



21 November 2021

S21.27

## Submission to the Ministry for the Environment on Te hau mārohi ki anamata | Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate-resilient future

### Introduction

1. The National Council of New Zealand Te Kaunihera Wahine o Aotearoa (NCWNZ) thanks the Ministry of Primary Industries for the invitation to provide input on New Zealand's approach to the Emissions Reduction Plan, Transitioning to a low-emissions and climate resilient future (the Plan).
2. NCWNZ is an umbrella group representing over 200 organisations affiliated at either national level or to one of our 14 branches. In addition, about 450 people are individual members. Collectively our reach is over 450,000 with many of our membership organisations representing all genders. NCWNZ's vision is a gender equal New Zealand and research shows we will be better off socially and economically if we are gender equal. Through research, discussion and action, NCWNZ in partnership with others, seeks to realise its vision of gender equality because it is a basic human right.
3. This submission has been prepared by members of the NCWNZ Climate Change and Economic Sustainability Action Hub. It draws from several decades of NCWNZ policy<sup>1,2</sup> and submissions<sup>3</sup> on issues that have been endorsed by the membership of NCWNZ. A recent policy<sup>4</sup> advocates for a net zero carbon future for New Zealand and supports the

<sup>1</sup> NCWNZ. 2012. 115 years of resolution.

<https://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1025/attachments/original/1585374688/115-years-Register-everything-2.pdf?1585374688>

<sup>2</sup> NCWNZ. 2021. Appendix "D": Resolutions of National Meetings 2011-2020.

[https://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1025/attachments/original/1622428501/Appendix\\_D\\_Resolutions\\_2011-2020.pdf?1622428501](https://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1025/attachments/original/1622428501/Appendix_D_Resolutions_2011-2020.pdf?1622428501)

<sup>3</sup> NCWNZ. 2021. Submissions [2000-2021]. <https://www.ncwnz.org.nz/submissions>

<sup>4</sup> NCWNZ. 2021. Appendix "D": Resolutions of National Meetings 2011-2020. 7.13.6.

[https://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1025/attachments/original/1622428501/Appendix\\_D\\_Resolutions\\_2011-2020.pdf?1622428501](https://d3n8a8pro7vhm.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1025/attachments/original/1622428501/Appendix_D_Resolutions_2011-2020.pdf?1622428501)

imperative of building resilience to the effects of climate change, disaster risk and environmental challenges. A second recent policy supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals. More recently NCWNZ lodged a submission<sup>5</sup> to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in relation to its presentation at COP26 in Glasgow. Parts of this submission are relevant and inform this submission on the Emissions Reduction Plan.

## Outline of our response

4. NCWNZ supports the work being undertaken to achieve an Emissions Reduction Plan to set the pace for emissions reductions by 2030 and beyond, across a range of areas, including energy, transport, waste, agriculture, construction, and financial services. Members are critically concerned that Aotearoa New Zealand is not moving fast enough to meet our commitments to the Paris Agreement<sup>6</sup>. It is noted that the National Determined Contribution<sup>7</sup> was updated this month, in response to “the urgency of climate action and our duty to respond”, as detailed in the August 2021 report of the IPCC<sup>8</sup>.
5. The Minister for Climate Change James Shaw<sup>9</sup> has stated, “To stand a chance of limiting global warming to 1.5°C, the science shows we now have about eight years left to almost halve global greenhouse gas emissions”. Further the Minister announced that two thirds of the reduction could come from purchasing offshore climate offset or other global reductions, rather than a domestic cut.
6. Oxfam, Greenpeace and lawyers for Climate Action<sup>10</sup> have criticised this statement that changes the emissions accounting methods with the effect of making our emissions look less than they are. They state that this approach is to create a huge bill as we buy units from overseas, and we have no assurance as to the quality of the units that will be administered by outside global players. NCWNZ supports the concerns of these groups. Rather it is believed that funds should be invested in Aotearoa New Zealand to improve our environment with quality investment that engages our people in building a sustainable low emissions economy including carbon sinks. We must invest more in our

