

National Workshop for Cameroon on data availability for measuring climate change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies

11 – 12 August 2026 | Yaoundé, Cameroon

Workshop Report



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Summary

The national workshop on data availability for measuring climate change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies was held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, from August 11 to 12, 2026. The two-day workshop was organized by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), in collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics of Cameroon (INS). The event formed part of the project “*Measuring Climate Change with a Gender Dimension for Better Adaptation and Mitigation Policies*,” funded by the 17th tranche of the United Nations Development Account (DA 17) project.

The workshop aimed to present preliminary results from a national effort to identify and analyse existing data sources for developing a pilot list of gender-sensitive climate change indicators in Cameroon, and to support a national dialogue among stakeholders on the availability of, and gaps in, gender-sensitive climate change data. Over the course of two days, participants engaged in presentations, group discussions, and exercises aimed at increasing understanding of how to measure climate change with a gender perspective for policymaking, how to identify data sources and gaps in gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics, and promoting inter-institutional collaboration among national providers of climate change and gender data and statistics.

The objectives of the workshop were to:

- Raise awareness among governmental and non-governmental actors of the importance of integrating gender perspective into climate change statistics;
- Present the DA17 project, its objectives and planned activities in Cameroon, and discuss the role of national institutions in supporting its implementation;
- Present the international statistical frameworks of reference for measuring the gender-climate change nexus;
- Present and discuss the project and the findings of the national assessment of available data sources for gender and climate change statistics, complemented by exchanges with sectoral institutions on their relevant data and activities;
- Discuss relevant gender-sensitive climate change indicators and their applicability to the Cameroonian context, taking into account available national data sources and institutional inputs;
- Strengthen cross-sectoral collaboration between national producers of climate change data with particular attention to integrating the gender dimension.

Overall, the workshop achieved its main objectives of establishing an initial diagnosis and mapping of available data, identifying a pilot set of indicators relevant to the national context, strengthening collaboration between producers and users of climate change and gender statistics, and formulating practical recommendations for future work. The participation of 20 institutions demonstrated the breadth of the national collaboration fostered through the workshop. Key priorities identified for follow-up included capacity development, more regular production of relevant statistics, improved data-sharing arrangements and stronger institutional coordination. The workshop findings and recommendations are expected to provide a basis for continued national dialogue and follow-up on climate change and gender statistics.

1. Participants

The workshop was attended by 34 participants, including 21 men (62 per cent) and 13 women (38 per cent). Participants represented a broad range of national institutions involved in statistics, environment

and climate change, planning, agriculture and natural resources, disaster risk management, gender and social affairs, and local government. Representatives of United Nations agencies also participated, including Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEP, UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), UNSD, and World Food Programme (WFP). The diversity of participating institutions provided an important basis for cross-sectoral exchanges between producers and users of climate change and gender-related data and statistics.

The full list of participants is available in Annex 1.

2. Outline of the workshop

The two-day workshop commenced with an opening speech from Mr. Joseph Tedou, the Director General of National Institute of Statistics (INS), and from Dr. Issa Sanogo, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Cameroon, followed by an opening address by Professor Paul Tchawa, Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED).

The national workshop included 5 sessions as follows:

- Session 1: Opening and Introduction;
- Session 2: Introducing statistical initiatives on gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics at the global level to support policymaking;
- Session 3: Policy request and development of climate change and gender data and statistics in Cameroon;
- Session 4: Availability and gaps in gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics;
- Session 5: Next steps, recommendations, and closing.

Each session included presentations on the topic, followed by a Q&A session, group discussion, or exercises designed to facilitate conversations, exchange best practices, and answer questions.

The agenda is available in Annex 2.

3. Workshop Sessions: Main outcomes

Day 1: 11 August 2026

Session 1: Opening and Introduction

In addition to opening remarks and a general introduction, Session 1 included a presentation on an overview of the project “*Measuring Climate Change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies*” under the 17th tranche of the United Nations Development Account (DA17 project). The presentation was delivered by Mr. Dany Ghafari, UNEP Programme Management Officer, who provided a summary of the project’s objectives, source of funding, implementation period, and the expected outcomes. He explained that the project is funded under the 17th tranche of the United Nations Development Account and will be implemented from 2025 to 2028, with UNEP and UNSD as the implementing entities.

The project targets four pilot countries: Cameroon, Colombia, Jordan, and Tanzania. Mr. Ghafari outlined three key deliverables for the project’s implementation period:

- The first deliverable, expected in 2026, is the development of a pilot list of core gender-sensitive climate change indicators and the corresponding methodology, informed by work undertaken at both the national and global levels.
- The second deliverable, planned for 2027, involves global consultations on the developed pilot list of core gender-sensitive climate change indicators. The proposed list will be made available for consultation with members of the Expert Group on Environment and Climate Change Statistics (EG-ECCS) and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS). The outcomes of these consultations will subsequently be presented at meetings of the respective expert groups.
- The third deliverable, planned for 2028, will focus on raising awareness and strengthening national capacities through the publication of a report on climate change and gender and the organization of two global webinars.

Mr. Ghafari emphasized that the project's long-term objective, beyond its lifetime, is for the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators to include indicators that more explicitly capture the gender dimensions of climate change.

Session 2: Introducing statistical initiatives on gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics at the global level to support policymaking

The second session focused on global initiatives and commitments on gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics and was moderated by Ms. Monica Madrid (UNSD).

The first presentation, “*Policy demands for climate change statistics and Paris Agreement reporting*,” was delivered by Mr. Dany Ghafari (UNEP). The presentation highlighted Paris Agreement requirements and emphasized the central role of statistics in supporting high-quality reporting. The presentation introduced the ambition and accountability cycle, explaining how the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and the Global Stocktake (GST) turn Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) into a recurring evidence and accountability cycle. Participants also reviewed the reporting timelines and the interlinkages between NDCs, the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), the ETF, and the GST.



Following the presentation, Ms. Monica Madrid (UNSD) invited three national speakers representing various global climate change initiatives at the national level to participate in a panel discussion:

- i. Mr. Bongkiyung Emmanuel, National Meteorological Directorate (MINT), Head of the Climatology and Data Bank Services;
- ii. Dr. Valérie Tsama, Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED);
- iii. Mr. Constantin Jacques Michel Mbarga, Civil Protection Directorate (DPC) of Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT).

The panellists discussed three guiding questions, and the following are the key outcomes and recommendations from the panel discussions:

1. How is the global initiative you are responsible for integrated at the national level in Cameroon?

The discussion showed that Cameroon integrates climate change and disaster-risk initiatives through national planning, reporting, and sectoral mechanisms, but implementation remains fragmented across institutions. Participants cited the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP), the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan, Disaster-Risk Reduction (DRR) mechanisms, and related reporting frameworks as the main entry points through which global commitments translate into national action.

