



From Recognition to Integration

Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Climate Change Statistics – National workshop for Cameroon on data availability for measuring climate change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies.

Yaoundé, Cameroon, 11-12 August, 2026

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The Gender-Climate Statistics Community Challenge

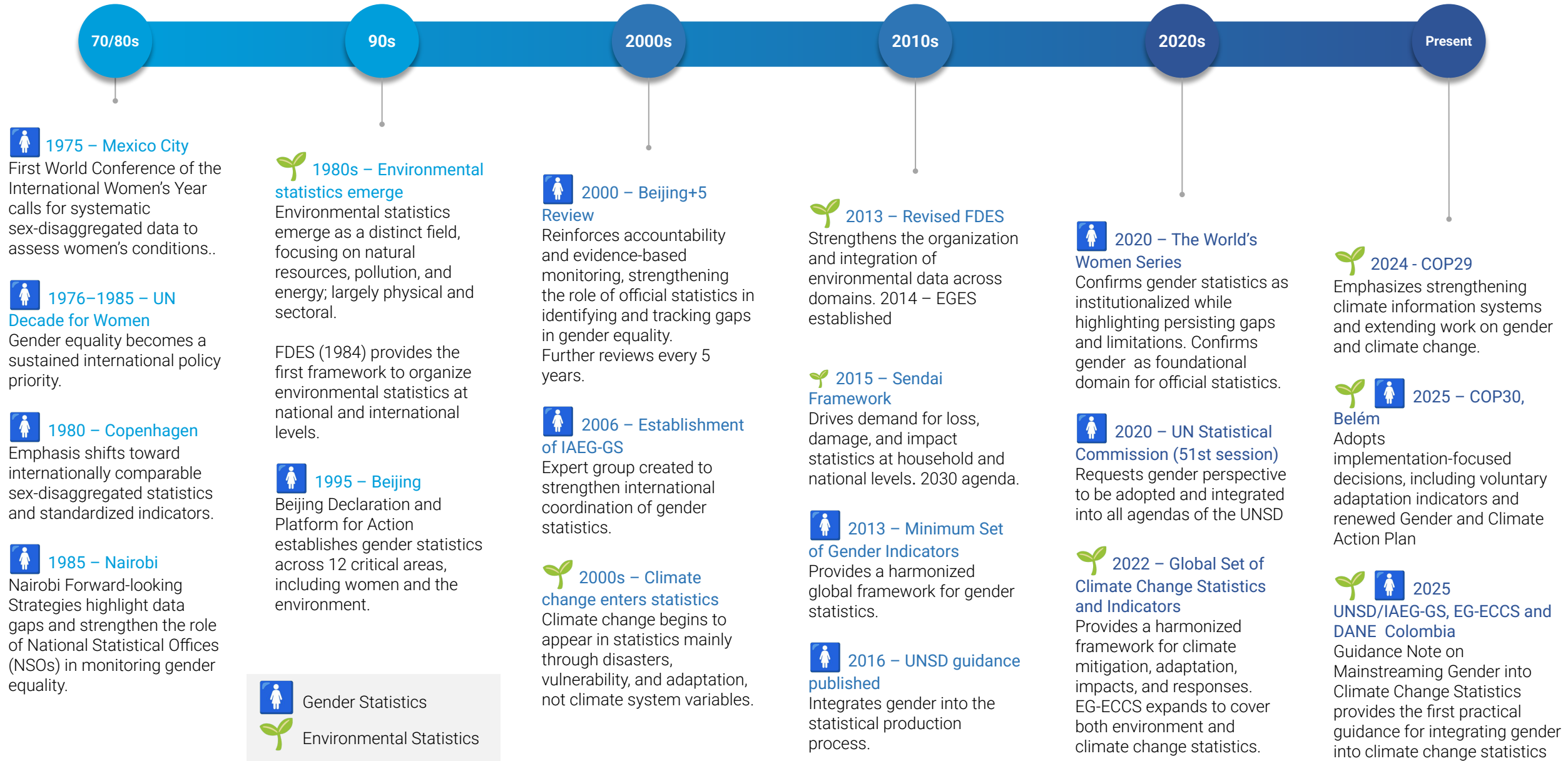


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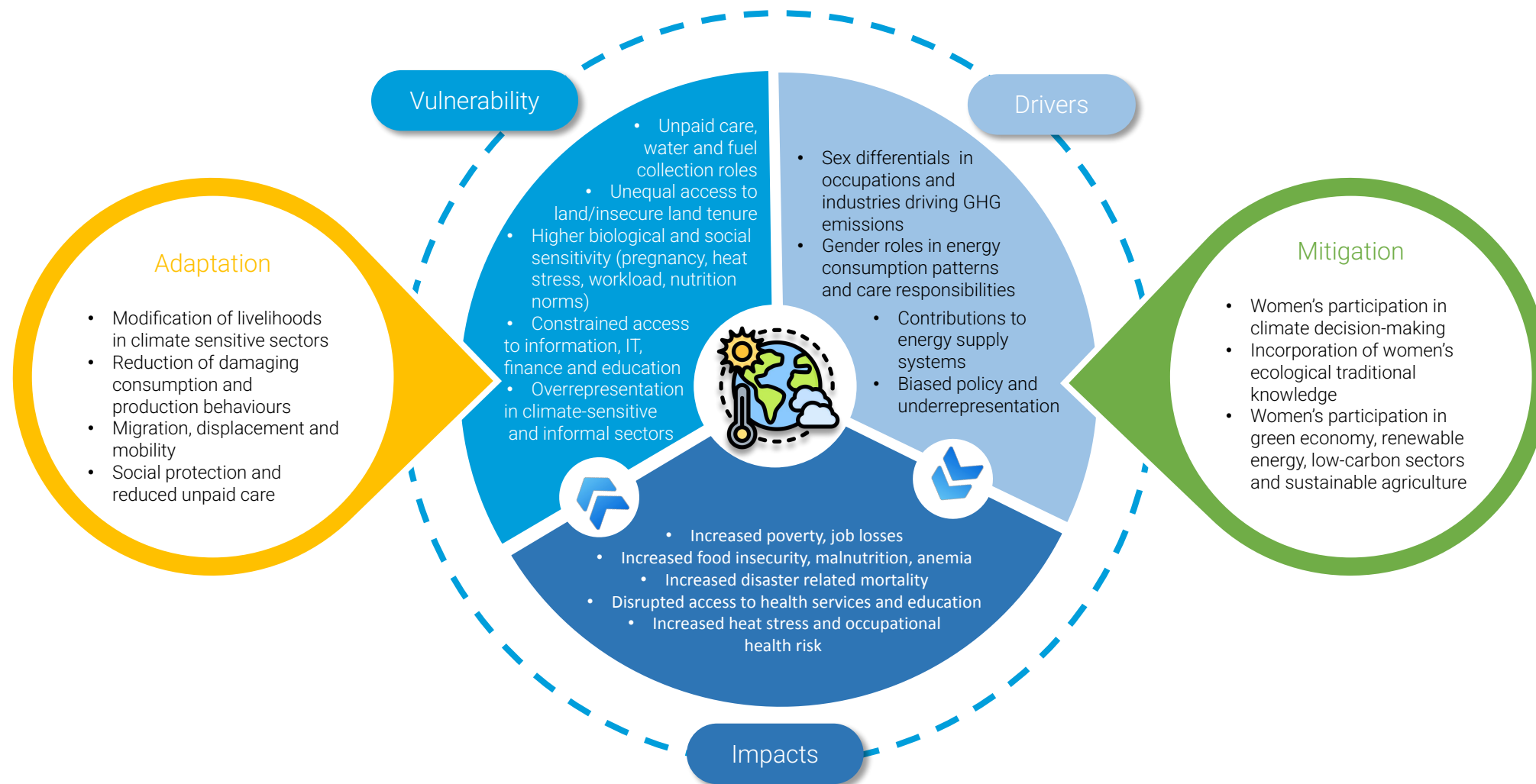
Existing policy frameworks already recognize gender equality and climate action as current and growing global priorities.

National Statistical Systems (NSS), however, remain structurally uneven. The issue is no longer conceptual recognition; it is statistical operationalization.