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<sup>5</sup> NCWNZ. 2021. Submission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in response to its call for input on New Zealand’s approach to the international climate change negotiations. S21.21. [https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1026/attachments/original/1630879785/S21.21\\_M\\_FAT\\_Submission.pdf?1630879785](https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1026/attachments/original/1630879785/S21.21_M_FAT_Submission.pdf?1630879785)

<sup>6</sup> United Nations. 2015. Paris Agreement. [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english\\_paris\\_agreement.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf)

<sup>7</sup> New Zealand. Submission under the Paris Agreement New Zealand’s first Nationally Determined Contribution Updated 4 November 2021. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/New%20Zealand%20First/New%20Zealand%20NDC%20November%202021.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> IPCC. 2021. Climate change widespread, rapid, and intensifying – IPCC. <https://www.ipcc.ch/2021/08/09/ar6-wg1-20210809-pr/>

<sup>9</sup> Cooke H, and Te M. 2021. New Zealand increases climate pledge, aims to cut emissions by 50 per cent by 2030 <https://www.stuff.co.nz/environment/climate-news/126838746/new-zealand-increases-climate-pledge-aims-to-cut-emissions-by-50-per-cent-by-2030>

<sup>10</sup> ditto

country and ensure that we do not pass unreasonable debt to present and future generations.

7. **NCWNZ recommends** that the government takes urgent sustainable steps to address the reduction of emissions and to take action now to meet our global obligations.
8. This submission addresses the Guiding Principles in meeting the net zero challenge to achieve reduction in emissions and submits additions:
  - Principles of Te Tiriti o Waitangi
  - Human rights and gender equality.
  - Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals
9. Further, this submission will address key areas: Circular Economy/bioeconomy and Transport, in the order of the Plan.

## Transition pathway

### Question 1 Do you agree that the emissions reduction plan should be guided by a set of principles?

10. The guiding principles require strengthening. They enable a values-based approach that provides a fundamental component for decision-making and as a guide to process and implementation.

### Question 5 Are there any other views you wish to share in relation to the Transition Pathway?

11. NCWNZ makes three recommendations to add to the guiding principles that will lead to a Transition Pathway:
  - A fair, equitable and inclusive transition (p 19, table 5). This principle appears to be significantly lacking in context and content in the Plan. Equality is a fundamental human right, and yet women are not equal in society. The standing of women must be an important part of this Plan. The only reference to women is on page 29, and clearly under-values the role of all women. The standing of all women should be included and supported in policy and implementation, consistent with human rights obligations. Women are not equally represented in decision making, yet women and children are more adversely impacted by climate change and emissions. Women have the potential to be significant change-makers in the Transition Pathway, if empowered and enabled to do so.

**NCWNZ recommends** that the Plan recognises gender equality and the standing of all women as significant change makers in the Transition Pathway.

- Upholding Te Tiriti o Waitangi (page 19 Table 5). Building partnerships with Māori assists in growing our understanding of how we all look at the world and to finding new ways of addressing issues. Understanding the values that are embodied in Papatūānuku (Mother Earth), in Whakapapa (who we are and where we grow from)

and Manaakitanga (love and compassion for all people) are several of the fundamental and guiding principles to achieve strong policy and implementation for emissions reduction. The embrace of these and other Māori values to support the way we approach emissions reduction, and relate to our natural and built environments and to each other is crucial.

**NCWNZ recommends** increasing understanding of Te Ao Māori to strengthen partnerships to achieve emissions reduction.

- The UN Sustainable Development Goals<sup>11</sup> provide an essential framework to scrutinise and guide the linkages between the complexities of people and their rights, to the environment, to climate change, to gender equality, and to government and business. Of SDG 17<sup>12</sup>, a UN paper explains "A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level."<sup>13</sup>