A recurrent issue noted was coordination. Different ministries, the INS, civil protection institutions, and other technical agencies collect and use climate- and disaster-related information, but responsibilities are distributed across institutions and data are not always harmonized. The discussion emphasized the importance of clearer institutional mandates and stronger coordination mechanisms for data production, sharing, and use. It was also noted that the institution spearheading a particular thematic area may vary depending on its mandate and the type of data it holds. While INS plays an important role in ensuring statistical quality, consistency, and coherence, it does not necessarily need to lead every thematic data system.

Participants also mentioned national observatories and databases as potential mechanisms for bringing information together, although their effectiveness depends on technical capacity, resources, and regular information flows from data-producing institutions.

2. How is the gender aspect reflected in the national reports under the relevant global initiative?

Gender was increasingly being recognized in national climate change and disaster-related processes, but the discussion suggested that its integration remains uneven. Participants emphasized that gender considerations should go beyond simply producing sex-disaggregated indicators. They should be incorporated throughout the statistical process, including in planning, data collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination.

The discussion highlighted the need to better capture differences in exposure, vulnerability and impacts among women and men, while also considering other population groups such as youth, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. In practice, however, available data are not always sufficiently disaggregated to support this type of analysis.

Participants highlighted challenges in obtaining disaggregated data from field-level reporting and administrative systems, which limits national reports' ability to explain how climate change and disasters affect different population groups. Participants identified strengthening gender-responsive

data collection processes and improving the integration of these data into national climate change and disaster-related reporting as important priorities.

3. What recommendations can you make to strengthen work at the national and global levels in this area to better mainstream gender aspects and contribute to more effective climate change adaptation and mitigation policies?

Several recommendations emerged from the discussion:

- First, participants stressed the need to strengthen coordination among ministries, the INS and other official data producers, and disaster-management institutions, including clearer institutional responsibilities and mechanisms for regular data exchange.
- Secondly, greater investment is needed in statistical and technical capacity. This includes training, methodological support, digital data-collection tools, and resources to improve the quality and disaggregation of climate and disaster-related data.
- Third, global frameworks and indicators should provide methodological guidance while allowing sufficient flexibility for countries to contextualize indicators according to national circumstances. Participants noted that while climate change is global, vulnerability, exposure, and institutional arrangements are highly context specific.
- Fourth, gender should be mainstreamed from the outset of the planning and statistical process, rather than being considered only at the reporting stage. This requires identifying relevant gender dimensions during indicator development and ensuring that data collection systems are designed to capture the necessary sex and other relevant disaggregation.

Finally, participants emphasized the need to better integrate existing information. In many cases, the problem is not simply the absence of data, but that information is fragmented across institutions, generated using different methodologies, or stored in non-interoperable systems. Strengthening data harmonization, data-sharing platforms, and collaboration among institutions would improve both national reporting and the evidence base for climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.

Following the panel discussion, UNEP and UNSD speakers gave two thematic presentations: one on the Climate Change Statistics Framework, and the other on the nexus between climate change and gender statistics. The two presentations complemented each other.

The presentation on the “*Introduction of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, including relevant work on gender,*” was delivered by Mr. Dany Ghafari (UNEP). The presentation provided an overview of the evolution of international climate change statistics and highlighted the role of UNSD, UNFCCC, and EG-ECCS in supporting countries, to strengthen their statistical systems. Participants were introduced to the structure of the Global Set, which covers five policy areas, 34 topics, 158 indicators and 190 statistics, classified into three tiers according to data availability and methodological maturity.

The presentation also emphasized links between climate change statistics and other international frameworks, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as the importance of metadata in improving climate-related data comparability and transparency. Particular attention was given to integrating gender dimensions in climate change statistics, noting that only two of the 158 indicators explicitly reference gender in their titles. The DA17 project on Measuring Climate Change with a Gender Dimension for Better Adaptation and Mitigation Policies was highlighted as an

important initiative for addressing this gap through the development of a pilot set of gender-sensitive climate change indicators and corresponding metadata.

Following the presentation, a **Q&A** session provided an opportunity for participants to discuss key issues noted as follows:

- The discussion considered how Cameroon is positioned in relation to the different tiers of indicators classification presented, and the extent to which existing national data sources can support the compilation of these indicators.
- Participants raised questions about the potential contribution of the Population and Housing Census (PHC) to climate change statistics. The discussion highlighted the importance of examining existing statistical sources beyond those traditionally considered “environmental”, particularly where census data can provide detailed population characteristics and socioeconomic and demographic disaggregation that can be combined with information on climate exposure, vulnerability, and impacts.
- Another issue raised was the need to adequately capture the geographical and environmental dimensions of gender-responsive climate action. Participants provided several examples of these needs, including information on women's participation in adaptation, mitigation, and ecosystem restoration programs; the areas covered by interventions involving women; and the integration of indigenous species into ecosystem and natural-resource management.

These issues were highlighted as examples of country-specific information needs to consider during the national review of the preliminary indicators. The workshop provided an opportunity not only to assess existing indicators, but also to identify additional inputs that could inform the development and refinement of gender-related indicators proposed for inclusion in the Global Set.

The presentation on *“From Recognition to Integration: Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Climate Change Statistics”* was delivered by Ms. Monica Madrid (UNSD). The presentation focused on the evolution and current landscape of gender and climate change statistics, highlighting the need to move from recognizing gender-differentiated climate impacts to systematically integrating them into national statistical systems.

The presentation introduced the gender–climate nexus through the Intergovernmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC) lens and reviewed the existing global policy, statistical, and data-collection infrastructure that can support its measurement, including agreed environmental statistical frameworks, population and agricultural censuses, and household surveys. It also highlighted key barriers to integration, including fragmented institutional data production and limited links between gender and climate information. She outlined recommendations for institutionalization through stronger inter-agency coordination, capacity development, integration into existing statistical operations, improved data interoperability, and alignment of reporting requirements.

Session 3: Policy Demand and Development of Climate Change and Gender Data and Statistics in Cameroon

The last session of the day, moderated by Mr. Pierre Sohkadjie Songo (INS Cameroon), brought together representatives from different national institutions to present their ongoing work, experiences, and initiatives related to climate change and gender data and statistics. The presentations were as follows:

Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)

Mr. Tchida Maxime Carlos, head of studies and prospective unit from MINAS, delivered the first presentation focused on “*The Impact of Climate Change on Vulnerable Groups, Particularly Women and Female-Headed Households, and the Management of Related Data/Indicators: The Case of Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)*.” He presented its approach to integrating climate change and gender considerations into social protection policies and programs. He recalled that the 2027-2029 Medium Term Expenditure Framework mainstreams gender, environment, and climate change.

The presentation emphasized that women and female-headed households often face heightened vulnerability to climate shocks and that existing social protection tools, particularly the Unified Social Registry of Cameroon (RESUC), already contain sufficient data to generate at least five meaningful climate-gender indicators. These indicators can identify housing exposure such as the proportion of female-headed households located in flood prone areas and landslides-risk areas, as well as reasons for displacement, including natural disasters.

