



# How Gender-Equal Climate Action Works to End Poverty

The Zonta Story



# Housekeeping



Use the chat line to ask questions and make comments

Use welcoming and inclusive language

Avoid judgement, criticism, and hateful comments

Ask short, succinct questions

Answer questions or comment respectfully



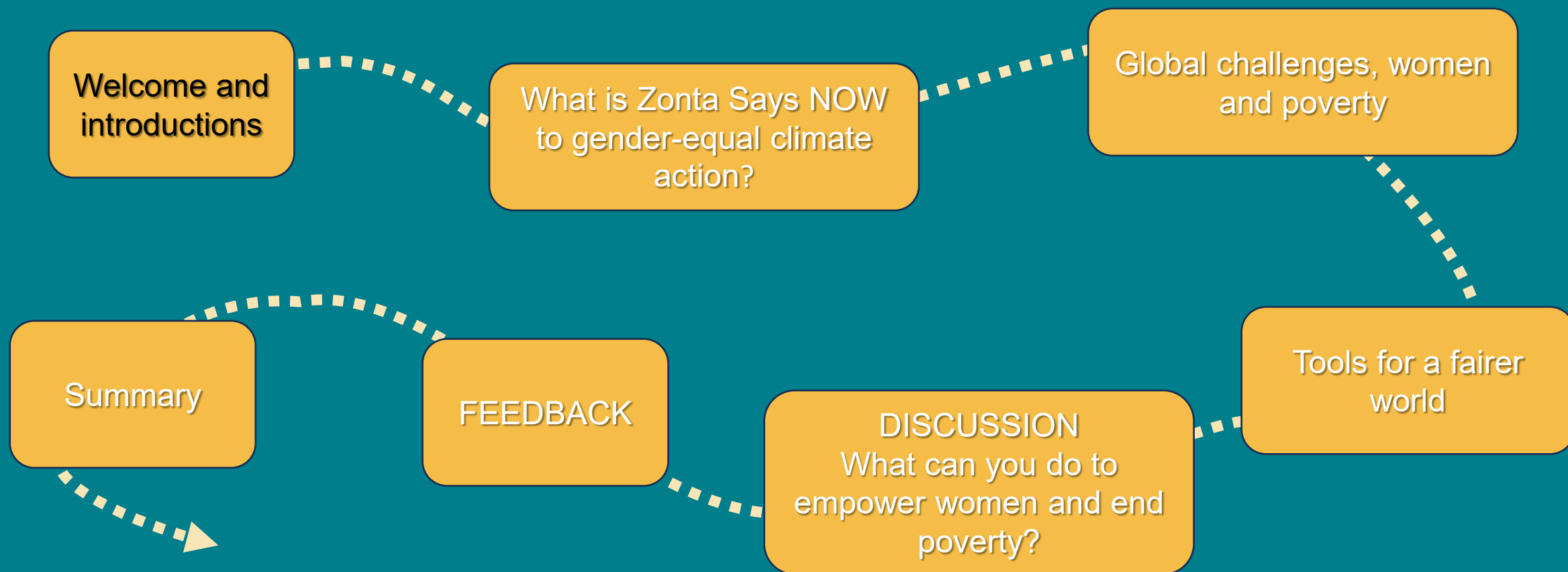
A photograph of a woman in a rural setting, holding a sleeping baby. The woman has a bindi on her forehead and a nose ring. She is wearing a patterned shawl over an orange top. The baby is wearing a yellow headband and has a blue mark on its cheek. In the background, there are other people and greenery.

By 2050, climate change will push up to  
**158 million more women and girls**  
into poverty  
and lead  
**236 million more women into hunger.**

UN Women



# Our Journey Today



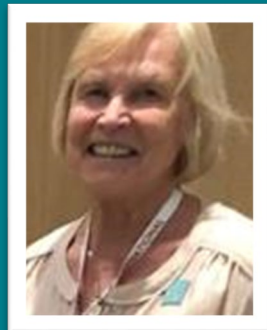




# Workshop Team



Julie Trone  
Zonta Club of Fort Collins  
Colorado, USA



Bobbee Cardillo  
Zonta Club of Fairfax County  
Virginia, USA



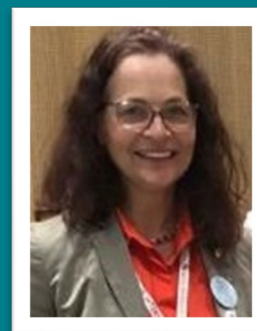
Angela Brokmann  
Zonta Club of Louisville  
Kentucky, USA



Connie Campbell  
Zonta Club of South Puget Sound,  
Washington, USA



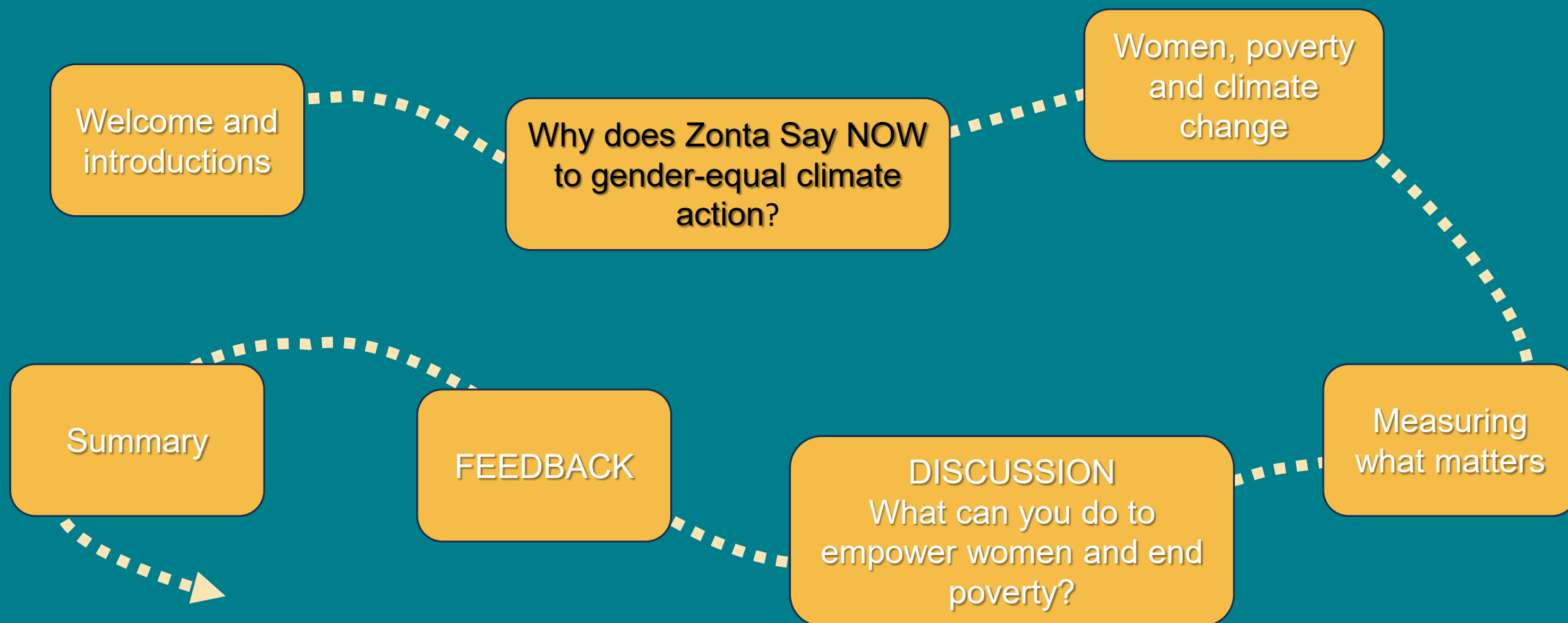
Errick Elavia  
Zonta Club of Bombay I  
India



Karin Lange  
Zonta Club of Berlin 1989  
Germany



# Our journey today







# Zonta International

Zonta International is an international human rights organisation committed to **building a better world for women and girls.**

We say  
YES to gender equity  
NO to violence against women  
NOW to climate justice

Zonta International holds General Consultative Status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council and Participatory Status with the Council of Europe.

*Zonta International envisions a world in which women's rights are recognized as human rights and every woman is able to achieve her full potential.*

*In such a world, women have access to all resources and are represented in decision-making positions on an equal basis with men.*

*In such a world, no woman lives in fear of violence.*



# Why does Zonta Say NOW?

Increased  
greenhouse  
gas emissions

Cause global heating and  
extreme weather events

Trigger social  
disruption

Magnify gender  
inequality



Stops the train by taking climate action and closing the gender gaps in education, health, economic opportunity and safety

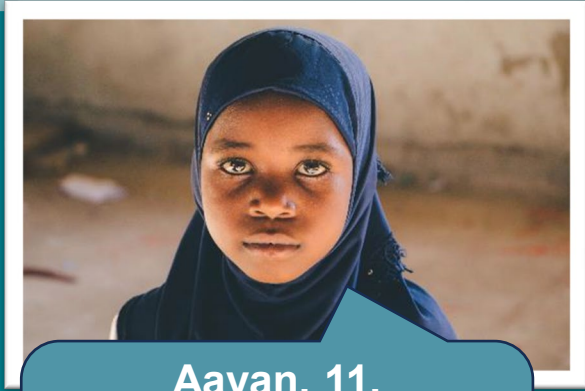




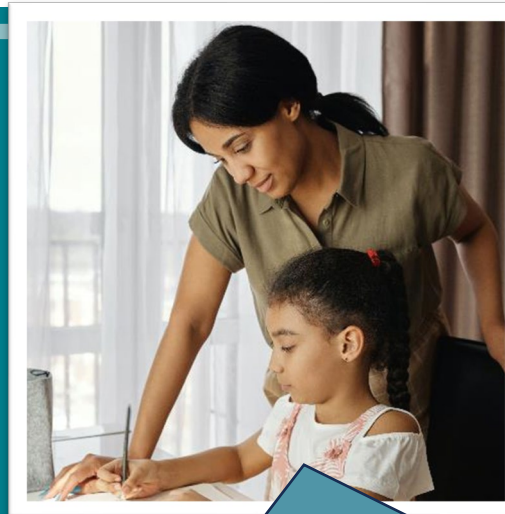
# The women and girls who inspire Zonta Says NOW



**Dabor, 9, Sudan**  
Drought means no time for school.



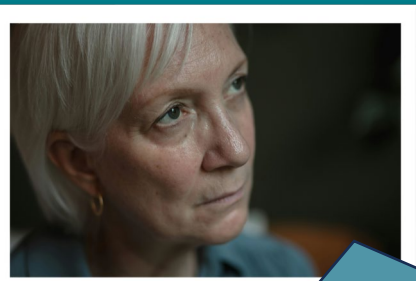
**Aayan, 11, Mozambique**  
Floods led to child marriage.



**Judith, 42 and Clare 7, Canada**  
Wildfire smoke triggered Clare's asthma. Judith may lose her casual job as she cares for Clare.



**Maria, 79, Australia**  
Her heart condition is exacerbated in extreme heat and she cannot afford air conditioning.



**Freya, 51, Germany, in temporary shelter, 2 years after floods.**



**Ralia, 33, Nigeria**  
Floods destroy the market taking away her livelihood. How will she feed her family?



# Our Purpose

## Zonta Says NOW seeks climate justice for women and girls

So women and girls can prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impacts of climate change on the same basis as men.

We do this by taking gender-equal climate action  
locally, nationally and internationally





# Strategic Plan



Zonta will fully embrace climate justice as an area of focus, and we will further develop Zonta Says NOW as the campaign for our activities to address climate justice at local, national and international levels.





THE  
**Zontian**  
THE VOICE OF ZONTA INTERNATIONAL

CALL TO CONVENTION  
LOOKING AHEAD  
TO BRISBANE!

# ACHIEVING CLIMATE JUSTICE

## A Message from the Zonta Says NOW Working Group

Around the globe, women and girls are facing challenges within their everyday lives due to the climate crisis.

- In Mozambique, Aayan, age 11, is frightened she will be forced into marriage. Her family lost everything in floods, leaving them destitute and unable to feed her.
- In Australia, Maria, age 79, walks to the local library to find relief from extreme heat as she cannot afford to effectively cool her apartment. She has a heart condition and is worried about how she will financially, physically and mentally survive the summer.
- In Nigeria, Ralia, age 33, saw her entire market wash away in floods – taking away her livelihood and she is worried how she will feed her children.
- In Canada, Judith, age 42, has a daughter with severe asthma that is made worse by the wildfire smoke. Judith is worried she may lose her job as she must stay home to care for her child.
- In Sudan, Dabor, age 9, has to walk further each day looking for food, water and wood in her drought-affected country. There is no longer time for her to go to school and she no longer dreams of being a teacher.

The list goes on. The climate crisis is not about statistics. It is about people. These stories inspire the **ZONTA SAYS NOW WORKING GROUP** to take gender-equal climate action.



## WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

**Climate Change:** The long-term changes in the Earth's climate that are warming the atmosphere, ocean and land.

**Climate Crisis:** The serious problems that are being caused, or are likely to be caused, by changes in the planet's climate, including weather extremes and natural disasters, ocean acidification and sea-level rise, loss of biodiversity, food and water insecurity, health risks, economic disruption, displacement and even violent conflict.

**Climate Justice:** Putting gender equity and human rights at the core of decision-making and action on climate change as women and children are often more vulnerable in natural disasters. This is Zonta's focus on climate-related topics.

**Climate Action:** Actions we all should take to address climate change, climate crisis and climate justice.

Source: UNDP

## Changing Climate and the Gender Gap

Our changing climate is widening the gender gap. Extreme heat, drought, fires, storms and floods cause immense social disruption, with millions losing their homes and livelihoods, and, in turn, magnify any existing disparities, including gender inequality.

Globally, women have less access to resources and opportunities than men, due to social norms and caring responsibilities. This makes them more vulnerable to the impacts of the climate crisis and more likely to be injured or killed during an extreme weather event. And, due to systemic gender inequality, women will find it harder to rebuild their lives after a disaster. The social upheaval caused by disasters increases women and

## The climate crisis is a human rights crisis — and a women's rights crisis.

UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, at CSW 66, 2022.

girls' risk of child marriage, forced prostitution, abuse, assault and human trafficking and also disrupts access to employment, education and health.

Yet women are key to resolving the climate crisis. Countries with more women in parliament often have more stringent climate policies and lower carbon emissions. When more women are on corporate boards, there is better transparency around carbon emission data. If women globally had the same legal rights as men, they could own and improve land (and feed 150 million more people), increase food security and start businesses to support their families. If girls had 12 years of education, they would have more choices, fewer children and more skills to build resilient communities than girls without education. Strengthening access to sexual and reproductive health gives women more options and opportunities, enabling their families and communities to survive better during and after a disaster.

## Closing the Gap with Zonta

The Zonta Says NOW Working Group's task is to implement the recommendations in *Zonta International's Statement on Climate Change* by closing the gender gaps in education, economic opportunity, disaster response, STEM, health and leadership to achieve climate justice.

To keep Zontans, their families and communities safe during the immediate disasters and their aftermath, we are coming up with practical actions to take. We are developing 'action guides' and emergency packages that would help women escape the dangers of natural disasters and from violent situations. The first action guides relate to raising awareness and disaster preparedness. They recommend taking a first step to check if there are local emergency and disaster plans and what the recommended actions are for a disaster.



*"When I visited our Ending Child Marriage project in Mozambique this year, I found that in every village, the local authorities said the biggest driver for child marriage was the changing climate. Homes that were hit by cyclones were destroyed and families did not have the means to rebuild them. To get the necessary money, families gave their adolescent daughters away to be married. We must take action to achieve climate justice, so no adolescents are forced to marry as a means to survive climate-related disasters." —President Ute Scholz.*

The climate crisis is a gender equality crisis in which women are disproportionately affected. Through Zonta Says NOW, you can be part of the solution to build a better world for women and girls. To find out more, contact [info@zontasaysnow.org.au](mailto:info@zontasaysnow.org.au).

Please find all mentioned articles and reports linked within the digital version at [www.zonta.org](http://www.zonta.org).