**NCWNZ recommends** that the UN Sustainable Development Goals be introduced as guiding principles to the Plan.

## Working with our Tiriti partners

### Questions 8 and 9

12. NCWNZ is supportive of the Climate Change Commission's advice, as far as it goes, in relation to engagement and partnership with Māori. It would be strengthened if it were clear that it's not just about Māori for Māori. It is about the richness of partnership that draws from the connectedness of the Māori world view to inform national and regional and local strategies to address emissions reduction planning and implementation for all New Zealanders and for the planet.
13. NCWNZ believes that Te Ao Māori offers a valuable model for sustainable development – including addressing the causes and impacts of climate change through values such as kotahitanga and kaitiakitanga. This shared understanding is critical for the development of local and national frameworks, and to enable commitment to and ownership of solutions.
14. Local governments, for example, have a key, vital role to play in people's daily lives and the wellbeing of people and planet. There are excellent examples of this in New Zealand including development in Rotorua and the Waikato wellbeing project. These examples of

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<sup>11</sup> United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Sustainable Development. 2015. The 17 Goals. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

<sup>12</sup> ibid

<sup>13</sup> United Nations. Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. <https://sdg-tracker.org/global-partnerships>

the successful involvement of citizens in effective change, can be models for adaptation and development at home and internationally<sup>14</sup>.

## Making an equitable transition

### Questions 13 – 18

15. NCWNZ supports the Climate Change Commission objectives for an Equitable Transitions Strategy as far as they go. They fall significantly short. The setting of an Equitable Transitions Strategy should provide for engagement with women at all levels. Women think and approach issues differently and play different roles in society. These differences are strengths and need recognition and to be utilised. Women and girls also carry the impact of climate change more heavily due to socio-economic and other endemic discriminations.
16. The Gender Action Plan<sup>15</sup> adopted at COP25 stresses the importance of women's inclusion and gender equality in the processes for discussions and decision-making on climate change. For women's interests to be appropriately considered in climate change policy responses, women need to be involved in strategic planning and decision-making. NCWNZ advocates that the Plan include a gender analysis and commitment to tackling gender inequality via action on reducing emissions, and the use of gender responsive budgeting. It recommends accordingly.
17. It is time for New Zealand to consider the imperative of placing women at the helm in relation to climate change policy development and implementation. In particular, it is time to consider how a climate transition could also become a transformative gender turning point in understanding the links between gender, climate impacts, and human security.
18. It is important to support and to utilise the strengths of women in their engagement with emissions reduction. Women should be actively engaged with designing and implementing strategy. Many women operate at grass roots level and their leadership and energy can be very powerful in local communities and beyond, if only it were supported strategically and enabled financially.
19. NCWNZ also believes that Aotearoa New Zealand should call for thought leadership in relation to more sophisticated, timely and intersectional threat assessments, risk analysis, intersectionality, and gender analysis that are fit for purpose in dealing with the vitally important intersection of gender, climate, and conflict.

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<sup>14</sup> NCWNZ. 2021. *Call for input on New Zealand's approach to the international climate change negotiations*. S21.21.

[https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1026/attachments/original/1630879785/S21.21\\_M\\_FAT\\_Submission\\_.pdf?1630879785](https://d3n8a8pro7vhmx.cloudfront.net/ncwnz/pages/1026/attachments/original/1630879785/S21.21_M_FAT_Submission_.pdf?1630879785)

<sup>15</sup> United Nations. Climate Change. 2020. Strengthened 5-year Action Plan on Gender Adopted at COP25. <https://unfccc.int/news/strengthened-5-year-action-plan-on-gender-adopted-at-cop25>

20. Not to include women and other marginalised groups creates a significant risk that not all of society will be engaged in an effective and meaningful way in their lives. Collectively women are a powerful key to reach deep, to generate change within communities and communities of interest.
21. It is important that women are given the standing to operate in ways that women so often do best. Behaviour changes in households to reduce emissions footprint is a critical area that can be addressed. Women engage with children, as carers of whānau, as health support, as educators and in employment. They engage with or may be included with those who have disabilities and those who are marginalised by gender, poverty, health and more. A strategy to empower and to engage women with women in the various sectors of their lives would offer an entry point to collaborations and change for an Equitable Transition.
22. The Plan must give recognition and standing to women for change. Funding will be required to support this strategy approach and streams of activity for community transition. Without this, the Plan will not achieve equality of transition, nor meet what are essentially issues of human rights.
23. **NCWNZ recommends** gender analysis and gender responsive budgeting for action on reducing emissions be included in the Plan.
24. **NCWNZ recommends** that the Plan engages with women for women to achieve an Equitable Transition.

