Activity A.4 (and Decision 20/CP.26, para. 9) - dimensions and examples of the gender-differentiated impacts of climate change; the role of women as agents of change; and opportunities for women

Through the NDC Partnership, a proposal was made to do an initial gender analysis for the revision of the NDC. However, this could not happen due to budgetary constraints. Currently, we rely on data coming from the National Bureau of Statistics. Some of the data now becoming gender differentiated especially for Agriculture and land.

Activity D.1 - integration of gender-responsive budgeting into national budgets

Further awareness on Gender Budgeting was done by the Federal Ministry of Environment featuring on some capacity building webinars by the CABRI and Federal Ministry of Budget and National Planning (FMBNP) such as the webinar on Inclusive Budgeting and Finance for Climate Change in Africa. This collaboration and others birthed Nigeria’s first gender responsive 2021 National Budget and a wide call to Federal Level Ministries to generate projects with climate change credentials.

Activity D.5 - information on engaging women’s groups and national women and gender institutions in the process of climate action at all levels

The engagement with the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs has been through the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (ICCC) platform which is the decision making body on climate action. It has a Ministerial and Technical segment. The ICCC further enables mainstreaming across the Federal government level Partners alongside CSOs. The Gender Desk also accompanied the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs to attend the 66th Conference of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW66).

The NAPGCC and its Implementation Strategy was developed with collaboration and support from an NGO, Women Environmental Programme (WEP). We also participate in NGO activities such as the training of Women to Access Green Climate Fund (GCF) by an NGO Centre for 21st Century Issues.

Engagement at Sub- national Government Level partners are usually done through the platform of States Climate Change Desk Officers - they actively participated in
NAPGCC development and socialization and are to be part of the implementation of the NAPGCC.

**Decision 20/CP.26, para. 3** - Information on the progress of implementation of the activities contained in the gender action plan

**Gender and Climate Change in Nigeria**

Gender and climate change discussion in Nigeria have been ongoing since July 2016. A Consultative workshop on gender and climate change especially in preparation for entry into force of the Paris Agreement and implementation of Nigeria Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC).

**Nigeria’s National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change**

In a bid to domesticate the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan, the Federal Ministry of Environment, through the Department of Climate Change developed a National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change (NAPGCC). The objective of the NAPGCC is to ensure that national climate change processes in Nigeria mainstream gender considerations to guarantee inclusivity of all demographics in the formulation and implementation of climate change initiatives, programs and policies.

The NAPGCC focuses on effective strategies for integrating gender into the implementation of national climate change initiatives, including the Paris Agreement’s, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the Economic Recovery and Growth Plan (ERGP) in Nigeria. The National Action Plan on Gender and Climate Change document was approved by the President Muhammadu Buhari in August 2020 and was launched in March, 2021. The NAPGCC was submitted to the UNFCCC Gender Secretariat in 2020.

The priority sectors covered by the NAPGCC include: Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use; Food Security and Health; Energy and Transport; Waste Management; Water and Sanitation. The Action Plan covers the period 2020-2025.

**Implementation Strategy for the NAPGCC**

To effectively implement the NAPGCC, an implementation strategy was developed to provide steps, give clear guidance on actions to be taken, specific results to be achieved and milestones to be covered while executing the Plan. The implementation of the NAPGCC will be by participatory approach involving the governments at all levels, academic, and research institutions, CSOs, particularly women groups, private sector and non-state actors as well as development partners.
The Federal Ministry of Environment with the support of Women Environmental Program therefore developed the NAPGCC and its Implementation Strategy. The Implementation Strategy is designed to guide the execution of the five priority sectors in the NAPGCC. It is to be used in conjunction with the NAPGCC to ensure its vision and objectives are met. It further clearly spells out the role of the Federal Ministry of Environment as the coordinating Ministry as well as the roles of other national and sub-national MDAs.

Most of the policies that drive activities of the Ministry recognise and adopt gender inclusion, mainstreaming, participation and responsiveness. Many of Nigeria's developed documents in the past two years used the NAPGCC as a framework or as a reference with other climate action processes towing the same line. They include:

- **Nigeria’s Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) 2021** - has gender mainstreamed.
- **Adaptation Communications 2021** - lists policy documents that mainstream gender.
- **Gender Mainstreaming in Energy Access National Action Plan for Nigeria (GMEA-NAP NIGERIA)** - referenced the NAPGCC.
- **UN-Women Gender Dimension of Climate Change Impacts & Adaptation in the Agriculture Sectors in Nigeria** with special reference to Ebonyi and Niger States - NAPGCC referenced.

**Multidimensional impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 pandemic on progress**

Though the Ministry’s Gender Team worked through the March 2020 Covid 19 Pandemic lock down to still produce the NAPGCC document, many of the other activities like the National consultations towards validating the document were delayed by restrictions put in place after the lockdown.

Funding was more difficult to access due to bad economic down turns and need to divert funds to more urgent national health needs.