Mr. Tchida highlighted MINAS commitment to adaptive social protection, gender-responsive budgeting, and evidence-based decision-making. The main challenges identified include strengthening climate-related data collection, improving interoperability between institutions, harmonizing indicators, and building a comprehensive system linking gender, climate, vulnerability, territory, and social response.

Ministry of Transport - Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC)

Mr. Constantin Jacques Michel Mbarga from the DPC delivered the next presentation on “*Sharing the Civil Protection Directorate’s experience in integrating gender considerations into climate-related disaster risk management activities*.” The DPC emphasized that gender-sensitive disaster risk management goes beyond assisting women after disasters and requires analyzing risks, vulnerabilities, capacities, access to information, participation, and assistance by sex, age, disability, socio-economic status, and local context.

The presentation highlighted the legal basis provided by Law No. 2024/015, the practical actions undertaken by the DPC, the importance of collecting sex, age, and disability-disaggregated data, and the need for stronger institutional coordination and data governance. He emphasized that gender should be integrated across all phases of disaster risk management, from prevention and preparedness to response and recovery, to ensures equitable access to protection, assistance, reconstruction, and economic recovery opportunities. He further recommended establishing data-sharing protocol with other relevant national institutions to improve data exchange and to strengthen coordination.

Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)

Dr. Tsama Valérie delivered a presentation focused on “*Climate Change and Gender: Any Efforts, Plans, Reporting*.” The presentation highlighted the MINEPDED’s efforts in Cameroon to integrate gender into climate change policies, planning, governance, adaptation, and mitigation.

The presentation emphasized that climate change disproportionately affects women, youth, persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and rural communities. Cameroon has incorporated gender considerations into key climate policy instruments, including the National Climate Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Adaptation, and the National Development Strategy 2030.

Significant achievements include women’s participation in climate negotiations, capacity-building initiatives, improved cookstove distribution, and community climate resilience projects. However,

major challenges remain, particularly limited gender-disaggregated climate data, insufficient access to resources and financing, weak institutional capacities, and the lack of gender-specific climate indicators.

Looking ahead, MINEPDED aims to strengthen gender-responsive climate planning and budgeting, improve climate data systems, establish operational statistical frameworks, enhance stakeholder collaboration, expand climate financing, and empower vulnerable groups to participate actively in climate adaptation and resilience efforts.

National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC)

Subsequent presentation by Mr. Ndjela Mbeiha Gaston Evarice of ONACC, emphasized that climate change is intensifying social inequalities and disproportionately affecting women and girls, making gender-sensitive climate information essential for effective adaptation and resilience planning.

The presentation highlighted ONACC's approach of understanding, measuring, and acting, with gender treated as a cross-cutting dimension in climate observation, analysis, information production, early warning, and decision-making. The presentation highlighted the importance of gender-sensitive and disaggregated data for identifying differences in exposure, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, and resilience, and for producing more relevant climate services such as climatological bulletins, agricultural calendars, climate alerts, and vulnerability maps.

Key challenges include limited integration of climate and social data, insufficient disaggregation by sex and other characteristics, lack of harmonized methodologies and indicators, interoperability challenges, and limited technical capacity. To address these challenges, ONACC proposed technical, methodological, and institutional support, including climate-gender databases, dashboards, Geographical Information System (GIS), harmonized indicators, regular data sharing, and stronger inter-institutional coordination to strengthen climate-gender statistics in Cameroon.

Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family (MINPROFF)

Mr. Abdoul Aziz from MINPROFF presented on "*Women and Climate Change*." The presentation outlined MINPROFF's mission in relation to Cameroon's National Development Strategy 2030 (SND30). Two key instruments underpinning its work include the National Gender Policy (NGP) and Gender-Responsive Budgeting (BSG).

He outlined the NGP's vision, which is divided into seven strategic axes, including women's economic empowerment and equal access to production factors. He explained that since 2010, presidential budget guidelines have increasingly incorporated gender considerations into government budgeting, and from 2021, several ministries have been supported to integrate gender into budgets with a gender-responsive budget document now annexed to the draft Finance Law.

Mr. Aziz emphasized that women, who account for 51% of the national population, face disproportionate vulnerabilities to climate impacts due to their heavy reliance on agriculture, fuel gathering, and water collection, combined with limited access to resources, technology, land, and financial capital. To address these systemic gaps, MINPROFF outlined ongoing initiatives, such as mapping gender-sensitive indicators by sector and by gender, advocating for legislative reforms, and empowering rural women through the Gender, Climate Change, and Agriculture Support Program (GCCASP), as well as distributing agricultural equipment, improved cookstoves, and grants for income-generating activities.

The presentation concluded by highlighting key challenges that need to be addressed in order to align mitigation and adaptation initiatives addressing climate impacts on women, and a remark that “*Beyond economic development goals, Cameroon’s effective and coherent adaptation and mitigation response to climate change requires the systematic production of sex-disaggregated statistical data to refine and target interventions effectively.*”

Ministry of Transport / Department of National Meteorology (MINT / DNM)

The next presentation was on “*Available Data for Climate Change with a Gender Dimension for Better Adaptation and Mitigation,*” presented by Mr. Bongkiyung Emmanuel, Head of the Climatology and data Bank Service at the DNM at MINT.

The presentation commenced with an overview of DNM’s organizational structure and its national meteorological network comprising regional services, aerodrome meteorological watch centres, meteorological stations, climatological posts and rainfall posts. The network includes 58 manual weather stations and 31 climatological posts.

He outlined DNM's mission under Decree No. 2012/150 of June 1, 2012, and its mandate under Article 59. His presentation covered several sources for climate data in Cameroon, and the DNM observational infrastructure that includes 60 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS), two upper-air sounding stations, 58 manual stations, and one V-SAT station. In addition to the in-situ observations, the DNM integrates satellite data and international climate datasets such as Copernicus Climate Change Service (C3S), African Rainfall Climatology V2 (ARC2), among others.

Mr. Bongkiyung further highlighted a wide range of climate data and services for adaptation produced by DNM that include temperature anomaly, annual rainfall, and precipitation, among others. A key message stressed was the importance of integrating gender into climate information and services, given that many climate-sensitive activities, particularly agriculture and water resources management, have significant implications for women. He noted that the DNM has 403 staff, comprising 280 men and 123 women (30.5%), with women heading four of its eight services. Its climate services primarily support activities in which women predominate, such as agriculture and water management. He announced DNM intention to develop participatory climate services with women’s groups. The presentation concluded by highlighting the communication channels DNM uses to communicate and disseminate information.

National Institute of Statistics (INS)

The last presentation, titled “*INS Experience in the collection of Climate Change and Gender Data*” was presented by Ms. Nguimfack Mawamba Bopda Honorine, Statistician Economist Engineer, Assistant Research Officer (INS Cameroon).