# Statement on Climate Change

ZONTA INTERNATIONAL'S

## STATEMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE

A GENDER EQUALITY ISSUE

Approved by the Zonta International Board April 2021; Published June 2021



**ZONTA**  
INTERNATIONAL  
EMPOWERING WOMEN  
THROUGH SERVICE & ADVOCACY

WWW.ZONTA.ORG

### Calls on governments to

Meet obligations under Paris Agreement

Educate girls and include STEM and climate change

Involve more women in decision-making processes

Enable women's full participation in the economy

Include women in disaster preparedness planning that include women's needs

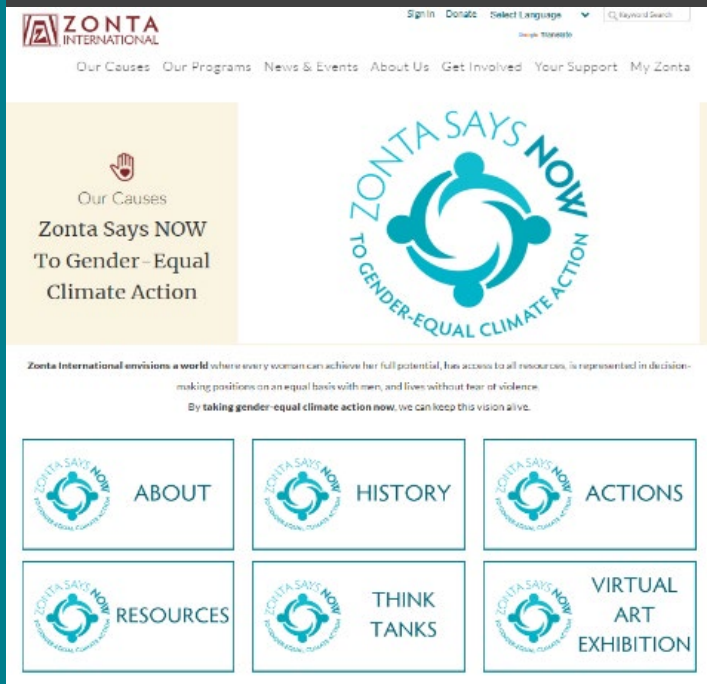
### Calls on members to

- Increase awareness and raise awareness locally
- Include gendered climate change advocacy actions
- Support women's inclusion in national and local decision-making on environmental sustainability
- Promote girls' education, climate literacy, women in STEM
- Advocate for national policies that ensure women's full and equal participation in the economy



# Our Zonta Says NOW Tools

## Website



[Zonta.org/zontasaysnow](https://zonta.org/zontasaysnow)

## Think Tank



## Virtual Art Gallery



## Framework for Action









# Next priority...

**Enable women's full participation in the economy**

This will be our focus  
from 1 July 2024

Ensure that climate adaptation and mitigation plans address the unique needs of women and the barriers to women's full participation in the economy including

Childcare and elder care services

The gender pay gap

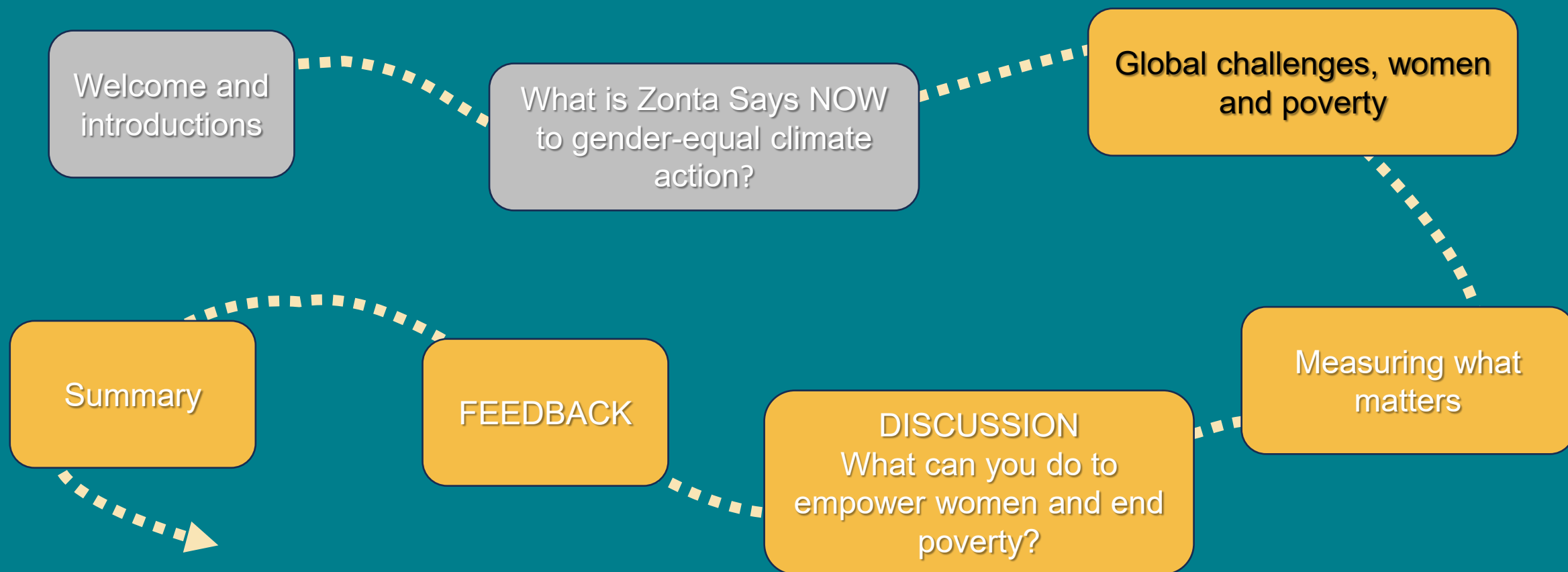
Occupational segregation  
(many low-paying service jobs are traditionally in female-dominated industries)

Informal work

Legal and social restrictions




# Our Journey Today





# The Challenges Facing Humanity



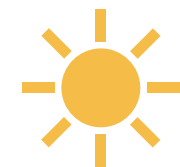
A portrait of Dr. Jane Goodall, an elderly woman with white hair, looking slightly to the right. She is wearing a green shirt. The background is dark and out of focus, showing some tree branches.

Everything is connected.  
Everyone can make a  
difference.

Dr Jane Goodall



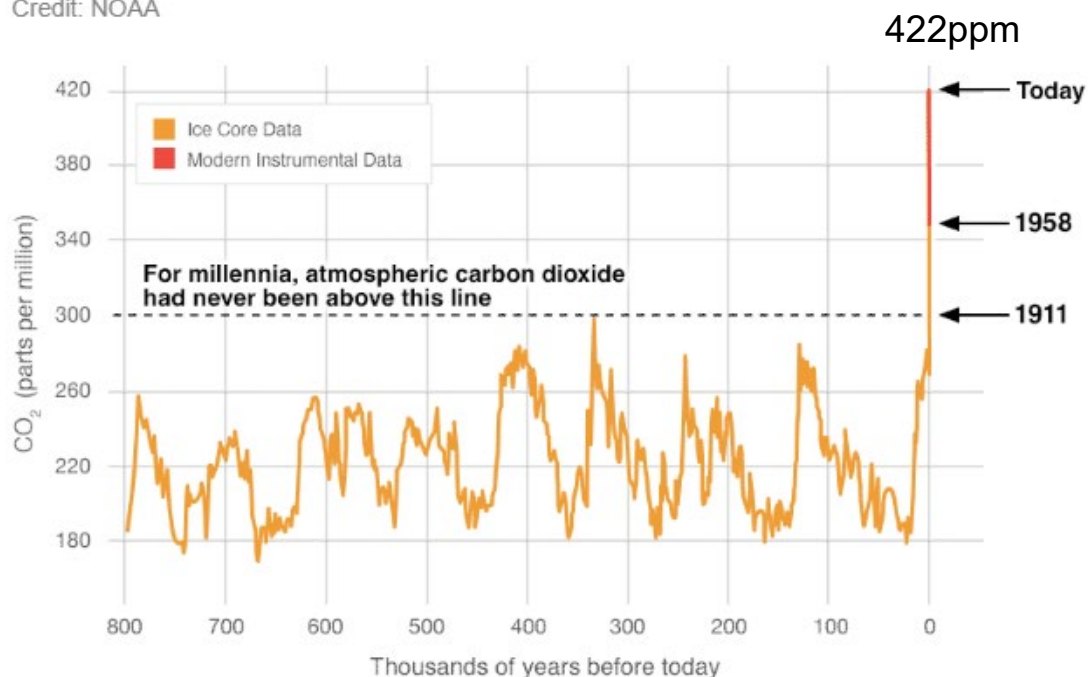
# Global heating



## PROXY (INDIRECT) MEASUREMENTS

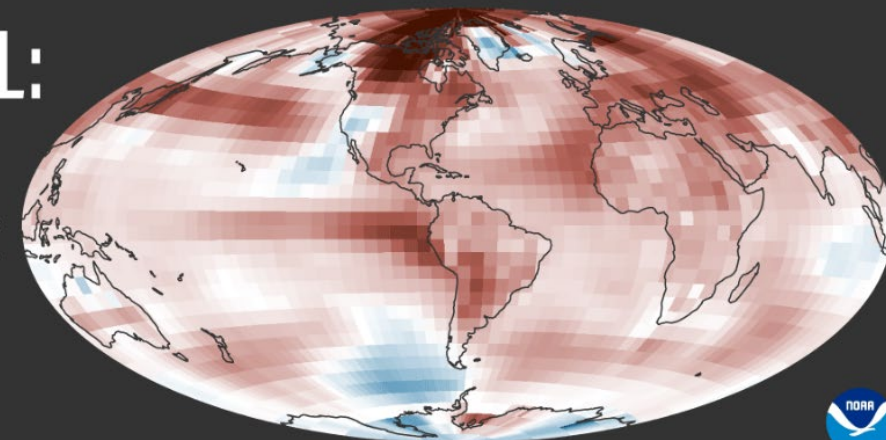
Data source: Reconstruction from ice cores.

Credit: NOAA



## IT'S OFFICIAL:

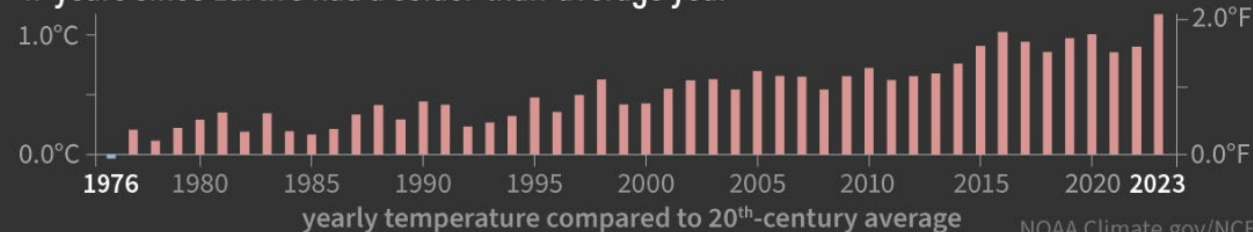
2023 was the world's warmest year on record  
(1850-2023)



Difference from 1991-2020 average (°F)

-5 0 5

47 years since Earth's had a colder-than-average year



<https://climate.nasa.gov/vital-signs/carbon-dioxide/>

<https://www.climate.gov/news-features/understanding-climate/climate-change-global-temperature#:~:text=The%20roughly%202%2Ddegree%20Fahrenheit,significant%20increase%20in%20accumulated%20heat.>

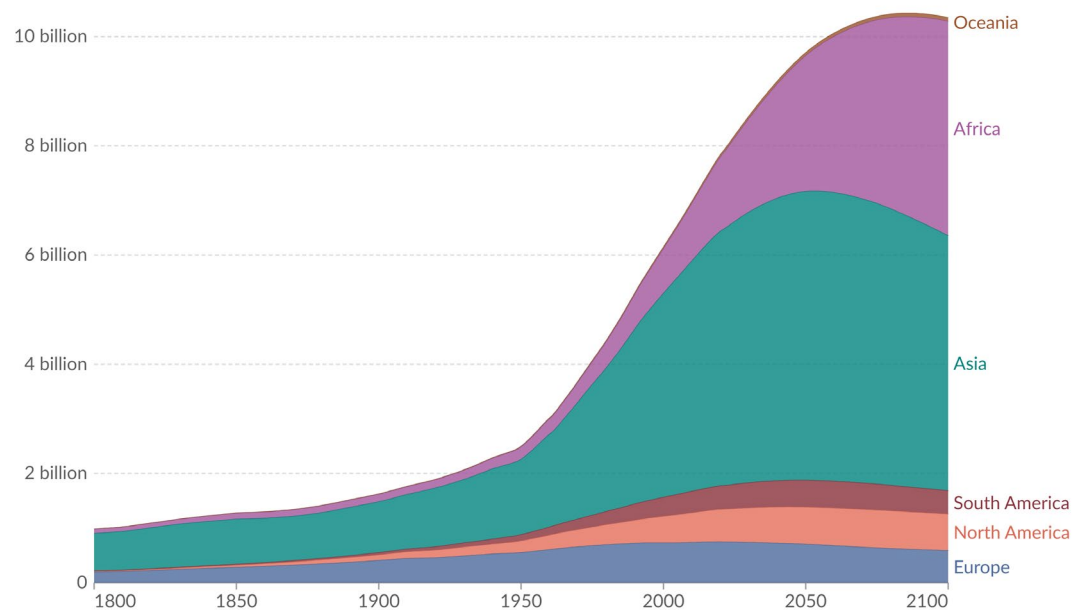


# Global Growth – Population and GDP

## Population by world region

Historic estimates with future projections based on the UN medium-fertility scenario<sup>1</sup>.

Our World  
in Data



Data source: HYDE (2017); Gapminder (2023); UN (2022)

Note: Historical country data is shown based on today's geographical borders.

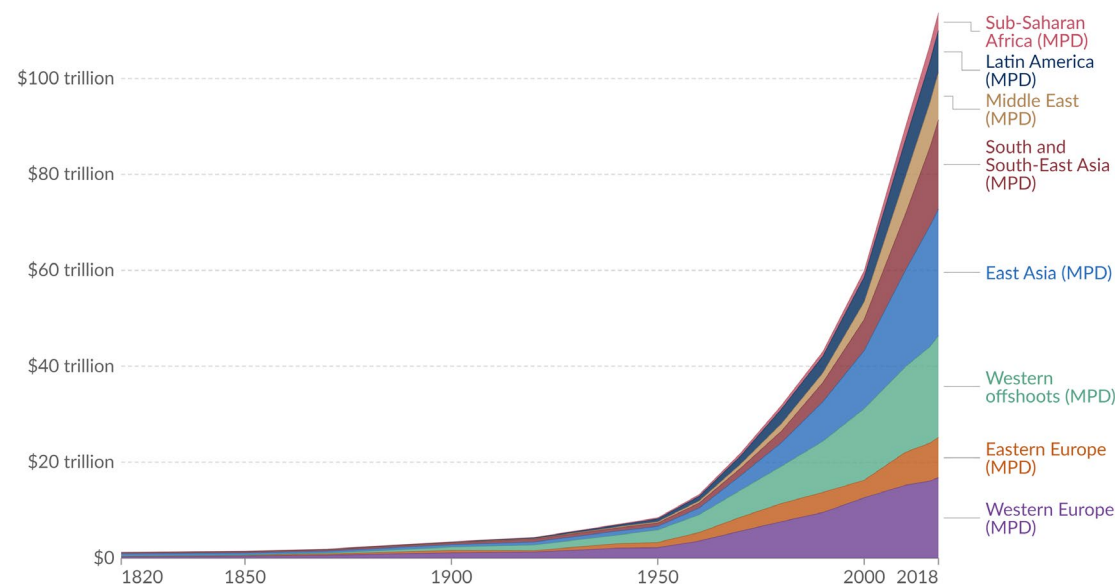
[OurWorldInData.org/population-growth](https://ourworldindata.org/population-growth) | CC BY

1. **UN projection scenarios:** The UN's World Population Prospects provides a range of projected scenarios of population change. These rely on different assumptions in fertility, mortality and/or migration patterns to explore different demographic futures. Read more: Definition of Projection Scenarios (UN)

## Gross domestic product (GDP) by world region

This data is adjusted for inflation and differences in the cost of living between countries.

Our World  
in Data



Data source: Maddison Project Database 2020 (Bolt and van Zanden, 2020)

Note: This data is expressed in international-\$<sup>1</sup> at 2011 prices.

[OurWorldInData.org/economic-growth](https://ourworldindata.org/economic-growth) | CC BY

1. **International dollars:** International dollars are a hypothetical currency that is used to make meaningful comparisons of monetary indicators of living standards. Figures expressed in international dollars are adjusted for inflation within countries over time, and for differences in the cost of living between countries. The goal of such adjustments is to provide a unit whose purchasing power is held fixed over time and across countries, such that one international dollar can buy the same quantity and quality of goods and services no matter where or when it is spent. Read more in our article: What are Purchasing Power Parity adjustments and why do we need them?

<https://ourworldindata.org/population-growth>

<https://ourworldindata.org/economic-growth>





# Global Consumption

Earth Overshoot Day marks the date when humanity's demand for ecological resources and services in a given year exceeds what Earth can regenerate in that year.

