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The anti-desertification action supports Nigeria's Great Green Wall intervention in three communities in the northern states of Bauchi, Jigawa and Sokoto. Activities include: land restoration: 1,056 hectares of degraded land were restored in 2017 and 500 hectares of six native tree species, including balanita and acacia, and four local grassy species were planted. Intangible forest products: support for rural beekeeping, honey and feed production, production and marketing of balanite oil, as well as the harvesting and commercialization of chewing gum in Arabic. The project also supports micro-gardens and community nurseries. Capacity development: 338 people have been trained in recovery techniques as well as processing and planting seeds based on direct seeding. Community associations are trained in animal welfare, honey production, chewing gum and feed production. Bako, S.: 1991, Environmental Crisis and Social Conflict in the Dry Belt of Northern Nigeria, in K.O. 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H.: 1985, Understanding the Phenomenon of Drought: The Role of Definitions, Water Boarding, 10, 111-120. Google Scholar Page 2 Citation counts are provided from Web Science and CrossRef. The amount of data can vary depending on the service and depends on the availability of data. The graphs will be updated daily as soon as they are available. The lack of fertile land and violence by Boko Haram jihadists in northern Nigeria have exterminated thousands of people to the south, dividing the country along ethnic and religious lines. Thousands of people from the roaming Fulani ethnic group have reportedly fled to the south this year, running against Christian crop farmers who accuse Muslim shepherds of violence against villagers. Most of the fighting is believed to stem from conflicts over resources such as land and water, which are becoming increasingly scarce in Africa's most populous country. Clashes have reportedly intensified over the past few years. Desertification increasingly makes large tracts of fertile land desert. The report, published in the journal Ecology and Natural Environment, said more than 60 percent of Nigeria's land was affected. The report cites climate differences and human outcomes, including deforestation, widespread cultivation and overgrazing. Other studies have found a link between climate change and conflict. Fulani shepherds are accused of attacking the village of Nimbo in the Nigerian state of Biafra in the southeast in April, opening fire on residents and setting fire to a house. Some also fear that the shepherds' move south marks the government's moves to turn Nigeria into an Islamic nation. Meanwhile, Fulani's leaders say they are victims and that they have no choice but to migrate in search of new pastures and avoid violence by the terrorist group Boko Haram. [lo/sd \(Reuters\) desertification in nigeria pdf](#). [desertification in nigeria wikipedia](#). [effects of desertification in nigeria](#). 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