

## Statement of Madeline McShane

Name: Madeline McShane

Date of birth: 2 April 2001

Date: 22 February 2025

1. My name is Maddie, my pronouns for all relevant uses are she/her.



2. I grew up in country South Australia, the driest state on the driest continent in the world. South Australia is a very hot and dry place. My childhood was spent in rural agricultural communities and that has made me very familiar with the way climate change is inextricably linked with agriculture and water and how we live and eat.
3. I recently completed my undergraduate degrees in Law and Environmental Policy and Management at the University of Adelaide, in tarndanya/Adelaide in South Australia. After finishing my degrees, I moved to nipaluna/Hobart in Tasmania, which is on the lands of the Muwinina people, who did not survive colonisation. I am now working as an environmental campaign coordinator.
4. My hobbies include bushwalking, camping, swimming (both laps in the pool, and deep diving in the ocean), cycling, and spending time with my friends. I spend a lot of my spare time building community with grassroots activism networks of lutruwita/Tasmania. This looks like all sorts of things, such as planning wonderfully chaotic events, organising and supporting protests and

actions which seek to further environmental and social justice, cooking for far more people than I know how to, rescuing and redistributing food, and getting my hands dirty in the community garden.

5. I am making this statement in support of my joint complaint to the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Climate Change detailing how Australia is violating mine, and other young people's human rights.
6. I feel drawn to make a statement to the UN Special Rapporteur because it feels like as a young Australian, there aren't many readily available avenues where we can advocate for our rights and our future. I am grateful for the collective Australian rights to participate in the electoral system, but unfortunately, our elected governments have continuously failed to act on the environmental crises we face. So, I turn to international law as a means of holding our government accountable for their failures.
7. I hope that the Special Rapporteur writes to the Australian government about their inaction on climate change. I also hope that the Special Rapporteur visits Australia to meet with me and other young people so that she can understand how climate change is impacting our lives.
8. The Australian government's unwillingness to take the necessary action on climate change makes me feel like I've been deprived of my right for a safe future. I won't be having children because I don't consider this world to be a climate safe environment to bring them into. I know that I'm not alone; I'm just one member of a cohort of young people who are all feeling the same thing. In making this complaint, I want to try to represent some of the voices of the incredible communities of young people across Southern Australia who have also been deprived of their rights to life.

### **Growing up and my career in environmental and climate advocacy**

9. I grew up in a small town called Keith until I was 12 years old. The town had just over 1000 people, many of whom were involved with growing lucerne, a rather water intensive crop. From a young age I remember being pretty involved in conversations with family about agriculture and water management. I remember most of these around the time of the Millennium drought, a prolonged period of dryness from 2001-2009, in Southern Australia when there was low rainfall and inflows into the Murray River, Australia's longest river and one of our most vital for agriculture.

10. Of course, as a country highly prone to drought, Australia stored more water per head of population than any other country, and so in the early years of the drought, authorities were prepared. But as the drought went on to break records as the longest and most severe drought on record, it brought on dry conditions which no one was equipped to deal with. Crops suffered, water restrictions were implemented, and the local capital city of Adelaide had its drinking water supply threatened. As a child growing up in this drought, of course I didn't understand the complexities of water policy, but what I did understand was that we weren't equipped to deal with the water shortages of drought, and that things seemed to be getting worse.
11. When I was 11, I moved to Port Lincoln, a small fishing and farming city on the Eyre Peninsula of South Australia, with my family. Living in Port Lincoln became my avenue into climate and environmental advocacy. When I was 16 years old, the fossil fuel company Equinor was proposing to start a massive oil drilling project in the Great Australian Bight, the massive bay off the coast of Southern Australia which is home to many iconic marine species, 85% of which are found nowhere else in the world. I got involved in a local "Fight for the Bight" community group which was connected with a broader network of environmental organisations including the Great Australian Bight Alliance and the Wilderness Society. The missions of these organisations were to see the Bight protected from dangerous operations like offshore oil drilling, and push for marine protections to be implemented.
12. Everyone in the community was aware that the drilling project threatened aquaculture, tourism and everything that the coast around Port Lincoln had to offer. Of course, there was also a growing awareness of the threat posed to the climate crisis by expanding offshore oil production. Together, we garnered strong community and eventually council support to officially oppose drilling. We were local part of a broader movement which finally pressured Equinor to pull out from their drilling plans in 2020. That movement continues to fight for a better protected marine environment.
13. It was really empowering and amazing to see a widely coordinated campaign like that which was working to protect the environment. It was great, it was my first time being part of an active community group. I was giving speeches, on the radio and organising with many different groups at 16 years old. It showed me the power of united communities.