Earth Overshoot Day 2023

2 August

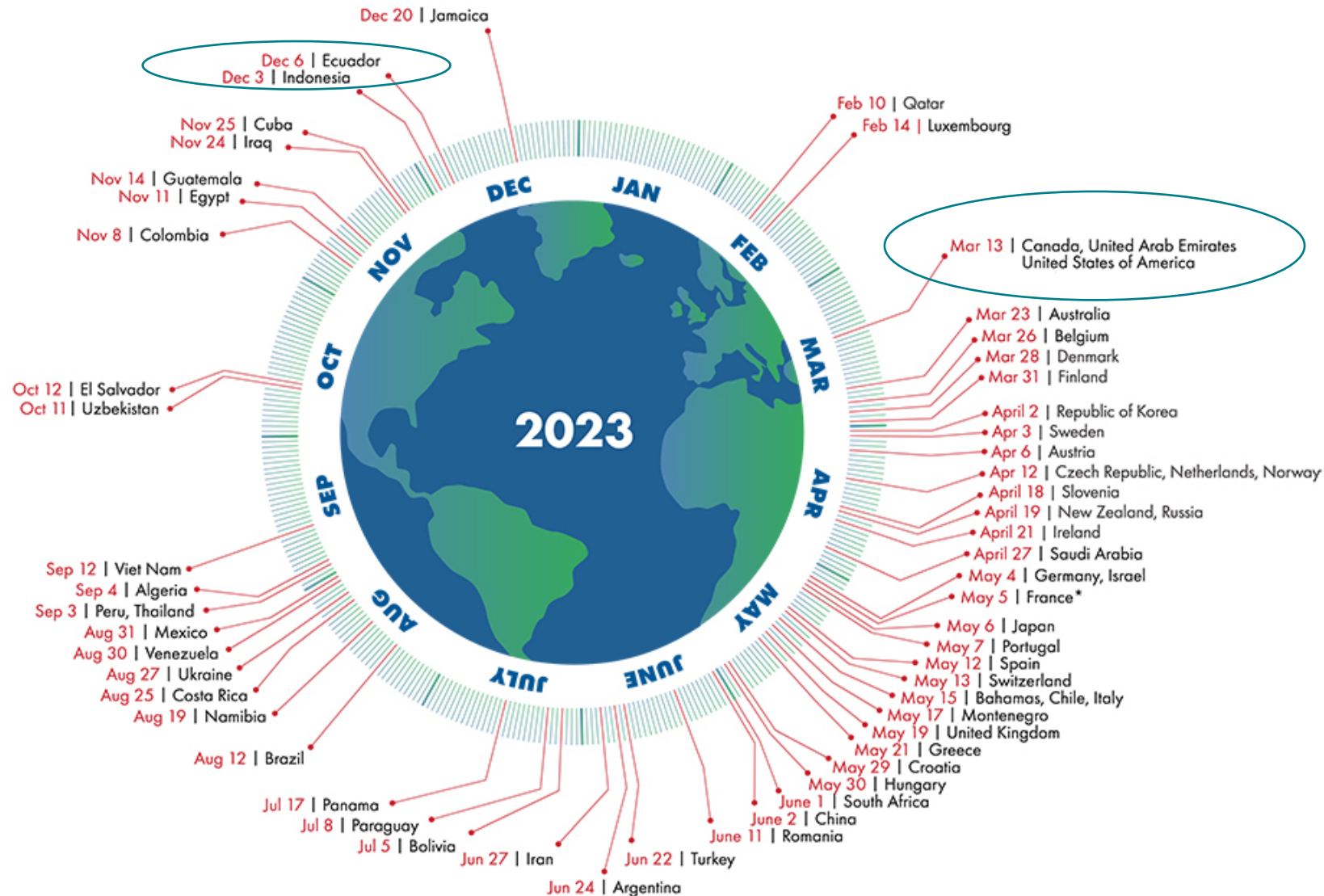
<https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/resources/updates/earth-overshoot-day/>



EARTH  
OVERSHOOT  
DAY

## Country Overshoot Days 2023

When would Earth Overshoot Day land if the world's population lived like...



For a full list of countries, visit [overshootday.org/country-overshoot-days](https://overshootday.org/country-overshoot-days).

\*French Overshoot Day based on nowcasted data. See [overshootday.org/france](https://overshootday.org/france).

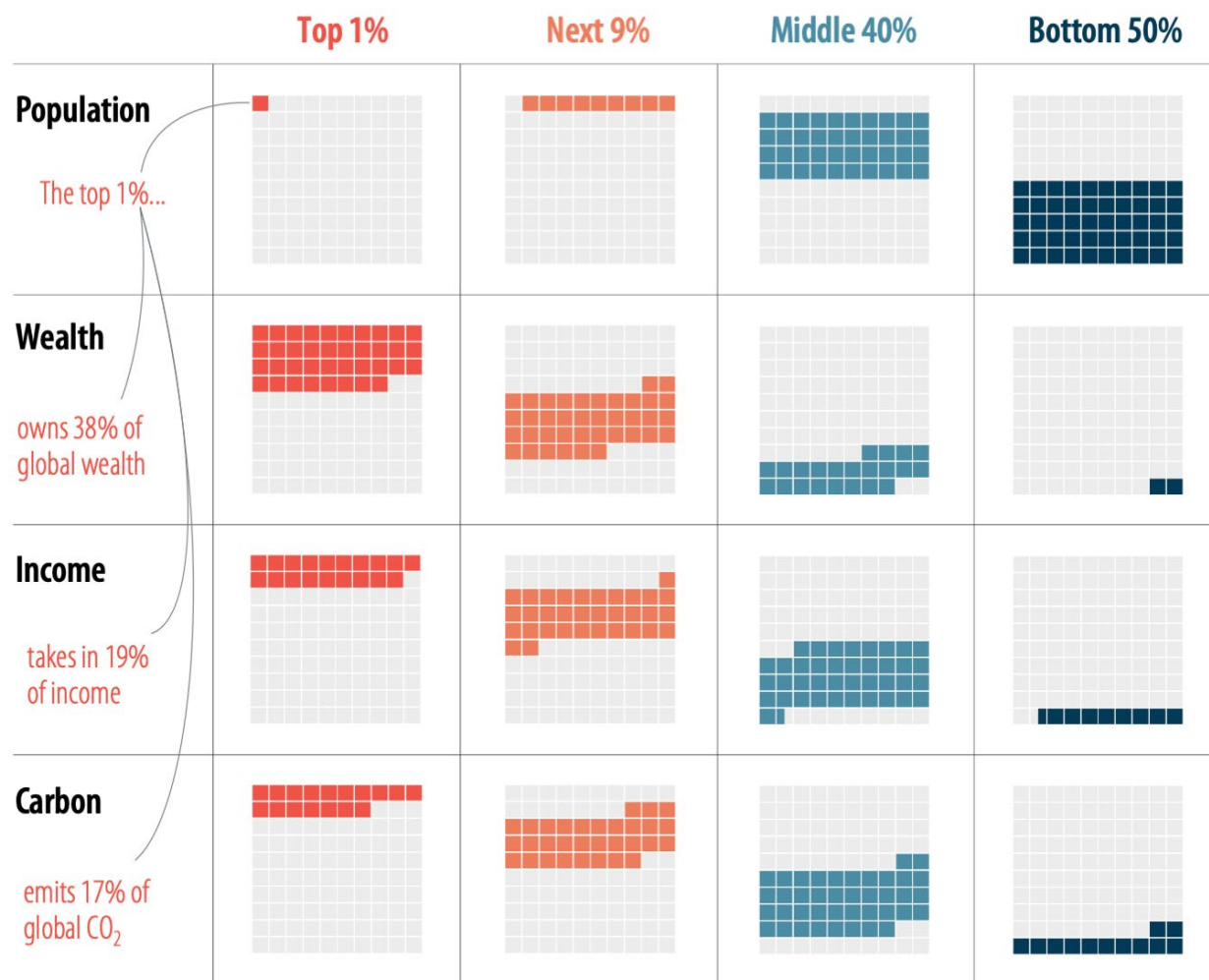
Source: National Footprint and Biocapacity Accounts, 2022 Edition  
[data.footprintnetwork.org](https://data.footprintnetwork.org)



Global Footprint Network  
Advancing the Science of Sustainability



# Global Wealth Inequality



The top 10 per cent of the world's population

- owns 76% of total wealth
- takes 52% of global income
- accounts for 48% of global carbon emissions

The bottom 50 per cent of the world's population

- owns 2% of global wealth
- takes 8% of global income
- accounts for 12% of global carbon emissions

<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/fandd/issues/2022/03/Global-inequalities-Stanley>

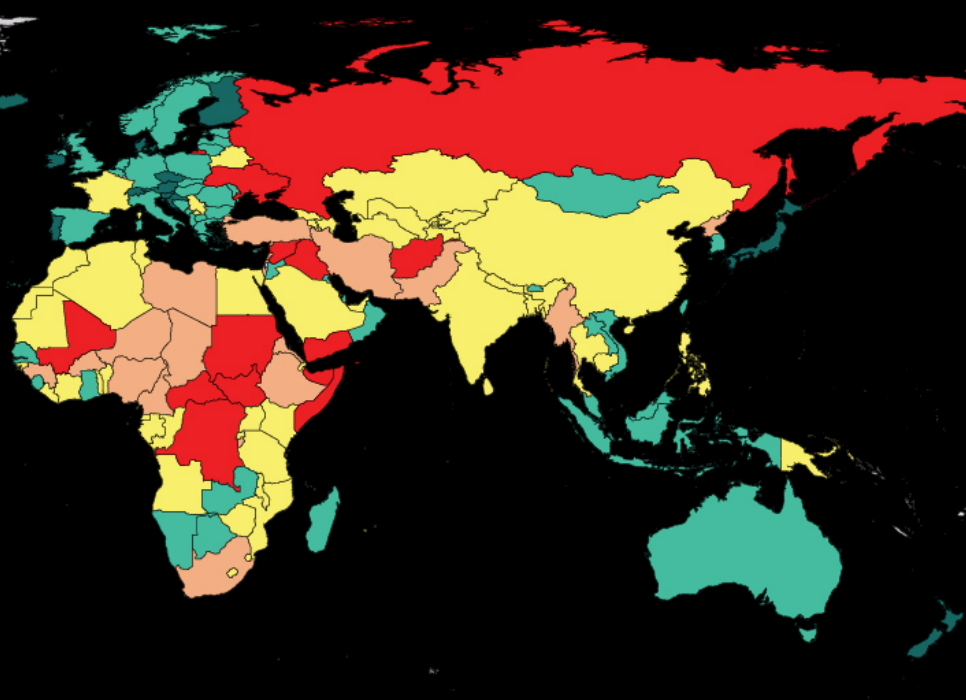


# Global Insecurity

## 2023 GLOBAL PEACE INDEX

A SNAPSHOT OF THE  
GLOBAL STATE OF PEACE

### THE STATE OF PEACE



Global Peace Index Map » The Most & Least  
Peaceful Countries ([visionofhumanity.org](https://www.visionofhumanity.org))



In 2023,  
~116 million people  
worldwide were forced to  
flee their homes due to  
**conflict, persecution and  
human rights violations**  
([UNHCR](#) + [Gaza](#))

In 2019, conflict and  
violence cost  
**\$5 a day**  
for everyone on the  
planet. ([WEF](#))





How does Climate Change Contribute  
to Women's Poverty?



# How do women fare?



## SURVIVAL OF THE RICHEST

How we must tax the super-rich now to fight inequality



**10 billionaires** own more than **200 million** African women combined

Only **124** of the top 1,000 billionaires are women

**Informal work** is growing faster than formal work – leaving workers vulnerable to low pay and poor conditions

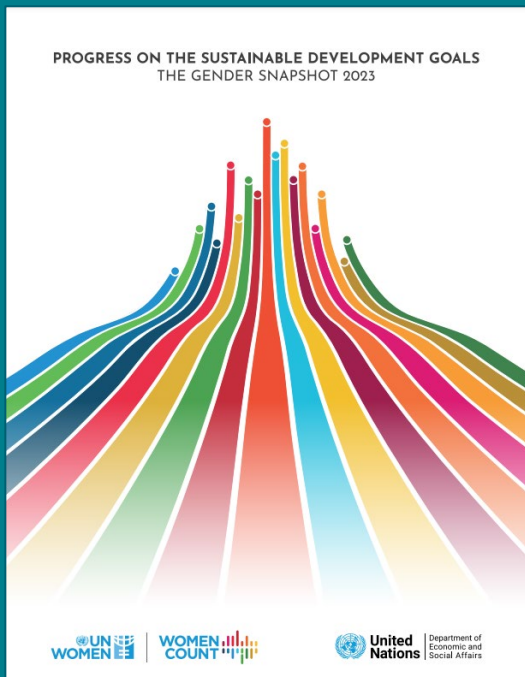
**Food insecurity** is higher among women than men.

In 2021, a tenth of the global population were affected by **hunger**.

In 2020, **60% of the chronically hungry** were women



# Gender Snapshot on SDGs



UN Women

**1 NO POVERTY**



340 million women and girls living in extreme poverty by 2030

**2 ZERO HUNGER**




1 in 4 women and girls food insecure by 2030

**5 GENDER EQUALITY**



None of 17 indicators have been met

**6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**



674 million women and girls living with high or critical water stress by 2050

<b>12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION</b>	<b>13 CLIMATE ACTION</b>
	
<b>14 LIFE BELOW WATER</b>	<b>15 LIFE ON LAND</b>
	


Climate change will push 158 million women and girls into poverty by 2050

**16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**



614 million women and girls live in conflict – doubled since 2017

**7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY**



Universal access to electricity would lift 185 million women and girls out of poverty by 2050





# How does climate change contribute to women's poverty?



Climate change **reduces women's access to natural resources**, such as water, land, and forests, that are essential for their livelihoods and well-being

- Women in developing countries account for:
  - 43% of small-scale farmers
  - Two-thirds of all livestock keepers [WWF]
- For women who rely on natural resources for their livelihoods, these are often their main source of income
  - Men are more likely to diversify their income sources, which increases their resilience





# How does climate change contribute to women's poverty?



Climate change **increases women's workload and unpaid care responsibilities**, as they must cope with the impacts of droughts, floods, storms, and diseases on their families and communities

- Women perform 76.2% of total hours of unpaid care work
  - More than three times as much as men
- Unpaid care work includes
  - Caring for children, elderly and sick people
  - Cooking
  - Cleaning
  - Fetching water and firewood
- Unpaid work is not recognised in Gross Domestic Product – so is not valued.





# How does climate change contribute to women's poverty?



Climate change **exposes women to higher risks of violence, displacement, and human rights violations**, especially in conflict-affected and fragile settings, where climate change can fuel tensions and instability

- 1°C rise in average temperature associated with 6% rise in violence against women
- 1°C rise in average temperature reduces the average income of female-headed households by 34% compared to male-headed households.
- 10% increase or decrease in average rainfall associated with 1% rise in child marriage – when crops fail, families sell their daughters into marriage
- One in five women who are refugees or who have been displaced because of a natural disaster has experienced sexual violence.







# How does climate change contribute to women's poverty?



Climate change **affects women's health and well-being**, as they are more exposed to waterborne and vector-borne diseases, malnutrition, and maternal mortality.

- Women and girls make up 60% of the world's hungry.
- Women often eat last and least in countries facing conflict, famine and hunger.
- In 2019, 1 in every 10 infants born in the USA was preterm and exposure to extreme heat has been associated with preterm births.





# How does climate change contribute to women's poverty?



Climate change limits **women's opportunities for education, employment, health, and empowerment**, as they face multiple barriers and discrimination in accessing services, resources, and decision-making processes

- The global gender pay gap is around 20%
- 130 million girls miss out on school
- 48% of women have access to the internet
  - Compared to 58% of men
- Only 12.8% of agriculture landholders are women
- 65% of women have a 'bank' account
  - Compared to 72% of men





## Poll 1

Which of these issues do you think is  
**the highest priority**  
for women in your region?

1. Food, water, energy
2. Health
3. Education
4. Incomes and work
5. Peace and justice
6. Political voice
7. Social equity
8. Gender equality
9. Housing
10. Networks





Which of these issues do you think is  
**the next highest priority**  
for women in your region?

## Poll 2

1. Food, water, energy
2. Health
3. Education
4. Incomes and work
5. Peace and justice
6. Political voice
7. Social equity
8. Gender equality
9. Housing
10. Networks

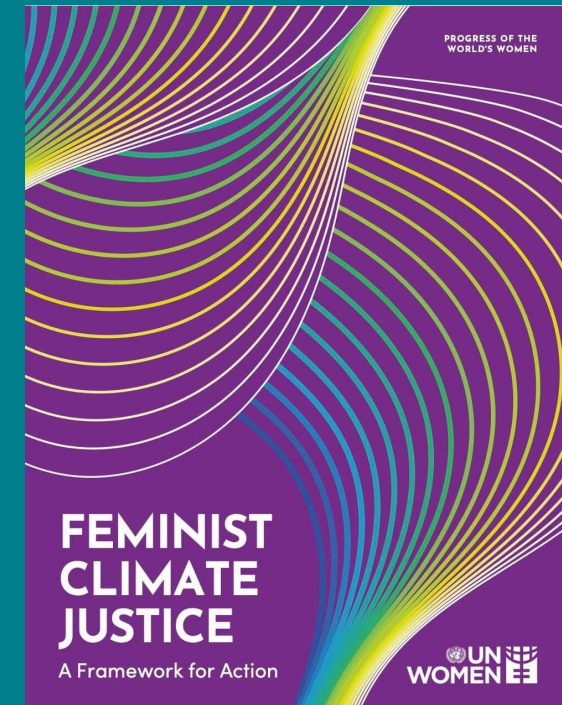
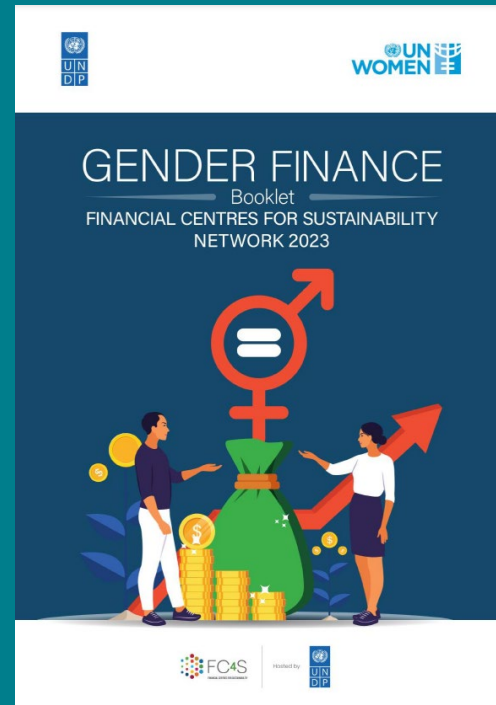


Climate change is creating a downward spiral for women and girls.

We need to transform economies away from extraction and pollution  
and **integrate women's rights into all aspects** of  
climate policy and financing.

