

DA17 PROJECT — UNEP / UNSD

How Cameroon Benefits from the Project

and What Is Needed at the National Level to Enhance Work on Climate Change and Gender Statistics

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From UNEP's Invitation to Pilot Country Status

1

November 2023

At the national workshop on climate change and disaster statistics, Cameroon expresses a demand for gender-sensitive climate statistics.

2

3 June 2025

UNEP and UNSD formally write to the Director General of NIS (ref. UNEP/EWAD/SDG&ESU/2025/001), inviting Cameroon to become a pilot country.

3

1 July 2025

NIS replies on behalf of the Government, accepts, and designates the national focal point and an inter-institutional team.

4

Q3 2025 – Q2 2028

Project implementation period, with Cameroon presenting its work at global events.



Far North: settlements exposed to rainfall variability and land degradation.

Cameroon in the DA17 Project

1 of 4

pilot countries

with Colombia, Jordan
and Tanzania

2

UN agencies

UNEP and UNSD,
UN Development Account

27

institutions

mobilised around
the focal point

33

participants

at this national
workshop

The mandate

Strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system to produce climate change statistics disaggregated by sex — so that adaptation and mitigation policies rest on evidence reflecting how women and men are actually affected.

Institutional Positioning and Coordination

1

NIS confirmed as national focal point

A single recognised entry point for climate change and gender statistics, with a coordinating mandate across the statistical system.

2

A national dialogue that did not exist before

Ministries, research institutions, civil society and partners now work from a shared framework — the inter-institutional team named in the Government reply.

3

Gender anchored in the environmental agenda

The gender dimension moves from a general principle to a measurable requirement in statistical production.

Methodological and Technical Capacity

International standards

Alignment with the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators and the pilot list of gender-sensitive indicators.

A structured data inventory

A first systematic stocktaking of what exists, who holds it, and how far it is disaggregated by sex.

Skills transferred, not rented

Training and backstopping from UNEP and UNSD build capacity that stays inside national institutions.

Tools and a common language

Shared definitions, classifications and templates that make data from different producers comparable.

Evidence for National Policy and Reporting

Statistics that feed commitments Cameroon has already made

- **SND30** — monitoring of the environmental sustainability pillar
- **Revised NDC** — adaptation and mitigation reporting under the Paris Agreement
- **PNACC** — sectoral adaptation planning built on disaggregated evidence
- **National Gender Policy** — a factual basis for gender-responsive climate measures
- **SDG 5 and SDG 13** — stronger national reporting on two interlinked goals



Water scarcity is lived unequally: collection and household water use fall mainly to women and girls.

And beyond: international visibility and a stronger case for climate finance.

What the Stocktaking Revealed



Fragmentation

Many producers, no common framework, no shared repository.



Weak disaggregation

Sex-disaggregated data remain the exception in climate domains.



Irregular production

Information comes from one-off studies, not a sustained programme.



Uneven access

Access rests on practice rather than on formal arrangements.



Failed maize harvest, Far North Cameroon — the kind of impact our statistics must describe, for women and for men.

Institutional and Legal Foundations

1

A permanent inter-institutional mechanism

Turn the team named in the 2025 Government reply into a standing technical committee, with a designated focal point in each institution.

2

Formal data-sharing arrangements

Move from goodwill to written protocols between NIS and producers, specifying content, format, periodicity and access.

3

Integration into the national statistical programme

Register climate change and gender statistics in the multi-year programme, so production is planned and budgeted.

Technical Capacity and Resources

● Disaggregation by design

Introduce the gender dimension when surveys and administrative records are designed, not at analysis stage.

● Training beyond NIS

Extend training to sectoral statisticians, so quality is built where the data originate.

● A national data platform

A documented, shared repository with metadata, so producers and users can find and reuse data.

● Predictable resources

A dedicated budget line, sustained UNEP/UNSD support and adequate geospatial equipment.

Proposed Next Steps

1

Immediate

Consolidate the findings into a national data availability report and validate it.

2

Short term

Set up the standing technical committee and sign the first data-sharing protocols.

3

Medium term

Produce and publish a first national set of gender-sensitive climate indicators.

4

Longer term

Embed regular production in the national statistical programme.



Water and land — from the Benue basin to the Sahelian belt — are where climate, livelihoods and gender meet.

The project has given Cameroon a method, a network and a first body of evidence.

**Merci pour votre
attention**

**Thanks for your
attention**

What remains is to make them permanent: institutionalise the mechanism, budget the production, and keep the gender dimension at the design stage of every statistical operation.

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**United
Nations**

DESA
Statistics Division