14. After I graduated from high school, I moved to Adelaide, which is the capital of South Australia, to start University. I studied a double degree of environmental management and policy with law at the University of Adelaide. My studies in some ways felt eye opening but in other ways just felt disheartening realising that despite so much knowledge of our earth systems, so few avenues exist for real changemaking. I was diving into IPCC reports and understanding that if we were to have any hope at meeting our international emissions reductions targets, we needed to rapidly transition away from fossil fuels. Yet, simultaneously, I saw the Federal government be captured by fossil fuel interests, and a continuous agenda of expansion.
15. During my time at University, I was involved in a number of community based environmental campaigns and worked for small environmental NGOs which tried to push for climate and biodiversity justice. I also went to protests, but it took me many years to find my place in the big, fragmented world of changemaking.
16. One of my first professional jobs was at the University as an environmental intern in their infrastructure services. My job involved the restructure of the University's environmental programs and as a young person it was really disappointing to see how much states like South Australia and Universities profited from fossil fuels like gas and mining for minerals like uranium.
17. South Australia is heavily invested in gas and mining, and this fact was very prevalent at the University I went to. I was involved in running a campaign on campus which was trying to get the University to divest from fossil fuels. This was met with quite a lot of resistance from the University, especially because many of my university's programs like Engineering, were intertwined with funding from fossil fuel companies or defence. The campaign for the University to divest from fossil fuels was semi-successful. We got an agreement from them which promised to divest over a number of years, but it wasn't at the pace we wanted it. The South Australian government, like many governments, was invested in profiting from new renewable energy projects, but seemed to use such projects as an excuse for inaction on other climate fronts; like real divestment and resilience building.
18. Watching climate change coming to prominence in the media cycle more and more made me feel a sense of urgency and panic as I realised climate collapse was a current reality. It also made me angry, as despite its increased prominence, there was little response and action from any of the supposed institutional bodies of leadership in Australia. Instead, the country continued to be one of the leading exporters of fossil fuels, for which it took little responsibility. This created conditions

for a sense of hopelessness to emerge at the fact that our governments and authorities are captured by the interests of the industries that are destroying us.

19. I completed my undergraduate studies midway through 2024, the year which Australia officially tipped over its 1.5 degree warming target.
20. After university, it was to my surprise that I was offered the role of Campaign Coordinator for the Lake Pedder Restoration campaign in Tasmania—a movement focused on inspiring hope in future generations by undertaking one of Australia’s largest restoration projects. This role was a significant new challenge, but, recognizing it as an invaluable opportunity to develop changemaking skills, I took the leap and relocated to Hobart, Tasmania—at the bottom of the world—in July 2024.

### **My personal experiences with climate change**

#### Drought, food and water security

21. Food has always stood out as a priority for me when it comes to climate change. It’s central to all cultures and without secure food systems, our societies would collapse. From living in agricultural communities I have come to understand that an increasingly unstable climate puts many stressors on our agricultural systems, especially as our climate is now headed on a trajectory completely beyond what our food production methods have been set up to withstand.
22. South Australia is a predominantly arid state incredibly prone to drought. This risk is exacerbated by water mismanagement of shared waterways which have put great strain on many of the natural water sources South Australians depend on. In high school, I conducted a year-long research project into the way that local water overextraction had led to the salinisation and decline in our city’s local groundwater ecosystem – an underground reservoir at a place called Lake Pillie. As I have grown up, I have seen similar stories of decline and ecosystem denudation across water sources like the Murray River, its connecting waterways, estuaries, lagoons and reservoirs- putting great stress on local biodiversity. When freshwater ecosystems like this decline and collapse, so does the whole region’s ability to respond to drought. With all climate analyses indicating a clear pattern of South Australia headed towards longer and more severe droughts, especially around the state’s major catchments and most populated areas, this spells disaster.