*Sarah Hendriks, UN Women*

3 tools to help  
do this





# Financial Equality for Women

**In 2022, only 14 countries (out of 190) have gender equality under the law for vital financial and economic indicators.**



[2023-Reaching-Financial-Equality-Report.pdf](https://womensworldbanking.org/2023-Reaching-Financial-Equality-Report.pdf)  
([womensworldbanking.org](https://womensworldbanking.org/))

## **Many women cannot:**

- Access formal identification
- Open a bank account
- Own property
- Develop a credit history
- Save, build assets
- Secure a loan
- Open or expand a business
- Buy a mobile phone to send and receive money

## **Women more vulnerable to economic impacts of climate change**

- More women in lower-income communities
- More women in highly vulnerable sectors (e.g. agriculture)
- Limited decision-making power in households
  - Restrictive social norms
  - Legal barriers





# 10 ACTIONS TO REACH FINANCIAL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

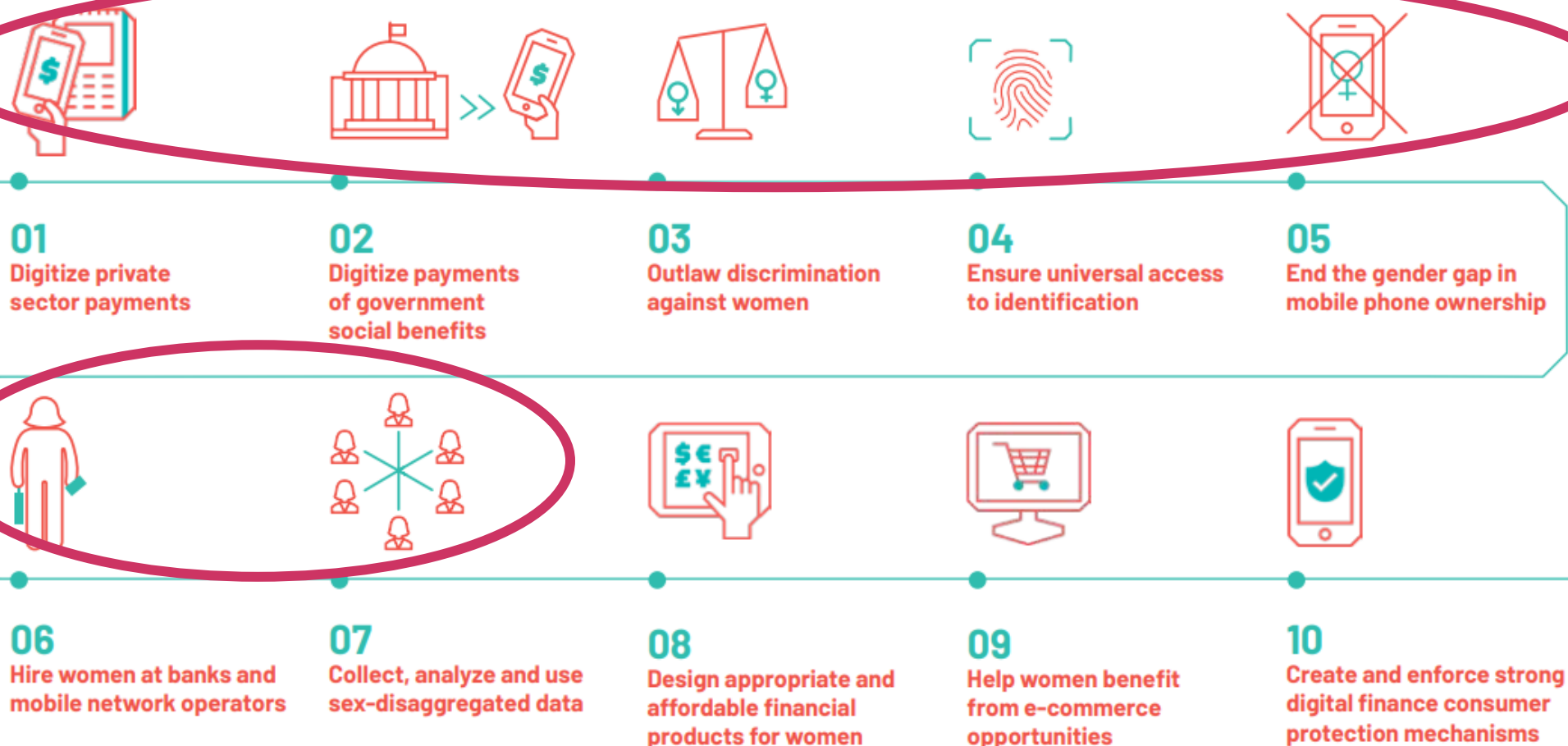
## REACHING FINANCIAL EQUALITY FOR WOMEN

A 10-point action plan for governments, companies, and international organizations to help end women's economic exclusion  
2023 edition



[2023-Reaching-Financial-Equality-Report.pdf](https://womensworldbanking.org/2023-Reaching-Financial-Equality-Report.pdf)  
([womensworldbanking.org](https://womensworldbanking.org/))

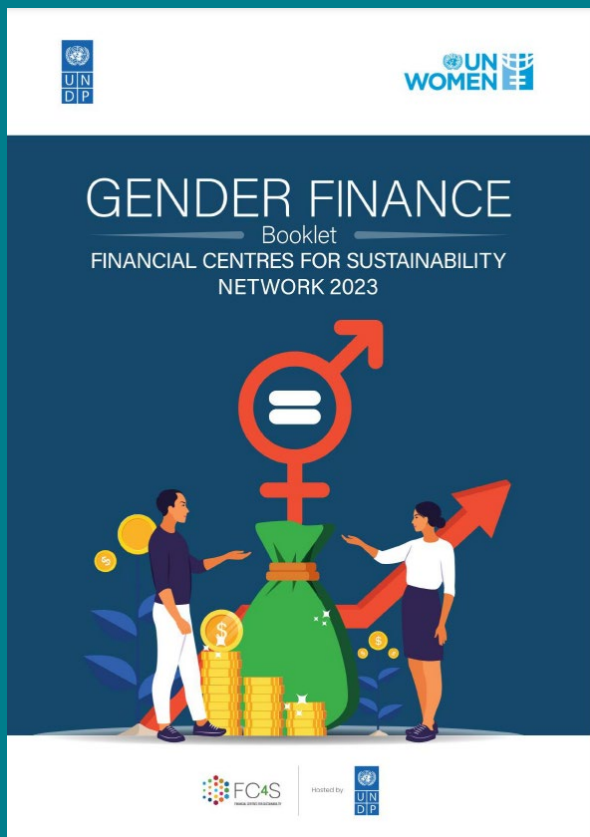
Financial inclusion accelerates women's economic empowerment and mitigates the economic impacts of climate change



REACHING FINANCIAL EQUALITY



# Gender Finance



<https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-12/booklet-gender-finance-2023-en.pdf>

## Financial Centres for Sustainability Network (FC4S) Gender Finance Charter

- **10 principles** to build an inclusive financial ecosystem that incorporates gender considerations into all aspects of decision-making, from investments to operations, strategies and management, products, services, and customer engagement.



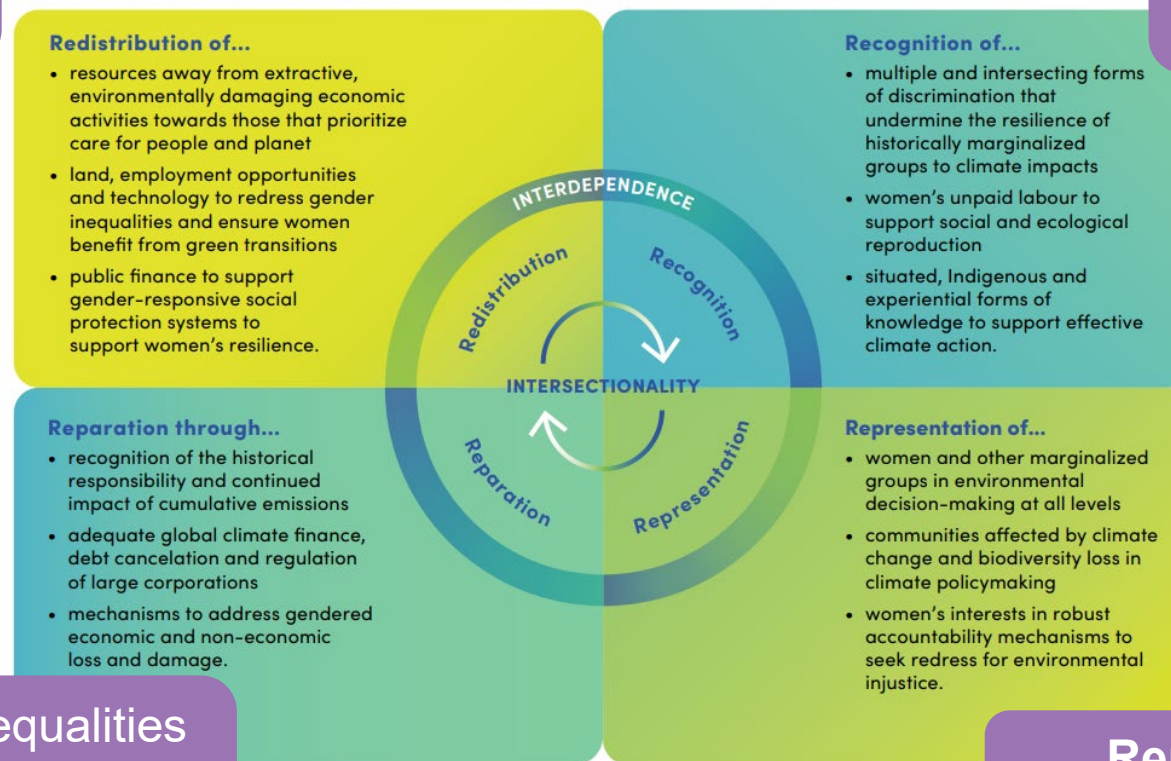


# Feminist Climate Justice Framework

**Redistribute**  
economic  
resources

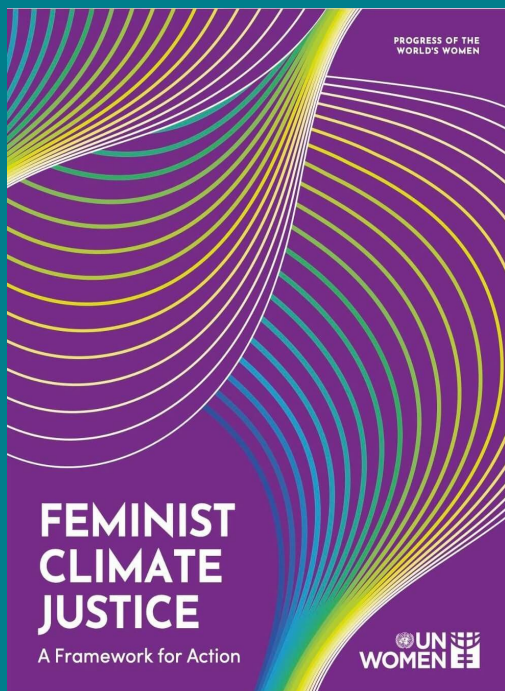
**Recognize** women's  
rights, labor and  
knowledge

Figure 1.1 DIMENSIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF FEMINIST CLIMATE JUSTICE



**Repair** inequalities  
and historical  
injustices

**Represent**  
women's voices







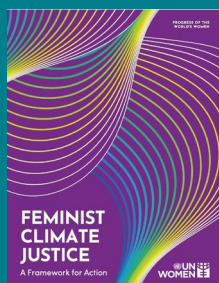
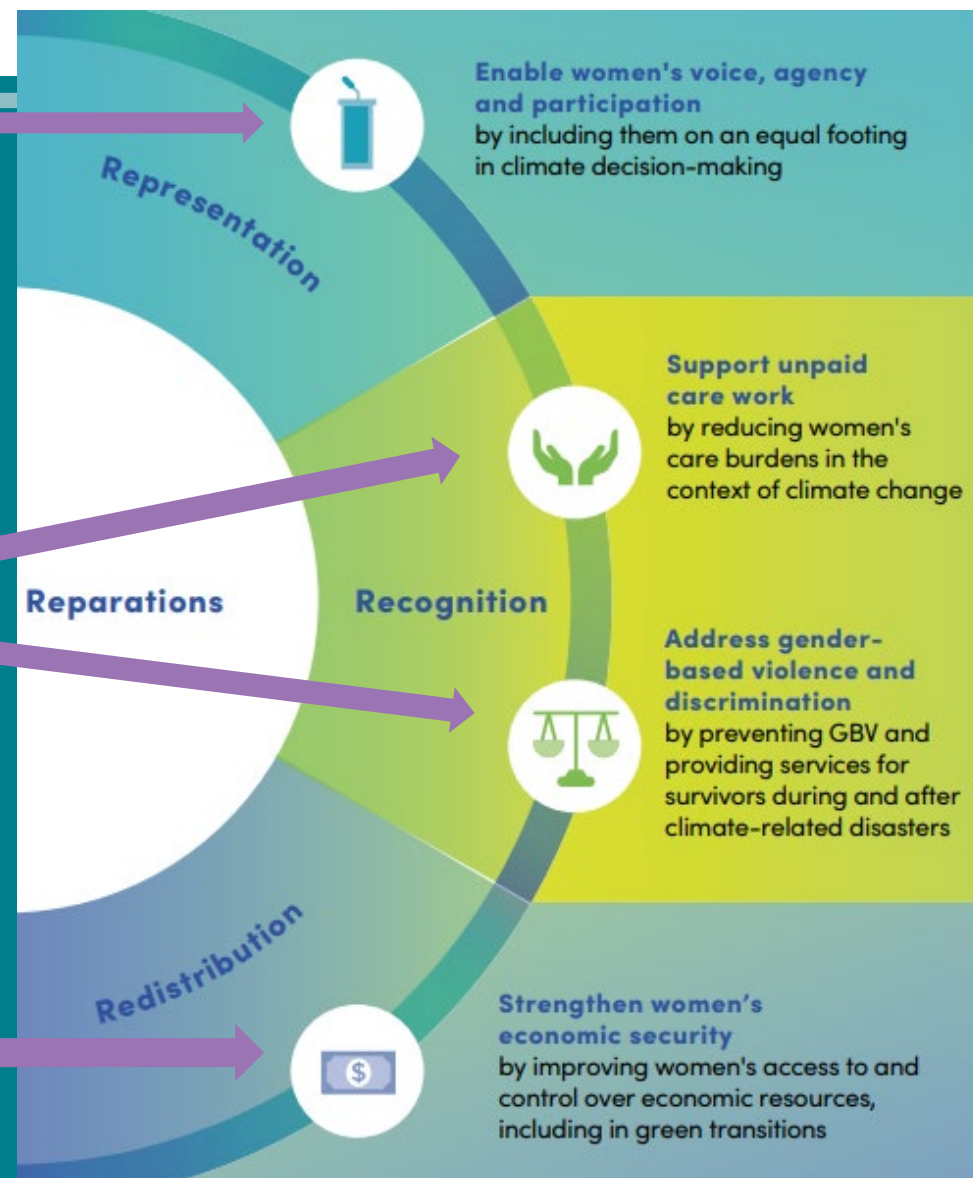
# Feminist Climate Justice Framework

Scorecard developed to monitor national gender inequalities

Represent women's voices

Recognize women's rights, labor and knowledge

Redistribute economic resources





# The Future of Work

McKinsey  
& Company

**What does the  
future of work  
mean for women?**

McKinsey  
& Company

[2:43]

[https://www.youtube.com/  
watch?v=i9sjFUQXz7U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i9sjFUQXz7U)



# Discussion

**How do we enable women's full participation in the economy, today and in the future – to raise them out of poverty?**

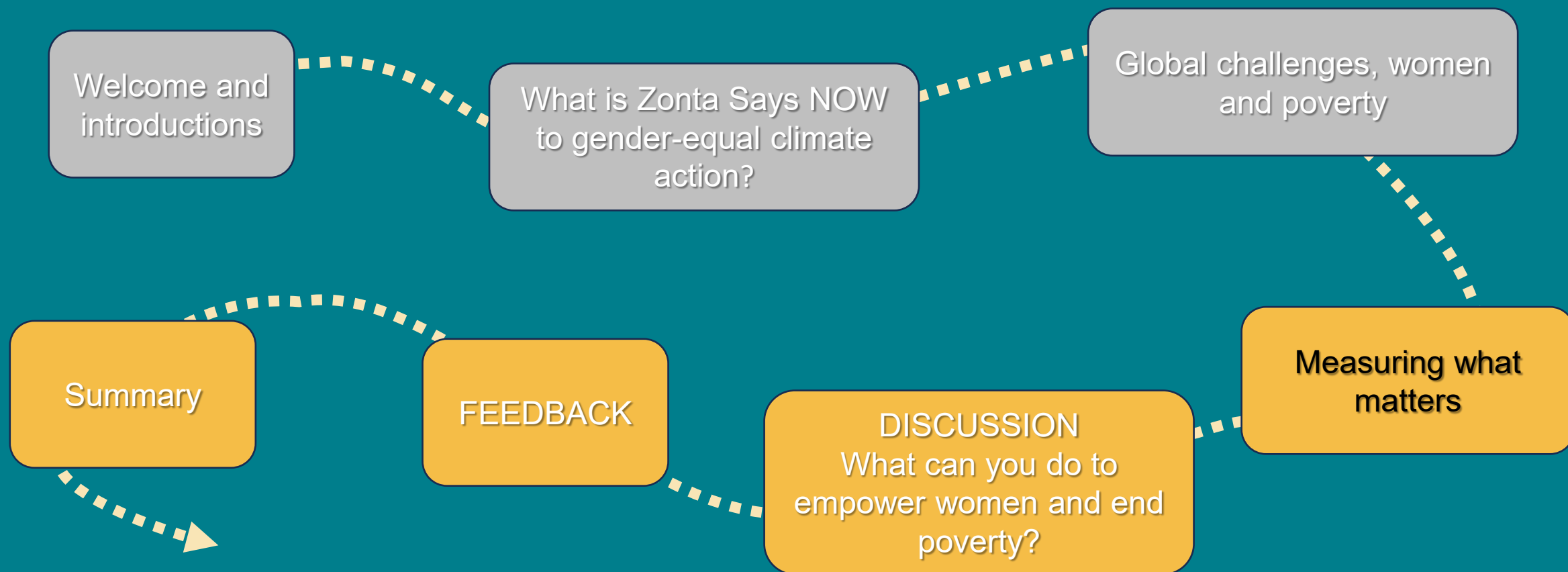
How do you think we can do this?

