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WOMEN'S OWNERSHIP OR HOW THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL ARCHITECTURE IMPACTS GENDER-EQUAL CLIMATE JUSTICE

Intercontinental Think Tank Africa-Europe Nov, 10
10 am until 11:30 am UTC

Housekeeping



Use the chat line to ask questions and make comments

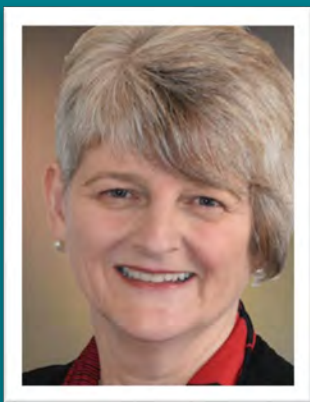
Please put your microphone on mute

Ask short, succinct questions

Ask questions respectfully



Our Think Tank Team Today



Carole Theobald
Zonta Club of Perth,
Australia



Pia Hultgren
Zonta Club of Lidingo,
Sweden



Joan Kabayambi
Zonta Club of Kampala,
Uganda



Karin Lange
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Bangladesh



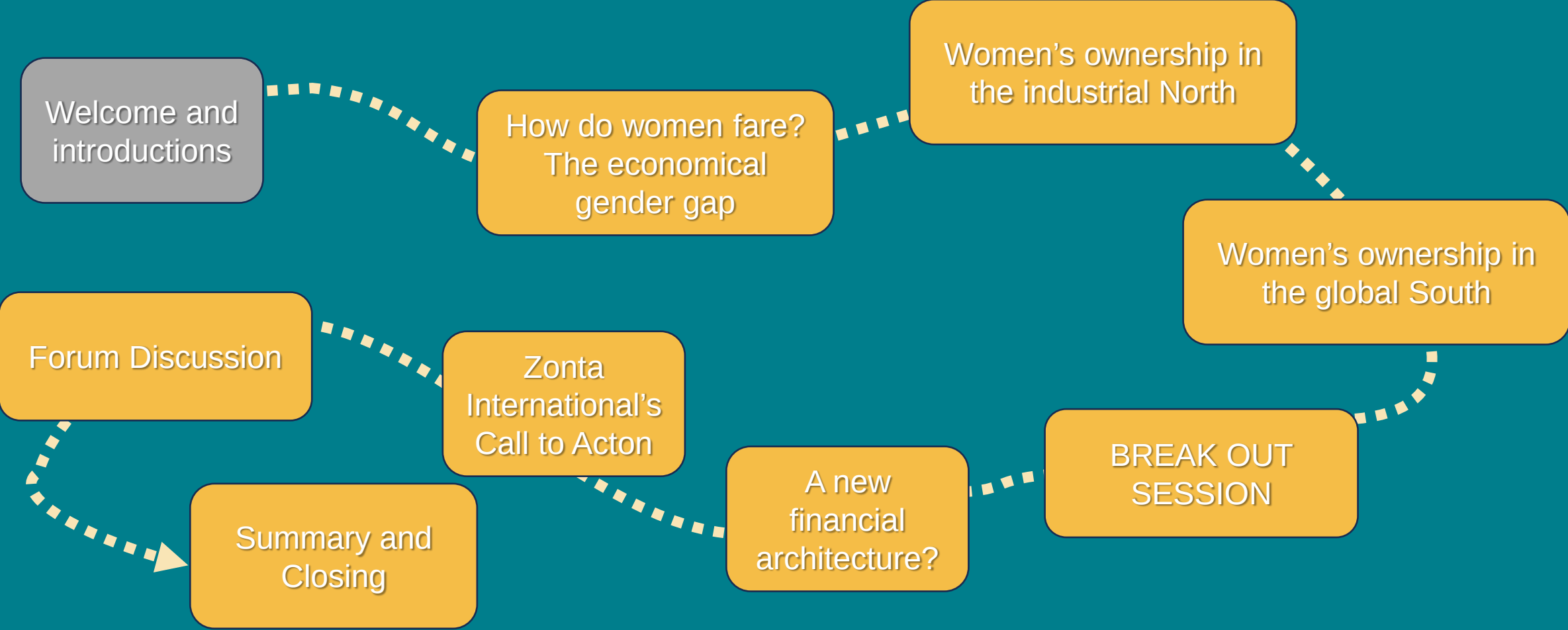
Bobbee Cardillo
Zonta Club of Fairfax County,
USA



Errick Elavia
Zonta Club of Bombay I
India



Our Journey Today



Annual global mean temperature anomalies (°C) relative to 1850-1900 average

Global warming is happening faster than ever before.

