



**DISABILITY
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BASELINE SURVEY ON GENDER AND DISABILITY INCLUSIVE CLIMATE CHANGE POLICIES IN NIGERIA

By

**Advocacy for Women with
Disabilities Initiative (AWWDI)**

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Table of Contents

Background	1
Introduction	2
Acronyms	3
Executive Summary	4
Key Objectives	5
Review of Current Climate Change Policy, Environmental Policy, Drought And Desertification Awareness Policy In Nigeria	6
Objective Analysis of the Policies	7
Policy Framework	8
Implementation Status	10
Capacity and Resources	11
Stakeholder Engagement	12
Monitoring and Evaluation	13
Adaptation and Revision	13
Achievement of Objectives	14
Mapping of Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Parastatals on Climate Change in Nigeria	15
Development and Disability Specific Legal/Policy Frameworks	21
2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)	21
2006 United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD)	22
Discrimination against Persons With Disabilities (Prohibition) Act (NAPD 2018)	23
Understanding of climate change policy and Gender- Based Violence (GBV) among women and girls with disabilities in Nigeria	24
Identify the challenges and the barriers face by WGWDs in context of climate change	25
Map existing resources and support mechanism available to WGWDs in mitigating climate change effect	33



Background

The Disability Rights Fund (DRF) is a grant making collaborative between donors and the global disability rights community that provides financial and technical resources to organizations of persons with disabilities to advocate for equal rights and full participation in society. Through grant making, advocacy, and technical assistance, our funds support OPDs to use global rights and development frameworks, such as the CRPD and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in their work, ensuring no one is left behind. As a pooled fund, the Disability Rights Fund: Combines the resources of multiple governmental, private, and public donors, enables donors to harmonize their efforts towards disability-inclusive funding, reaches grassroots, marginalized, and high risk organizations that larger donors cannot reach, facilitates feedback about donor investments in this neglected area of human rights and development, demonstrates results of disability-inclusive development



Introduction

Advocacy for Women with Disabilities Initiative (AWWDI) is a non-profit organization founded in 2008 by Mrs. Patience Ogolo Dickson, a woman with a physical disability. Led by women with disabilities, AWWDI aims to empower over 30 million Nigerian women with disabilities, focusing on marginalized women and girls. Over the past decade, AWWDI has grown into a respected national federation representing persons with disabilities, focusing on dismantling barriers for women and girls with disabilities.

AWWDI operates through over 2000 women and girls with disabilities in 116 constituent-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) across 25 states in Nigeria. These groups represent various disability clusters, including physically challenged individuals, persons with albinism, the blind, the deaf, intellectually impaired individuals, those with spinal cord injuries, leprosy victims, youth with disabilities, persons with psychosocial disabilities, and little people. These clusters play a significant role in AWWDI's projects, promoting inclusive climate change policies that integrate the needs and concerns of women with disabilities.



Acronyms

WGWDs	-	<i>Women and Girls With Disabilities</i>
NCCPRS	-	<i>National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy</i>
NPE	-	<i>National Policy on Environment</i>
NASPACCN	-	<i>National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria</i>
NDCs	-	<i>Nationally Determined Contributions</i>
MDGs	-	<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>
PWDs	-	<i>Persons with Disabilities</i>
SDGs	-	<i>Sustainable Development Goals</i>
GBV	-	<i>Gender- Based Violence</i>
DRR	-	<i>Disaster Risk Reduction</i>
UNCRPD	-	<i>United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i>
UNCCD	-	<i>National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification</i>

Executive Summary

Nigeria faces significant challenges from climate change, impacting its vulnerable communities, particularly women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs). This report examines Nigeria's current climate change policies, environmental degradation, and drought and desertification policies, focusing on the unique difficulties experienced by WGWDs.

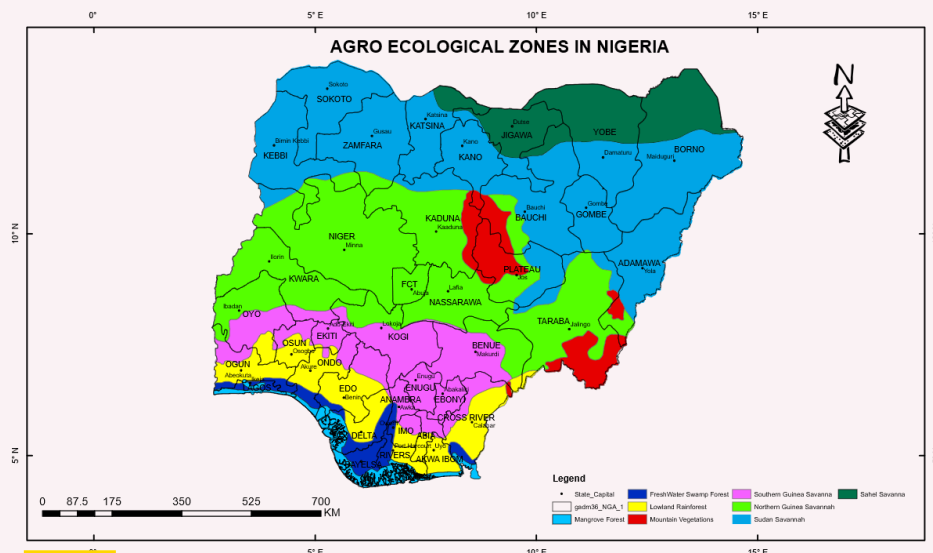
Despite international climate agreements like the Paris Agreement, Nigeria lacks a comprehensive national strategy to mitigate and adapt to climate change effectively. Existing sectoral policies on disaster risk reduction, energy, and agriculture suffer from inadequate funding, weak enforcement, and capacity issues.

Climate change exacerbates the vulnerabilities of WGWDs due to institutional discrimination, poverty, limited healthcare and education access, and reliance on climate-sensitive livelihoods. This demographic often lacks appropriate information on their vulnerabilities and limited understanding of climate hazards and policies.

Major obstacles for WGWDs include underrepresentation in decision-making, inaccessible warning mechanisms, and disaster relief operations. Environmental shocks also heighten the risk of gender-based violence due to resource competition and disrupted support networks.

While Nigeria has implemented social protection programs and affirmative action policies to aid WGWDs in coping with climate change, these efforts need better funding, coordination, and targeted strategies. Community-based support groups and civil society organizations strive to fill the gaps despite limited resources.

This report maps the resources and systems available for WGWDs in Nigeria to adapt to climate change and provides recommendations for enhancing policy, building capacity, ensuring inclusive resilience, and increasing funding to support this vulnerable group facing the brunt of the climate crisis.



Key Objectives:

1

Assess the current awareness and understanding of climate change policies among women and girls with disabilities.

2

Identify challenges and barriers faced by this demographic in the context of climate change.

3

Map existing resources and support mechanisms available to women and girls with disabilities in mitigating climate change effects

4

Provide insights for tailored interventions and recommendations

5



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Review of Current Climate Change Policy, Environmental Policy, Drought And Desertification Awareness Policy In Nigeria

Climate change Policies in Nigeria	Environmental and Desertification Policies in Nigeria
National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS): Established in 2012	National Policy on Environment (NPE)
	National Strategy on Combatting Wildlife and Forest Crime
National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change	National Policy on Battery Waste Management
National Forest Policy	National Wetland Policy
National Environmental Policy	National Drought and Desertification Policy
Access and Benefits sharing Policy	National Land Degradation Neutrality Target
Renewable Energy Policy	National Drought Preparedness Plan
National Biosafety Strategy and Action Plan	National Biosafety Policy
Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)	National Biosecurity Policy and Action Plan
National Policy on Solid Waste Management	National Policy on Environmental Sanitation
Gender Policy in Agriculture	National Policy on Anti Microbial Resistance for Environment
National Adaptation Strategy and Plan of Action on Climate Change for Nigeria (NASPA-CCN)	National Action Plan for the Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
	Great Green Wall Initiative
	National Parks and Protected Areas Policy
	National Policy on Plastic waste management

National Climate Change Policy and Response Strategy (NCCPRS): Established in 2012, this policy aims to implement adaptation and mitigation strategies supporting low-carbon development, enhancing local, subnational, and national capacity, and encouraging responses to climate change. It emphasizes inclusivity by mainstreaming youth, gender, and vulnerable groups.

The policies aim to ensure sustainable development and the preservation of natural resources. They address public awareness, ecosystem preservation, and collaboration with international partners. However, specific measures to address the needs of women and girls with disabilities are lacking.

Objective Analysis of the Policies



The Nigerian climate change policy aims to implement adaptation and mitigation strategies that support low-carbon development, bolstering local, subnational, and national capacity, and encouraging institutional and individual responses to climate change. Interventions prioritize scientific research, technological advancements, and innovations. However, more concrete steps are needed to meet the needs of women and girls with disabilities.

The Federal Ministry of Environment developed a National Plan for proactive drought management. The plan aims to assess drought conditions, improve prediction accuracy, develop mitigating actions, and implement early warning systems. However, more attention is needed to address the needs of vulnerable groups, such as WGWDs.

The Nigerian Environmental Policy aims to promote health, well-being, and sustainable development by preserving and managing natural resources. It emphasizes public awareness, ecosystem preservation, and collaboration with international organizations. However, it could offer additional measures to address the unique needs of underprivileged populations, such as WGWDs.

The anti-desertification program focuses on implementing the Great Wall Programme, enforcing environmental laws, and minimizing actions that exacerbate desertification. However, more explicit consideration of vulnerable groups, such as WGWDs, is needed in mitigation and adaptation plans.

Kogi State Flooding
2022



Policy Framework



The policy framework outlined encompasses various aspects of climate change, environment, drought, and desertification management in Nigeria, albeit with differing levels of specificity and institutional arrangements.

1. *Climate Change Policy*

- **Legal and Institutional Arrangements:** The policy establishes legal foundations for climate governance and assigns responsibilities to relevant institutions.
- **Governance Structures:** It outlines governance structures at local, subnational, and national levels, fostering collaboration among stakeholders.
- **Coordination Mechanisms:** Mechanisms for coordination among government agencies, research institutions, and civil society are emphasized, promoting effective policy implementation.
- **Guidance and Accountability:** The framework provides clear guidance on adaptation and mitigation strategies, resource mobilization, and stakeholder engagement. Accountability mechanisms are implied through the establishment of institutional and legislative foundations.