## Planning

### Questions 33 – 35

25. It is widely known that urbanization creates significant and growing carbon emissions. Current reform of statutes does not appear to address this critical issue as our cities grow. The resource management legislation appears to be outmoded and blamed for the cumbersome consenting requirements and critical housing shortages. It is essential that regulation for low emissions plays a key role in the reform of this legislation.
26. Legislative reform must enable housing that is fit for purpose in the 21st century that addresses emissions reduction – to regulate for whole of life outcomes. This includes open space amenity, urban carbon sinks and design for clean air, safe local walking and cycling to grow healthy communities, all measures that reduce emissions. Further the wellbeing of women and children are more adversely affected by poor urban environments.
27. Healthy low emission urban environments require efficient design, a low carbon footprint construction, rainwater harvesting, energy efficiencies and low impact performance. Tools are well established and green standard certification is available

through the Green Building Council<sup>16</sup>. The efficient performance of new development is essential to enable the emissions footprint of urban areas to reduce in a whole of life approach.

28. Emissions reduction regulation is long overdue in urban form and housing. While this situation continues, Aotearoa New Zealand risks locking itself into long-term costly emissions growth in urban areas, in addition to off-set costs.
29. **NCWNZ recommends** that green building certification or similar, be regulated for all new development.

### **Whole of Government Approach to statutory reform**

30. A new interconnected strategic approach is required to address this issue. Reform must not be piecemeal as is evident currently. The enactment of the Urban Development Act 2020<sup>17</sup> and bills in process such as the Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill<sup>18</sup> and the proposed Natural and Built Environments legislation<sup>19</sup> are examples. They pay lip service to climate change and in particular to emissions reduction.
31. There are some fundamental concerns not only from NCWNZ but also from councils and private sector organisations. It appears that government is addressing significant legislation in silos. There are inadequate collaborations across government sectors and departments including the Ministry for Women.
32. The UN SDGs mentioned above, provide an important framework to enable cross collaborations. This should be supported with geospatial technology that enables planning and implementation for connections across multiple areas of relevance, eg. Digital Earth<sup>20</sup>.
33. **NCWNZ recommends** that the Ministry for the Environment seek urgent consultation and collaboration with agencies such as Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE), the Ministry of Primary Industries, Ministry for Women and other agencies to address the current siloed approaches that will limit the framework and effectiveness of the Plan.
34. **NCWNZ recommends** that in order to prioritise emissions reduction across Aotearoa New Zealand, urgent work at high level is required to call government departments to

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<sup>16</sup> New Zealand Green Building Council. <https://www.nzgbc.org.nz/>

<sup>17</sup> Urban Development Act 2020

[https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0042/latest/LMS290735.html?search=ta\\_act%40act\\_U\\_a\\_c%40ainf%40anif\\_an%40bn%40rn\\_25\\_a&p=1](https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2020/0042/latest/LMS290735.html?search=ta_act%40act_U_a_c%40ainf%40anif_an%40bn%40rn_25_a&p=1)

<sup>18</sup> Resource Management (Enabling Housing Supply and Other Matters) Amendment Bill 2021 No 83-1.

[https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2021/0083/latest/LMS566049.html?search=ta\\_bill%40bill\\_R\\_bc%40bcurn\\_an%40bn%40rn\\_25\\_a&p=1](https://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2021/0083/latest/LMS566049.html?search=ta_bill%40bill_R_bc%40bcurn_an%40bn%40rn_25_a&p=1)

<sup>19</sup> Natural and Built Environments Bill draft for consultation.

<https://environment.govt.nz/assets/publications/Natural-and-Built-Environments-Bill-Exposure-Draft.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> Digital Earth. <https://www.digitalearth.art/>

account, to give effect to an integrated and comprehensive approach to address emissions reduction. This is essential as new legislation is being advanced at speed, that is unlikely to give effect to emissions reduction.