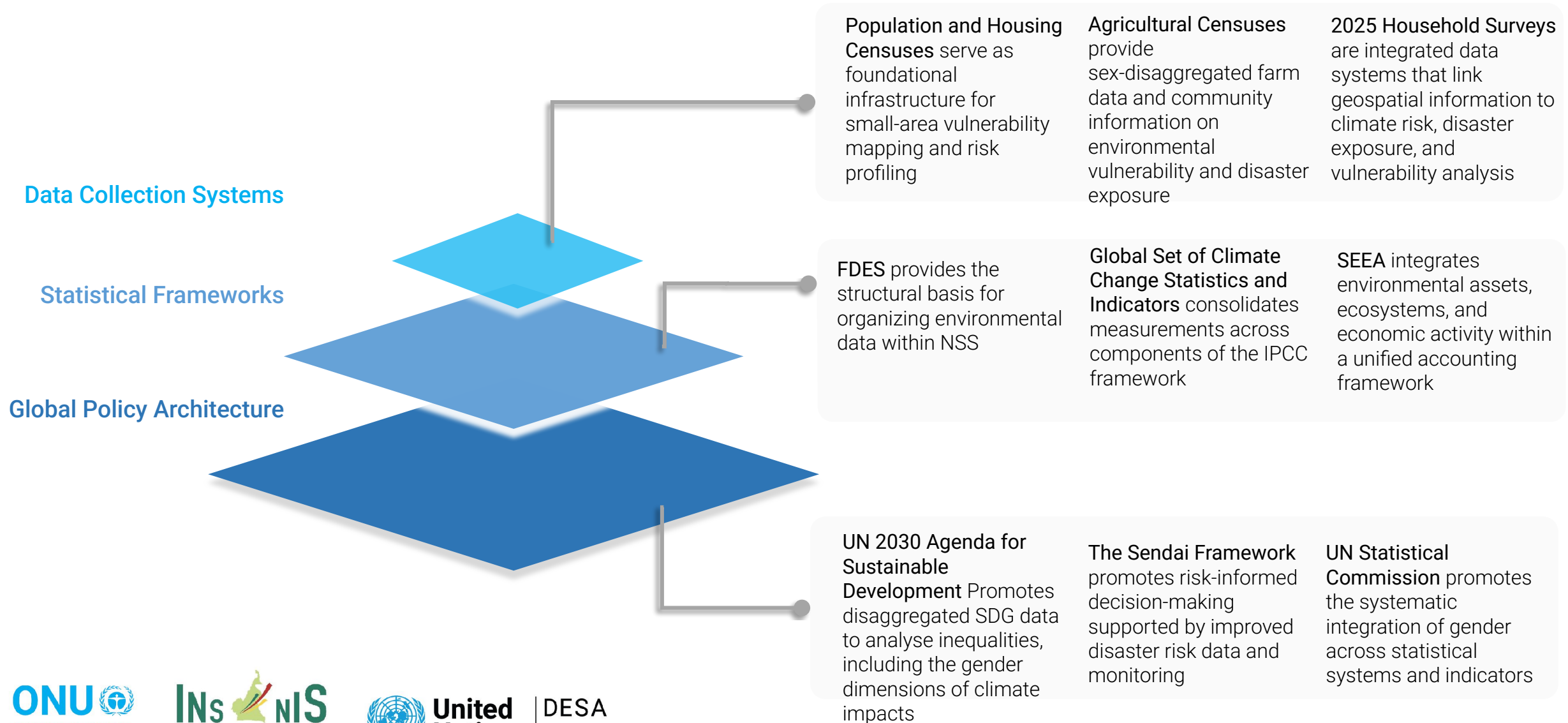
Evolution of Gender and Climate Change Statistics



Gender Climate Risk through the IPCC Lens



Global Policy & Statistical Infrastructure



Barriers to Integration

1

Gender Neutrality in Official Data Systems

Early climate datasets and models were designed around biophysical indicators and aggregate economic measures.

Exposure was mapped spatially, not socially.

2

Fragmented Institutional Production

Historically fragmented data production and scale mismatches between localized gender statistics and broad climate data restrict the precise analysis of gender-differentiated climate impacts.

3

Institutional Bias

In many countries, women remain underrepresented in climate science, statistical leadership, and environmental governance.

Indicator selection and research priorities reflect institutional power structures.

