

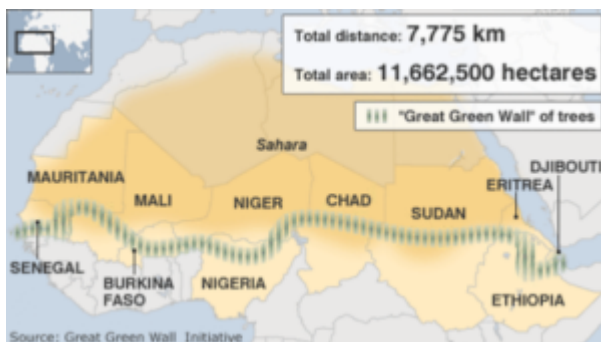
Great Green Wall (GGW) programme

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In news-The Great Green Wall for the Sahel and Sahara Initiative has received 14 billion Dollars in new funding in 2021.

About Great Green Wall (GGW) programme-

- It **aims to restore 100 million hectares of degraded ecosystems across 11 countries in the Sahel region.**
- The GGW snakes the Sahel region **from Senegal in the West to Djibouti in the East of Africa.**
- It was **launched in 2007 by the African Union** to promote sustainable development and climate change mitigation.
- **The 11 countries selected as intervention zones for the initiative** are Burkina Faso, Chad, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Sudan.



- By 2030, it seeks to sequester 250 million tons of carbon and create 10 million green jobs. This will support communities living along the Wall to:
 - **Grow fertile land**, one of humanity's most precious natural assets.
 - **Grow economic opportunities** for the world's youngest population.
 - Grow **food security** for the millions that go

hungry every day.

- Grow **climate resilience** in a region where temperatures are rising faster than anywhere else on Earth.
- Grow a **new world wonder spanning 8000 km across Africa.**
- The GGW offers multiple (environmental, social and economic) benefits on an epic scale, touching on 15 of the 17 United Nations-mandated Sustainable Development Goals.
- The initiative brings together African countries and international partners, under the leadership of the African Union Commission and Pan-African Agency of the Great Green Wall.
- **The Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD implemented a flagship initiative under the Great Green Wall called FLEUVE.**
- The project was financed by the European Commission in the amount of about seven million Euro and was implemented from 2014-19.
- **FLEUVE aimed at strengthening the capacities of local communities** to help boost investments in land restoration and created employment opportunities or 'green jobs.
- The project was driven by local people themselves to strengthen community resilience to land degradation, drought and climate variability.