10 mins discussion  
10 mins feedback





# Our Journey Today

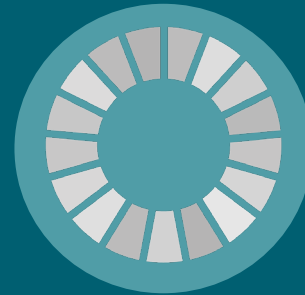




Are we trying to work in a  
broken economic system?



You can't improve what you don't measure - Peter Drucker



Measuring what matters

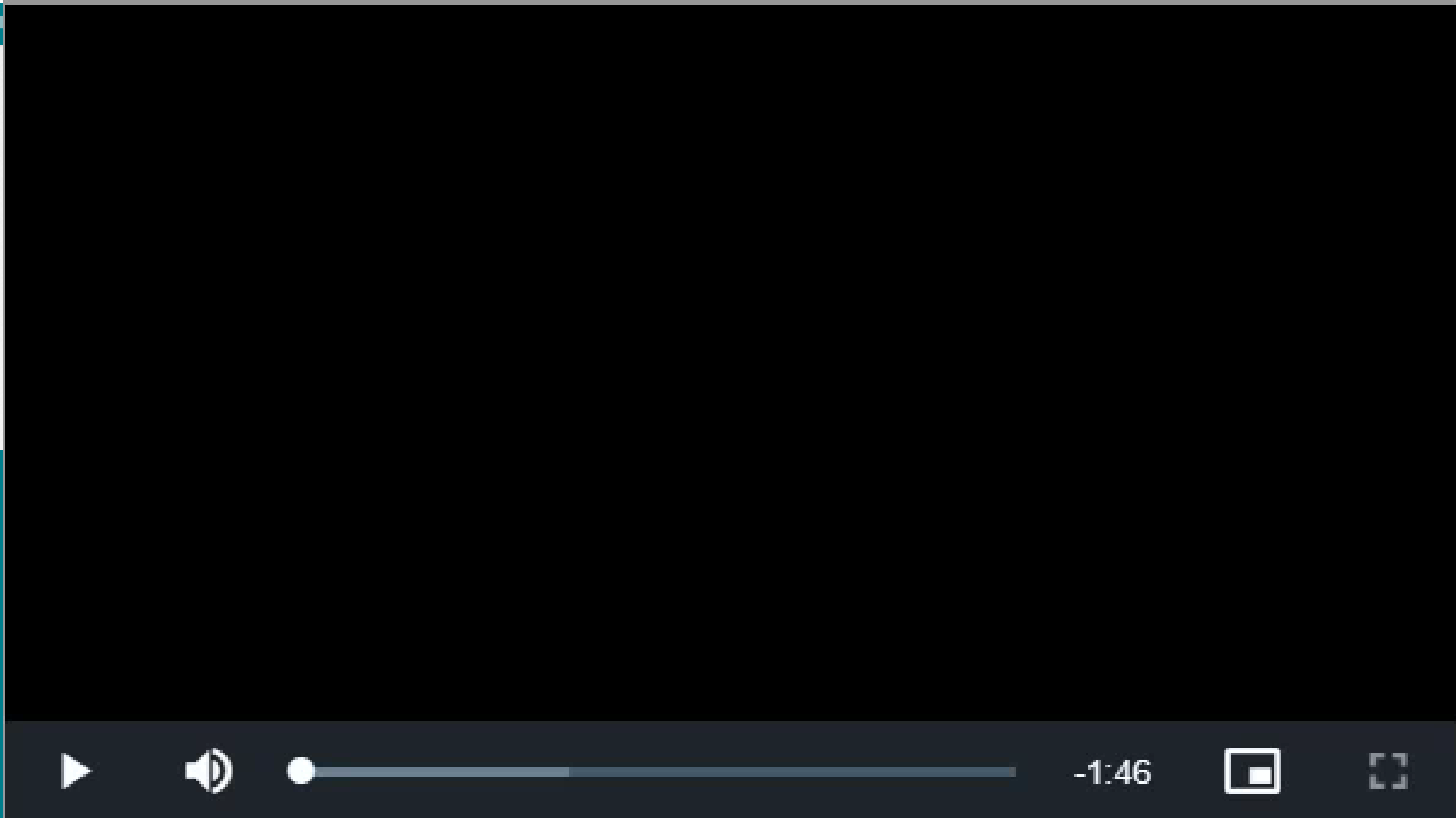




# Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



[Video link](#) [1:46]

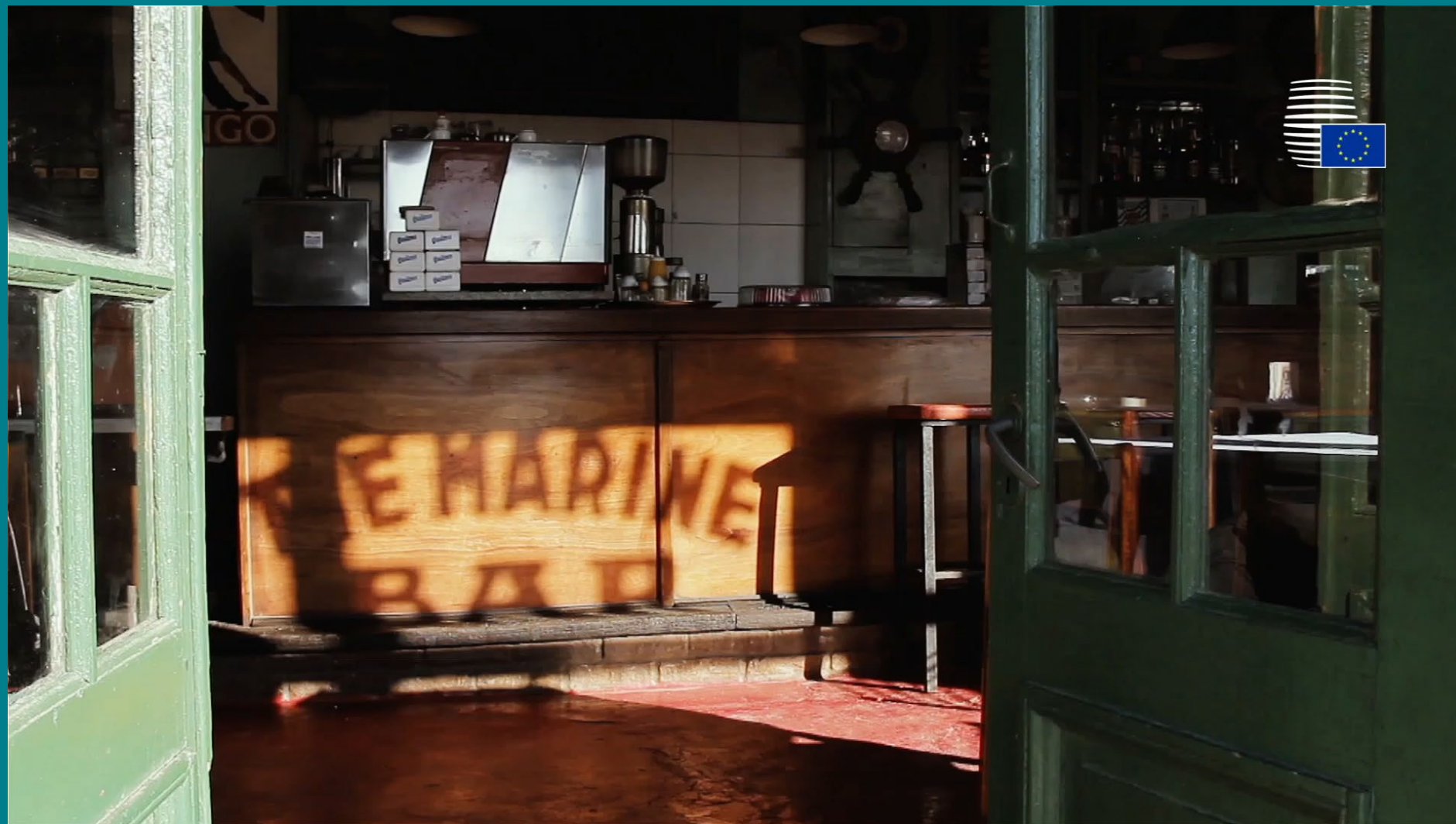




# The Economy of Wellbeing

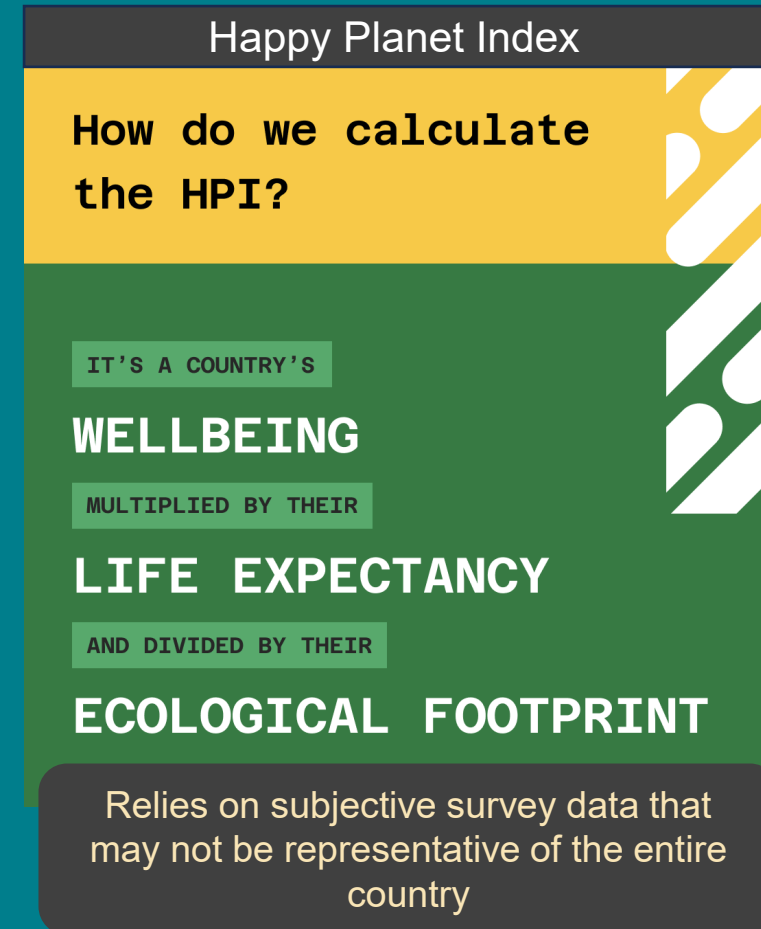
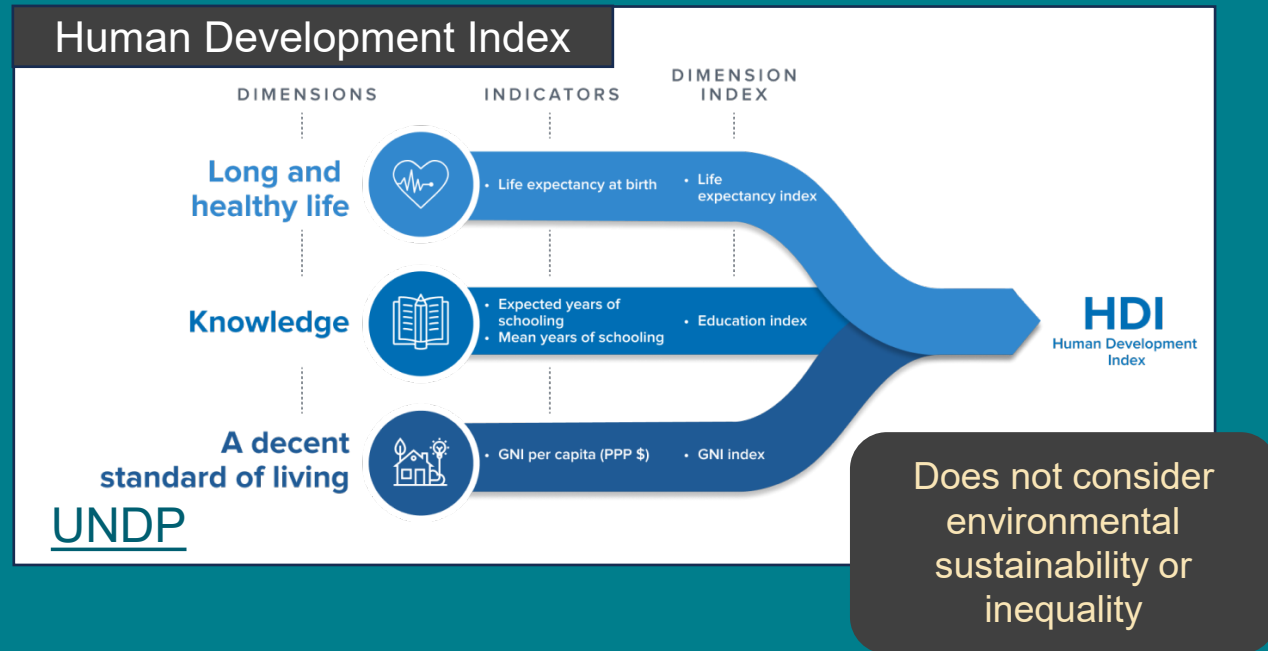


[Video link](#) 2:15





# Measuring wellbeing



<https://happyplanetindex.org/>





# Measuring wellbeing

## Gross National Happiness Index (Bhutan)



“Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross Domestic Product”

4<sup>th</sup> King of Bhutan,  
King Jigme Singye Wangchuck

Surveys population on  
9 domains and 33  
indicators

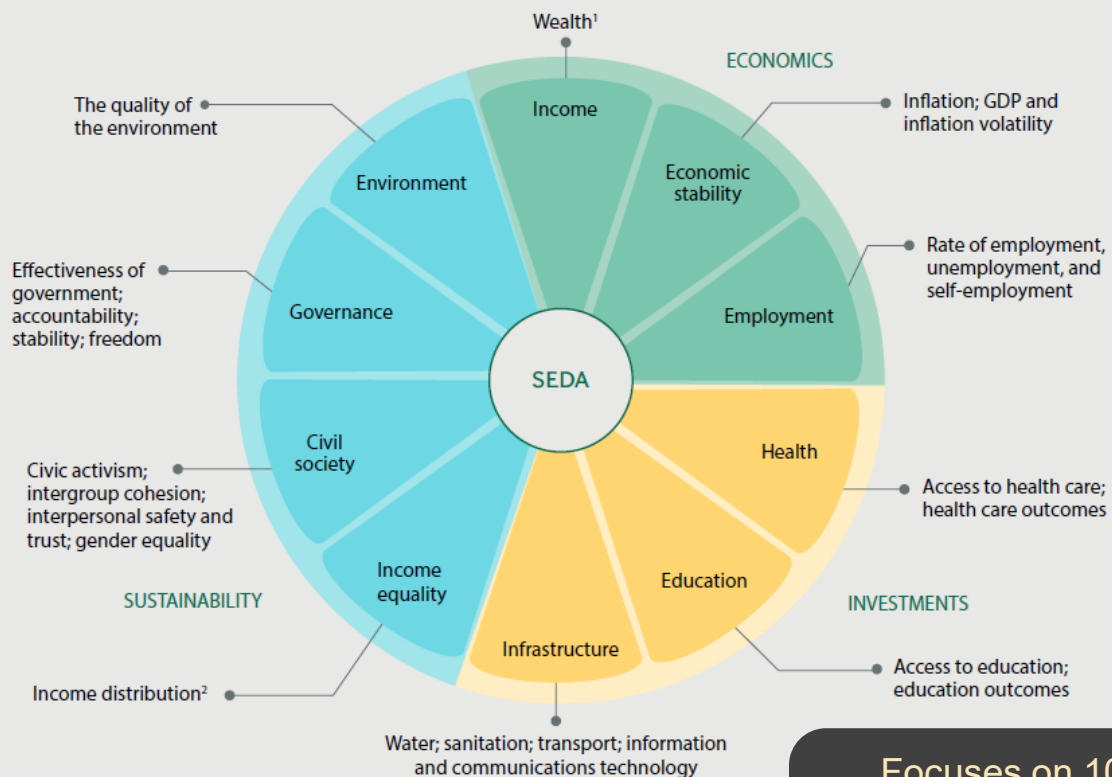
[Link](#)



# Measuring wellbeing

## Sustainable Economic Development Assessment (SEDA)

### EXHIBIT 1 | SEDA's Ten Dimensions of Well-Being



Source: BCG analysis.

<sup>1</sup>Wealth is measured as GDP per capita (purchasing-power parity, current international \$) for current-level currency unit) for recent-progress scores.

<sup>2</sup>Income distribution is based on the Gini coefficient.