The presentation highlighted INS's experience in producing gender-related statistics and its growing role in integrating climate change dimensions into national statistical systems (NSS). Ms. Nguimfack noted that while INS has not yet conducted a survey specifically dedicated to climate change or the gender-climate nexus, several existing surveys and databases already contain valuable information that can be used to generate gender-sensitive climate indicators.

The presentation demonstrated how existing data can be leveraged to analyse five key climate areas, including drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation, and for each, providing relevant examples using indicators such as access to clean energy, disaster-related displacement, access to safe drinking water, environmental investments by enterprises, and agricultural insurance coverage. It also

emphasized that gender differences in climate outcomes often reflect variations in exposure, access to resources, and response capacity rather than biological sex alone.

Furthermore, the presentation acknowledged important limitations, including the lack of climate-specific survey designs, challenges in attributing observed outcomes directly to climate change, and sample size constraints in high-risk areas.

Looking ahead, INS plans to strengthen the integration of climate and gender considerations into major household, health, employment, and enterprise surveys, while developing innovative approaches such as post-disaster loss assessments and integrating Geographic Information Systems (GIS) with socio-demographic data. The overall conclusion was that existing statistical systems provide a strong foundation for climate-gender analysis, but additional data collection and methodological innovations are needed to support evidence-based climate adaptation and mitigation policies in Cameroon.

Day 2: 12 August 2026

Session 3: Policy request and development of climate change and gender data and statistics in Cameroon (continued)

The first session on the third day continued the discussion following presentations by national institutions, which highlighted the need to better articulate the emerging national framework for gender and climate change statistics within existing climate-related processes, data producers, and policy frameworks in Cameroon.

Participants raised questions about the relationship between the work initiated through the DA17 project and existing international frameworks, particularly the IPCC's work. In response, it was emphasized that the proposed statistical work complements the existing climate frameworks, and it seeks to provide a broader evidence base covering not only emissions and mitigation, but also adaptation, climate impacts, vulnerability, and their differentiated effects across population groups. The cross-cutting nature of climate change and gender was also stressed, including its relevance for monitoring progress towards the SDGs. It was further noted that the current exercise could contribute to developing a more detailed set of gender-responsive climate change indicators.

The discussion also addressed the scope of information to be considered. Following the INS presentation on available socioeconomic data, participants noted the importance of capturing the financial dimension of climate action, including climate and environmental finance received by the country and information on its beneficiaries, whether individuals, communities, or organizations. Participants noted challenges in tracking some financial flows and interventions, particularly those implemented through non-governmental organizations.

Other questions raised touched on coordination among institutions producing climate information. In particular, participants asked how meteorological data and products relate to those produced by the ONACC. The DNM representative emphasized that reliable observational data form the basis for climate analysis and also presented the national observation network and products available at different geographical scales. He acknowledged limitations in satellite-derived information and noted that questions about institutional mandates and the roles of different climate-data producers extend beyond purely technical considerations.

Participants from the MINEPDED stressed that the indicators should guide national priority areas and align with existing planning and climate-policy frameworks. The discussion clarified that a gender perspective does not refer exclusively to women. Rather, attention should also be given to women and

men, girls and boys, population groups that may face particular vulnerabilities, including children, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities. The representative from the ministry responsible for gender issues noted that the concept of gender has been contextualized nationally to encompass women, men, girls and boys.

The feasibility of producing sufficiently disaggregated indicators was another area of major concern. The example of energy statistics was raised, where information may be limited to administrative records from service providers and data collected through population censuses. Mr. Ghafari clarified that the project does not expect all proposed disaggregation's to be immediately available. Instead, the national exercise should assess what can currently be produced from censuses, surveys, and administrative records; identify appropriate proxies or opportunities to link complementary sources where direct measurements are unavailable; and determine where additional questions or improved data-collection mechanisms may be required. The exercise should therefore distinguish between indicators that are currently feasible and those requiring further methodological, institutional or data-development work.

A further concern related to the territorial dimension of the statistical system. Representatives from local government stressed that discussions on disaggregated data need to consider the capacity of regions, councils and villages to collect and use information. Existing data-collection tools and statistical frameworks are not always sufficiently disseminated or operationalized at decentralized levels, creating a risk that regional and local information needs are not adequately reflected in national statistics.

Participants therefore called for mechanisms to strengthen information flows between national and decentralized levels. This territorial perspective was considered particularly important in the context of urbanization and climate change. Participants noted that environmental change and climate impacts are increasingly experienced and managed at the city and community levels, raising the question of how national indicators can be adapted or disaggregated to inform local strategic planning and how regional and municipal authorities can be equipped with mechanisms to collect the necessary data.

Finally, the WFP representative emphasized the importance of disseminating and institutionalizing the workshop results. Participants suggested sharing the workshop's conclusions and outputs with relevant strategic actors beyond those directly participating in the exercise to increase awareness, encourage institutional ownership, and support the future use of the resulting indicators.

Session 4: Availability and gaps in gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics

The fourth session focused on the preliminary results from the work on mapping climate and gender data sources in Cameroon, conducted and presented by Ms. Marie Antoinette Fomo, UNEP consultant in Cameroon.

The methodology combined a literature review, questionnaires sent to government institutions, semi-structured interviews, and an examination of surveys, administrative records, project reports, meteorological information, and geospatial sources. Each source was assessed for its direct or indirect relationship to climate and gender, its potential to support a proxy measure, and whether it would require additional processing or linkage with other sources.

The mapping identified 33 institutions and organizations; 29 provided usable information, and 25 were associated with retained data sources. It recorded 168 potential statistical entry points across five areas: drivers, impacts, vulnerability, mitigation, and adaptation. Ms. Fomo clarified that these 168 entries are not finalized indicators. They include existing indicators, potentially useful variables, statistics

requiring further processing, opportunities to link sources, and contextual information that still requires methodological development.

Most entry points relate to vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation because household, health, employment, poverty, food security, and mobility sources contain relatively rich social and demographic information. Fewer entry points were found for drivers and mitigation, where data tend to focus on emissions, energy, forests, waste, infrastructure, or economic activity and often lack information about the women and men involved.

The mapping found that climate and environmental sources contain information on hazards, weather, forests, energy and infrastructure but rarely include sex disaggregation. Conversely, surveys and other social sources contain information on sex, age, employment, poverty and household conditions but often lack an explicit connection to a climate hazard. No national survey specifically designed to measure the climate-gender nexus was identified. She noted that administrative data and data generated through projects provide further opportunities. However, such data are often fragmented, produced only for a limited period and insufficiently documented.

Discussion following the presentation

Participants first questioned how the responsibility for official reporting would be assigned when several institutions produce related data. The discussion revealed uncertainty about which institution holds the authoritative source and which should compile or transmit the final figure. This confirmed the need to identify, for every proposed indicator, the responsible institution, the data-holding service, the original source and the reporting arrangement.

