

and sanitation facilities, electricity availability, as well as frequent natural disasters, she called for the preservation of the natural capital of the region.

6. **H.E. Ms Aigul Kuspan, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Defense and Security of Mazhilis of Parliament of Kazakhstan**, commended the international and regional cooperation of the CALWC, UNRCCA, UN Women and UNDP on strengthening the WPS agenda and respective national actions plans in the Caucus countries. She stated that despite the multidimensional threats posed by adverse effects of climate change to women in Central Asia they continue to be active agents in mitigation and adaption. She noted that such good practices need to be duly recognized and supported.
7. **Ms. Zamira Naimanbaeva, Civil Society Representative from Kyrgyzstan**, stressed women's contribution to non-governmental organizations in Kyrgyzstan. She highlighted that the adverse effects of climate change are contemporary and are a threat to women's and girl's security, particularly for inhabitants of rural areas. Ms. Naimanbaeva stated that the low representation of women in decision-making processes and prescribed traditional gender roles within the women's communities increases their vulnerability. On the implementation of significant international policies, she urged for the removal of barriers to women's participation and leadership in climate change discourses through addressing gender inequality and discrimination. Ms. Naimanbaeva cited the lack of understanding of the interlinked impact of climate change and gender inequality in local communities and insufficient disaggregated data as significant obstacles to pursuing gender-sensitive climate policies in the region.
8. **Ms. Alla Kuvatova, Associate Professor of the Department of Domestic and International Journalism, Russian, Tajik (Slavic) University**, thanked for the opportunity to speak to the Commission and highlighted the urgent need for Tajikistan to put adaptability at the forefront of its climate measures as the country is highly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. She noted that gender mainstreaming should be a core component of the country's adaptability strategy. Ms. Kuvatova cited water management in particular as impacting gender equality calling for governance structures at all levels to be involved in gender-sensitive water management through holding dialogue with civil society. In this regard she acknowledged the important role of Women's Water Forums in Tajikistan to foster such dialogues.
9. , stressed the importance of the meeting since Central Asian countries are highly vulnerable to climate change. Ms. Yespenova, on behalf of the Civil Alliance of Kazakhstan called for

effect of regional cooperation through networks like the CALWC and its coordination with multilateral institutions and civil society.

- They commended the PBC as an essential organ of the UN system's peacebuilding architecture by providing a dialogue-based platform sharing lessons learned and exchanging experiences on conflict prevention and peacebuilding.
- They commended the geographical expansion of engagement of the PBC and specifically through thematic engagements like the meeting on WPS in the context of climate change in Central Asia.
- They noted how the PBC can serve as a platform to enhance links between multilateral institutions like