[Boston Consulting Group](#)

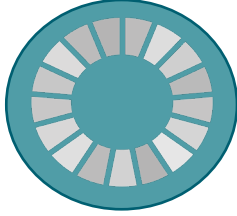
Focuses on 10  
Economic, Investment  
and sustainability  
indicators

## Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI)



[Link](#)

Focuses on 26 Economic,  
Environmental and Social  
indicators. Allows for  
societal harms



# Sustainable Development Goals



17 goals  
169 targets

Many indicators lack established methodologies or standards, and data gaps persist.

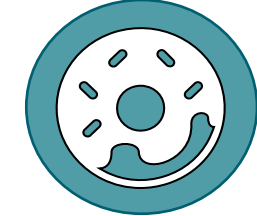
Great framework, but very difficult to measure due to data scarcity.





# Introducing the Doughnut Economy

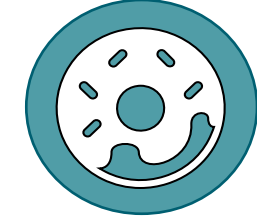




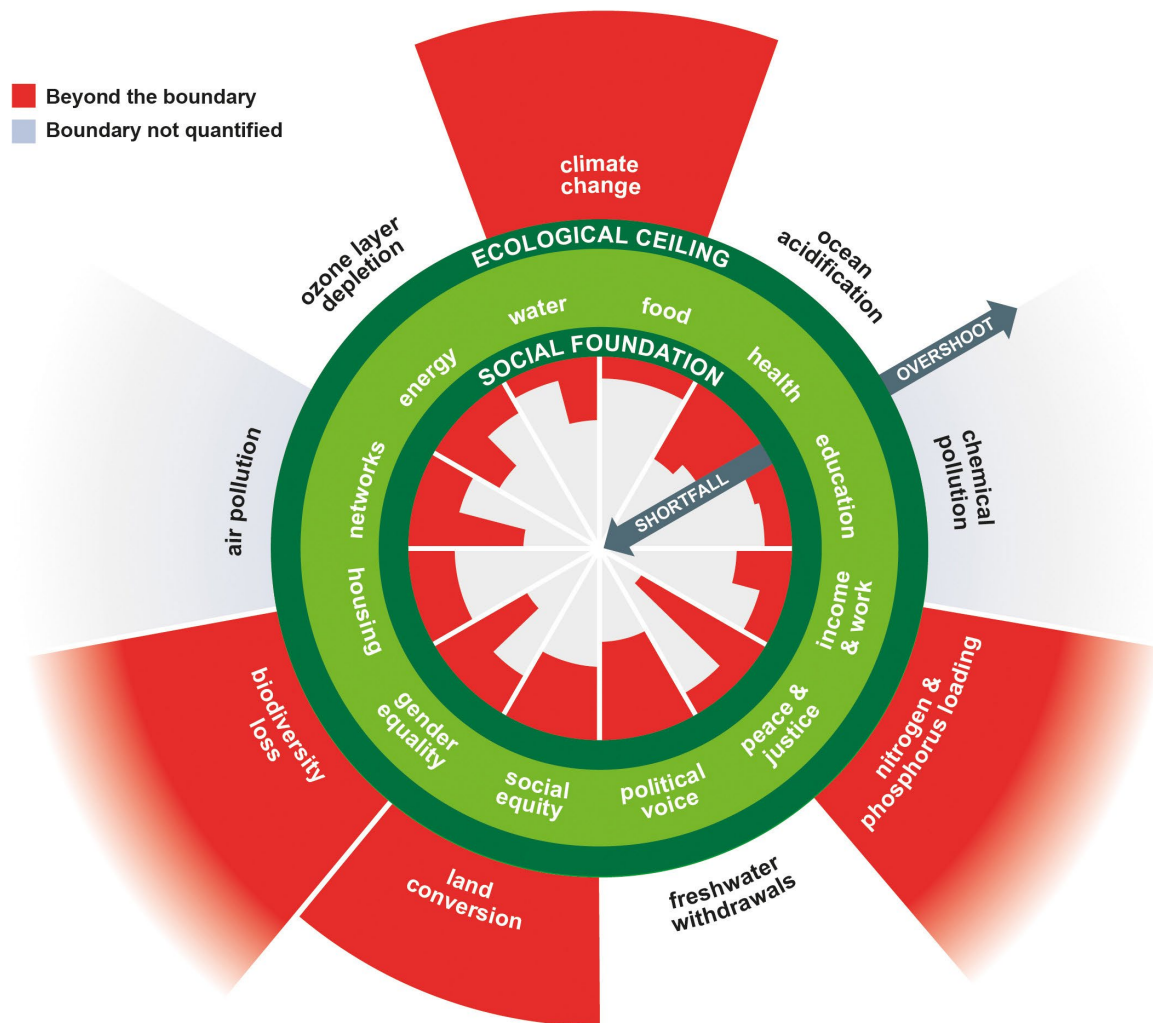
# Doughnut Economics







# Doughnut Economics



## Ecological ceiling

### *Outer Ring*

Shows how well environmental needs are met using 9 planetary boundaries

## Social Foundation

### *Inner Ring*

Shows how well people's needs are met using 12 social boundaries

Use the doughnut approach to see how well humanity is thriving.





# Doughnut Economics

The  
doughnut  
approach is  
used to  
compare the  
performance  
of countries

Kenya  
Ecologically  
safe  
Socially unjust



**Kenya**  
\$5,000 pc



UNIVERSITY OF U

Fanning et al. (2022)



# Doughnut Economics

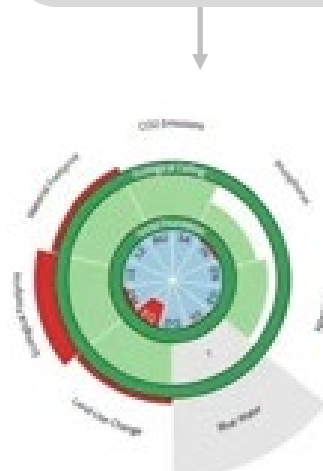
The doughnut approach is used to compare the performance of countries

Kenya  
Ecologically safe  
Socially unjust



**Kenya**  
\$5,000 pc

Costa Rica is closest to meeting the needs of all people within the means of the living planet.



**Costa Rica**  
\$21,800 pc



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



<https://goodlife.leeds.ac/>

Fanning et al. (2022)



# Doughnut Economics

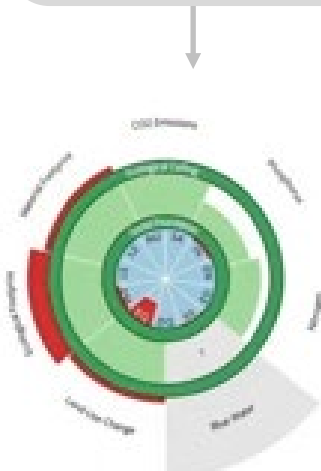
The doughnut approach is used to compare the performance of countries

Kenya  
Ecologically safe  
Socially unjust

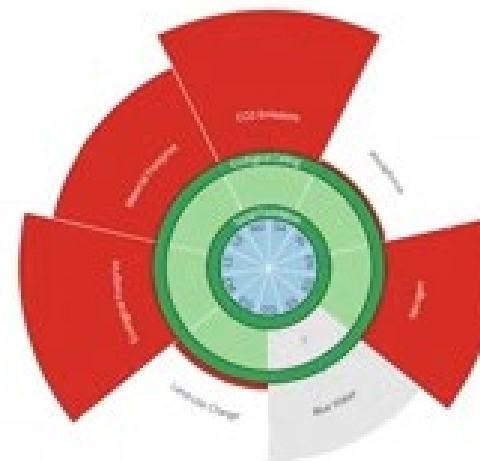


**Kenya**  
\$5,000 pc

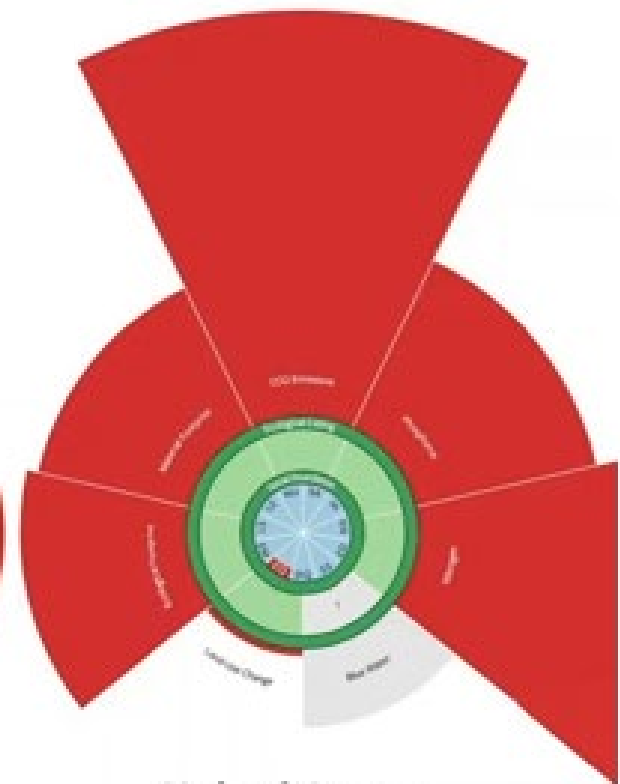
Costa Rica is closest to meeting the needs of all people within the means of the living planet.



**Costa Rica**  
\$21,800 pc



**Denmark**  
\$66,700 pc



**United States**  
\$70,500 pc

Denmark/USA  
Ecologically unsafe, Socially just.



UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS



<https://goodlife.leeds.ac.uk>

Fanning et al. (2022)

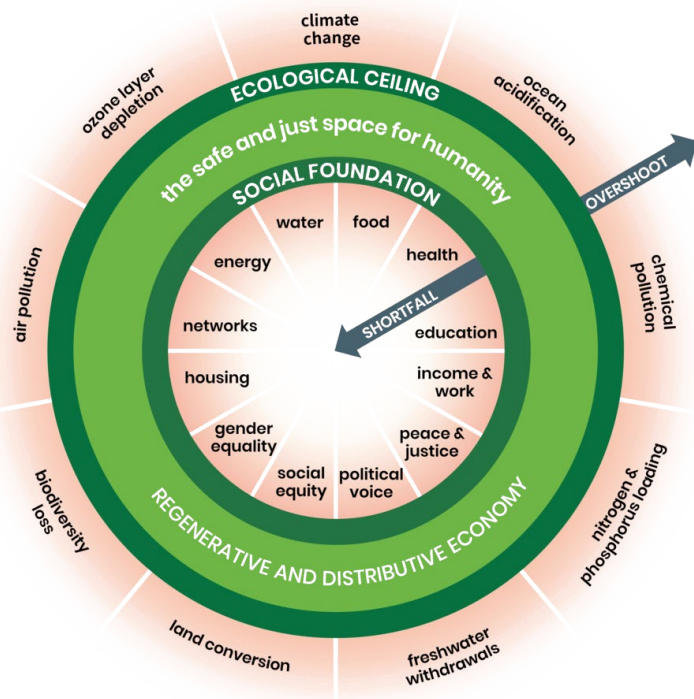


# Melbourne's Doughnut

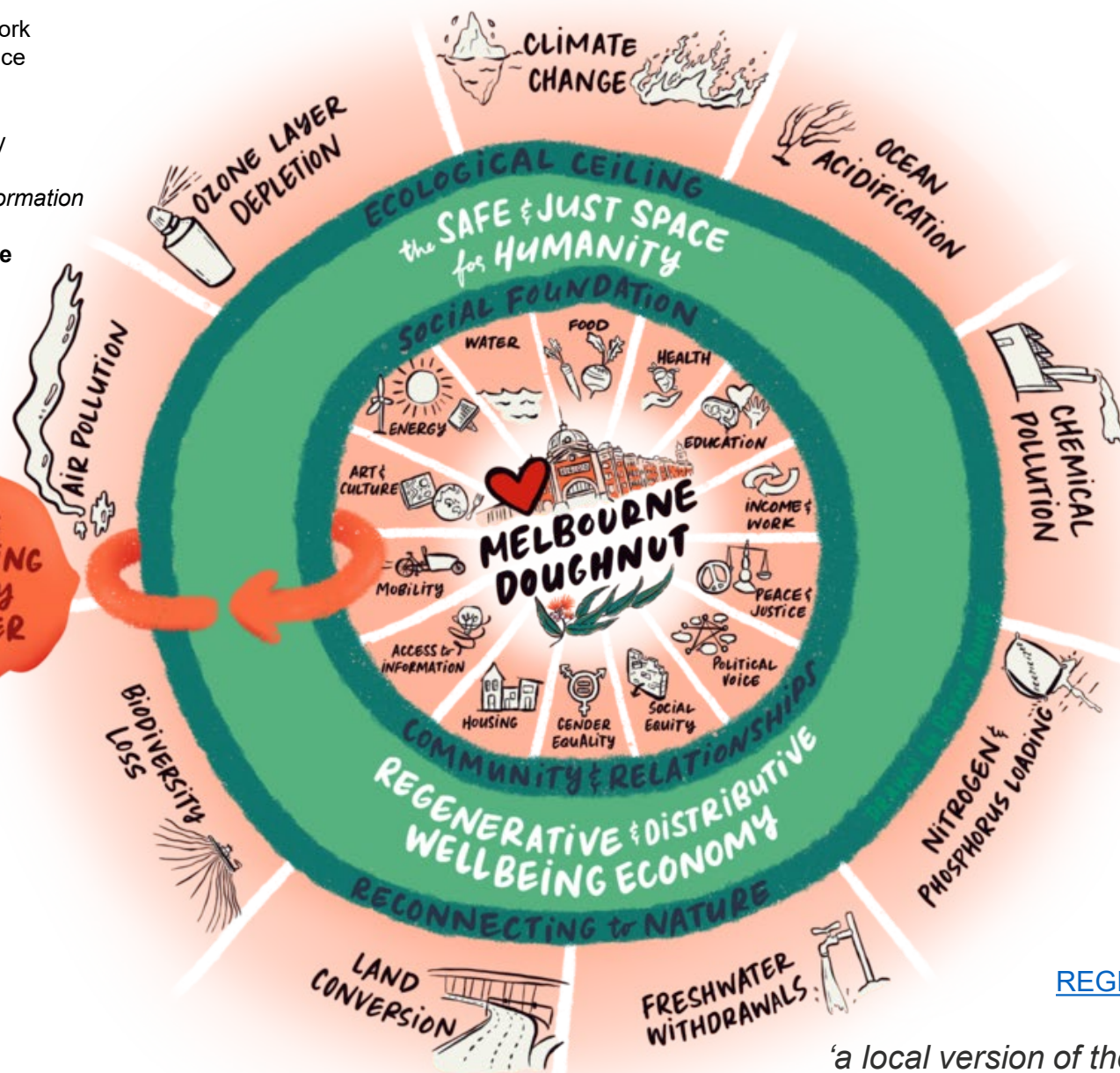
And can be adapted to use in cities

1. Food
2. Health
3. Education
4. Incomes and work
5. Peace and justice
6. Political voice
7. Social equity
8. Gender equality
9. Housing
10. Access and information
11. **Mobility**
12. **Art and Culture**
13. Energy
14. Water

HEALING & RECONNECTING to COUNTRY & EACH OTHER



1. Food
2. Health
3. Education
4. Incomes and work
5. Peace and justice
6. Political voice
7. Social equity
8. Gender equality
9. Housing
10. Networks
11. Energy
12. Water



[REGEN Melb](#)

'a local version of the Doughnut can serve as a powerful new compass for our city.'



# The Club of Rome Asks Us

Can **we join forces** to overcome the challenges of this century together?

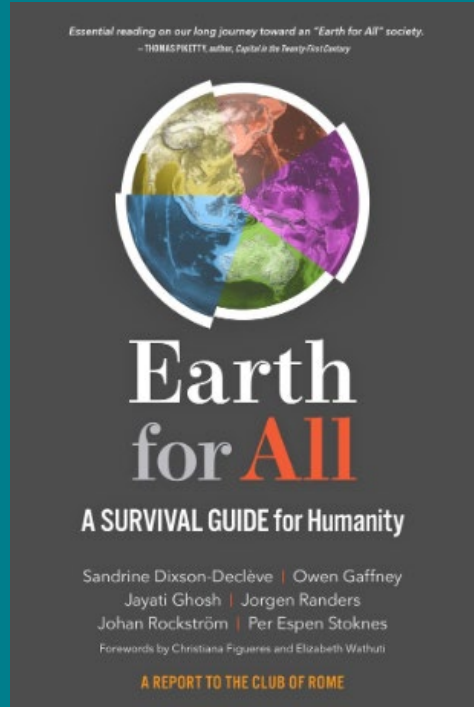
Can we overcome **divisions**, neo-colonial and financial **exploitation**, historical **injustices** and deep **mistrust** between nations to solve the emergency in the long term?

Can we make a **collective leap forward** in human development?

Can we achieve **systemic change in decades**, not centuries?



# Earth for All



[Book link, Club of Rome](#)

[Video link](#)

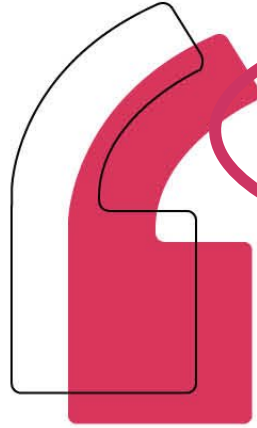
What's possible in one generation?







PHOTO CREDIT: ROMAN KRZNARIC



It's time to shift from the age of endless growth to an age of thriving in balance. This thought provoking analysis proposes five critical turnarounds for getting us there—each of them raising urgent issues for public discussion and action. Join the most vital debate of our times.