2. *Environmental Policy:*

- **Legal and Institutional Arrangements:** The policy establishes legal frameworks and institutions for environmental protection and sustainable development. (Agency, 1999)
- **Public Awareness and Engagement:** *Emphasizes public awareness campaigns and stakeholder involvement in environmental preservation.*
- **Coordination Mechanisms:** Collaboration mechanisms with international partners suggest efforts to coordinate environmental management activities.
- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** *Aligns with the SDGs, indicating a commitment to sustainable development. However, it could offer additional measures to address the unique needs of underprivileged populations, such as WGWDs.*

3. Drought Management

- **Institutional Arrangements:** The Federal Ministry of Environment takes the lead in drought management, indicating a clear institutional mandate.
- **Coordination Mechanisms:** The development of a National Plan demonstrates efforts to coordinate drought assessment, prediction, and mitigation activities
- **Specificity of Interventions:** *While the plan outlines specific measures for drought assessment and early warning systems, it needs more concrete steps to meet the needs of vulnerable groups, such as WGWDs.*

4. Desertification Policy:

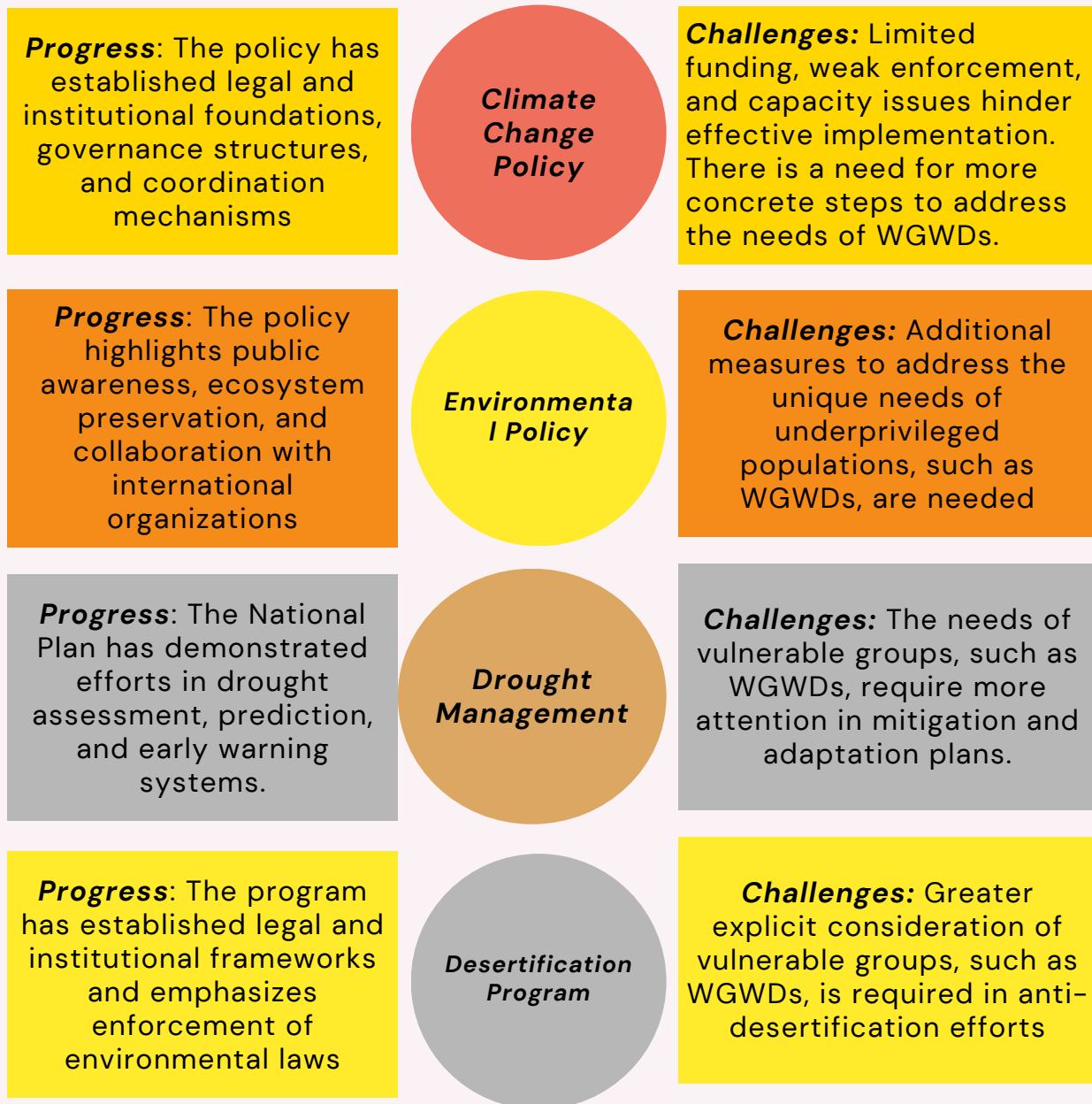
- **Institutional Arrangements:** The National Agency for the Great Green Wall Act 2015 establishes an institution dedicated to combat desertification.
- **Enforcement Mechanisms:** *Emphasizes the enforcement of environmental laws to mitigate desertification.*
- **Collaboration and Partnerships:** Demonstrates efforts to collaborate with international partners and development organizations.
- **Community Involvement:** *Encourages community involvement in anti-desertification efforts. However, greater explicit consideration of vulnerable groups, such as WGWDs, is required.*

5. Gender Policy in Agriculture::

- **Institutional Arrangements:** The Federal Ministry of Agriculture established a National Gender Policy as a sectoral Gender mainstreaming strategy document that seeks to complement existing policies in the Agricultural sector
- **Accountability Mechanisms:** The Global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the United Nations in 2015 underscores the vital role of Agriculture in sustainable Development and its importance in achieving the sustainable Development Goals of eradicating poverty (SDG 1) ending hunger and food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2) and achieving Gender equality and empowerment of women and Girls.
- **Implementation Status:** *The national Gender Policy in Agriculture provides policy direction and underscores the fact that the different roles of women and persons with Disabilities in Agriculture for Development and Gender equality in access to resources as well as equal opportunities in maximizing means of livelihood, is a necessary condition for progressively realizing the SDG's*

Implementation Status

The implementation status of the climate change policy, drought management, environmental policy, and anti-desertification program reveals varying levels of progress and challenges.



The capacity and resources for implementing climate change policy, drought management, environmental policy, and anti-desertification program in Nigeria face significant challenges.

Capacity Building: There is a need for capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of stakeholders involved in climate governance.

Funding: Limited funding is a major obstacle to effective policy implementation. Increased financial resources are required to support adaptation and mitigation strategies.

Technology and Innovation: Investment in technology and innovation is crucial for effective mitigation and adaptation.

Capacity and Resources

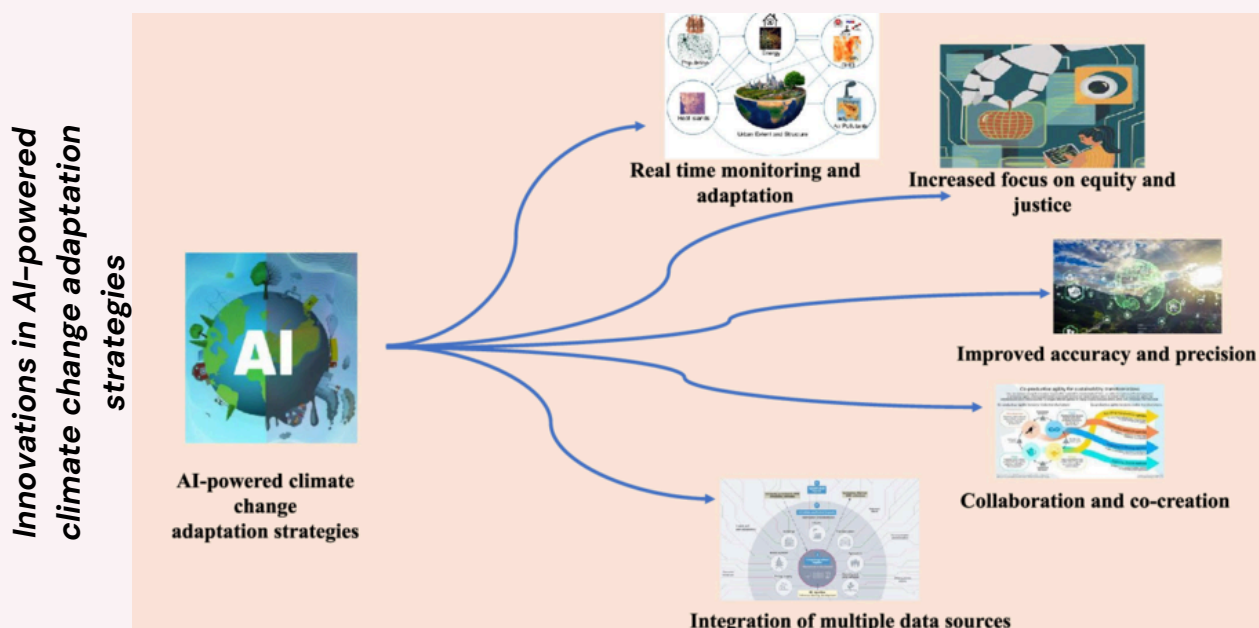
A varied landscape is shown by evaluating the capacity and resources allotted for policy implementation throughout Nigeria's environmental, desertification, drought management, and climate change policies. The sufficiency of resources is still a worry, despite the fact that these plans outline bold objectives and tactics. Effective implementation and monitoring are hampered by a lack of finance, manpower, and technical know-how. Though specific mechanisms for resource mobilization and allocation are not stated explicitly, the Nigerian climate change strategy places a strong emphasis on the mobilization of financial and technical resources. The lack of distinct rules for managing droughts also points to a lack of funding for preventative drought mitigation strategies.