35. It is pleasing to see collaborations within the private sector organisations such as the Climate Leaders Coalition<sup>21</sup> where standards are set, and monitoring is underway. Similarly, the Not-for-Profit sector has grown collaborative leadership in organisations such as the Sustainable Business Network<sup>22</sup>.
36. They offer scope for collaborations across government on new ways forward. Government initiatives to lead the way in a net-zero future outlined in the NDC<sup>23</sup> such as the Carbon Neutral Programme are supported.
37. **NCWNZ recommends** that collaborations with the Not-for-Profit sector be scoped to determine strategy for engagement with business and communities for emission reduction.

## Moving Aotearoa to a circular economy

### Moving to a circular economy with a thriving bioeconomy

38. NCWNZ strongly supports the drive towards a circular economy. It is imperative that planetary limits are not overstepped and those that are over the safe boundary (climate change, biodiversity loss, land conversion, and nitrogen and phosphorus loading – as Raworth<sup>24</sup> explains), are addressed to reduce back to safe zones. Strengthening the circular economy, and incorporating principles from the bio economy, is foundational to reducing emissions and building a just transition.
39. The circular economy contributes to greater social and gender equality. In the non-circular economy, the huge contribution of unpaid work, mostly by women, is comprehensively ignored, as it does not generate monetary inputs. The value of this labour is not considered to be a relevant input.

### **Question 46 How would you define the bioeconomy and what should be in scope of a bioeconomy agenda?**

40. A definition of the bioeconomy should include those aspects that take place in natural cycles. In unmodified systems, nutrients, such as nitrogen, cycle in the biosphere and the constant change maintains safe levels. Economic activity as measured by GDP has traditionally failed to take this underpinning into account and as a result industries have extracted more from natural systems than is sustainable, leading to the cumulative

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<sup>21</sup> Climate Leaders Coalition. <https://www.climateleaderscoalition.org.nz/>

<sup>22</sup> Sustainable Business Network. <https://sustainable.org.nz/>

<sup>23</sup> New Zealand. Submission under the Paris Agreement New Zealand's first Nationally Determined Contribution Updated 4 November 2021. <https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/New%20Zealand%20First/New%20Zealand%20NDC%20November%202021.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> Raworth K. 2017. *Doughnut Economics*. Penguin House, p. 51

exceeding of planetary limits. Integration of bioeconomic principles into the totality of activity will enhance the overarching circular economy and reduce the likelihood of exceeding limits.

41. Aotearoa New Zealand already has a strong base in biologically based industries and cognisance of their foundations and implications in practice will strengthen these into greater sustainability.

**Question 49. What do you see as the main barriers to taking a circular approach, or expanding the bioeconomy in Aotearoa?**

42. One of the common barriers to making what will be fundamental shifts in the economy is the difficulty that we humans have in imagining what hasn't been. There are few reference points for us to hold onto in thinking about a different way of doing things and this can be unsettling. This is evidenced at present in the response to the changes that have happened in how life is lived in the midst of a pandemic – people want to “go back to normal” with little recognition that normal is now different. The implications of adapting to climate change require the same abandonment of what was, for what shall be. It is important to seek input from young people. They are less fettered by already existing patterns, and more open to possibilities that can be dismissed by older generations. Their help is needed to bring about a new future.

**Question The Commission notes the need for cross-sector regulations and investments that would help us move to a more circular economy. Which regulations and investments should we prioritise (and why)?**

43. Invest in people – SMEs with sustainability focus. An observation from the pandemic is that for a significant number of people, the disruption of lockdowns with all the consequent changes, has given freedom to consider, and often implement, different ways of being, whether this is around work or family life or living as a member of society. People have used their knowledge and time to develop new enterprises with a greater emphasis on sustainability. Investment in micro-enterprises could have long term benefits in several areas, such as less need for travel, and enable long term resilience.
44. Invest in native forest – slower growing enables sequestering carbon for longer. This will be for longer term not as a crop like plantation forest nor for financial gain but as a carbon sink. Diversity of vegetation will enhance biodiversity, which increases resilience. Native plantings also provide ecosystem services – reduced flooding from control of run-off, soil and water conservation.
45. In the long term, the monoculture of pine will not reduce carbon to the levels needed and will not provide for more than short term carbon sequestering, which is abbreviated by harvesting.