— HadCRUT5 analysis (1850–2023)
— NOAA GlobalTemp (1880–2023)
— GISTEMP (1880–2023)
— Berkeley Earth (1850–2023)
— JRA-55 (1958–2023)
— ERA5 (1958–2023)

+1.45°C in 2023

AND THIS IS NOT ALL!

Global economy is coming under pressure
as climate-related disasters increase.





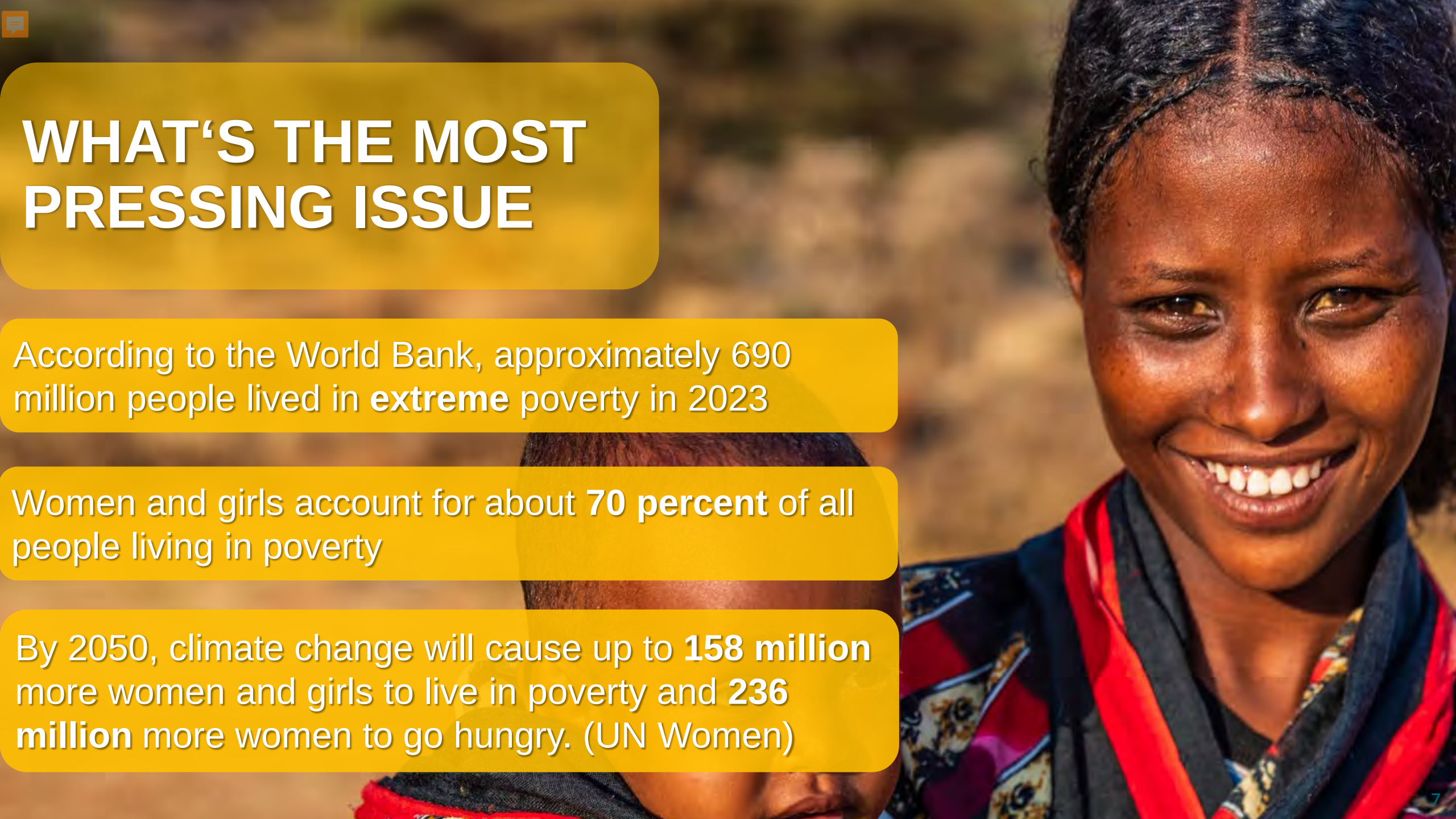
Our Purpose

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





WHAT'S THE MOST PRESSING ISSUE

According to the World Bank, approximately 690 million people lived in **extreme** poverty in 2023

Women and girls account for about **70 percent** of all people living in poverty

By 2050, climate change will cause up to **158 million** more women and girls to live in poverty and **236 million** more women to go hungry. (UN Women)



Global Challenges

All are increasing - global temperatures, population, consumerism, wealth inequality

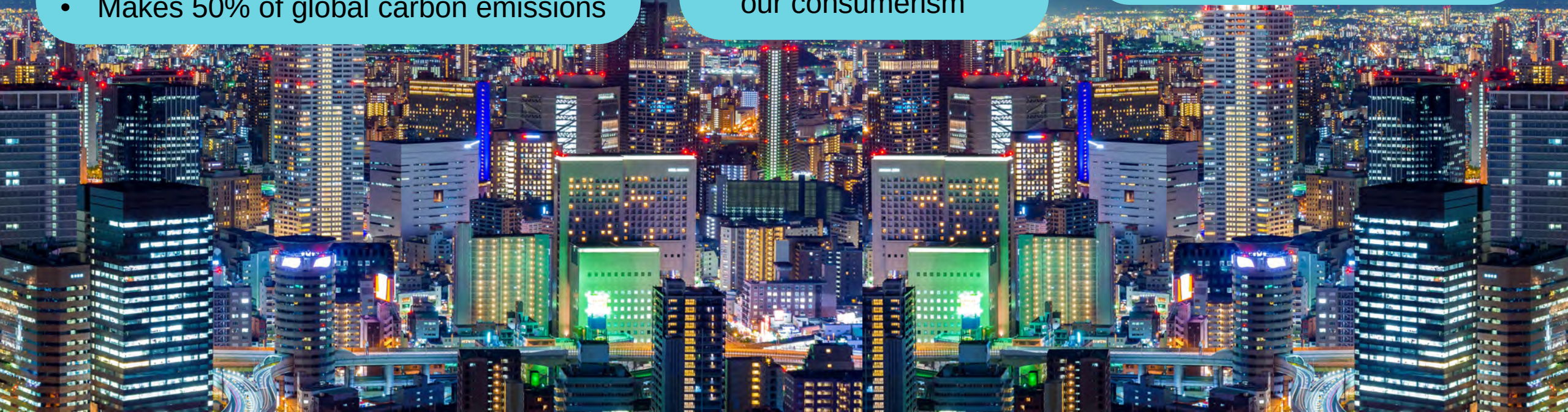
- Top 10% - owns 75% of wealth, takes 50% of income
- Makes 50% of global carbon emissions

Global GDP has doubled since 2000

- We are using natural resources at an alarming rate to feed our consumerism

Global population has doubled from 4 billion in 1974 to 8 billion today

- Peak expected to be 10.4 billion in 2086





Debt Stress

Debt drains resources away from

- healthcare
- education
- social protection
- a green just transition
- addressing the impacts of the climate crisis

And: transfers resources to the pockets of foreign creditors

In 2023 (IMF)

- 11 countries were in debt distress
- 51 countries were in severe moderate debt stress

Most donor countries fail to meet their commitment to 0.7% of Gross National Product (GNP) for Official Development Assistance (ODA)





The Economic Gender Gap

Rank	Country	Score		Score change	Rank change
		0–1		2022	2022
1	Iceland	0.912		+0.004	-
2	Norway	0.879		+0.034	+1
3	Finland	0.863		+0.003	-1
4	New Zealand	0.856		+0.014	-
5	Sweden	0.815		-0.007	-
6	Germany	0.815		+0.014	+4
7	Nicaragua	0.811		+0.001	-
8	Namibia	0.802		-0.005	-
9	Lithuania	0.800		+0.001	+2