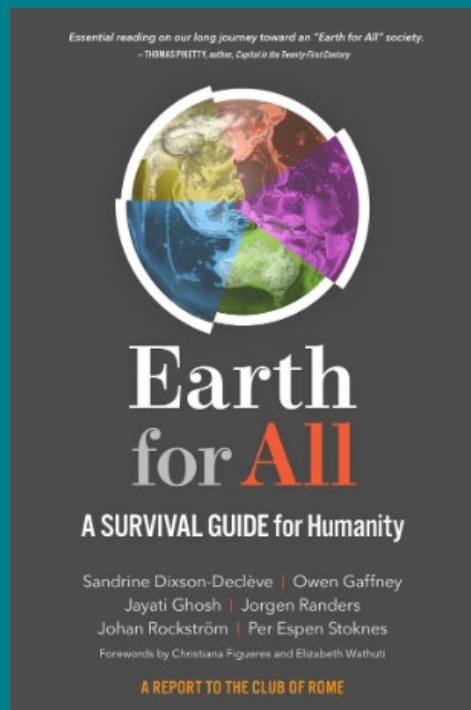
**Kate Raworth**

Author, *Doughnut Economics*





# Earth for All – Giant Leap



<https://www.clubofrome.org/publication/earth4all-book/>

9 Planetary  
Boundaries

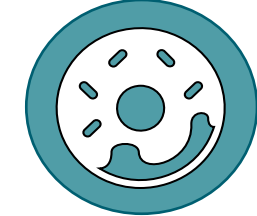
12 Social  
Boundaries



## The Giant Leap Scenario

*Societies adopt unprecedented and immediate action across five interconnected turnarounds:*

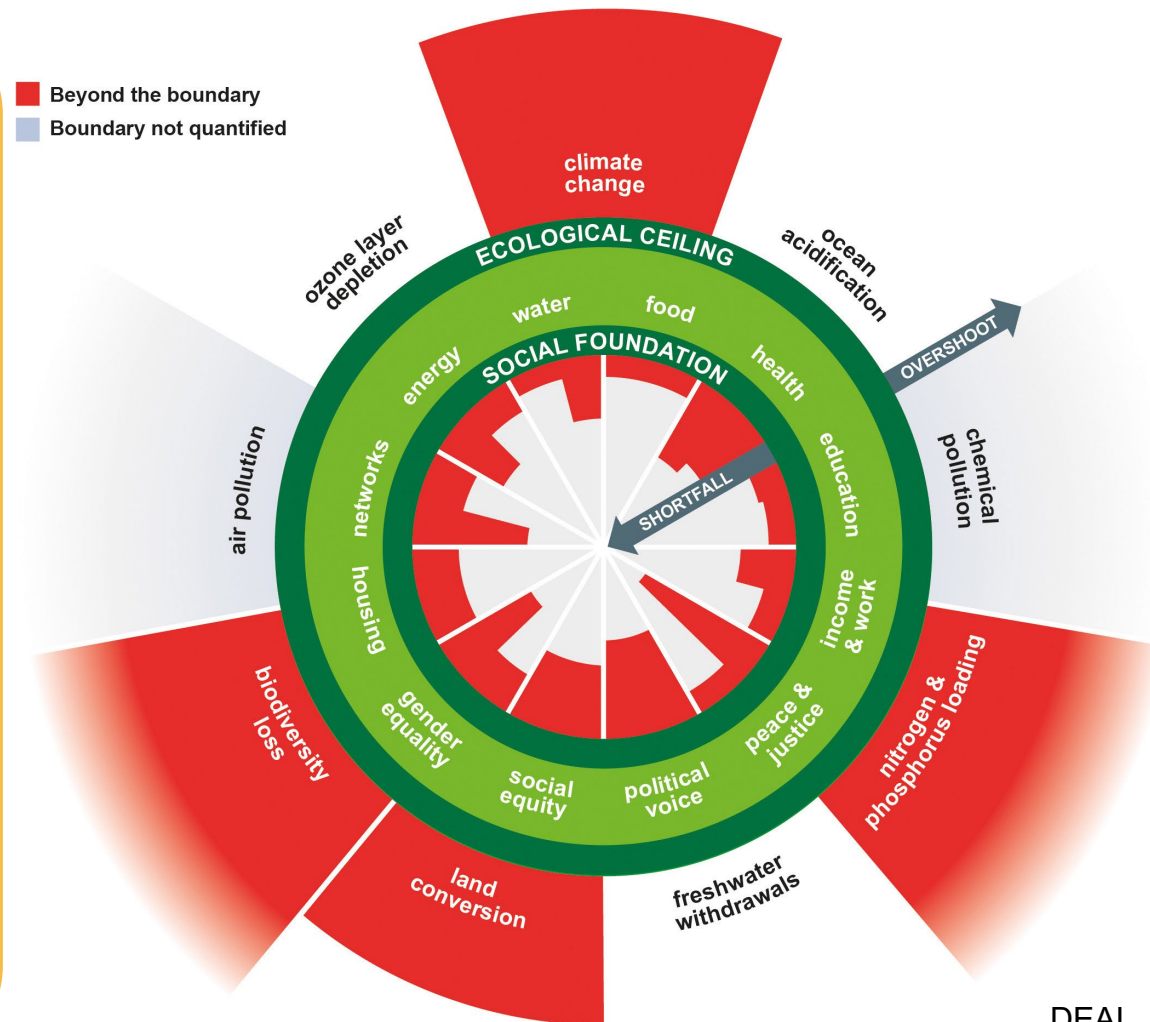
- Ending poverty
- Addressing gross inequality
- Empowering women
- Transforming the food system
- Transitioning to clean energy



# A Giant Leap for financial policy

## New regulation of financial markets for regenerative and distributive economics.

- Tax large fortunes.
- Close tax loopholes.
- Shift from taxing income to taxing accumulated wealth.
- Transition from taxing labour to taxing the consumption of resources.
- Fairer credit financing and debt cancellation for low-income countries.



## A new operating system for the economy.

- Unconditional basic income.
- Citizens' funds for the use of common goods by industry, etc.
- Citizens' funds provide returns for all.
- *New Model of Currency*







# Earth for All – Big Leap Goals & Actions

## End poverty

GDP grows up to 5% a year until more than \$15K a year per person (in low-income countries)

The cancellation of debt

New growth models

Trade regionalisation

## Address gross inequality

Wealthiest 10% take less than 40% of national incomes

Progressive taxation

Trade re-unionisation

A universal basic dividend

## Empowerment

- Gender equity
- Stabilised global population (less than 9 billion by 2050)

Education for all

Female leadership and jobs

Pensions for all

## Transform food systems

- Healthy diets for all
- Protect soil and ecosystem
- No new agricultural land
- Reduce food waste

Cutting food waste

Regenerative agriculture and soil health

Changed diets

## Clean energy transition

Halve emissions every decade to reach net zero by 2050

Cutting energy waste and consumption

Electrifying everything

New renewables with storage



How do Countries and Cities transition  
to well-being economies?





# A Wellbeing Economy is Possible



[A Wellbeing Economy is Possible – YouTube](#)

[2:58]



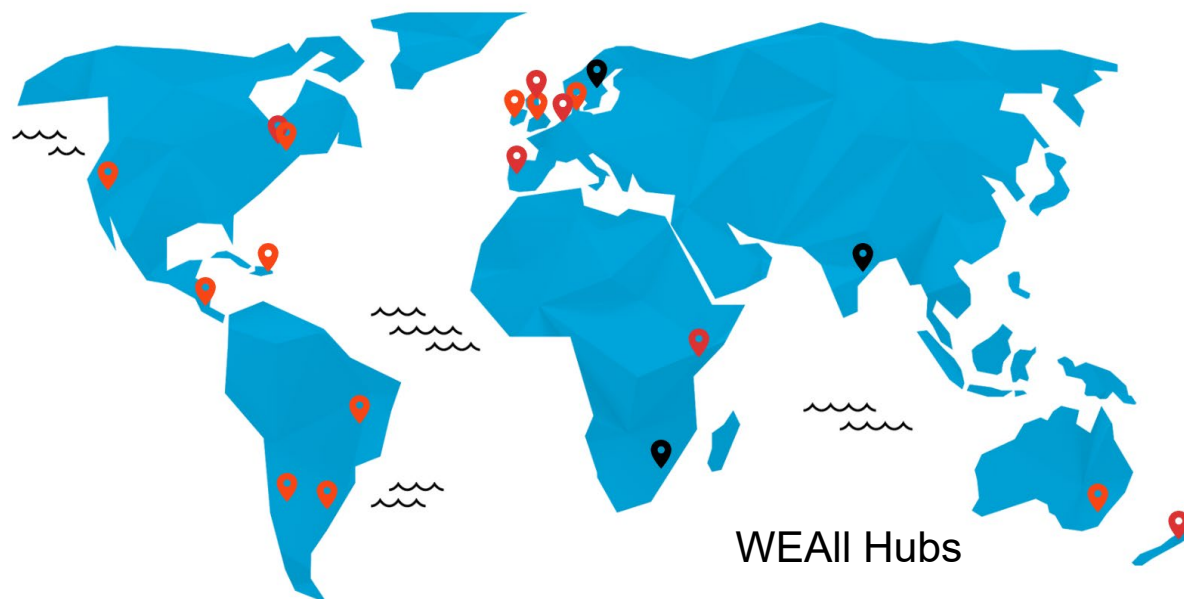


# Wellbeing Economies



## Wellbeing Economy Alliance (WEAll):

A global collaboration of over 400 organisations, alliances, movements and thousands of individuals **working to transform the economic system to serve people and planet, not the other way around.**



<https://weall.org/>





# Wellbeing Economy Governments WEGO



Sanna Marin  
Finland



Nicola Sturgeon  
Scotland



Mark Drakeford  
Wales



Katrín Jakobsdóttir  
Iceland



Jacinda Ardern  
New Zealand



Justin Trudeau  
Canada



**Collaborate** in pursuit of innovative policy approaches to create wellbeing economies - sharing what works and what does not, to inform policymaking for change.

**Progress** toward the UN Sustainable Development Goals, in line with Goal 17, fostering partnership and cooperation to identify approaches to delivering wellbeing.

**Address** the pressing economic, social, and environmental challenges of our time.

## Economic Policy Labs

Officials from governments share experience and expertise.

[Wellbeing Economy Governments \(WEGO\)](https://www.gov.scot/groups/wellbeing-economy-governments-wego/)

<https://www.gov.scot/groups/wellbeing-economy-governments-wego/>

Scotland provides the Secretariat for WEGO





# New Zealand's Wellbeing Budget

## 2023 Priorities

- Cost of living
- Delivering services (health, education, housing)
- Recovery and resilience
- Fiscal sustainability

Menu

THE CONVERSATION

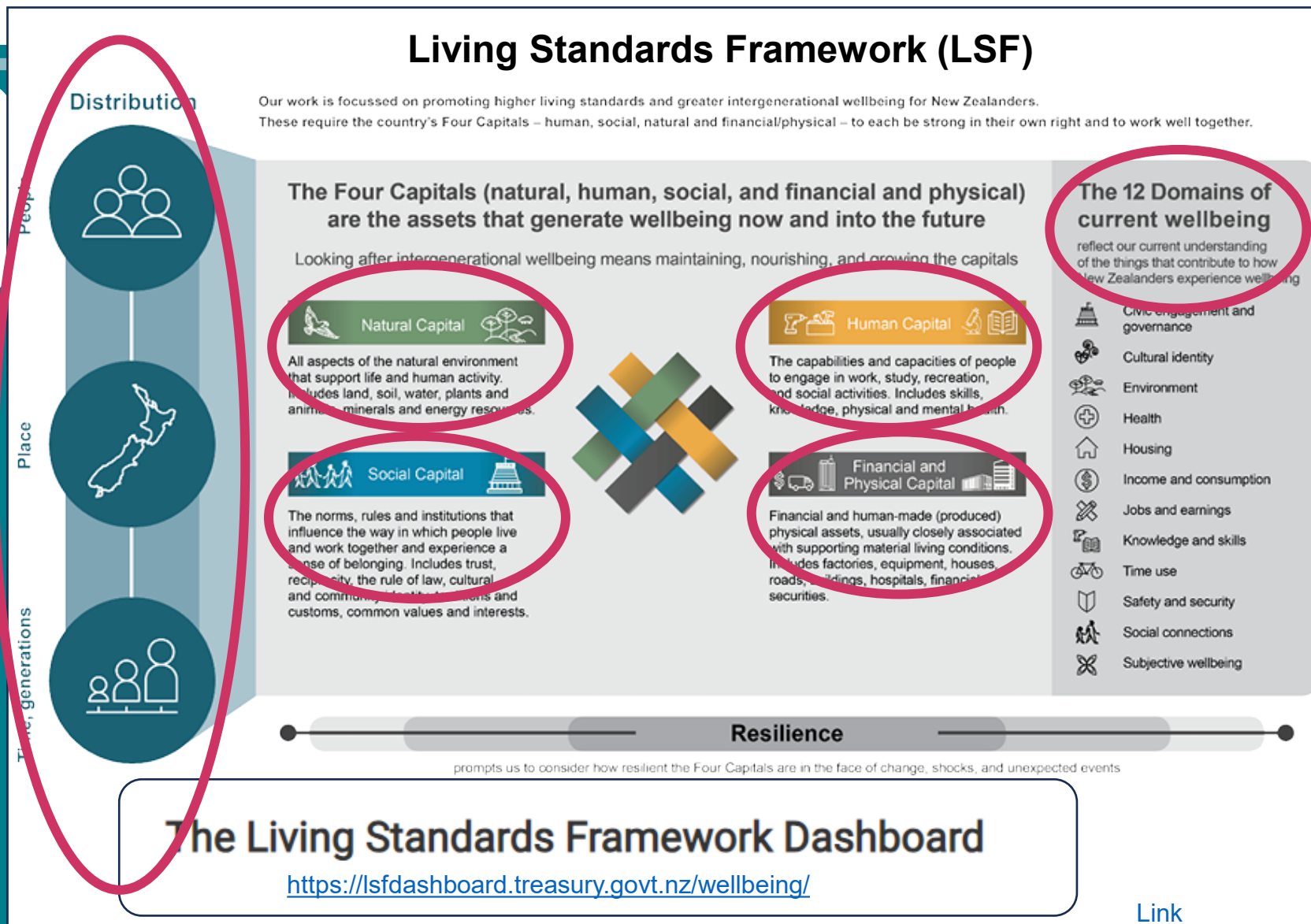
Sign in



Senior cabinet minister Megan Woods, Minister of Finance Grant Robertson and Prime Minister Chris Hipkins prepare to deliver the May 18 budget. Getty Images

**NZ's budget used a 'gender lens' for the first time – the result was a win for women**

[Link](#)





# Scotland's National Performance Framework

- Adopted in 2007
  - Updated in 2018
- 11 Major Outcomes
- 81 measures of improvement

## National Performance Framework

Find information on Scotland's National Performance Framework and how Scotland is performing against it.

Search our National Outcomes



<https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>



[Link](#)





# Gender Impact Assessment Tool



[Governance for Gender Equality Toolkit - home](#)

This online resource will guide you in implementing the OECD Recommendation on Gender Equality in Public Life. In addition to better familiarising you with the Principles, the Toolkit lets you compare indicators and good practices in use in numerous countries. The self-assessment tools will help governments assess the strengths and weaknesses of their gender policies, which in turn, will help policy makers set priorities for improvement. **A downloadable version of the Toolkit is available here.**

The toolkit is divided into four pillars - government, parliament, judiciary and public administration.

Government



Institutional and governance frameworks

Parliament



Gender sensitive practices in parliaments

Judiciary



Gender sensitive practices in the judiciary

Public administration



Gender sensitive public employment systems

**Gender Impact Assessments (GIA)** are important to ascertain impacts on women when undertaking public procurement, public consultation, service delivery management and when preparing budgets.

Gender disaggregated data is essential to do this.

See OECD toolkit.

80 countries have introduced some form of gender budgeting

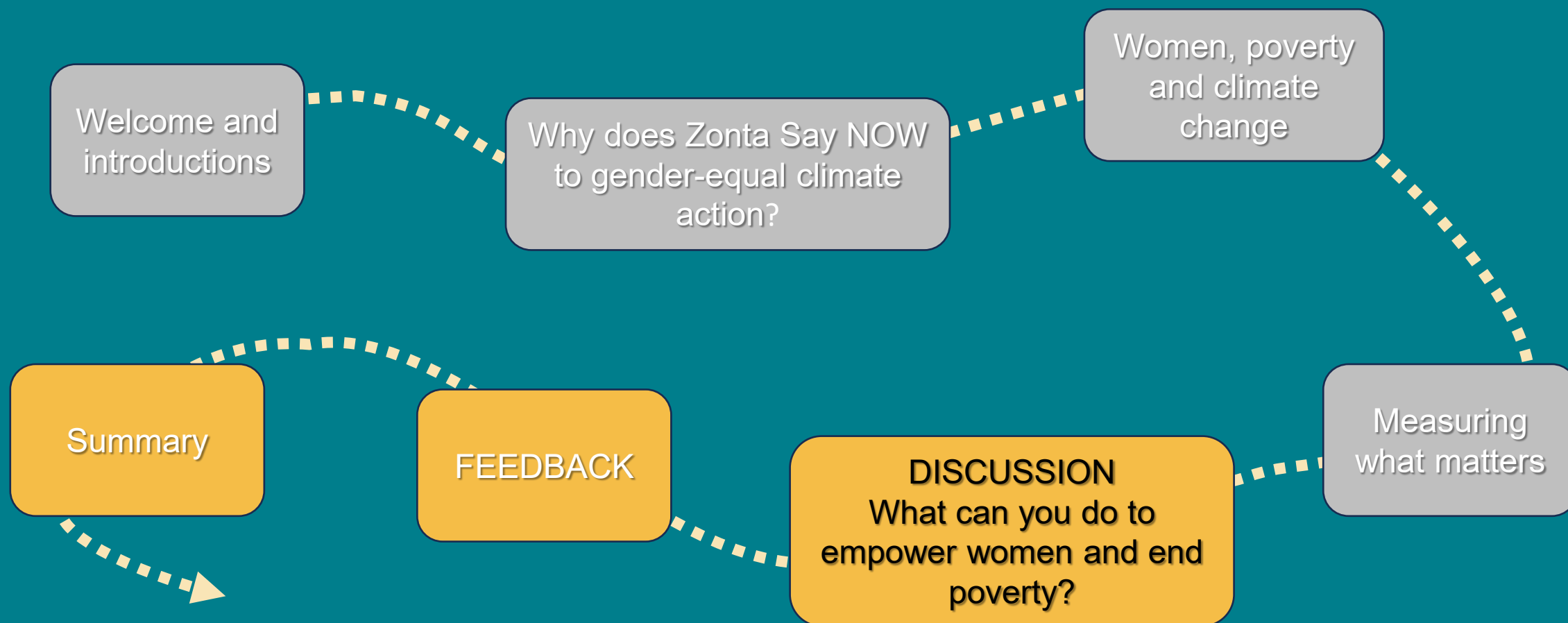
<https://www.oecd.org/gender/governance/toolkit/>







# Our journey today





# Discussion

How can we address the barriers to women's full participation in the economy and create an Earth for All?