Several participants also asked whether Ms. Fomo had consulted specific projects and institutions and requested a clearer presentation of the proposed indicators. In response, she explained that the current exercise is still a source-mapping phase. The 168 entries are starting points that must be reviewed before selecting a smaller set of indicators. The next stage should assess them for policy relevance, methodological soundness, availability, replication potential, and likelihood of continued production.

A question was raised about whether the proposed system could be sustained over time. Ms. Fomo explained that the current work is still in the pilot phase. The national findings will be refined and later considered alongside results from the four participating countries. This process will support the preparation of a consolidated set of indicators and methodological guidance. The discussion therefore stressed that priority should be given to indicators based on continuing data programmes and stable institutional responsibilities, rather than information available only through short-term projects.

Participants also asked how the proposed climate and gender entry points relate to the SDGs. The facilitators explained that the SDGs are among the principal frameworks informing the project. The project will consider relevant SDG indicators and disaggregation principles, but it will also address climate and gender issues not sufficiently captured by existing SDG indicators.

The discussion confirmed that Cameroon has a substantial base of potentially useful information, but the mapping must now be converted into a clear, manageable set of indicators. This will require validating the 168 entry points, clarifying institutional responsibilities, completing metadata, strengthening links between climate and social data, and selecting indicators that the NSS can produce regularly.

All workshop materials are available [here](#).

Session 5: Next Steps, Recommendations and Closing

Next Steps:

Next Steps for 2026	
By September 2026	- National consultants in four pilot countries will finalize their work on compilation of a national list and metadata of gender-sensitive climate change data and indicators that are available in the country or that require minor additional action and funding for development. - The outcomes of this work will inform discussions at the 13th Meeting of the EG-ECCS, providing an evidence base for advancing methodological considerations, identifying priority data gaps, and strengthening the implementation of environment and climate change statistics across participating countries.
August 2026 – February 2027	- UNEP and UNSD, with the assistance of an international consultant, will analyze the results obtained in the pilot countries, as well as available regional and global sources, and prepare an initial version of a pilot set of gender-sensitive climate change indicators. - In the first half of 2027, the first version of the pilot set will be made available for consultation to members of the EG-ECCS and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IA-EGGS).
Next Steps for 2027	
March –July 2027	- The pilot set of gender-sensitive climate change indicators and methodological guidance will be tested in four pilot countries of the DA17 project with the support of a national consultant. - In July 2027, national workshops will be organized in the four pilot countries to present the results of the work to national stakeholders.
Second half of 2027	- UNSD and UNEP, in collaboration with four pilot countries, will organize a joint workshop to share experiences and strengthen statistical capacity to inform the development of gender-sensitive environmental policies. - Representatives from the four pilot countries will be invited to participate in the Global Forum on Gender Statistics and some other global events to share their national experience at the global level.
Outcomes at the global level	
- Global Efforts: The work contributes to the efforts of the EG-ECCS and the IA-EGGS in developing methodologies and indicators on the integration of climate and gender - UN Statistical Commission - The set of gender-sensitive climate change indicators and corresponding metadata will be presented to the UN Statistical Commission, requesting to complement the Global Set.	
Outreach and South-South Cooperation	
July 2027 – September 2028	- UNEP and UNSD will develop a report on Climate Change and Gender, which contains an analysis of national practices and lessons learned, drawing on work in four pilot countries, as well as guidelines on the implementation and policy use of climate change and disaster-related statistics taking into consideration a gender perspective - The report will be translated into French, Arabic and Spanish.
October 2028	The project will be finished with two global webinars organized to discuss strengthening national capacity to develop environmental policy that clearly

covers a gender perspective. The four pilot countries will share their experience with other countries around the world.

Following the presentation on the next steps of the project, Pierre Sohkadjie Songo, Acting Head of the Cartography, Environment and Climate Change Statistics Division, INS Cameroon, national focal point of the DA17 project, made a presentation that focused on *“How Cameroon benefits from the project and what is needed at the national level to enhance the work on climate change and gender statistics.”*

Mr. Songo recalled that Cameroon requested technical assistance in November 2023 during the national workshop on climate change and disaster-related statistics, which contributed to its selection as a pilot country. He noted that the project has brought national institutions and initiated a dialogue on climate and gender statistics that had not previously existed.

Its expected benefits include alignment with international methodologies, a structured inventory of available data, clearer identification of data owners and existing disaggregation's, and the adoption of shared definitions and classifications.

Mr. Songo stressed that each indicator should respond to national policy needs, including the National Development Strategy, sectoral plans, the National Gender Policy, reporting under the Paris Agreement, and SDGs 5 and 13. To sustain this work, Cameroon needs a formal coordination mechanism, written data-sharing protocols, integration of climate and gender statistics into the national statistical programme, dedicated budget lines, stronger technical and geospatial capacity, and questionnaire designs that incorporate the required disaggregation from the outset.

As next steps, he proposed establishing a coordination committee and data-sharing protocols in the short term, producing a prioritized set of gender-sensitive climate change indicators in the medium term, and making their production regular and fully institutionalized over the longer term, with continued support from UNEP and UNSD.

Group discussions

During the group discussion, participants asked whether the matrix used to validate the statistical entry points identified by Ms. Fomo (UNEP, national consultant), would be shared with them. The matrix covered five analytical categories, including data quality and availability.

It was clarified that the matrix already exists and will be updated to incorporate the workshop participants' comments and the outcome of the validation exercise. The revised matrix will form part of the national report on the mapping of climate and gender data sources in Cameroon, prepared by Ms. Fomo, in close collaboration with INS Cameroon. The report is expected to be finalized in September 2026.

The participants' suggested using the workshop's outputs, including the validated matrix, identified data gaps, and priority indicators, to engage development partners and mobilize funding for implementation. These outputs could provide concrete evidence of Cameroon's technical and financial needs and support proposals to strengthen data collection, institutional coordination, and the regular production of gender-sensitive climate change statistics.

The discussion also highlighted the need for sex-disaggregated indicators on access to finance to assess whether women and men can obtain funding to support climate adaptation and strengthen their livelihoods. Participants noted that an earlier study had examined this issue. However, as its data dates back to 2018, it might no longer reflect current conditions. They therefore suggested adding relevant

questions into future household, agricultural, financial inclusion, and enterprise surveys to establish a more recent and regularly updated data source.