23. With climate change, mega droughts will become a reality in South Australia and unless something is radically changed. What was most concerning to me was how despite the data on this being so clear, there seemed to be little attention from authorities into drought resilience and prevention. Whilst there were some preparatory measures, these were so meagre and underinvested in compared to the scale of the threat.
24. This has been a major source of anxiety for me and many of my cohort. How are we to invest in any sense of a future, when there is no guarantee it will be liveable? The looming threat of climate collapse has proliferated a sense of existential distress.
25. As I've grown up, it's been painful to drive down country roads I know and watch land I know, and love degrade in quality just over my short lifetime. Whilst the weather varies year to year, and of course not all years are dry, there are increasingly landmarks showing signs of cumulative signs of drying out. The land gets drier, soil salinity rises, erosion takes hold, native plants die, and crops become more reliant on fertiliser to continue.
26. This last Christmas, I was supposed to spend Christmas at my Aunt's house in the Clare Valley in South Australia. The Clare Valley region had the driest summer on record in the lead up to Christmas and my Aunt ended up running out of water because the local bore had dried up. The Clare Valley is a big wine region and a lot of the natural resources, like its water, are controlled and dominated by the wine industry. My Aunt ran out of water because the vineyard largely overdrew because they were having a dry year. Luckily, we were OK because we had other family with other water sources, but it is scary to think this might not always be the case. I worry thinking about how people will keep themselves fed and watered when mega-droughts take hold.
27. Water is life, and it has been a major determiner in my life decisions. I joke about having migrated to Tasmania because I'm a climate refugee but it's the truth. A lot of people that have moved to Tasmania young people like me who feel that South Australia cannot provide them a climate safe future. I grew up loving the Flinders Ranges and arid areas in South Australia and wanted to settle there and live long term but it's not viable with the increasingly erratic and declining rainfall, as well as projected significant increase in heat events. Things are becoming very dire. There are more droughts, which mean we aren't able to depend on growing food or having access to a water supply. With the additional stress of the

housing crisis, it's nearly impossible for young people like myself to afford to buy land or property in arable areas which are climate safe.

### Heatwaves

28. Heatwaves are also a big experience in my life. In early 2024, there was a late summer-autumn heatwave in South Australia which saw five days above 37 degrees Celsius. The prolonged heat really devastated a lot of people, especially those that had poor health conditions. I heard many stories of increased hospitalisations, and my friends working in the health sector reported a lot of pressure in this time. I was living in a share house at the time, and it didn't have any cooling facilities or technologies we could afford. I had to leave my home for about a week during the heatwave and go and stay at a friend's house who lived in a valley with water nearby. I simply could not live in the share house during that time, it was uninhabitable.
29. When the climate is hot and dry, it's especially hard because the urban centres in South Australia are largely deforested and not designed for people to take refuge in a heatwave. We saw a great influx of people taking refuge where they could in community centres, libraries, their places of work, study or worship. But sometimes that is not viable – cars fail in the heat, public transport cancels their services, and people simply aren't able to make it out of the house.
30. Whilst I no longer live in South Australia, my friends and family report that heatwaves this summer are similarly unbearable and record breaking, with multiple, closely interspersed days of over 40 degrees Celsius, many people are suffering.

### Bushfires

31. As is the case with probably most Australians, an awareness of bushfire risk has been a very normal part of my life for as long as I can remember. But it is more in recent years that I remember particular devastation.
32. I was a close bystander to much of the loss of the 2019-2020 Black summer bushfires, that damaged and shattered many landscapes and places, including places like Kangaroo Island in South Australia and Southwest Tasmania.
33. In my environmental work in Tasmania, I have been coordinating research into a large ecological restoration project in part of Tasmania's Southwest wilderness. Fire is a natural part of these landscapes, but the Black summer bushfires burned hotter and faster than anything had before

and left a permanent scar on the landscape. When we looked at restoration in this area, we found that many plants, animals and seedbanks suffered damage which would take them generations to recover, making the prospect of restoration much more difficult. I've also worked with ecologists which predict that in places like Southwest Tasmania we may be teetering over climactic tipping points which mean we will enter a feedback loop of more fires promoting more fire risk. This is another difficult risk to navigate in the prospect of restoration, one of the rare beacons of hope in our changing world.

