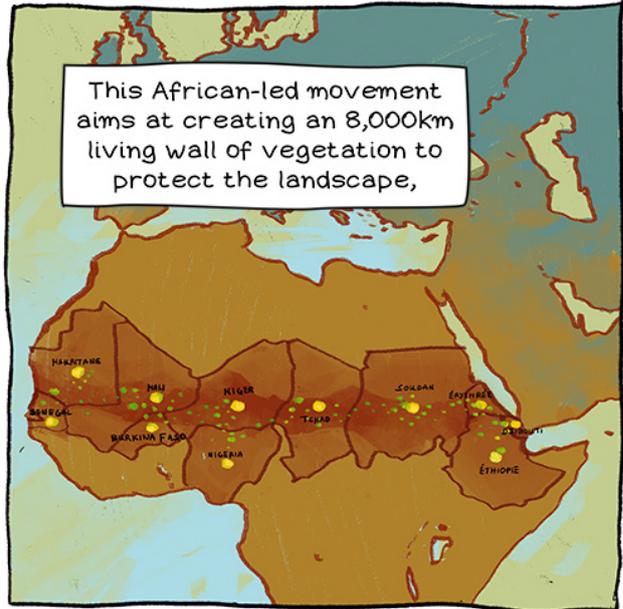
Planting trees from east to west across Africa,



eleven countries are growing a world wonder,



which saves animals, shelters the land and improves millions of lives.



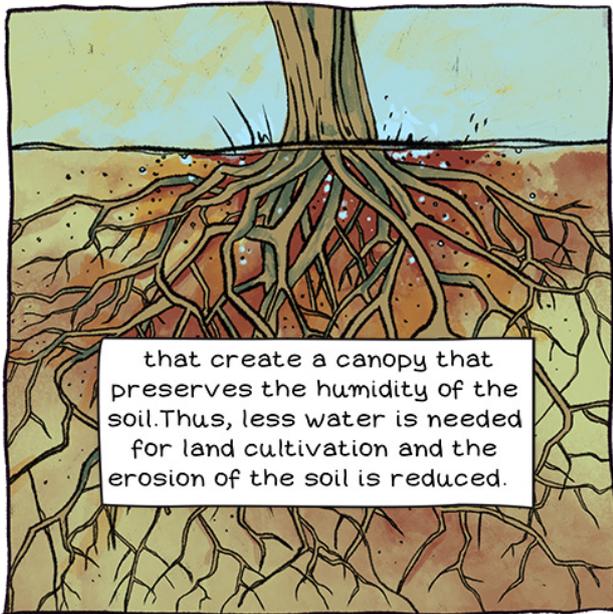
This African-led movement aims at creating an 8,000km living wall of vegetation to protect the landscape,



create jobs and fight poverty.



For example, Senegal has already made the biggest progress, planting 11 million acacia trees



that create a canopy that preserves the humidity of the soil. Thus, less water is needed for land cultivation and the erosion of the soil is reduced.



The Great Green Wall is a global symbol for humanity overcoming one of its biggest threats - desertification.



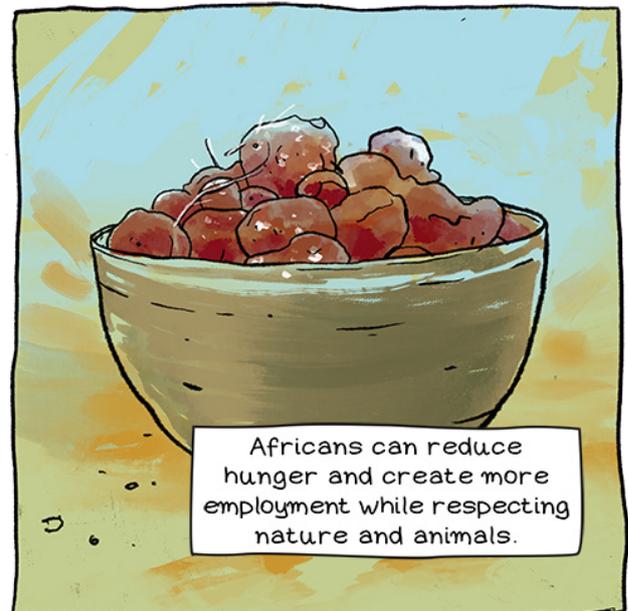
By establishing forests, people can increase food supplies, protect animals, and learn about sustainable forest management.