Working group session



Participants worked in groups of four to identify the main needs and recommendations for developing gender-sensitive climate change data in Cameroon. Across the groups, there was broad agreement on:

- The need to finalize and prioritize a core set of indicators in consultation with relevant stakeholders, adapt them to the national context, and align them with the National Development Strategy and sectoral policies.
- Participants recommended incorporating climate and gender variables into regular statistical operations and designing harmonized data collection tools supported by complete and clearly explained metadata.
- Institutional coordination was another common priority. The groups proposed establishing a formal multi-stakeholder framework, led by the INS, to harmonize data collection, clarify institutional responsibilities, and facilitate data sharing.
- Suggested measures included written data-sharing arrangements, a national database for gender-sensitive climate change statistics, a unified national reporting mechanism, and stronger monitoring and evaluation.
- The groups also called for capacity-building activities for data producers and users, including workshops led by the INS and broader awareness-raising on statistical culture.
- Participants stressed that institutions need a shared understanding of the indicators, concepts, classifications and methods used to collect and report climate and gender data.

- Finally, participants emphasized the financial requirements of this work. They recommended identifying the funding needed to implement the project nationally, incorporating dedicated budget lines into institutional and statistical programmes, and seeking financial support for data collection, capacity development and sustained production.
- Other proposals included preparing a gender-responsive national climate plan, integrating climate and gender into sectoral policies, identifying activities for scaling up the project nationally, and using the agreed indicators to strengthen policy monitoring and national reporting.

INS director's closing remarks

The Director General of INS Mr. Joseph Tedou concluded the workshop by expressing his satisfaction that its objectives had been achieved and emphasizing the importance of translating the discussions into concrete and relevant recommendations. He highlighted four main achievements of the workshop:

- i. The participants had taken stock of the available data and mapped existing sources, providing an overall assessment of the current situation of gender and climate change statistics in Cameroon.
- ii. The workshop had contributed to identifying a preliminary set of indicators relevant to the national context.
- iii. The workshop has strengthened collaboration between data producers and users. The participation of representatives from 27 institutions around the same table was highlighted as tangible evidence of this collaborative approach.
- iv. Lastly, the workshop had generated realistic recommendations, particularly regarding capacity development, more regular production of statistics and the generation of evidence to inform public policy.

At the same time, the discussions revealed several challenges, including fragmented and insufficient data, irregular statistical production and weak mechanisms for data sharing. The Director General stressed that these challenges should provide a basis for further action and that stronger collaboration and sustained coordination among institutions would be necessary to address them.

On behalf of the INS, the Director General outlined three commitments:

- i. The INS will consolidate the workshop's conclusions and recommendations into a report to be circulated among participants for validation and subsequently presented to the National Statistical Council.
- ii. The INS will work towards establishing mechanisms for data sharing, including the identification of institutional focal points and clarification of conditions for accessing relevant data.
- iii. Further integrate gender and climate-responsive statistics into the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics 2021–2030, with the introduction of an environment module in the 6th Cameroon Household Survey as the first initiative; steps are being taken with the World Bank to secure funding for this initiative.

The Director General emphasized that the exercise's relevance extends beyond the national context. The findings and experience from Cameroon can provide valuable input to the broader international work to develop a global set of gender-responsive climate change indicators.

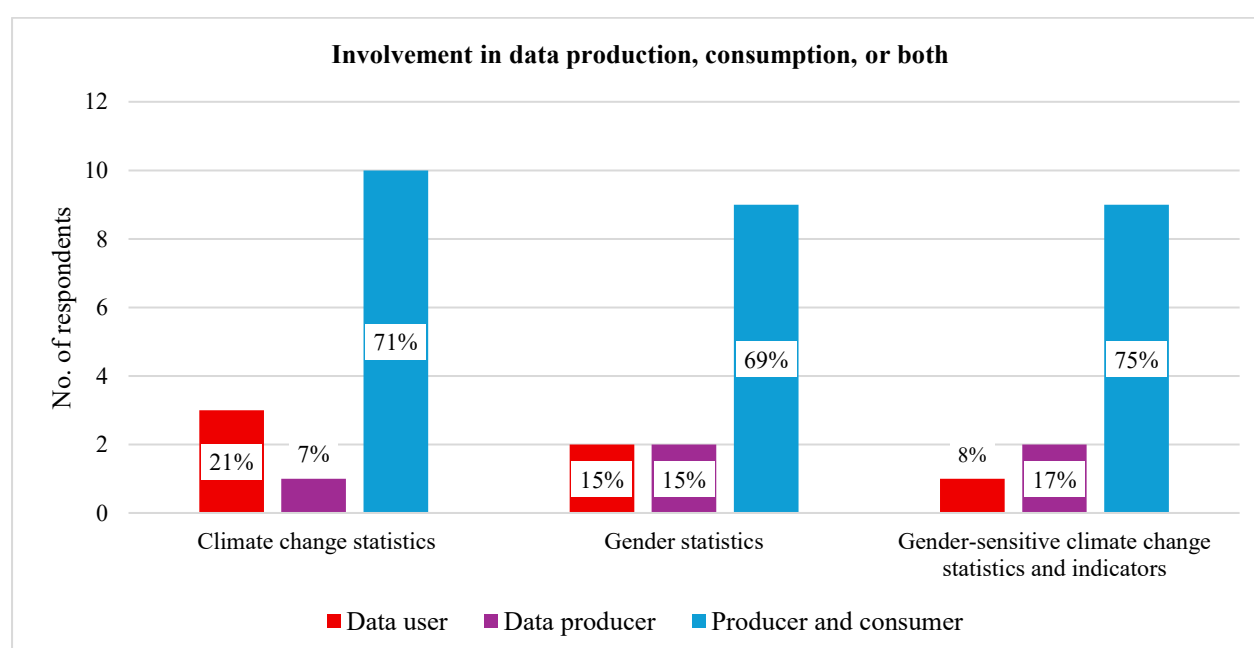
In closing, he thanked the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development and its Secretary General for their interest and engagement in the workshop. He also expressed appreciation to the United Nations Resident Coordinator, UNEP and UNSD for their support in organizing the workshop. Finally, he thanked all participating institutions for the quality of their contributions and discussions, as well as the INS team for its work in supporting the organization and successful completion of the workshop.

4. Post-workshop surveys

At the end of the two-day workshop, participants completed a post-workshop survey, which provided valuable insights into their backgrounds, knowledge levels, and overall workshop experience. The following section summarizes the key findings from the survey responses.