The level of institutional support and technical capability for execution is yet unknown, notwithstanding the National Environmental Policy's emphasis on cooperation and public involvement. Nonetheless, efforts to address capacity needs are evident in the creation of organizations like the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency and the National Agency for the Great Green Wall (National Action Plans, 2024). Overall, even though these policies have high objectives, their successful implementation and oversight depend on having enough funding and focusing on increasing capacity.

Capacity Building: There is a need for capacity-building programs to enhance the skills and knowledge of stakeholders involved in climate governance

Funding: Limited funding is a major obstacle to effective policy implementation. Increased financial resources are required to support adaptation and mitigation strategies

Technology and Innovation: Enhanced technology and innovation are essential for accurate drought prediction and effective mitigation strategies



Stakeholder Engagement

Nigeria seems to have had broad and inclusive stakeholder involvement and participation in the creation and execution of its climate change policy. Throughout the process, impacted communities, government agencies, businesses, and civil society organizations have all been actively involved. By integrating youth, women, and other vulnerable groups and making sure that different viewpoints are taken into account, the policy highlights the significance of inclusivity. Further evidence of stakeholder engagement is the efforts undertaken to mobilize technical and financial resources for climate investments. To make it easier for stakeholders to access information about climate change, information and communication platforms have been built. Stakeholder engagement in managing drought risks is seen in the development of the National Plan for drought management, which includes systematic methods of measuring drought conditions, mitigating measures, and early warning systems. With an emphasis on resilience and sustainable development, the policies, taken as a whole, show a dedication to cooperative approaches to climate change, drought management, environmental protection, and desertification mitigation.

Government Agencies: Involves relevant government agencies at local, subnational, and national levels.

Civil Society Organizations: Involves civil society organizations in advocacy, awareness, and capacity-building efforts

Research Institutions: Collaborates with research institutions to enhance scientific research and technological advancements

Community-Based Organizations: Involves community-based organizations in implementing adaptation and mitigation strategies.

A woman with disability trying
to navigate the street



Monitoring and Evaluation

A thorough framework for tracking progress, evaluating impact, and measuring performance is part of the Nigerian climate change policy's monitoring and evaluation systems. Indicators including mitigation plans, adaptation measures, and greenhouse gas emissions are part of the data collection process. In order to assess the effectiveness of policies, benchmarks are set up for things like the creation of low-carbon infrastructure, increased resilience, and the development of institutional capacity.

Innovations in technology, scientific research, and stakeholder participation are examples of high-quality data sources. To guarantee efficacy, evaluation procedures include performance appraisals, stakeholder engagements, and periodic reviews. In a similar vein, the National Plan for Drought Management prioritizes early warning systems, precise forecasting, and systematic assessment so as to reduce risks and boost resilience.

In order to accomplish sustainable development objectives, such as resource conservation and ecosystem restoration, the Nigerian Environmental Policy places a strong emphasis on monitoring and assessment. Transboundary environmental management is promoted and data quality is improved by collaboration with international partners. All things considered, these policies show Nigeria's dedication to efficient monitoring and assessment procedures to deal with environmental issues such as drought, desertification, and climate change.

Adaptation and Revision

Nigeria's climate change policy is flexible and sensitive to new concerns and climate change-related scientific discoveries. In order to meet changing climate concerns, it places a strong emphasis on low-carbon development, capacity building, research, and innovation. To increase agricultural productivity and resilience, sustainable land-use strategies are supported, and mainstreaming vulnerable populations is one way to foster inclusivity. The strategy also creates efficient information systems for stakeholder access and reinforces technical and financial resources for initiatives in climate change. To guarantee continuous relevance and efficacy, however, processes for periodic review and revision should be specified precisely.

Similarly, the Federal Ministry of Environment's National Plan shows proactive measures for evaluating drought conditions, enhancing prediction accuracy, and putting early warning systems in place—indicating responsiveness to changing circumstances—even though there are no stand-alone drought policies.

Nigeria's environmental policy promotes biodiversity, protects natural resources, and raises public awareness in order to achieve sustainable development. Working together with international organizations demonstrates a flexible strategy for addressing environmental issues that cross international borders. Measures taken to counteract desertification, including as the Great Green Wall Programme and environmental enforcement laws, demonstrate a willingness to listen to concerns about the phenomenon. On the other hand, regular review and modification processes would improve their flexibility in response to evolving situations and new problems.

Achievement of Objectives

The measures presented demonstrate substantial efforts to address Nigeria's environmental degradation, drought, desertification, and climate change. In order to raise funds for climate investments and fortify governance frameworks, the climate change policy places a strong emphasis on low-carbon development, resilience-building, and inclusive methods. But in order to accomplish its lofty objectives, strong implementation and enforcement procedures are essential.

Similar to this, although Nigeria lacks stand-alone laws for managing droughts, the Federal Ministry of Environment's National Plan shows proactive approaches for early warning systems-based drought assessment, prediction, and mitigation. However, the success of these tactics hinges on how well they mesh with more comprehensive adaptation plans and initiatives to strengthen community resilience.

The Nigerian Environmental Policy prioritizes public participation and international cooperation while highlighting the concepts of sustainable development and ecosystem preservation. However, strong enforcement mechanisms, stakeholder participation, and efficient monitoring and evaluation systems are necessary to turn policy aims into concrete results.

The implementation of international agreements, program creation, and the reduction of activities that worsen desertification are all covered under the policies aimed at combating the phenomenon. Although these initiatives are praiseworthy, in order to guarantee sustainable land management techniques and ecosystem restoration, their effectiveness depends on sufficient funding, institutional coordination, and community involvement.

Nigeria has established extensive policy frameworks aimed at tackling climate change, drought, desertification, and environmental preservation; however, successful execution, adherence to regulations, and involvement of stakeholders are crucial in converting policy intentions into concrete results and accomplishing sustainable development objectives



Impact of drought and desertification on agricultural productivity in Nigeria

Mapping of Ministries, Departments, Agencies and Parastatals on Climate Change in Nigeria

	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES
1	Federal Ministry of Environment Headquarters	<p>The Federal Ministry of Environment in Nigeria plays a crucial role in environmental protection, natural resources conservation, and sustainable development. The Ministry has developed strategies and policies for combating Drought, Flood Desertification, Deforestation, Conflict and Water and Sanitation. Here are some key initiatives and mandates:</p> <p>Environmental Protection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The ministry focuses on environmental standards regulation and enforcement. ◦ It conducts Environmental Impact Assessments to ensure environmentally sound management. ◦ Initiatives like the Ogoni Cleanup and the Green Bonds program contribute to environmental well-being. <p>Natural Resources Conservation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Through forestry research and the national park service, the ministry aims to conserve natural resources. ◦ The Great Green Wall Programme is an ambitious effort to combat desertification and promote sustainable land use. <p>Sustainable Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ The ministry manages national biosafety to ensure sustainable development. ◦ It promotes clean energy initiatives and erosion control through the Clean & Green Initiative. <p>Ministerial Mandate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Quality Environment: Ensuring a healthy environment for fauna, flora, and human well-being. ◦ Sustainability: Promoting responsible use of natural resources. ◦ Restoration: Preserving ecosystems and biodiversity. ◦ Public Awareness: Educating the public about environmental linkages. <p>Collaborations: Working with relevant organizations on environmental matters.</p>

	NAME OF ORGANIZATION	ACTIVITIES
2	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is a Ministry of the Federal Government of Nigeria that has the mandate to ensure food security in crop, livestock and fisheries, stimulate agricultural employment and services, promote the production and supply of raw materials to Agro- allied industries, provide markets for the products of the industrial sector, generate foreign exchange and aid rural Socio-economic development throughout Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture started training women with Disabilities on mitigation and adaptation strategies to addressing the challenges of climate change.
3	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The Federal Ministry of Water Resources is a <u>federal</u> ministry in <u>Nigeria</u> that is responsible for the management of water supply, irrigation, freshwater, and aquaculture. The ministry was established in 1976 to oversee the eleven river basin development authorities in Nigeria. The Federal Ministry of Water Resources aims to provide sustainable access to safe and sufficient water to meet the cultural and socio-economic needs of all Nigerians, while enhancing public health, food security, and poverty reduction. The ministry also strives to maintain the integrity of the freshwater ecosystem of the nation.
4	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	The Vision of the Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development is to provide access to affordable home ownership and rental schemes to the Nigerian populace.
5	Abuja Environmental Protection Agency	The Abuja Environmental Protection Board (AEPB) was established by AEPB Act No. 10 of 1997. The Board is the regulatory body statutorily charged with the responsibility for the protection and management of the FCT environment. Its functions are to secure a clean and healthy environment for the well-being of FCT residents, to conserve the environment and its natural resources for the benefit of present and future FCT generations, to minimize the impact of physical development on the ecosystem of the country's new Federal Capital Territory (sustainable development) and to raise public awareness and promote understanding of essential linkages between environment and development.

6 National Park Services

The National Park Service of Nigeria was established by Decree 36 in 1991 with five national parks. These were Gashaka Gumti, Kainji Lake, Cross River, Old Oyo and Chad Basin National Parks. In 1992, Yankari Game Reserve was converted to a national park, bringing the total to six national parks. With the promulgation of Decree 46 of 1999, now Act 46 (Cap 65 LFN 2004), in 1999 two additional national parks; Kamuku and Okomu were established. The park serves the function of preserving, enhancing, protecting and managing vegetation and wild animals in the National Parks; to advise the Federal Government on the development and preservation policy of the National Parks including the financial requirements for the implementation of such policy, and; to advise the Federal Government on the declaration of areas which for the purpose of protecting wildlife species, biotic communities, sites of special interest or of aesthetic value, the Service considers may be declared as National Parks under this Act.

The objectives of the park services it the conservation of selective and representative samples of wildlife communities in Nigeria; the establishment of an ecologically and geographically balanced network of protected areas under the jurisdiction and control of the Federal Government; the protection of endangered species of wild plants and animals and their habitats; the conservation of wildlife throughout Nigeria so that the abundance and diversity of their species are maintained at the optimum level commensurate with other forms of land use, in order to ensure the continued existence of wildlife for the purpose of their sustainable utilization for the benefit of the people; the preservation of outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, recreational and other values in the National Parks, and; the protection and maintenance of crucial wetlands and water catchment's areas.