34. Tasmania burned again in 2022, and I came the closest I ever had to fire. I was staying in a tiny little town on Tasmania's west coast, involved in forest defence activism at a nearby logging coup. I had been staying there alone and without a car as I was in covid isolation, depending on friends and fellow activists for carpooling and supply drops. It was a hotter than usual summer and bushfire took hold in the mountains surrounding the town. Smoke clouded over the entire sky and wind whipped ash into my eyes. I could see the fire getting closer, it was only a few hundred metres away. I was reliant on a ride from a stranger to get me out of danger.
35. This year in 2025, we have seen intense bushfires return to the same areas in Tasmania, burning around 90,000 hectares of the state's north west. Much of the wildlife in the state's wilderness areas has been lost, and communities are still consolidating their damages. It is scary to see fire in these areas returning with such frequency and intensity.

### My health

36. From a health perspective, I would not class myself as particularly vulnerable, I come from a very privileged background, I am able bodied and relatively healthy.
37. I do, however, like the majority of Australians, have a number of somewhat minor health issues, which will no doubt worsen, in their symptoms and ability to be treated, as climate change intensifies and put a bottleneck on the healthcare system.
38. These include: asthma, psoriasis, anaemia, mild hearing loss, adenomyosis, and some complications with my reproductive organs. I also have a mild foot disfiguration which will require surgery to enable me to walk with comfort. These conditions are all such that I consider them manageable, but again, I note that climate change will make these conditions less so.



39. My Psoriasis and asthma are particularly impacted by climate change. I experience worsening of symptoms during heatwaves and when air quality is low, I have difficulties with my asthma.
40. Regarding mental health, I will note that climate related anxiety has brought on a state of distress which substantially impairs my overall psychological outlook on life.
41. Regarding mental health, I note that climate distress substantially impairs my overall psychological, mental, emotional and hence physical wellbeing.
42. The inability, and unwillingness, of our institutions of leadership to take the required action on climate change to secure a liveable future, has perpetuated a growing sense of hopelessness, amongst me personally, and amongst my social surroundings to which I am inextricably connected. I believe hopelessness to be experienced with pronounced pertinence amongst the younger generations of today, who, unlike their parents, are not able to look forward to the end of their life cycle with any certainty they will have the necessary conditions to survive. Yes- survive, not just thrive, or continue their current way of life. I think it is reasonable to say that many people with a proper comprehension of the deep existential threat which climate change poses, fear for their lives. In my case, I fear especially for the lives of the vulnerable in the communities around me, and the way that escalating climate threats will deepen social austerities. These fears are deep and real in me, and many young people today. They are exacerbated by a lack of adequate support services and acknowledgement around them, especially by our leading governmental institutions.
43. The presence of such acute fear, in addition to a culture of hopelessness, creates an environment where many symptoms typically associated with mental health conditions like depression take hold. Whilst it is difficult to quantify where climate distress starts and ends, because I have never known anything else, I know that it is the primary factor at the root of my psychological struggles.
44. Climate distress has caused me to struggle to engage with all of the behaviours required of me to be healthy. It has caused me, at times, to be socially withdrawn, struggle to sleep, to eat, to exercise, and to participate in society in a way necessary for me to get by. Without hope for a safe future, how can one be expected to be motivated to continue? In such an environment, it is easy to imagine submitting to a life of hopelessness, and despair or immersion in a life of subdued distraction. I have seen many of my peers move into this life.
45. Hence, it has been a necessary requirement for my survival that I busy myself with organising with social movements that push for change.

## **Future harms associated with climate change**

46. When I think about the future that climate change will bring, I am worried about so many things. I suppose firstly, generally, that climate change will disrupt agricultural structures and our ability to access safe food and water. If a population does not have safe food and water, it does not have peace and political stability.
47. I want to emphasize that climate distress should not be pathologized as an individual issue but understood as a natural human response to the profound and devastating changes occurring in our world. It is a very real and shared experience. In my community, climate distress, anxiety, and depression weigh heavily on many young people, including myself. We are part of a generation with unprecedented access to information about the crisis, yet we often feel powerless to drive meaningful change. This distress can consume mental and emotional energy, sometimes leaving people paralyzed and unable to feel empowered to take control of their own lives.
48. I am worried about the impact of extreme climate events, and our government's alarming lack of preparedness to effectively respond and adapt to them.
49. My concerns about climate change means that I have decided that I will not have children. I have also radically changed the way I interact with every aspect of my life. I did not pursue a career for love or interest, but for survival's sake. The largely unnamed cultural symptoms of late-stage capitalism and colonialism mean many of the threats of climate change or nature crises are unidentified or pacified. This makes it more difficult to unify for disaster response and it leads to fragmentation and fracturing of our systems and our cultures. I invest most actively in community because community resilience is the only thing that will save us.
50. Whilst I am lucky enough to have a liveable income, I am still well within the expanding demographic of young people who are locked out of Australia's housing market due to the housing crisis, a symptom of rampant late-stage capitalism driving up housing prices. Increasing insurance prices due to growing climate risks are also driving up housing prices and making them increasingly unaffordable.
51. This leaves me, like so many young people, without access to secure, long-term, and climate-safe housing amidst an escalating climate crisis. The implications of this are deeply troubling. Everyone deserves the right to adequate housing—homes that are not only affordable but also resilient to