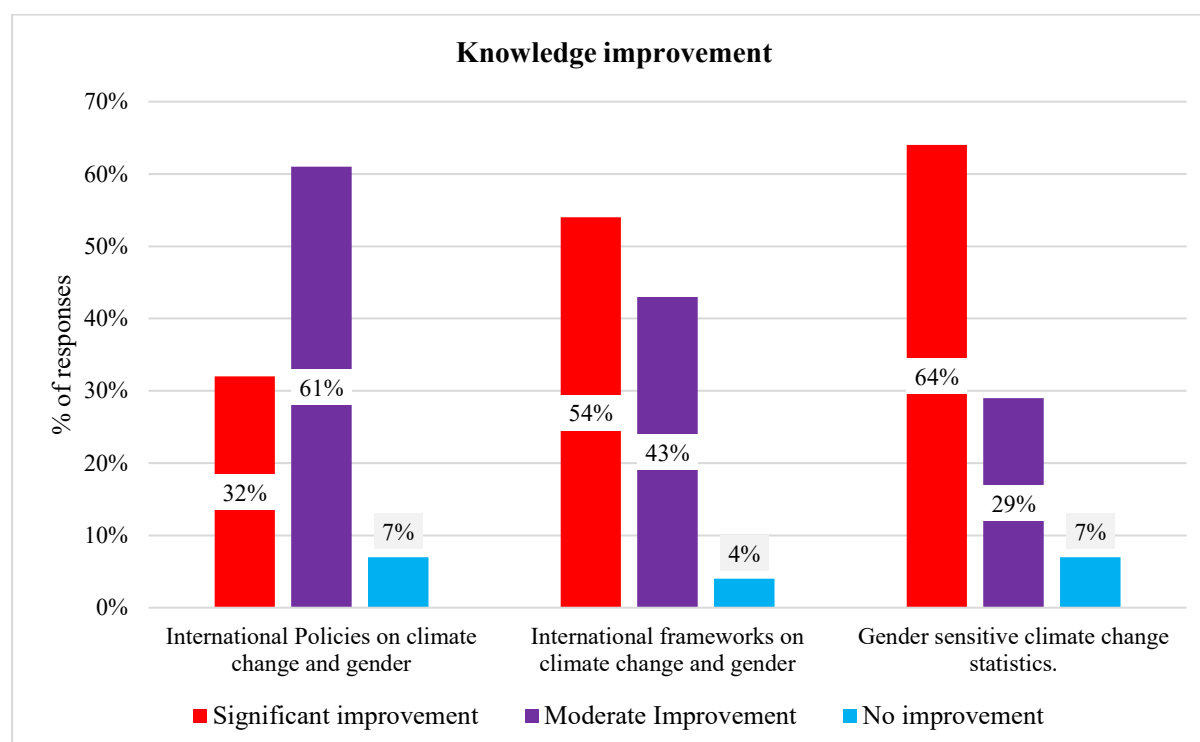
Of the 34 workshop attendees, 14 completed the post-workshop survey. The respondents were evenly distributed by gender, with 7 females (50%) and 7 males (50%). Many respondents were from government agencies and ministries (50%), followed by international organisations (21%) and the National Institute of Statistics (INS) (14%). The remaining respondents included one representative from a decentralised local authority (7%) and one consultant (7%).

Regarding participants' involvement in data production and/or consumption across the three thematic areas, namely climate change statistics, gender statistics, and gender-sensitive climate change statistics and indicators, the results indicate that, on average, 72% of respondents were involved in both data production and consumption. Meanwhile, 15% were involved exclusively in data consumption, while 13% were engaged exclusively in data production.

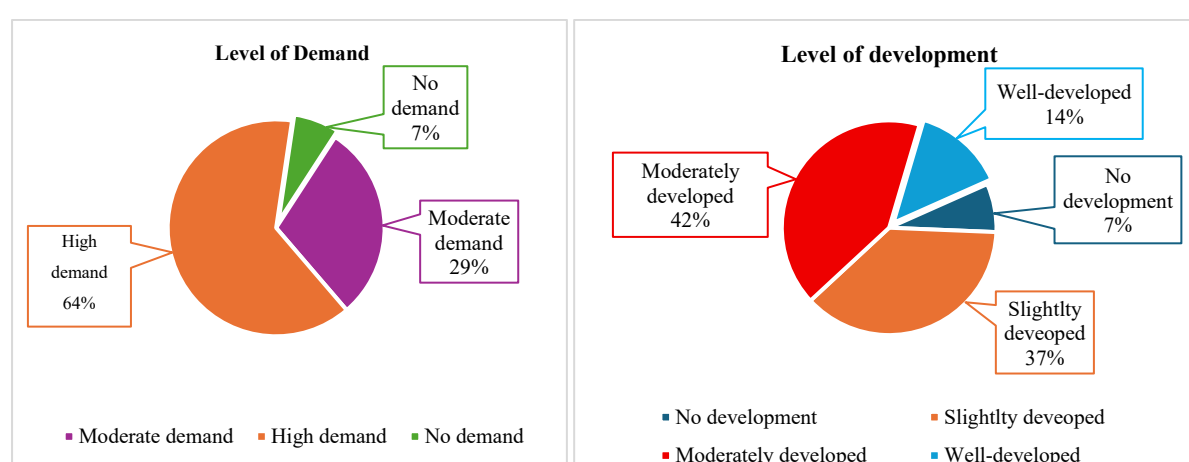


The results indicate that participants reported knowledge gains across all three thematic areas. The highest average proportion of participants reporting significant improvement was observed in gender-sensitive climate change statistics (64%), followed by international frameworks on climate change and gender (54%). In contrast, international policies on climate change and gender recorded a higher average proportion of participants reporting moderate improvement (61%) than significant improvement (32%), suggesting that while participants strengthened their understanding of this area, the extent of improvement was generally less pronounced. Across all three thematic areas, the average

proportion of participants reporting no improvement remained low, ranging from 4% to 7%, indicating that most participants reported some degree of learning.



Regarding the level of demand for climate change statistics, gender statistics, and the integration of a gender perspective into climate change statistics in Cameroon, an average of 64% of respondents indicated a high level of demand across the three areas, while 29% reported a moderate level of demand. Only one respondent (7%) indicated no demand across the three areas. In terms of the level of development of these three areas in Cameroon, an average of 42% of respondents considered them to be moderately developed, while 37% reported a slight level of development and 14% considered them to be well developed. A further 7% indicated that there was no development in integrating a gender perspective into climate change statistics.



Assessment of the availability of data in Cameroon indicates that half of respondents (50%) reported that data on climate change and gender statistics are limited, while 36% indicated moderate availability. Only 7% considered data availability to be high, while another 7% were not sure whether the data is

available. The findings suggest that limited data availability remains a key challenge to producing and using gender-sensitive climate change statistics in Cameroon.

Overall, the workshop enhanced participants' technical knowledge in identifying relevant national data sources for developing gender-sensitive climate change statistics and indicators in Cameroon. Post-workshop, 57% of respondents rated their knowledge as good, 29% as basic, 7% as expert, while 7% reported having no knowledge. In terms of workshop organization and effectiveness, 79% rated it as effective, 14% as very effective, and 7% as slightly effective. The workshop also met most participants' expectations with 86% of respondents indicating, 7% reporting that it exceeded expectations, 7% indicating that it was less than expected. Regarding the level of information shared, 86% considered it about right, while 14% felt that it was not detailed enough. Respondents also viewed the panel and group discussions positively, with 79% rating them as useful and 21% as very useful, showing that these interactive sessions were valuable to participants.