The National Park Service Is engaged in Flora and Fauna and integrating Gender and Disability Inclusion by cushioning the effect of erosion and flood to reduce the effects of bandits, erosion, flood by distributing equipments and start kits for livelihood and entrepreneurial development to farmers who lost their farmlands to bandits, flood and erosion. They only integrate women but there are no persons with Disabilities.

7	National Biosafety Management Agency	<p>The National Biosafety Management Agency (NBMA) is an agency under the Federal Ministry of Environment in <u>Nigeria</u>. It was instituted by the <u>National Assembly of the Federal Republic of Nigeria</u> and the bill was signed into law in April, 2015. The agency was established by the <u>National Biosafety Management Agency Act</u> of 2015 amended in 2019 which serves as a regulatory body guiding modern biotechnology activities in Nigeria to ensure the safeguarding of lives and the environment from the adverse effect of biotechnology activities in Nigeria. Provides and ensures biosecurity protocols guiding biotechnology activities in the country. Its functions are ;Provision of access to safe, ethical and good use of biotechnological products, ensuring sustenance of acceptance and profitable biotechnology technology to support innovation. Promote global competition and export of homemade biotechnology products and development of legislations in tandem with international regulations to ensure the safety of biotechnology activities in the country.</p>
8	National Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	<p>The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) is a Nigerian government agency coordinating and monitoring agricultural research to increase agricultural productivity for economic development. The agency also trains farmers. The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) is a Nigerian government agency coordinating and monitoring agricultural research to increase agricultural productivity for economic development. The agency also trains farmers. The Council have adopted schools and adopted villages with 16 Research institutes and 17 Colleges of Agriculture established to be a training arm of the council to transfer knowledge and products to the end users. The operate Climate smart Agricultural practices that have been document and also drought tolerant.</p>
9	National Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	<p>The National Agency for the Great Green Wall (NAGGW) is a Nigerian federal agency under the Federal Ministry of Environment. Its mission is to empower communities to combat land degradation, enhance food security, and build resilience to climate change through sustainable interventions and education. The National Agency for the Great Green Wall (NAGGW) is a Nigerian federal agency under</p>

		<p>the Federal Ministry of Environment (Nigeria), established to address land degradation and desertification, boost food security and support communities to adapt to climate change in the Nigerian states of Sokoto, Kebbi, Kastina, Zamfara, Kano, Jigawa, Bauchi, Gombe, Yobe, Borno, and Adamawa</p>
10	National Council for Climate Change	<p>The National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) is the Nationally Designated Authority and official Focal Point working to address the impacts of climate change in Nigeria. Established in 2022, They are tasked with providing a platform for collaboration and coordination among various government agencies, the private sector, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders in Nigeria to combat and mitigate the impact of climate change. Established by Section 3 of the Climate Change Act of 2021, the National Council on Climate Change (NCCC) is the body charged with the power to make policies on all matters relating to climate change in Nigeria.</p> <p>The Council is saddled with the responsibilities of Policy formulation – preparation of appropriate green growth and sustainable development policies such as the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). This may involve consultations with State governments and relevant MDAs. Develop and implement a mechanism for Carbon Emission Trading, in consultation with the Federal Ministry of Environment and the Federal Ministry of Industry, Trade and Investment. Implementation of the NCCAP Develop and implement a mechanism for Carbon Tax in Nigeria, in consultation with the FIRS. Administer the Climate Change Fund. To monitor and ensure conformity with the Carbon Emission Reduction target to reduce GHG, supporting sustainable economic development. Multi sectoral coordination and partnerships with public, private, and CSOs on all climate change response matters. The Councils present Gender Action plan have very few elements of Disability. The Council's policies did not incorporate women with Disabilities but have proposed to integrate such into the National Action Plan on gender and Climate Change with support from the Canadian Embassy.</p>

11	National Oil Spill Detection and Response Agency (NOSDRA)	<p>It is an Agency under the Federal Ministry of Environment to coordinate the implementation of the National Oil Spill Contingency Plan (NOSCP) which also incorporates the National Oil Spill Contingency System (NOSCS) for Nigeria, in compliance with the International Convention on Oil Pollution Preparedness, Response and Cooperation (OPRC 1990), to which the country is a signatory. National Oil Spill Contingency System (NOSCS) is a harmonisation of all relevant regulations, organisations, personnel, procedures, facilities, equipment, logistical support to respond to a spill, reduce the negative impact and manage all related issues.</p>
12	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)	<p>The National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (also known as NESREA) is an <u>environmental agency</u> of the <u>Federal Government of Nigeria</u> that was established by law in 2007 to "ensure a cleaner and healthier environment for Nigerians. The agency functions as a <u>parastatal enterprise</u> of the <u>Federal Ministry of Environment</u>, and it is headed by a director general, who is also the chief executive officer of about 483 companies in the NESREA corporate family. Human activities that have negative effects on the environment are covered by NESREA's <u>National Environmental Regulations</u>. The agency's authority includes process and equipment monitoring, compliance with set standards, disciplining violators of set rules, conducting public investigations, and submission of proposals to the minister for review in order to maintain <u>environmental quality</u>. NESREA has recorded several achievements in the area of environmental compliance, monitoring, and enforcement since its establishment, including the <u>enactment</u> of several regulations pertaining to <u>environmental protection</u>, monitoring of <u>environmental compliance</u>, and enforcement actions. The act establishing NESREA was amended in 2018 to accommodate changes in the conditions of appointment of council members, stiffer penalties for defaulters, and other related matter</p>

Development and Disability Specific Legal/Policy Frameworks

The specific requirements of persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls with disabilities, in the context of climate change may not be clearly understood by in addition to examining mainstream climate change policies, environmental, desertification, and drought management policies. This section examines the current frameworks for disability policies and legal instruments, pointing out any gaps and potential provisions that address climate change. It also makes recommendations for future policies that will be more disability-centred when it comes to addressing climate change and adaptation, especially for WGWDs in Nigeria.

2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

The seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030 are a collection of agenda items designed to address climate change, protect forests and seas, and advance peace and prosperity for all people and the planet. All UN members endorsed this development agenda in 2015. The relationships between the environmental, social, and economic facets of sustainable development are highlighted by the SDGs. Concerning climate change, desertification, and drought mitigation, the specific SDGs are: Goal 6: Sanitization and clean water; Goal 7: Affordable and sustainable energy; Objective 11: sustainable communities and cities Goals 1 through 17 and Goals 13 through 15 all intersect to determine results in various situations. Goal 14 is life below water; Goal 15 is life on land; and Goal 13 is climate action.

The SDGs were created with some consideration for persons with disabilities, in contrast to the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs), which made no mention of PWDs. For example, Goal 10's target to reduce inequality and Goal 11's focus on the sustainability of cities and communities both specifically mention PWDs. This presents numerous chances for persons with disabilities, particularly women and girls with disabilities (WGWDs), to gain from the global coordinated efforts to combat climate change and the international development agenda. Consequently, maintaining the SDGs' central tenet, "to leave no one behind!" Since a goal cannot be achieved until it is accomplished for all parties involved!

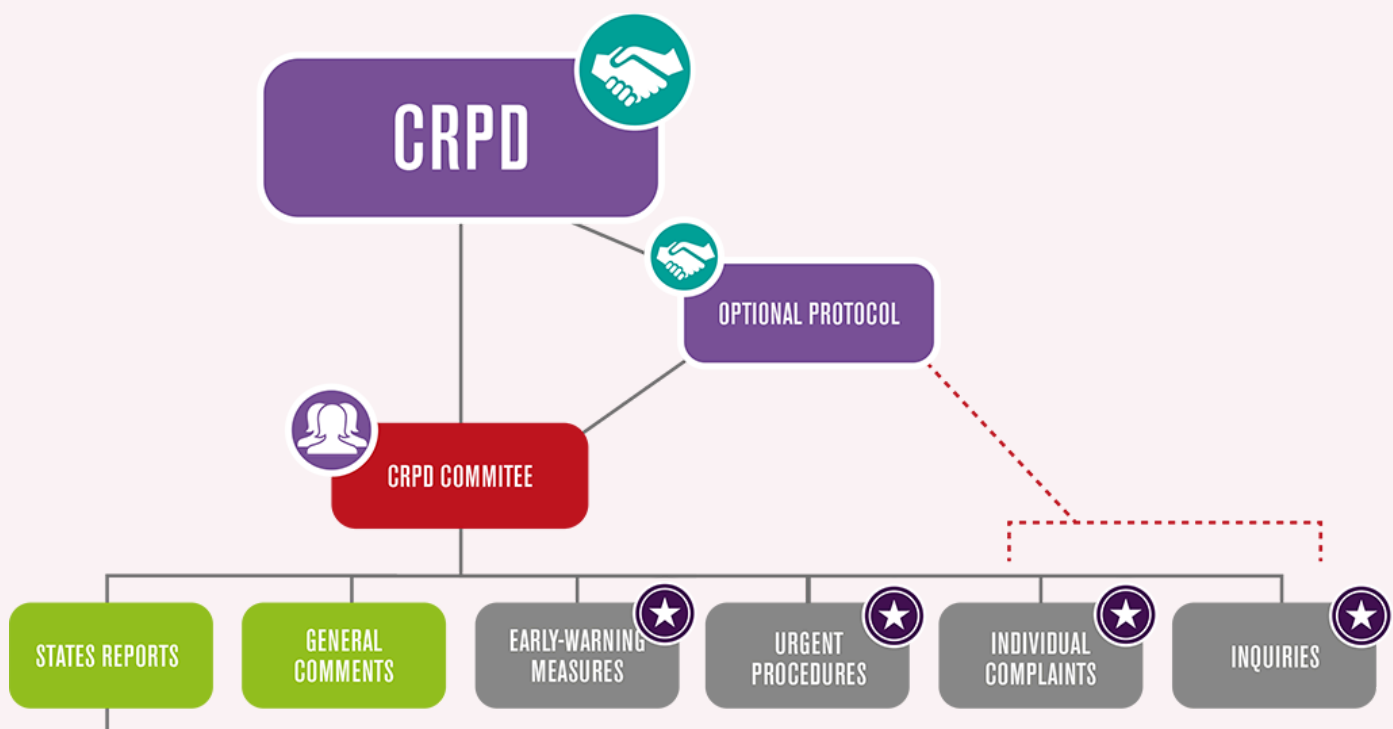
The relationship between sustainable development, gender, and climate change creates the foundation for inclusive policies and initiatives.



