**Submission by Isabelle Rojon**

*As expressed in the Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/38/4, women and girls are disproportionately affected by the negative impacts of climate change. However, as further stated, women are not only victims but also agents of change and the integration of a gender-responsive approach into climate policies would increase the effectiveness of climate change mitigation and adaptation.  
   
In this context, we would like to propose that the analytical study assesses current levels of participation of women in international climate negotiations, including those at the UNFCCC, the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the UN Environment Programme and other relevant multilateral organisations. While the UNFCCC Secretariat publishes an annual report on ‘Gender composition’ (FCCC/CP/2018/3) “to assist Parties in tracking their progress towards meeting the goal of gender balance in advancing gender-sensitive climate policy”, at least some of the above-mentioned organisations (such as the IMO) do not and have likely not established the goal of achieving gender balance (at least for the IMO, such a goal is not reported and thus has likely not been established). The analysis should also consider the gender balance in positions of power, e.g. in the Party Delegations (e.g. Head of Delegation), the facilitation positions (e.g. chairs of working groups) and within the Secretariat of the respective organisations. Furthermore, it should consider gender distribution in Party Delegations across regions and across different development status.  
   
Beyond the numerical analysis, it would be useful to identify the reasons for gender imbalances, should any be found, as well as mechanisms that could be usefully employed to alleviate any imbalances and promote better access of women to international climate negotiations and thereby advance more gender-sensitive climate policy*