the impacts of a changing climate. Yet, this fundamental right is far from being realized in Australia. Our current building codes fail to adequately address the realities of climate resilience. Many homes are ill-equipped to withstand extreme weather conditions, with insufficient insulation, poor energy efficiency, and, in many cases, not even basic amenities like air conditioning.

52. I worry deeply for those living in arid, and emerging arid, regions, where intensifying heatwaves and prolonged dry spells will push existing vulnerabilities to their limits. Without access to safe, climate-resilient housing, these communities will face unbearable conditions with little relief. This is not just a failure of infrastructure but a failure to protect human rights and dignity in the face of a crisis we know is only going to worsen. If we don't prioritize climate-resilient housing as a matter of urgency, we are condemning millions of people to live in homes that offer no refuge from the growing threats of climate change

53. Lutruwita/Tasmania is more climate resilient than many parts of the mainland for many reasons, largely because of lower baseline temperatures, more secure water sources and much of its native biodiversity still intact. Still, there are changes radically reshaping the Country. Many parts of the state are drying out, including swathes of rainforests like takayna which have stood healthily for thousands of years. Climate cycles are tipping over their stable threshold, and we are seeing cycles like increased bushfires proliferate in intensity and frequency. This puts many already fragile species, like the fire-sensitive pencil pine, at risk. Ocean temperatures are quickly warming, and with the majority of the state's population being situated on the coast, this is devastating for local ecosystems and livelihoods which depend on healthy oceans. The list of climate risks is too long to name, and it is ever expanding as climate threats worsen and change.

54. These efforts to work for a better planet in my personal professional emotional life. They consume every part of me. The considerations and the fears and anxieties about the world which we might not have or the breakdown of our earths systems which we are witnessing are all consuming. They make it hard to focus on normal things that our parents might expect that we are able to enjoy with less care because everything is sort of like related to more of an existential threat. I think that there has never been a generation that's had to experience climate change like my generation.

#### **Australian government inaction on catastrophic climate harms**

55. I have found the Australian government's inaction on the catastrophic harms of climate change has been deeply disappointing. Despite the clear and mounting evidence of the risks we face, their response remains timid—stuck in a cycle of “business as usual” with little willingness to challenge the systems causing so much harm.
56. Climate change isn't just another issue; it underpins every facet of our lives. Without addressing it, we jeopardize the very foundation of human wellbeing, especially young people like me. While the *Climate Change Act 2022* has positioned Australia among the 27 nations with legislated net zero targets—43% emissions reduction from 2005 levels by 2030 and net zero by 2050—these commitments have too often been used as a shield. Instead of driving meaningful action, they've served as justification for continued investment in systems that accelerate destruction. It feels as if the government is pressing down on the accelerator with one foot while pretending the other is on the brake—or perhaps the brake is just a mirage, a promise to act "soon."
57. What's missing is real scrutiny. There's insufficient detail, oversight, or investment to ensure these targets are achieved. We lack a clear and enforceable climate taxonomy, leaving room for the misuse of funds on measures that are far from the most effective solutions. This gap is costing us precious time and resources.

#### Ending fossil fuel projects with urgency

58. In my experience, it's so clear to me as a young person that the most important thing that the government needs to do with priority is to stop approving and funding new fossil fuel projects immediately. Through my studies in environmental policy, I read and understood multiple IPCC reports and saw with great clarity that we had to turn around our trajectory of expanding fossil fuels. I think a lot of young people like me have felt great frustration that the Australian government has absolutely failed to even recognise this imperative. In the last couple of years, I have been involved with the Climate group Rising Tide – an east coast based movement for climate action which has a large youth cohort – and some of their calls are for the Australian government is to stop expanding fossil fuels, implement a 78% tax on fossil fuel export profits to fund the community and industrial transition, as well as remediation efforts and prioritize phasing out fossil fuel exports in a strategic and equitable manner.
59. These demands make a lot of sense when I look at the rural communities where I come from where there are a lot of jobs in fossil fuels but people aren't married to those industries they just want to work in jobs that they can provide for their families.