2006 United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD)

Promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all facets of society, including efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, is made possible by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCPRD) (UN, 2006).

Article 6 of the UNCPRD addresses the unique needs of women with disabilities; however, there are other articles that can be used in different situations to address barriers, effects of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, including Article 8 on raising awareness, Article 9 on accessibility, Article 11 on situations of risks and humanitarian emergencies, Article 16 on Freedom from exploitation, violence, and abuse, Article 20 on personal mobility, Article 21 on freedom of expression, opinion, and access to information, Article 24 on education, Article 25 on health, Article 27 on work and employment, Article 28 on adequate standard of living and social protection, and Article 32 on international corporations. State parties are equally required by Articles 4 and 33 of the CRPD to use all pertinent governmental institutions, levels, policies, laws, and administrative tools to guarantee the full protection and advancement of the rights, welfare, and inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), including women and girls with disabilities. The Convention also places a strong emphasis on the principles of full participation, accessibility, and non-discrimination. It also offers a normative framework for including the needs of WGWDs into programs on climate resilience.



Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities

Prohibition Act (NAPD 2018)

The Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities (Prohibition) Act of 2018 was passed by the Nigerian Federal Government in 2019. Numerous Nigerian States have passed comparable legislation both before and after the passage of this Act. In addition to establishing the necessary implementing bodies, the federal and state disability laws also contain guidelines for the preservation and advancement of the rights, welfare, and inclusion of individuals with disabilities in all spheres of society. Although Article 6 of the UNCRPD reflects the special requirements of women and girls with disabilities, a general assessment of disability rights laws at the federal and state levels, regrettably, reveals complete gender blindness. There are no explicit provisions in the CRPD regarding climate change adaptation that address the effects of climate change on people with disabilities, particularly women and girls with disabilities who may be more susceptible to its negative effects. The Act covers many facets of life, including as work opportunities, health, education, information access, and accessibility of the physical environment and means of transportation. Part V, liberty, the right to health care, education, and priority in lines, accommodation, and emergency situations are specifically mentioned in relation to concerns about climate change. According to Section 25, the government must take all necessary measures to ensure the safety and protection of PWDs in all situations involving risk, violence, emergencies, and the occurrence of natural disasters, while also taking into account their unique vulnerability. This particular section can be used when interacting with government agencies to guarantee that PWDs are included and given consideration in all government disaster responses, socioeconomic recovery initiatives, and rehabilitation programs designed to lessen the effects of emergencies or natural disasters. With a gendered perspective that recognizes the unique needs of women and girls with disabilities, in order to guarantee a strong and comprehensive National Disability Act that encourages a disability-inclusive Climate action. OPDs and other supporters need to continue advocating for this cause even while the National Commission on Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD) continues to work toward reviewing the Disability Act in 2024.

The United Nation Resolution 42/21 July 2018

This policy is the first to specify Persons With Disabilities in a decisive manner. The body acknowledged that the adverse effects of climate change disproportionately undermine the rights of persons with disabilities. In addition to organizing a panel discussion on the topic at its 44th session, the resolution called for analytical study for the advancement and defence of the rights of PWDs in the context of climate change. The resolution recognizes that in order to achieve sustained economic growth, actions to climate change should be linked with social and economic development as a way to prevent negative effects and take into account the unique needs of developing nations. The resolution highlights the fact that women are not only victims of climate change, but also change agents. Accordingly, incorporating a gender responsive approach into climate policies could enhance their effectiveness. Some examples of this approach include gender analysis, ensuring women's rights to participate, access education and training, and control over adequate resources like clean energy and technology (*UN General Assembly A/HRC/RES/38/, Distr:general, July 16, 2018*).

Understanding of climate change policy and Gender- Based Violence (GBV) among women and girls with disabilities in Nigeria

Understanding of climate change policy and gender-based violence (GBV) among women and girls with disabilities in Nigeria may be limited due to various factors. While the Nigerian climate change policy aims to implement adaptation and mitigation strategies, bolster capacity, and encourage institutional and individual responses to climate change, awareness and accessibility of these policies among women and girls with disabilities may be inadequate. Similarly, while the policy emphasizes inclusivity and mainstreaming gender concerns, the specific intersection of disability and GBV may not be adequately addressed. Efforts to improve understanding and accessibility of climate change policies among women and girls with disabilities should prioritize targeted outreach, inclusive engagement strategies, and capacity-building initiatives. In light of climate change, addressing the intersectional vulnerabilities of women and girls with disabilities to gender-based violence requires the development of specialized interventions, frameworks for policy, and support systems that take into account their particular requirements peculiar needs and experiences.



Challenges and Barriers Faced by Women with Disabilities in Climate Change Context

In the context of climate change, women and girls with disabilities encounter a plethora of challenges and barriers that heighten their marginalization and vulnerability. Among these challenges are the following:



1. Restricted Information and Resource Access: When it comes to climate change adaptation and mitigation techniques, women and girls with disabilities frequently have limited access to information, education, and resources. A challenge which is faced by most People with Disabilities (PWDs).

2. Challenges in Climate Migrations: The Voice That Needs to Be Heard | Disability Hub, 2023) but mostly women and girl with disability due to their vulnerability in society. Their capacity to anticipate and respond to hazards and disasters associated to climate change is hampered by this lack of access.



3. Physical Barriers and Mobility Constraints: Women and girls with disabilities find it challenging to evacuate during emergencies or to access vital services and resources in climate-affected areas due to physical barriers like inaccessible infrastructure, a lack of transportation options, and inadequate facilities.

4. Health Effects and Access to Healthcare: Women and girls with disabilities may already have a greater incidence of health problems; climate change may make these difficulties worse. Their susceptibility to health hazards associated with climate change is further exacerbated by their limited access to healthcare services, including specialized treatment and medication.



The UN report that the effects of climate change are being felt on human health and well-being. It has the potential to undo decades of progress in global health by endangering the necessities of good health, including as clean air, safe drinking water, a good supply of nutrient-rich food, and a secure place to live. (World Health Organization: WHO, 2019).

5. Livelihood and Economic Challenges: The lack of employment prospects and prejudice that women and girls with disabilities frequently experience in the workforce severely restricts their options. Climate change has the potential to upend livelihoods, making this population's poverty and food insecurity worse.



6. Social and Cultural Barriers: Women and girls with disabilities may be more vulnerable to the effects of climate change because of discriminatory social norms and cultural views toward disability. They might encounter prejudice, seclusion, and obstacles while attempting to engage in community-based adaptation and resilience.- constructing initiatives

Forced Migration and Displacement: Natural disasters brought on by climate change, such as storms, floods, and droughts, can result in forced migration and displacement. Due to their limited access to protection services, sanitary facilities, and shelter in refugee camps and temporary shelters, women and girls with disabilities are more vulnerable during displacement.





8. Gender-Based Violence: When disasters brought on by climate change occur, women and girls with disabilities are more vulnerable to gender-based violence (GBV). Their susceptibility to GBV may be increased by restricted access to safe places, supportive services, and inclusive disaster response processes. (Soliman et al., 2024).

Enhancing Climate Resilience for Women and Girls with Disabilities

Existing Resources and Support Mechanisms Available to Women and Girls with Disabilities in Mitigating Climate Change Effects.

The challenges of climate change, energy scarcity, water & sanitation insecurity and severe natural disasters are mainstream concerns of both national and international policy agendas and people with disabilities are those most severely affected by these environmental challenges; however, there is a paucity of data addressing the specific implications for people with disabilities and this tampers with their wellbeing. Some available study results show how



environmental/climate change impact women, children, people with disabilities, Indigenous people, ethnic minorities, and industry globally. Some studies report that people with disabilities come first and third regarding experiencing climate change impact, energy scarcity and water and sanitation insecurity. There is, therefore, a need to emphasize the importance of making the impacts of climate change, energy scarcity and water and sanitation insecurity experienced by people with disabilities at the frontline for local and global discourses, public policy formation and academic research (Canadian Journal of Disability Studies, 2012).

In recent years, the inter-sectionality of gender, disability, and climate change has emerged as a critical concern within the realm of human rights advocacy. Women and girls with disabilities often face compounded vulnerabilities and barriers in accessing resources and support mechanisms to mitigate the effects of climate change. This report comprehensively examines the existing resources and support mechanisms available to this marginalized group, highlighting both challenges and promising practices.

Existing Resources

1. International Frameworks and Policies: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) serves as a foundational document in promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society, including climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts (UN, 2006). The Convention emphasizes the principles of non-discrimination, accessibility, and full participation, providing a normative framework for integrating the needs of women and girls with disabilities into climate resilience initiatives.

Additionally, the Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), recognizes the importance of gender-responsive approaches in climate action (UNFCCC, 2015). While not explicitly focused on disability, the Paris Agreement underscores the interconnectedness of gender, climate change, and sustainable development, laying the groundwork for inclusive policies and programs.

2. NGO Initiatives: *Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play a pivotal role in advocating for the rights and empowerment of women and girls with disabilities in the context of climate change. Women Enabled International (WEI), for instance, conducts research, advocacy, and capacity-building activities to promote the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in climate action policies and programs globally (WEI, n.d.). Through its initiatives, WEI raises awareness about the intersecting forms of discrimination faced by this marginalized group and advocates for their meaningful participation in decision-making processes.*

3. Community-Based Programs: At the grassroots level, community-based organizations and initiatives play a vital role in providing support and resources to women and girls with disabilities in mitigating climate change effects. For example, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) promotes community-based disaster risk reduction programs that prioritize inclusivity and accessibility (IFRC, 2014). These programs engage local communities in identifying and addressing climate-related risks, while also ensuring the active participation of women and girls with disabilities through tailored interventions and support mechanisms.

Furthermore, organizations like the Women's Disability Development Network (WDDN) collaborate with local stakeholders to implement community-driven projects that enhance the resilience of women and girls with disabilities (WDDN, 2021). By leveraging local knowledge and resources, these initiatives address the specific needs and challenges faced by marginalized populations, thereby contributing to more inclusive and sustainable climate resilience strategies.