74	Thailand	0.711		+0.002	+5
75	Ethiopia	0.711		+0.001	-1
76	Georgia	0.708		-0.022	-21
77	Kenya	0.708		-0.021	-20
78	Uganda	0.706		-0.017	-17
79	Italy	0.705		-0.015	-16
80	Mongolia	0.704		-0.010	-10
81	Dominican Republic	0.704		+0.001	+3
82	Lesotho	0.702		+0.002	+5

Key Dimensions

	Subindex 1 Economic Participation and Opportunity
	Subindex 2 Educational Attainment
	Subindex 3 Health and Survival
	Subindex 4 Political Empowerment

“It will take 131 years to close this gap at the current rate of progress.”
 Global Gender Gap Index 2023
 World Economic Forum

<https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2023/in-full/benchmarking-gender-gaps-2023/>



Women Doing Business

Barriers to women's financial inclusion

- Social norms, financial literacy and lack of access to financial services

Gender disparities in labour markets

- Employment segregation and the unequal distribution of men and women across and within job types

Internet use worldwide – 70 % of men 65 % of women

- In Africa, 40% of men and 30 % of women

Almost 1 billion women globally have

- no access to financial services; money is not protected,
- no access to savings or checking accounts or financial products like insurance, credit facilities and loans

Closing the gender gap could have increased global GDP by \$28 trillion by 2025!

Women reinvest 90% of their income into their families and communities, compared to 30 - 40% for men!

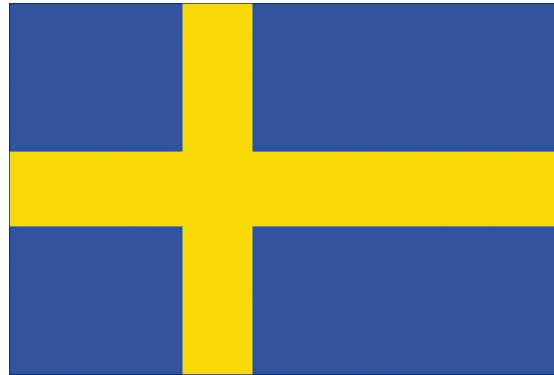




Jennie Sinclair

Entrepreneur, Investor and Board Member of the Swedish Ownership Foundation.

“We now know that men own twice as much and thereby have more influence over the future than women.”



Sweden

Population: 10.5 million

Area: 447,424 sq km





**THE POWER OF IMPACT THROUGH
OWNERSHIP**

OWNERSHIFT

WWW.OWNERSHIFT.SE



JENNIE SINCLAIR

Entrepreneur, investor and activist

- Part of the founding team **Ownership**
- Owner **Techposition**
- Former **CEO AxiCom**
- Former **CMO** Schibsted, Telia Infomedia
- Board experience, Pion Group, PS Occasion, Safflehälsan
- Owner stock, property, gold, company shares



WHY?

The election showed us what money can buy in terms of influence.

It also showed us boys privilege of fulfilling dreams.



HOW



OWNERHIFT POWERSHIFT THROUGH OWNERSHIP!

Ownershift is a think tank collecting, analyzing and sharing scientific data concerning ownership of a countries resources in order to balance ownership between men and women.

We believe equal ownership will enable a better future for our society and the possibility to fulfill dreams for all.



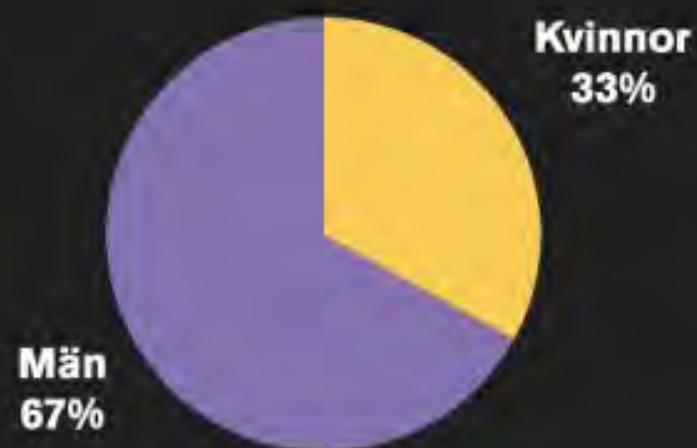
Who owns Sweden?