60. As an activist, I was involved with Rising Tide in the Flotilla to lock coal ships coming out of the worlds largest coal port which is Newcastle, Australia in 2023. I did this because I believe in these demands that they are calling for. We need a transition, and we need the Australian government to take us seriously.

There is no net zero without nature

61. My home, South Australia, has seen so many of its ecosystems entirely desecrated. On average, 80% of native vegetation has been cleared in the agricultural regions I grew up in. This figure is even higher in the Mount Lofty Ranges where I lived for six years as a young adult- where only 10% of native vegetation remains in tact. The landscape destruction is plan to see.

62. In my experience as a campaigner at the small environmental science organisation, the Nature Conservation Society in South Australia, I was involved in a lot of research about the impacts of developments which involve land clearing and lead to the loss of native vegetation. Watching the government steamroll along with new developments without proper consideration of how this impacts biodiversity made me realise that in Australia, new projects come at the expense of the Earth.

63. This realisation was consolidated through my work with Lake Pedder Restoration and the Bob Brown Foundation, which are organisations based in Tasmania focused on defending ecosystems from destruction. It has made it really clear to me that we can't have net zero without nature. This is a truth that I think that the federal government needs to take seriously. I have seen again and again that Australia, unlike many EU nations, have deviated from their international obligations to protect nature like those set under the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework* and their domestic commitments. This includes the failed promises made by the Minister for Environment to not reach any new extinctions by 2030 or expand our protected area reserves by 2030. I've seen failure upon failure upon failure. To me, it shows a lack of understanding that the biodiversity and climate crisis are inextricably intertwined and need to be tackled concurrently.

64. I have seen in my research, that other countries do things different. The EU has a better incorporation hierarchy with its biodiversity protection policies married to their climate objectives. The Australian Government has taken no such strategy. If we continue on this trajectory, we are only going to worsen our status as an extinction hotspot which is not going to help our climate resilience as we enter climate collapse and cross more tipping points.

65. If the Australian government was serious about navigating these dual crises, then we would be investing in addressing them. We know that we can invest in them. We are an incredibly wealthy nation. In 2023-2024, budget, we spent \$52.6 billion defence budget for the same period, which represents approximately 2% of GDP and is projected to double by 2033-34. But compared to climate related commitments, we only spent 4.6 billion for climate spending in that budget and that number is not projected to rise and we have not seen commitments for that to be meaningfully increased. If we can justify massive investments in long-range missiles, nuclear submarines, and autonomous technologies in the name of national security, surely we must treat climate change—a far greater and more immediate threat to our security—with even greater urgency.
66. From working in grassroots community spaces and doing a lot of mutual aid in my community, I've learnt and been really inspired how easy it is to support each other and support communities when we have good resources in place and good structures in place for supporting each other. It showed me that investing in climate resilience in our communities can look really simple in a lot of ways. It can look like things like establishing and supporting community centres to serve as hubs during crises; funding the recovery and regeneration of agricultural systems, which are critical for food security; strengthening health services to prepare for climate-related health challenges; designing urban spaces to withstand extreme weather events and reduce emissions; and providing adequate resources to emergency services, ensuring they can respond effectively to disasters.
67. It looks like really simple things that parts of our community are doing for free already. I have lots of friends who volunteer for free in the fire service, work in soup kitchens in communities when they are hit by disaster, supporting people who are homeless and are pushed out of the housing market or hit by disaster. Work in sustainable food systems, working in permaculture to grow food in gardens that are now climate resilient than our modern agricultural systems. These things, these climate adaptation strategies are really so simply and there is a myriad of ways like these that the government could be investing in better climate adaptation and we've seen almost nothing.
68. I find it devastating and disheartening that our elected institutions have completely failed to recognise the profound existential threat posed to younger generations by climate change, nor take appropriate action to respond to it.

I confirm the contents of this statements are a true and correct record of my evidence.

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Name: Madeline McShane



22/02/2025

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Signature

Date