Support Mechanisms for Women with Disabilities

1. International Frameworks and Policies:

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) serves as a foundational document in promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities in all aspects of society, including climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts (UN, 2006). The Convention emphasizes the principles of non-discrimination, accessibility, and full participation, providing a normative framework for



integrating the needs of women and girls with disabilities into climate resilience initiatives. Additionally, the Paris Agreement, under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), recognizes the importance of gender-responsive approaches in climate action (UNFCCC, 2015). While not explicitly focused on disability, the Paris Agreement underscores the interconnectedness of gender, climate change, and sustainable development, laying the groundwork for inclusive policies and programs.

2. Capacity Building: Capacity-building programs tailored to the specific needs of women and girls with disabilities are essential for enhancing their resilience to climate change impacts. These programs aim to empower individuals with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to cope with climate-related challenges and actively participate in adaptation and mitigation activities. For instance, the United Nations Women (UN Women) highlights the importance of providing training on disaster preparedness, sustainable livelihoods, and adaptive technologies to enhance the resilience of women and girls with disabilities (UN Women, 2019). By equipping individuals with the tools and information they need to effectively respond to climate-related hazards, capacity-building initiatives can help reduce vulnerability and promote self-reliance within marginalized communities.

3. Inclusive Policy Development: Meaningful inclusion in the development and implementation of climate change policies is essential for ensuring that the rights and needs of women and girls with disabilities are adequately addressed. Adopting inclusive policy development processes that prioritize the participation and perspectives of marginalized groups is key to promoting equitable outcomes. The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) emphasizes the importance of adopting a human rights-based approach to disability inclusion, which recognizes the rights of individuals with disabilities to participate in decision-making processes (UN DESA, 2018). By consulting with and actively involving women and girls with disabilities in policy development, governments and stakeholders can ensure that climate resilience strategies are responsive to their unique needs and experiences.

Global and Country Based Examples

1. Women's Disability Development Network (WDDN) – Bangladesh: In Bangladesh, the Women's Disability Development Network (WDDN) collaborates with local authorities and NGOs to empower women and girls with disabilities to participate in climate change adaptation projects. Through community-led initiatives, WDDN facilitates access to resources such as adaptive technologies and livelihood support, thereby enhancing resilience (WDDN, 2021).
2. Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) – Pacific Islands: The Pacific Disability Forum (PDF) works across Pacific Island countries to promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities, including women and girls, in climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction efforts. Through advocacy and capacity-building activities, PDF supports the development of inclusive policies and programs that prioritize the needs of this vulnerable group (PDF, n.d.).
3. Disability Rights Advocacy Center (DRAC): Nigeria: In Nigeria, the Disability Rights Advocacy Center (DRAC) actively engages in advocacy and capacity-building initiatives to address the intersectional vulnerabilities faced by women and girls with disabilities in the context of climate change. DRAC collaborates with local communities, government agencies, and international partners to raise awareness about the unique challenges faced by this marginalized group and advocate for their inclusion in climate resilience efforts. Through projects such as community-based training workshops and policy dialogues, DRAC empowers women and girls with disabilities to actively participate in decision-making processes and access resources for climate adaptation (DRAC, n.d.).
4. Centre for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD) – Nigeria: The Centre for Citizens with Disabilities (CCD) in Nigeria focuses on promoting the rights and inclusion of persons with disabilities, including women and girls, in various aspects of society, including climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Through partnerships with local organizations and government agencies, CCD advocates for the integration of disability-inclusive approaches in climate resilience policies and programs. CCD also provides training and capacity-building opportunities for women and girls with disabilities to enhance their adaptive skills and resilience to climate-related hazards (CCD, n.d.).

Existing Resources for Women with Disabilities

1. International Frameworks and Policies:

- Resource: The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).
- Support Mechanism: Provides a comprehensive framework that acknowledges the rights of persons with disabilities, including women and girls, in various aspects of life, including climate resilience. The convention emphasizes principles of non-discrimination, accessibility, and full participation, serving as a foundational document for integrating the needs of women and girls with disabilities into climate adaptation and mitigation efforts.

2. NGO Initiatives:

- Resource: Women Enabled International (WEI).
- Resource: Support Mechanism: NGOs like WEI conduct research, advocacy, and capacity-building activities to promote the inclusion of women and girls with disabilities in climate action policies and programs globally. Through initiatives such as awareness campaigns, policy advocacy, and training workshops, these organizations amplify the voices of marginalized groups and advocate for their meaningful participation in decision-making processes related to climate resilience.
- Resource: Government of Canada Gender-Responsive Climate Finance Window
- Support Mechanism: Convergence is offering a unique market acceleration opportunity for practitioners to secure design funding to develop and launch catalytic blended finance vehicles that aim to attract private capital to sustainable development at scale. The mobilization of private sector capital at scale to finance gender-responsive climate change mitigation and/or adaptation in emerging markets; The integration of gender equality into the design, implementation, and operations of vehicles, rather than as a “bolt-on feature” or “nice-to-have”;
- Resource: Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund
- Support Mechanism: The AECF, a leading African-based development organization, is committed to supporting innovative small and growing businesses in the agribusiness and renewable energy sectors and cross cutting areas. With a primary focus on reducing climate vulnerability, exposure to physical and transitional climate risks, and rural poverty, the AECF strives to promote climate-resilient communities and investments while fostering sustainable, climate-smart, and green economies. Having raised over US\$400 million to date, the AECF provides catalytic funding to enterprises across 26 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly targeting businesses that struggle to meet traditional risk-return standards for commercial investors and banks

- Resource: Agro-Climatic Resilience in Semi-Arid Landscapes.
- Support Mechanism: The ACRoSAL project is a multi-sectoral and multi-institutional scheme, covering Environment, Agriculture and Water. It was designed by the Federal Government to combat desertification, restore degraded lands, and special ecosystems for agriculture and biodiversity conservation. The World Bank sponsored project that aims to increase the implementation of sustainable landscape management practices in northern Nigeria and strengthen the country's long-term enabling environment for integrated climate-resilient landscape management

3. Community-Based Programs:

- Resource: Community-based disaster risk reduction programs.
- Support Mechanism: Community-based programs engage local communities, including women and girls with disabilities, in identifying and addressing climate-related risks. These initiatives often involve capacity-building activities, such as training on disaster preparedness and risk reduction strategies, tailored to the specific needs of marginalized groups. By fostering community ownership and participation, these programs enhance resilience at the grassroots level and promote inclusive approaches to climate adaptation.

4. Accessible Information and Communication:

- Resource: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).
- Support Mechanism: OHCHR provides guidance on ensuring the accessibility of information and communication channels for persons with disabilities, including women and girls. This includes recommendations for using accessible formats such as braille, large print, audio, and sign language interpretation to facilitate the meaningful engagement of persons with disabilities in climate resilience efforts. By adopting inclusive communication strategies, stakeholders can ensure that information reaches all individuals, regardless of their abilities.

5. Capacity Building:

- Resource: United Nations Women (UN Women).
- Support Mechanism: UN Women supports capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing the resilience of women and girls with disabilities to climate change impacts. These initiatives provide training on a range of topics, including disaster preparedness, sustainable livelihoods, and the use of adaptive technologies. By equipping women and girls with disabilities with the knowledge and skills needed to cope with climate-related challenges, capacity-building programs empower them to actively participate in adaptation and mitigation efforts and build more resilient communities.

6. Inclusive Policy Development:

- Resource: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA).
- Support Mechanism: UN DESA emphasizes the importance of adopting inclusive policy development processes that prioritize the participation and perspectives of marginalized groups, including women and girls with disabilities. By consulting with and actively involving these groups in policy formulation and implementation, governments

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7. Public Private Partnership Financing

- §Resources: Strong alignment with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) at the minimum.
- §Support Mechanism: There has been a growing awareness of the climate-gender nexus over the past decade, but the field remains nascent. This Window aims to build the field by supporting a pipeline of climate-gender blended finance vehicles to reach bankability.

State and Non State Roles for Inclusive Climate Change Policy

1. Uphold Paris Agreement commitments by:

- a) Scaling up public finance for climate action for developing countries, while directing at least 50% of investments towards adaptation and ensuring that at least 85% of those funds target gender equality
- b) Systematically engaging women and girls in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of ambition-raising public policies and actions on climate change.

2. Uphold Grand Bargain commitments by:

- a) Directing at least 15% of humanitarian funding to local women-led or feminist organizations
- b) Ensuring that women and girls are able to play meaningful roles in shaping humanitarian policies and programs and holding humanitarian actors accountable.

3. Uphold Sustainable plans by:

- a) Sustainability Plan by engaging with the right stakeholders
- b) Localization of activities to Disability Specific organizations
- c) Public Private Partnership Financing

Considerations for Designing Inclusive Climate Change Policies

1. Conflict and climate change are driving the world's greatest challenges. After decades of decline, global hunger is on the rise, affecting 821 million people in the last year. Weather-related hazards like flood and drought account for more than 87% of all displacement, forcing families from their homes. Competition over increasingly scarce natural resources is driving instability and conflict. Climate change threatens to push an additional 100 million people into extreme poverty by 2030, eroding decades of progress in social and economic development. The humanitarian consequences of climate change will only escalate if global warming is not kept below 1.5°C.
2. Conflict and climate change hit those that are the least responsible for causing them hardest. The poorest 1 billion people are responsible for just 3% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Yet developing countries are already bearing up to 80% of the costs of climate change – including through food insecurity, forced migration, damages to property and productive assets, and diminished livelihoods. An estimated 67 million women and girls are in need of humanitarian assistance worldwide. Women and girls in emergencies are at heightened risk of gender-based violence and trafficking, unintended pregnancy, maternal morbidity and mortality, unsafe abortions and child, early and forced marriage.
3. Conflict and climate change worsen inequalities between men and women. Women and girls are highly dependent on local natural resources and are more likely to be vulnerable than men to the impacts of climate change and conflict, due to social and cultural conditions that influence access to resources and division of labour, as well as lack of participation in decision-making. In emergency response and recovery, women and girls' unique needs are not treated with the same urgency as 'mainstream' issues like shelter, water and food aid.
4. Women and girls are the best representatives of their needs in crises, yet they are severely under-resourced. Grand Bargain donors and aid organizations committed to providing 25% of global humanitarian funding to local and national responders by 2020. Yet only 3% of humanitarian aid was directed to local and national organizations in 2017, with even less going to initiatives and organizations focused on girls and women.
5. Support for adaptation is critical for women bearing the brunt of the climate crisis, and must go hand-in-hand with efforts to limit global warming. Developed countries have agreed to mobilize \$100 Billion per year by 2020 to help developing countries deal with the impacts of climate change, and for those resources to be balanced between adaptation and mitigation. Yet global climate finance remains woefully inadequate, and the proportion of that finance for adaptation makes up less than 20% of the total. Ambitious investments in adaptation are critical to reduce future costs of confronting climate change, while cutting emissions quickly to limit climate change.