The Roadmap to Institutionalization

Strategic Recommendations

1

Define Statistical Demand

Map existing data sources against national policy priorities to identify precise, actionable data gaps.

2

Strengthen Coordination

Establish permanent inter-agency working groups connecting NSOs, environmental authorities, and gender equality mechanisms.

3

Build Capacity

Transition away from isolated specialists. Foster shared methodological understanding across institutions to ensure consistent application of standards.

The Roadmap to Institutionalization

Tactical Recommendations

4

Integrate within Existing Operation

Mainstream gender variables into upcoming socioeconomic censuses and surveys rather than designing parallel instruments.

5

Expand Interoperability

Geo-code administrative records (social protection, health, land registries, etc.) to securely link them with spatial hazard maps.

6

Align Reporting

Ensure gender-disaggregated statistics serve multiple simultaneous global mandates to reduce duplicate reporting.

Appendix

Gender and Climate
Change Data in IAEG-GS &
EG-ECCS Member
Countries

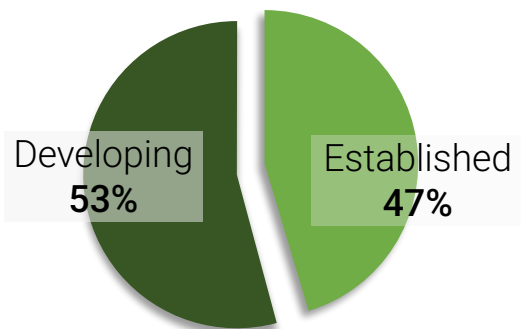
2023/2024 Survey
Highlights



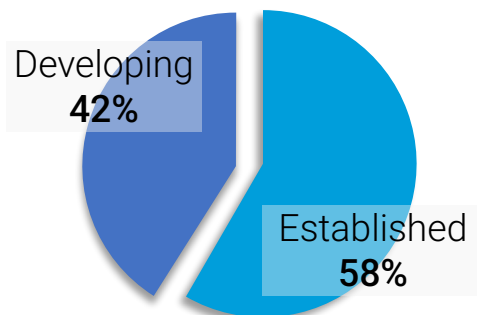
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Country Institutional Participation

Climate Data



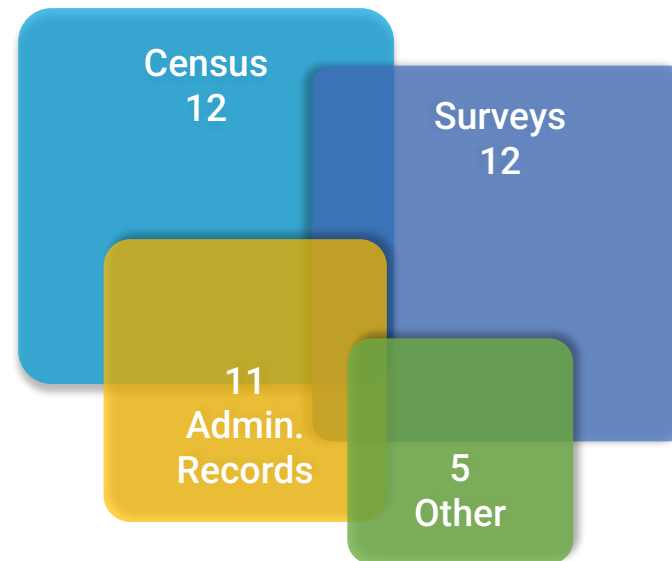
Gender Data



Established Participation: Data production is coordinated between the country's NSO and at least one government policy institution.