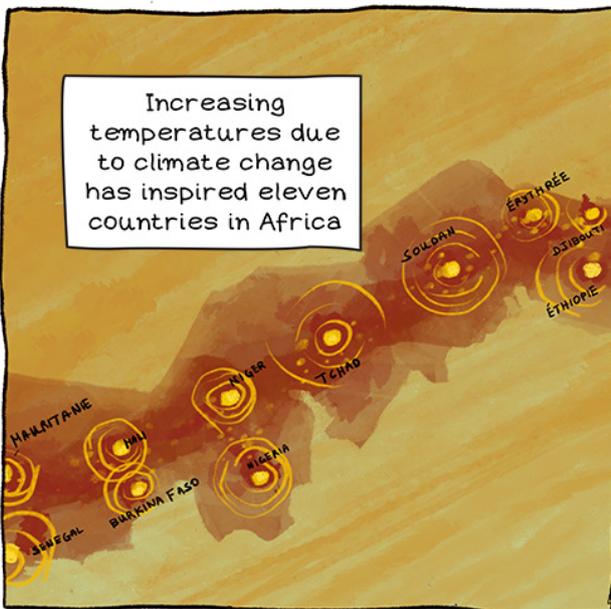
Men and women in the region were taught by experts how to plant trees, protect them from drought and cultivate the land without harming the forest.



By improving agricultural practices,



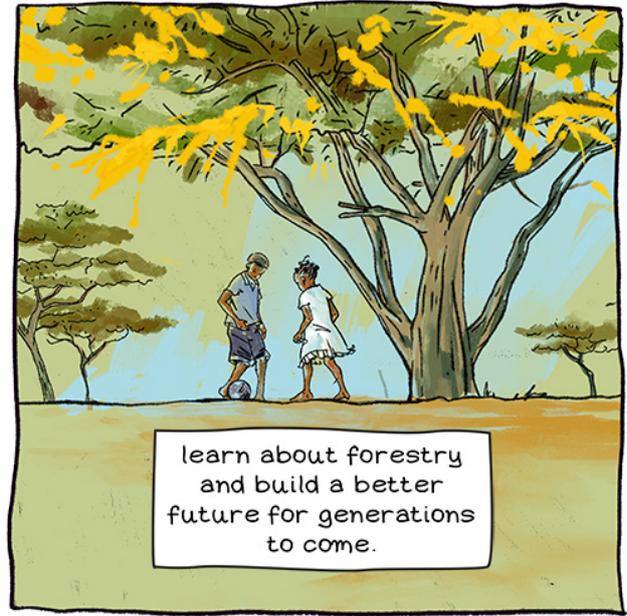
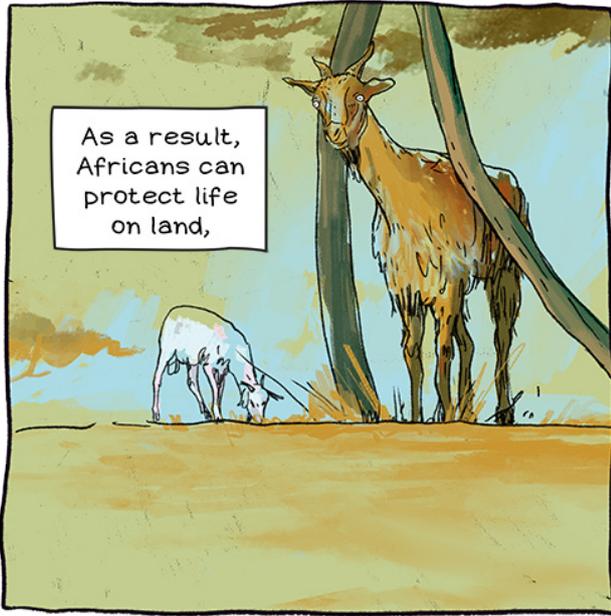
Africans can reduce hunger and create more employment while respecting nature and animals.



Increasing temperatures due to climate change has inspired eleven countries in Africa



to implement one of the biggest sustainability projects in the world - The Great Green Wall.





CIELL Inclusive English Language Learning

<https://ciell.eu>



Funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

This research and development project was co-funded by the ERASMUS+ Programme of the European Union under grant number 2018-1-UK01-KA203-048195 and partners Lancaster University (UK), University of Cyprus (Cyprus), Friedrich-Alexander Universität (Germany), and AKTO (Greece).

This publication reflects the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use, which may be made of the information contained therein.



This work is licenced under creative commons [BY-NC-ND 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)

Author: Chryssa Themelis • Illustrations: Eleni Tsampra