Steps in Designing Inclusive Climate Change Advocacy

1. Identifying the Target population: Set out the right target, where they are, how to get to them and when to get to them. Ensure the right target for the advocacy are in the right place and the right time for them to get the right message.
2. Designing the right Message: Inaction is not an option inclusive projects committed to being on the right side of history must advocate for policies, regulations, and laws to achieve economy-wide systemic change at the pace and scale required to achieve climate targets. This means working on their own transformational approaches as well as joining forces with others to create the critical mass needed for wide-scale change.
3. Advocating for System Change: Advocating for both Public and private institutions will improve the processes and systems in place. This will help create awareness on inclusivity, which will thereby foster inclusion towards climate change.
4. Regulatory change. Governments, Companies and the community can work with policymakers, trade associations, business associations and NGOs to shape changes in the law. This will foster collaboration, synergy and cohesion in advocating for inclusive climate change policies that will be friendly to women with disabilities
5. Culture change: Even with the right policies in place, we know that culture needs to change in order for them to be effective. AWWDI can engage in culture change using tools including media and advertising to promote and amplify new norms, bring awareness to key issues, educate consumers on why policy change is important, and show them how to engage with others to make change happen.
6. System Strengthening and Change: In thinking about the regulatory and cultural elements of system change, avoid reducing advocacy to just its outward-facing corporate initiatives and programs. Internal advocacy programming plays a critical role in mobilizing people within the business, inspiring a desire in workers to engage and enabling them to take action
7. Designing an Advocacy Strategy: Advocacy is increasingly seen as a leadership practice in development. A comprehensive, meaningful advocacy strategy should be anchored by a core set of principles.
8. Authenticity: Center your advocacy around your subject matter's story, including where, why, and how it started, and what problem it was trying to solve. Transparency is critical — even if the story isn't always perfect. It isn't a prerequisite, but what is required is transparency in order to build trust and engage meaningfully in advocacy work focused on forward-looking system change.

9. **Ambition:** Build on Smart targets to set stretch goals rather than being limited by what feels possible. Focus on realistic and measurable goals that can be achieved over time
10. **Meaningful Engagement:** Engage employees to take action and become advocates for system change. The full power of advocacy comes when every employee feels supported and empowered to use their own voice to take a stand on the issues they care about — both inside the organization through the decisions they make in their work as well as externally in their own social and community circles.
11. **Activism:** While many organizations may feel uncomfortable engaging with or showing support for social movements, bringing a voice to the table can make a big difference in protecting the human rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized in society. For example, organizations of young women with Disabilities can organize a movement of women led organizations on inclusive climate change policies
12. **Working with Legislation:** As part of the National /State activism strategy take a long-term view and advocate for policy and legislation change that allows for greater participation of women and girls with disabilities in Climate change. This will involve policy development (when the policy is not in place) policy implementation (when it is weak) and policy review (when certain important and specific issues are missing to address the gaps in the policy)
13. **Holding Meetings:** Organizing conferences, seminars, retreats and workshops or town hall meetings on inclusive Climate change strategies to teach campaign, social media, publicity, and fundraising skills to strengthen small, grassroots organizations
14. **Allyship:** Governments around the world are falling short of protecting the most vulnerable. Organizations must play a crucial role in correcting the current trajectory by placing people, justice, and human rights at the center of climate action-civil society and women movements alone can't do it and shouldn't need to.
15. **Developing an Inclusive Communication strategy:** Having a dedicated strategys focused on listening, supporting, and amplifying the voices of women with disabilities in the communities, such as working with local and traditional community, religious community, and business community on tree-planting and other easy projects that the communities can participate in relation to climate change.
16. **Addressing Barriers:** As you develop your advocacy strategy, be aware of the barriers you're likely to come up against. Some people will challenge the role of business in engaging in the democratic systems that guide policy making.

That's valid, but with governments struggling to keep within climate targets, progressive businesses leaders who are themselves committed to net-zero and beyond must hold governments and large polluters accountable and ensure net-zero targets are enshrined in robust policies, regulations, and laws.

17. Social and Behavioural Change: Addressing peoples negative attitudes and perceptions towards Climate related issues such as Tree planting. Issues and concerns of afforestation, deforestation , reforestation and climate policy

18. Budget and Budgetary Processes: Inclusive budgetary processes should be in place and should involve women with disabilities, organization of persons with disabilities. Women with disabilities should be fully integrated into the entire process from Budget Consultation, Development, implementation, Monitoring and Reporting.



**229 people killed in
Ethiopia landslides on
the 23 July 2024**

Strategy for Messaging and Branding

	MESSAGE	TARGET	MEDIUM
1	Collectively we are agents of change, stop discrimination	Community, Schools, Market	Banners, Posters, Bill-boards, stickers and social media posts
2	The fight against discrimination of persons with Disabilities begins with you; Play your part.	Community, Schools, Market	Banners, Posters, Bill-boards, stickers and social media posts
3	United against Exclusions!!! United against DISABILITY!!! United against Stigma!!!	Community, Schools, Market	Stickers, T-shirts and Caps, social media
4	Protect the rights of Persons with Disabilities	Community, Schools, Market	Stickers, Posters, Billboard,
5	Persons with Disabilities are not outcasts, treat them with dignity.	Community, Schools, Market	Social media, Stickers, Posters, Billboard
6	Give persons with Disabilities a chance in the workplace, they are assets for the organization.	Community, Schools, Market	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
7	Together we can end the stigma against Persons with Disabilities and ensure everyone have access	Community, Schools, Market	Billboards
8	Policies should be equitable to all, persons with or without Disability	Community, Schools, Market	Social media, TVs, radio, shirts and caps
9	Together, we can build an INCLUSIVE community where every member feels loved, accepted and valued.	Community, Schools, Market	Social media, TVs, radio, shirts and caps
10	Disability Rights are Human Rights. Stop Discrimination Against persons with Disabilities	Community, Schools, Market	Social media, TVs, radio, shirts and caps
11	Persons with Disabilities are Human beings that deserve respect	Community, Schools, Market	T-Shirt, Caps and Handbills

		TARGET	MEDIUM
12	Climate increase Vulnerability	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	T-Shirts, Caps and handbills
13	Together we end Poverty	Community	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
14	Inspire inclusion of Persons with Disabilities	Community, Schools, Market	Social Media Handles
15	Women with Disabilities are subjected to hardship. Lets end poverty	Community, Schools, Market	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
16	Conflict Increase Vulnerability of Persons with Disabilities	Community, Schools, Market	T-Shirts, Caps and handbills
17	Drought heightens the poverty level of Persons with Disabilities	Government, Policy Analyst	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
18	Inclusion leads to increased participation in the society.	Government, Policy Analysts	T-Shirts and Caps
19	Mainstreaming a human rights – based approach to disability	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
20	Concerns and experiences of persons with disabilities is an integral dimension of the design, development, implementation, monitoring , evaluation and reporting on policies and programs in all spheres	Policy Makers, Government	T-Shirts and Caps
21	We need full participation in different aspects of socio- economic life	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
22	Promoting disability inclusion remains globally accepted as a development strategy for reducing poverty	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	Banner, Handbills and fliers

	MESSAGE	TARGET	MEDIUM
23	Climate Change Increase Vulnerability	Government	T-Shirts and Caps
24	Climate Change leads to Displacement	Policy Makers, Government	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
25	Migration Displacement affects Women with Disabilities	Policy Analysts	Billboards, handbills, sticker, radio, shirts and caps.
26	Disability Inclusion is not only a human right issue but as a requirement for the attainment of sustainable development	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	TV Jingles, Radio Jingles
27	We need Inclusive Reforms	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	T-Shirts/Caps
28	We need inclusive Climate Change Policies	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	Fliers, Handbills
29	Develop and implement policies to promote disability inclusion	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	Banners, TV and Radio Jingles
30	We need Gender Equitable and Socially Inclusive policy goal.	Policy Makers, Government Policy Analysts	TV and Radio Jingles

Proposed Tailored Interventions

For a more holistic inclusion of women and girls with Disabilities in climate change action in Nigeria, there is a need for tailored interventions to address different aspects of the climate change adaptation, mitigation, and resilience efforts. These targeted programs will empower women and girls with Disabilities and other stakeholders with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to cope with climate-related challenges and actively participate in adaptation and mitigation activities.

These proposed tailored interventions can include but are not limited to the following:

1. Conduct of specific policy advocacies to the National Commission of Persons with Disabilities (NCPWD), related climate change and environmental governmental ministries, departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Non-State Actors (CSOs, CBOs ETC) targeting the ongoing review and amendment of the Discrimination Against Persons with Disability (Prohibition) Act (2018), to see that specific provisions on environmental/climate change are reflected and specific needs of women and girls with disabilities are referenced in that provision, as well as, the Part V, section 25 is expanded to reference the specific needs of women and girls with Disabilities in Disasters and emergencies. While, also advocating for deliberate Disability centred approached in existing climate change strategies at both national and subnational levels.
2. Capacity-building programs tailored to the specific needs of women and girls with disabilities are essential for enhancing their resilience to climate change impacts. These programs should aim to empower women and girls with Disabilities with the knowledge, skills, and resources necessary to cope with climate-related challenges and actively participate in adaptation and mitigation activities. Specific programs could include vocational trainings(recycling initiatives, waste to wealth), improve employability capacities of women and girls with Disabilities to source and secure green jobs, access green credits and opportunities available in the climate change echo-system/value chain.
3. Design and conduct trainings on disaster preparedness, sustainable livelihoods, and adaptive technologies for women and girls with Disabilities, to enhance their resilience and to effectively respond to climate-related hazards.
4. Training and re-training on Disability inclusion and sensitivity for mainstream Climate Change and environmental actors' examples, MDAs with mandates addressing climate change, environmental, desertification and drought managements, health workers, support service providers ETC.