## Transport

46. Getting around the locality in which we live is an integral part of daily life and NCWNZ agrees that this is a major area where change is needed to reduce emissions.

### **Question 52. Do you support the target to reduce VKT by cars and light vehicles by 20 per cent by 2035 through providing better travel options, particularly in our largest cities, and associated actions?**

47. NCWNZ supports fully the intent of Focus 1: to reduce reliance on cars and support active and public transport. For this to succeed, we suggest several considerations to discuss:

- It must be easy for people so that the car becomes less preferred and active and public transport more preferred. Bus services should be frequent right through the day and not just at peak times so that older people and families with young children can use them. Bus routes and stops should be easily reached on foot, possibly with a walking frame or a pushchair. Not all bus stops have shelters for rain or heat and this will deter usage. Some people visit several destinations in the same trip and will be wanting to change buses and routes without necessarily including central city. Routes will need to be linked together to enable travel from one "spoke" to another without travelling through the hub.
- Cyclists look for somewhere safe to store the bike where it can be locked and preferably stay dry.
- Separation of cycles and scooters from bus lanes and from road traffic enhances their safety and encourages their use, but consideration of separation from pedestrians is also part of the planning. People who are unsteady on their feet are alarmed by two-wheeled transport in the vicinity and can be injured. Small children can be injured running into their path.

### **53. Do you support the target to make 30 per cent of the light vehicle fleet zero-emissions vehicles by 2035, and the associated actions?**

48. Likewise, NCWNZ supports fully the implementation of Focus 2: rapid adoption of low-emissions vehicles and fuels. This can be supported by encouraging a wide network of charging stations for both bikes and EVs.

49. Focus 3 assumes freight transport by road and conversion to electric. Rather, rail should be fully electrified and freight transport should be concentrated in rail.

50. Passenger rail should be re-established between regional and provincial centres to reduce traffic on our roads.

51. While emissions from transportation is assessed, there is no obvious assessment of the emissions from road construction and maintenance that relies on the use of fossil fuels. This must also be included in the carbon footprint of travel, with transparency.

52. As above mentioned, the design of the new urban form must prioritise active transport to support emissions reduction. It must be prescribed in national legislation and local body plans.

## Conclusion

53. NCWNZ maintains that the Plan does not provide for the essential targets and actions to reach our global commitment to the Paris Agreement, to reduce carbon emissions. This must be urgently addressed by leadership in the Plan to mandate both policy and implementation, at public and corporate levels and within civil society.

54. In providing a summary of key areas of concern in the Plan, NCWNZ is positioned to represent the women's voice. Women and children are more affected by climate change than other groups and are already suffering the challenges to their health and wellbeing as evidenced in Pasifika nations. As the UNFCCC<sup>25</sup> states, women can (and do) play a critical role in response to climate change due to their local knowledge of and leadership in e.g. sustainable resource management and/or leading sustainable practices at the household and community level. Women's participation at the political level has resulted in greater responsiveness to citizen's needs, often increasing cooperation across party and ethnic lines and delivering more sustainable peace. At the local level, women's inclusion in leadership has led to improved outcomes of climate related projects and policies. On the contrary, if policies or projects are implemented without women's meaningful participation it can increase existing inequalities and decrease effectiveness.

55. **NCWNZ recommends** that the voice of women be given a lead place within the Plan to give effect to the strengths and differences that women bring.

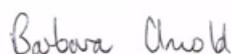
56. Recommendations on the Plan are detailed above and NCWNZ would welcome the opportunity to provide further clarity if requested.



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<sup>25</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Introduction to Gender and Climate Change.  
<https://unfccc.int/gender>