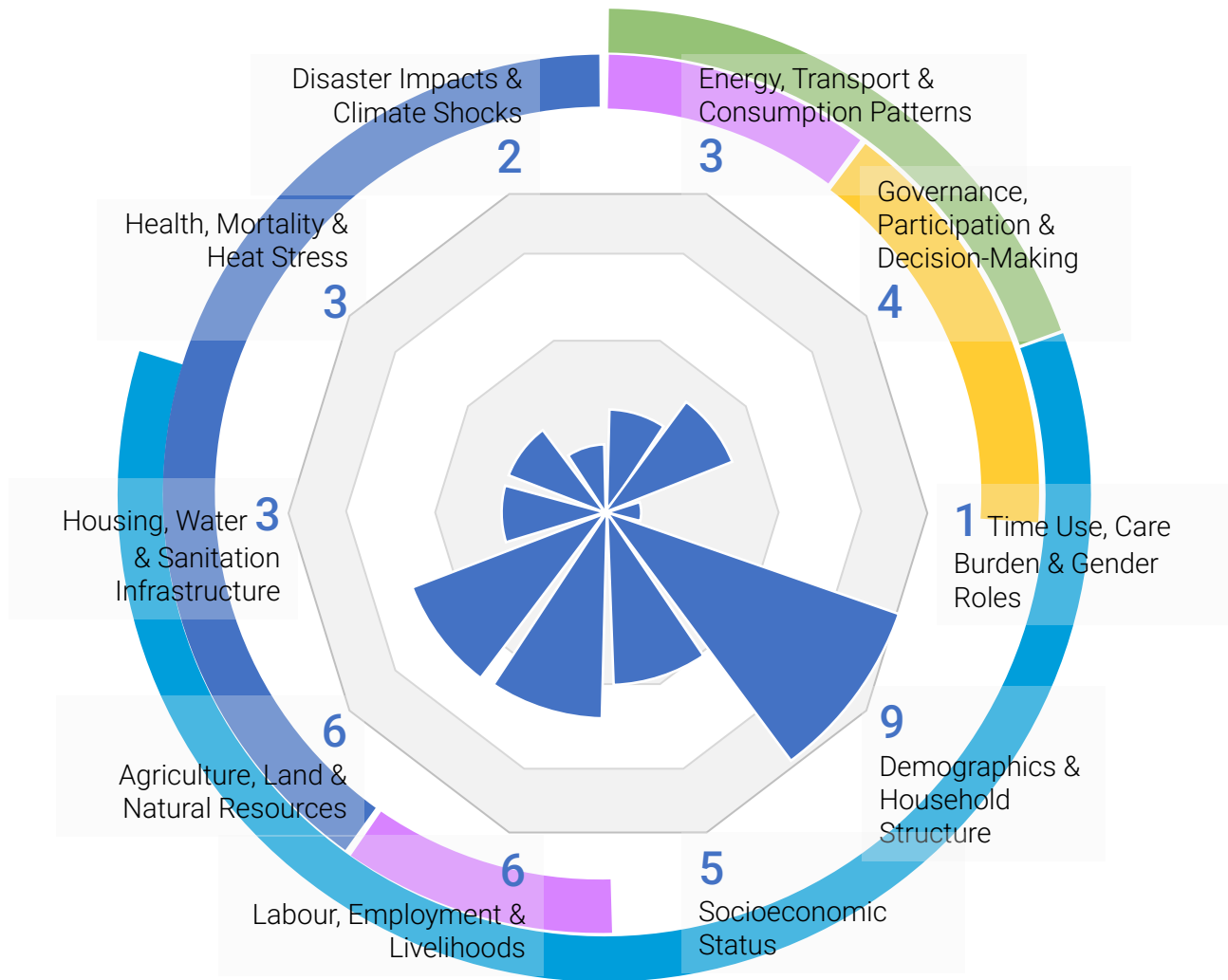
Developing Participation: Data production is embedded in either the NSO or government policy institutions, but lacking coordination between both.

Data Instruments used in Gender Integration



Countries surveyed primarily rely on a mix of instruments, rather than just one, to integrate gender and climate data. This prevents institutional coordination and linkage of data for meaningful analysis.

What is being measured?



Based on reported initiatives, instruments and specific questions, it is evident that countries are successfully gathering baseline data (Demographics: 9) yet struggling to measure the direct, disproportionate ways that climate crises affect women (Disaster Impacts: 2, Gender Role:1), and their adaptation and mitigation strategies (Governance: 4, Consumption patterns, Transport: 3).

A moderate focus is seen on Land: 6, Employment and Livelihood: 6, Housing & Infrastructure: 3 and Health: 3 which is consistent with the proxy constraint of agriculture censuses that imply gendered impact based on general data.

Climate Change Components

Drivers

Impacts

Vulnerability

Adaptation

Mitigation

Thank you

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