5. Design tailored capacity building trainings/programs to target the Media, to ensure increased reportage of climate change impact on women and girls with Disabilities, highlight policy and programmatic gaps and contribute to raising public awareness on the dire need for inclusive climate change adaptation and resilience programs.
6. Lead the formation of a Disability-Gender based Climate Change Community of Practice. This intervention will pull together actors (state and non-state actors) to interface more actively with women and girls with Disabilities, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs) to promote disability-gender centric climate change action in Nigeria and globally.
7. Establishment of a Coordination hub that will serve as a learning and knowledge sharing platform for good adoptable practices for inclusiveness in climate action.
8. Climate Edutainment, that is leveraging the Arts, animations to design innovative climate change programs for public education, entertainment, awareness, and enlightenment. For example, monthly or quarterly drama series, stage plays and short social media skits on climate change and women and girls with Disabilities.
9. Production of a documentary, to disseminate climate change information in varying accessible formats to women and girls with Disabilities and other members of the public. ensure that women and girls with disabilities have equal access to climate-related information, enabling them to make informed decisions and contribute to adaptation and mitigation efforts.
10. Embark on a research program, to get specific data and evidence required for designing evidence-based interventions and policy advocacies that are efficient and affordable in meaningfully including women and girls with Disabilities in climate change adaptations and mitigation strategies.
11. Conduct monthly/quarterly media series through radio/television phone-in programs, X-Space Dialogues, Instagram live events, media messages including engaging jingles, with women and girls with Disabilities featuring as discussants or panellists, or presenters of such disability related climate change programs.
12. Localization of International Development project and handing them down to local non Governmental organizations will have a greater impact in the long run. This is because the initiative, implementation of Project:
13. Engage in Public Private Partnership for financing as a very vital instrument for resource mobilization. There is need for both to collaborate and source for resources that will support inclusive climate change policy development, implementation and review.



Key Findings

1. Disability issues are not recognised as right based issues but rather Charity based where persons with disabilities are seen as a form of burden that needs to be pitied and supported

2. Persons with Disabilities are not recognised as productive part of the society but rather unproductive part that constitute burden and add nothing meaningfully to the development of the society

3. Gender in climate change was recognised but Disability Inclusion is excluded

4. Policies in the Climate change space does not recognize persons with Disabilities

5. Policy makers are not aware that Persons with disabilities are supposed to be an integral part of policy making

6. Women and Girls with disabilities are excluded from the Framework for Gender Plan of Action for most MDA's

7. Women and girls with disabilities are the worst hit during emergencies and there is virtually no safety and security or any mitigation plan made for their wellbeing

8. The Federal Ministry of Agriculture have a Gender Policy that integrates Women and Girls with Disabilities in mitigating Climate change interventions as integral part of the Policy

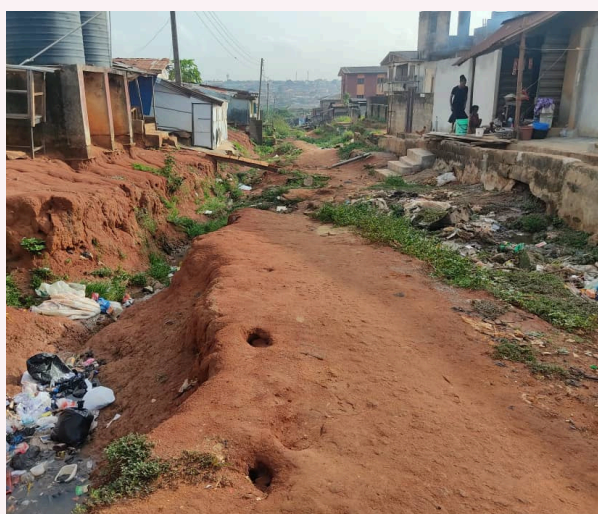
9. Emergency preparedness plans are done excluding persons with disabilities

10. During Conflict situations, women and girls with disabilities face multiple intersections of vulnerabilities



Conclusion

While progress has been made in recognizing the intersecting vulnerabilities of women and girls with disabilities in the context of climate change, much work remains to be done to ensure their full inclusion and participation. By leveraging existing resources, strengthening support mechanisms, and fostering inclusive partnerships, we can enhance the resilience of this marginalized group and advance the principles of equality and social justice in climate action





Recommendations for Effective Project Implementation

To ensure inclusivity and full and meaningful involvement of women and girls with Disabilities in Nigeria's Climate action policies/programs, it is important to focus on the below recommendations.

1. Assess and take into account the differential impacts of climate change on the rights of persons with disabilities through an intersectional approach
2. Develop and implement evidence-based climate mitigation and adaptation policies to prevent and minimize the adverse impacts of climate change on persons with disabilities;
3. Provide accessible information on climate change to persons with disabilities, strengthen their capacity to participate in climate decision-making that concerns them, and to ensure that they have access to judicial or administrative proceedings and effective remedies when they suffer harm from climate action and inaction
4. Support international efforts to combat climate change and enhance the climate resilience of persons with disabilities in developing countries.
5. There is need to promote inclusive policy development
6. Facilitate improved accessibility to climate change adaptation and resilience information available to women and girls with Disabilities. This includes recommendations for using accessible formats such as braille, large print, audio, sign language interpretation and the use of adaptive technologies, to facilitate the meaningful engagement of women and girls with disabilities in climate resilience efforts.
7. There is need for targeted Disability-Gender based Climate Change research . To increase data and information on the rights and peculiar needs of women and girls with Disabilities in Climate Change action particularly in the context of Nigeria.,

8. Climate Change investors/funders and other OPDs should promote capacity-building initiatives aimed at enhancing the resilience of women and girls with disabilities to climate change impacts. These initiatives can provide training on various topics including, disaster preparedness, sustainable livelihoods, green opportunities, and the use of adaptive technologies. By equipping women and girls with disabilities with the knowledge and skills needed to cope with climate-related challenges, capacity-building programs empower them to actively participate in adaptation and mitigation efforts and build more resilient communities.
9. Strengthening Community-Based Programs: Giving that majority of women and girls with disabilities are often located or reside in semi-urban to rural communities usually within their Local Government Areas (LGAs), At the grassroots level, there is therefore, a need to strengthen community-based organizations and initiatives to play a vital role in providing support and resources to women and girls with disabilities in mitigating climate change effects with such communities particularly those hard-to-reach communities that may be worse hit by effects of climate change. These programs engage local communities in identifying and addressing climate-related risks, while also ensuring the active participation of women and girls with disabilities through tailored interventions and support mechanisms. OPDs must collaborate with such CBOs for a more impactful intervention, as These groups may offer community mobilization initiatives, advocacy services, and peer support to women & girls with disabilities. By leveraging local knowledge and resources, these community-based initiatives address the unique needs and challenges faced by women and girls with disabilities, thereby contributing to more inclusive and sustainable climate resilience strategies.
10. Government and International climate Actors should support initiatives for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Sensitive to Gender and Disability: Determine which DRR programs—such as inclusive evacuation plans, accessible shelters, and gender-sensitive response mechanisms—prioritizes the needs of women and girls with disabilities. These programs will contribute to increase resilience and lessen susceptibility to climate-related calamities for women and girl with Disabilities.
11. Climate actors should ensure accessible Information and Communication Platforms: pertinent climate change information, resources, and support services should be made available in formats that are accessible to women and girls with disabilities through accessible information and communication platforms. Example of these platforms are, Websites, hotlines, multimedia content, and community outreach programs

12. Advocate for Disability Inclusive Policies using the media such as Nigeria info Radio Station Radio Station 95.1fm Abuja
13. Policy Development, review and implementation
14. Formation of Climate Change Sector working group Coordination meeting
15. Building network of partners by creating a WhatsApp group of public private partners working on Climate change
16. Provision of Capacity building training, systems and process strengthening, process
17. Awareness creation through Print, electronic and social media platforms
18. Emergency preparedness interventions should be made at the MDA level with criteria and forms of intervention
19. Inclusive Budget and budgetary provisions allocations should be made for climate change interventions
20. Call to action for all MDA's and CSO's working on climate change for concerted efforts to develop inclusive policy in mitigating climate change.

Annex I: List Of Ministries, Agencies and Parastatals Visited

	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	Federal Ministry of Environment Headquarters <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Climate Change • Department of Pollution Control and Environmental Health • Department of Erosion Flood and Coastal Zone Management • Department of Plastic Pollution Control • Department of Environmental Assessment • Department of Land Degradation, Drought and Desertification • Department of Forestry 	571, Independence Avenue, Mabushi, Abuja Green Building Maitama Green Building Maitama Brown Building Utako
2	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	1, Kapital Street, Area 11, Garki Abuja FCT
3	Federal Ministry of Water Resources	Block A, Old Federal Secretariat, Area 1, Garki Abuja
4	Federal Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	Independence Avenue, Mabushi, Abuja
5	Abuja Environmental Protection Agency	Independence way, South, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory
6	National Park Service	Airport Road
7	National Biosafety Management Agency	Airport Road



	<i>Name of Organization</i>	<i>Location</i>
8	Federal Ministry of Agriculture	Area II
9	National Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria	Independence Avenue, Mabushi, Abuja
10	Forestry Research Institute	Ibadan-Virtually
11	National Agency for the Great Green Wall	Plot 1730 Ahmadu Bello Way, Ahmadu Bello Way, Abuja, Nigeria
12	National Council for Climate Change	14, Vistula Close, Maitama, FCT Abuja.
13	National Oil Spill and Response Detection Agency	5th floor NAIC House plot 590, zone AO, Central Business District, Abuja
14	Agro-Climatic Resilience In Semi-Arid Landscapes (ACReSAL)	No 5 Aliyu Mustapha Street Off 2nd Avenue Gwarinpa FHA Abuja.
15	National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA)	<u>No. 4 Oro Ago Street, Abuja, Federal Capital Territory.</u>



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