Annexes

Annex 1: List of participants

No	Name	Gender	Organization/ Institution
1.	Tole Désiré	M	National Forestry Development Agency (ANAFOR)
2.	Handjou Awe Chantal	F	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
3.	Joseph Tedou	M	National Institute of Statistics (INS)
4.	Pierre Sohkadje Songo	M	INS
5.	Nti Mefe Yolande	F	INS
6.	Nguimfack Honorine	F	INS
7.	Ngono M. Ghislaine	F	INS
8.	Nselapi Sop Franklin	M	INS
9.	Tatsingoum Bertrand	M	INS
10.	Mbemya Saha Marcel	M	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER),
11.	Tchida Maxime Carlos	M	Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)
12.	Mbarga Constantin Jacques Michel	M	Ministry of Territorial Administration / Civil Protection Directorate (MINAT / DPC)
13.	Weladjie Thérèse	F	Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (MINEE)
14.	Essola Pauline C. née Zoa	F	MINEE
15.	Adebada Laura née Mandeng	F	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT)
16.	Prof. Paul Tchawa	M	Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED)
17.	Atangana Kouna Joseph Patrick	M	MINEPDED
18.	Dr. TsamaValérie	F	MINEPDED
19.	Francis Fokou Vinpou	M	MINEPDED / CA
20.	Makouat Mounkambou Khadidja	F	Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA)
21.	Newou Meughoyi Daniel	M	Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development (MINMIDT)
22.	Waffo Duboua	M	Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Enterprise, Social Economy and Handicrafts (MINPMEESA)
23.	Abdoul Aziz	M	Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF)
24.	Bongkiyung Emmanuel	M	Ministry of Transport / National Meteorology Directorate (MINT / DMN)
25.	Ndjela Mbeiha G.	M	National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC)
26.	Aicha Moussa	F	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
27.	Anakeu Etienne	M	United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
28.	Kathel Boumso	F	UNFPA
29.	Marie Antoinette Fomo	F	National Consultant, UNEP
30.	Monica Madrid	F	United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD)

No	Name	Gender	Organization/ Institution
31.	Dr. Issa Sanogo	M	United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Cameroon
32.	Dany Ghafari	M	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
33.	Cédric Matsaguim	M	World Food Programme (WFP)
34.	Mvondo Ayissi Stanislas J.	M	Yaoundé City Council

Annex 2: Agenda

Agenda

| Star Land Hotel, 11 – 12 August 2026 |
| Yaoundé, Cameroon |

Day 1: Tuesday, 12 August 2026

Session 1: Opening and Introduction

Moderator: Dany Ghafari, UNEP

08:00 – 08:30 **Morning coffee and Registration**

08:30 – 09:00 **Welcome Remarks and introduction**

- Mr. Joseph Tedou, the Director General of the National Institute of Statistics (INS) of Cameroon
- Dr. Issa Sanogo, the United Nations Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator in Cameroon

Opening address:

- Professor Paul Tchawa, Secretary General of the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), followed by the official opening of the workshop

Group picture

09:30 – 10:00 **Introduction**

- Introduction of participants
- Introduction to the workshop purpose and presentation of the agenda

Presentation

- Introduction of the project “Measuring Climate Change with a gender dimension for better adaptation and mitigation policies” under the 17th tranche of the United Nations Development Account (DA17 project), by *Dany Ghafari, UNEP*

Session 2: Introducing statistical initiatives on gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics at the global level to support policymaking

Moderator: Monica Madrid, UNSD

09:00 – 10:00 **Introduction**

- Policy demands for climate change statistics and Paris Agreement reporting, by *Dany Ghafari, UNEP*
- Q&A

Panel discussion

- How are global initiatives and agreements, relevant to environment and climate change, integrated at the national level in Cameroon and is a gender perspective included? Moderated by *Monica Madrid, UNSD*
- Q&A

Presentations

- Introduction of the Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators, including relevant work on gender, by *Dany Ghafari, UNEP*
- Q&A
- From Recognition to Integration: Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective in Climate Change Statistics, by *Monica Madrid, UNSD*
- Q&A

12:30 - 13:30 *Lunch*

Session 3: Policy request and development of climate change and gender data and statistics in Cameroon

Moderator: Pierre Sohkadje Songo, INS Cameroon

10:15 – 12:15 **Introduction**

- National presentations from different stakeholders on their current work on climate change and gender, any efforts, plans, reporting, etc.

Presentation with Q&A after each presentation from

- **MINEPDED** – Dr. Tsama Valérie
- **DNM** – Mr. Bongkiyung Emmanuel Nyuyki
- **MINAS** – Mr. Tchida Maxime Carlos

- **MINPROFF** – Mr. Abdoul Aziz
- **INS** – Ms. Honorine Nguimfack Mawamba Bopda
- **DPC** – Mr. Constantin Jacques Michel Mbarga
- **ONACC** – Mr. Ndjela Mbeih Gaston Evarice

12:15 – 13:45 *Coffee Break*

Day 2: Wednesday, 13 August 2026

Session 4: Availability and gaps in gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics

Moderator: Marie Antoinette Fomo, UNEP consultant in Cameroon

08:30 – 09:00 *Coffee Break*

09:00 – 12:30 **Introduction**

- Preliminary results of a national effort to identify and analyse existing national data sources that can be used to develop a pilot list of core gender-sensitive climate change indicators in Cameroon, by *Marie Antoinette Fomo, UNEP consultant in Cameroon*
- Q&A

Open discussion

- **Question 1:** According to the mandate and area of work of your organization, how is the gender dimension taken into account in activities related to climate change, or conversely, how are climate issues integrated into actions related to gender and social protection?
- **Question 2:** In the context of your activities, what are the main challenges your organization faces in producing, processing, or using gender-sensitive climate change statistics?
- **Question 3:** What types of support – technical, methodological, or institutional – would be necessary to strengthen the regular production of statistics that better consider the link between climate change and gender in your activities?
- Summary of the discussion, by moderator

12:30 – 13:30 *Lunch*

Session 5: Next steps, Recommendations and Closing

Moderator: by Monica Madrid, UNSD

13:30 – 15:30 **Introduction**

- Presentation from UN about the next steps of the DA17 project, by *Dany Ghafari, UNEP*
- Presentation on how Cameroon benefits from the project and what is needed at the nation level to enhance the work on climate change and gender statistics, by *Pierre Sohkadjie Songo, Acting Head of the Cartography, Environment and Climate Change Statistics Division, INS Cameroon, national focal point of the DA17 project*

Group exercise

- Discussions in small groups of needs and recommendations for developing gender sensitive climate change data in Cameroon, moderated by *Dany Ghafari, UNEP, notes by Monica Madrid, UNSD*
- Presentations of results by each group
- Summary of the discussion, by *Monica Madrid, UNSD*

Post-workshop survey, by *Dany Ghafari, UNEP*

- Conclusions and closing remarks by UN, National stakeholders and INS.

15:30 – 16:00 *Coffee break*