Childcare and  
elder care services

Informal work

The gender pay  
gap

Occupational  
segregation

Legal and social  
restrictions

- Locally
- Nationally
- Internationally

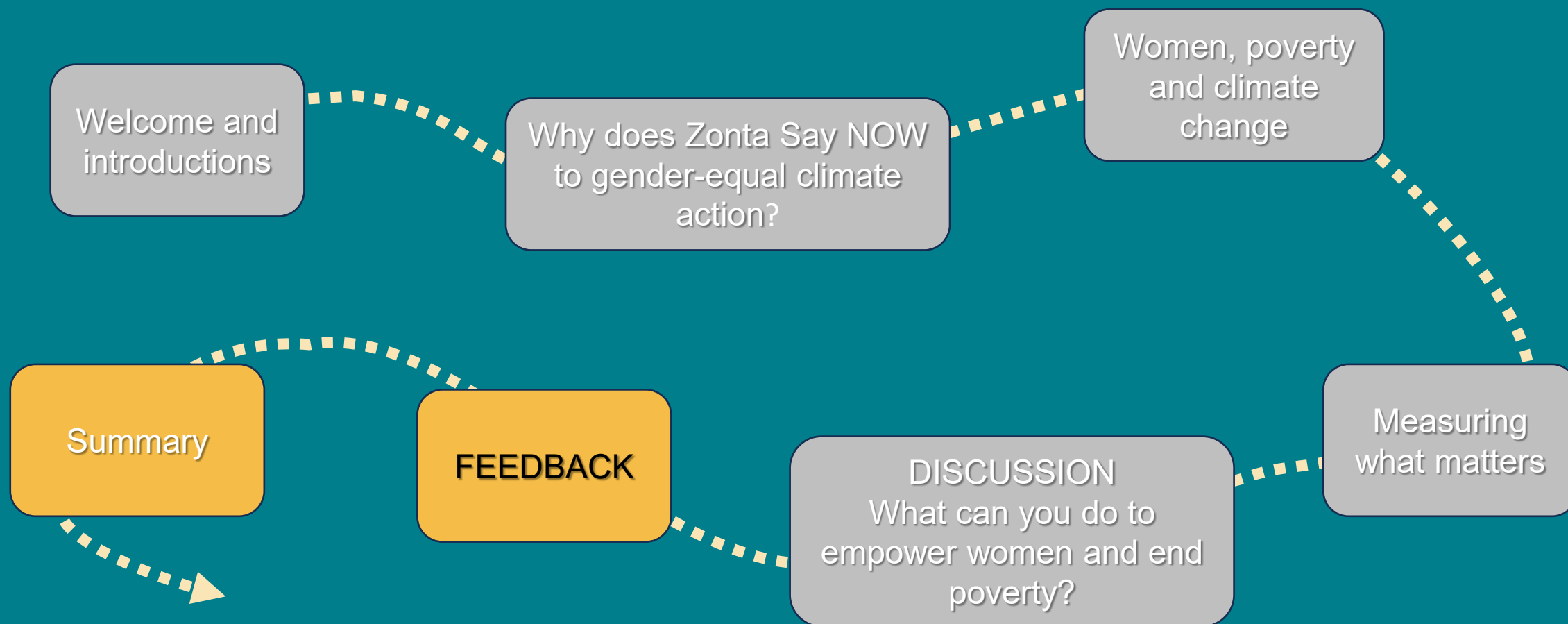
10 mins discussion  
10 mins feedback





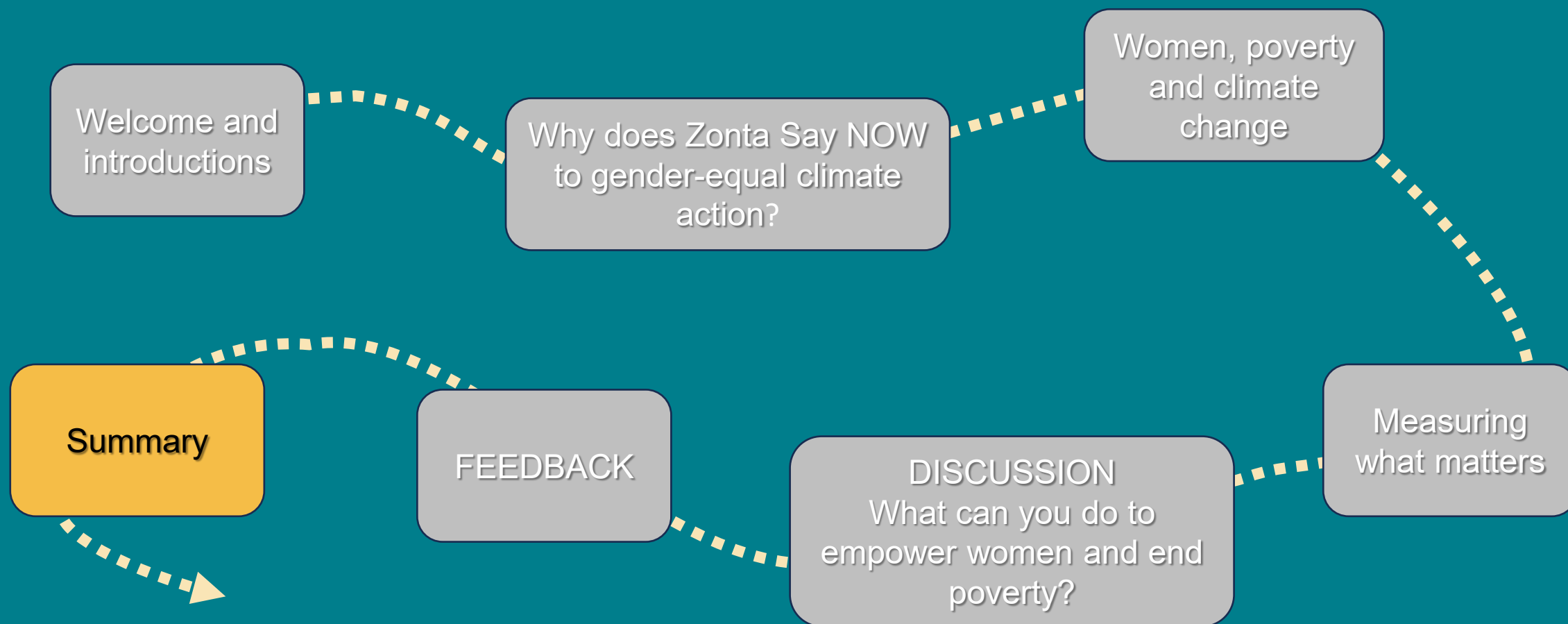


# Our journey today





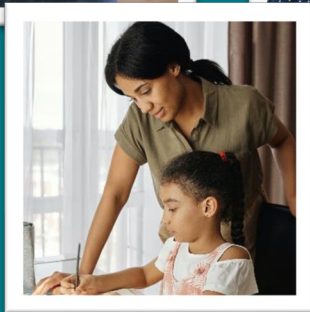
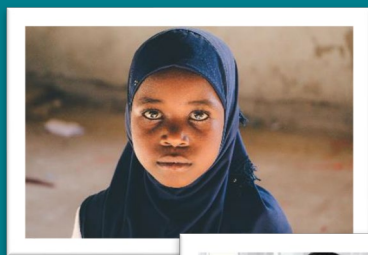
# Our journey today





# Summary - 1

Why does Zonta Say NOW  
to gender-equal climate  
action?



## Enable women's full participation in the economy

Ensure that climate adaptation and mitigation plans address the unique needs of women and the barriers to women's full participation in the economy including

Childcare and elder  
care services

Informal  
work

Occupational  
segregation

The gender  
pay gap

Legal and social restrictions







# Summary - 2

Women, poverty  
and climate  
change



## The Challenges Facing Humanity

**Poll 1**

Which of these areas do you think is **the highest priority** for women?

1. Food, water, energy
2. Health
3. Education
4. Incomes and work
5. Peace and justice
6. Political voice
7. Social equity
8. Gender equality
9. Housing
10. Networks



## How does Climate Change Contribute to Women's Poverty?

**Discussion**

How do we enable women's full participation in the economy, today and in the future – to raise them out of poverty?

How do you think we can do this?

10 mins discussion  
10 mins feedback



# Summary - 3

Measuring what matters

You can't improve what you don't measure - Peter Druker

GDP



Measuring what matters



How do Countries and Cities transition to well-being economies?

## Discussion

How can we address the barriers to women's full participation in the economy?



Childcare and elder care services

Occupational segregation

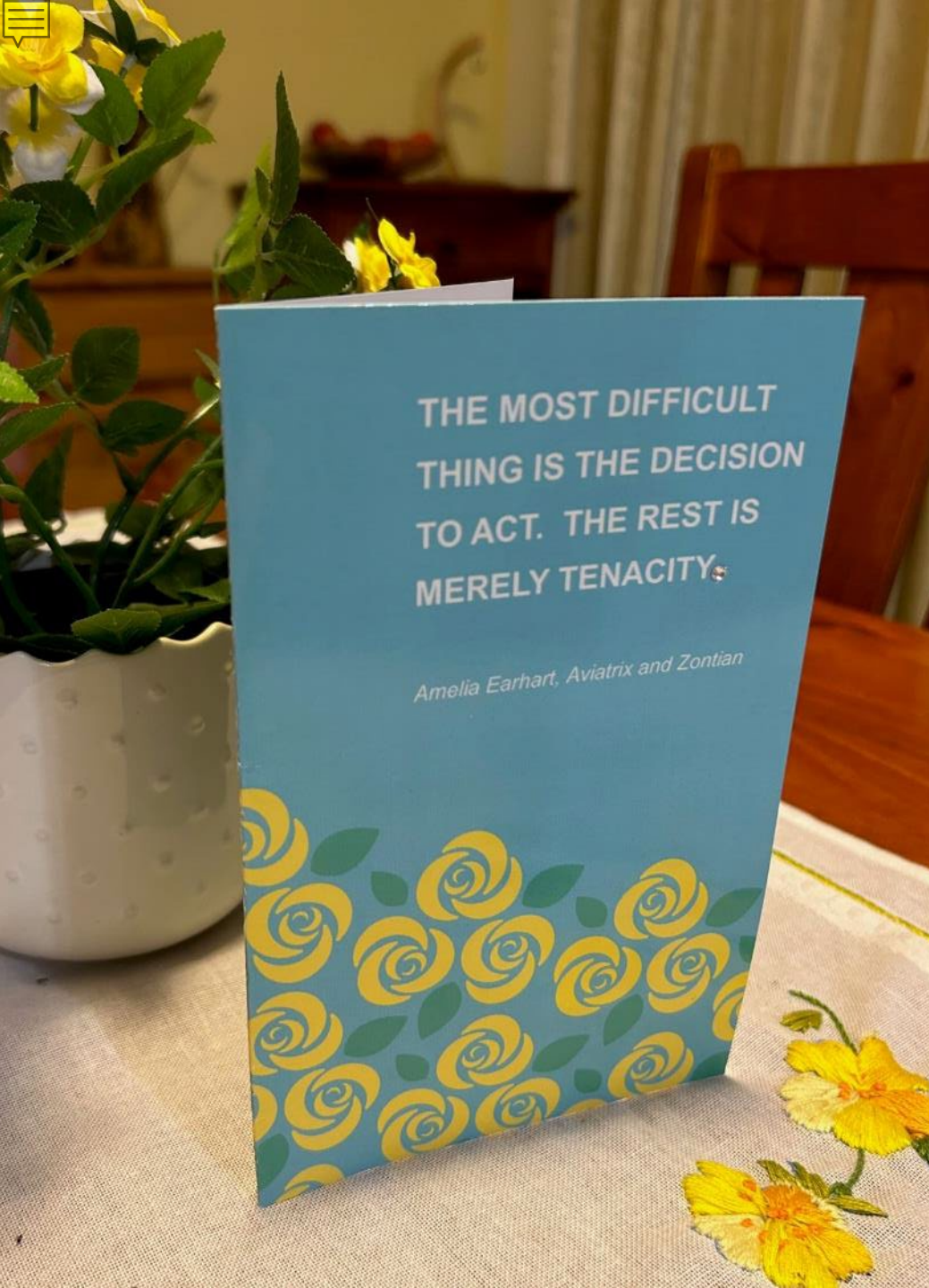
The gender pay gap

Informal work

Legal and social restrictions

- Locally
- Nationally
- Internationally

10 mins discussion  
10 mins feedback

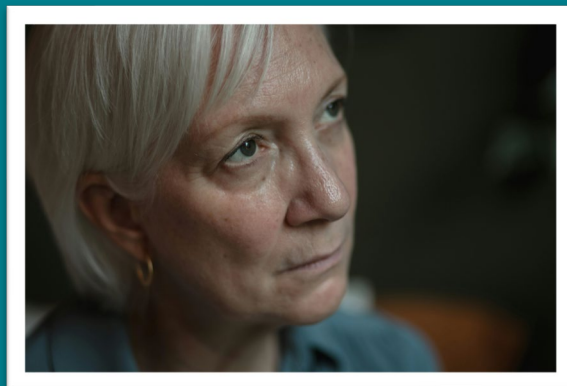
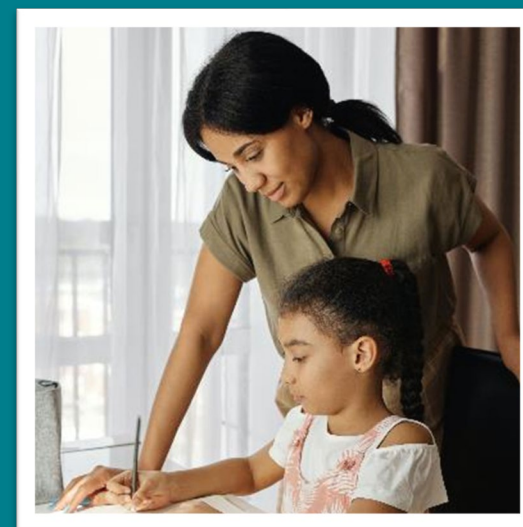
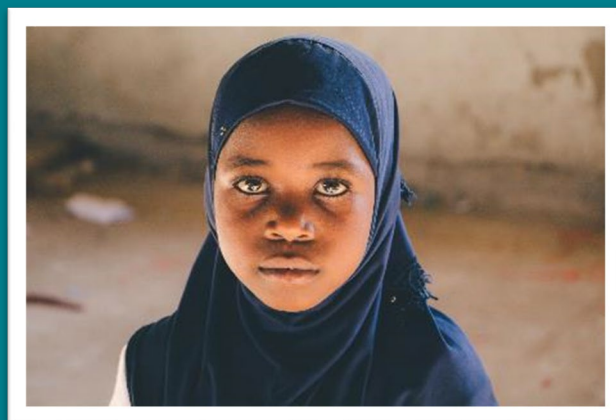


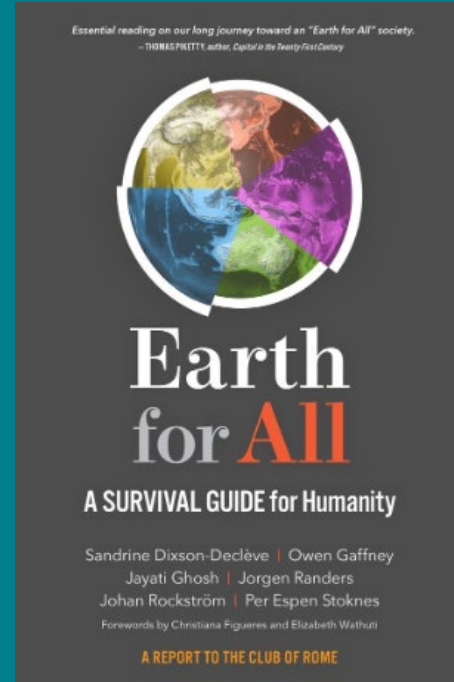
**What action  
will you start  
with?**





# Working to achieve climate justice for women and girls





Let's create an Earth for All





Find out more about

Zonta Says NOW

at

**zonta.org**

or

email

**info@zontasaysnow.org.au**

Thank you.