**MEN OWN TWICE AS
MUCH AS WOMEN IN
SWEDEN**



WHO OWNS STOCK?



Proportion of privately-owned shares, in publicly listed companies, owned by women

WHO OWNS LAND?

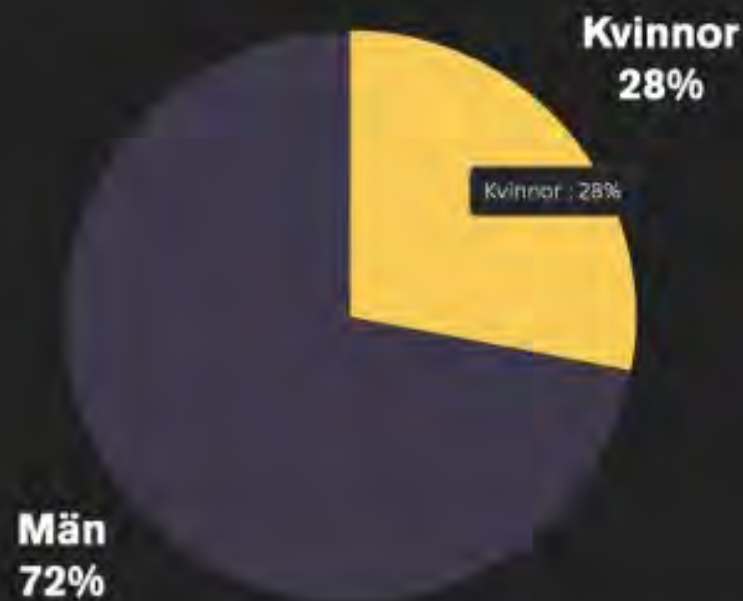


Private land ownership in Sweden



Who owns the financial capital?

56 BILLION SWEDISH KRONOR
MORE IN DIVIDEND TO MEN
THAN TO WOMEN PER YEAR IN
FINANCIAL REVENUE *.



*income from company shares, stock or other derivatives.



OWNERESS



**THE OPPORTUNITY TO CHOOSE
WHAT IS RIGHT FOR YOU**





THE OPPORTUNITY TO GAIN
FINANCIAL AUTONOMY



Three young women are smiling and posing together. The woman in the center has her arms around the other two. She is wearing a dark jacket with a circular 'Downress' logo on the left chest. The woman on the left is wearing a black lace top and a red bracelet. The woman on the right is wearing a dark top. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

**THE OPPORTUNITY TO
BUILD A BUSINESS, INVEST IN
IDEAS AND INVENTIONS!**



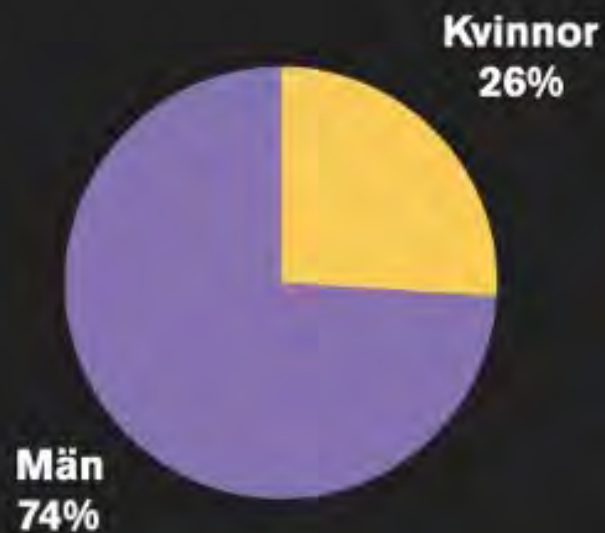


**THE OPPORTUNITY TO
INFLUENCE OUR SOCIETY AT ALL
LEVELS!**

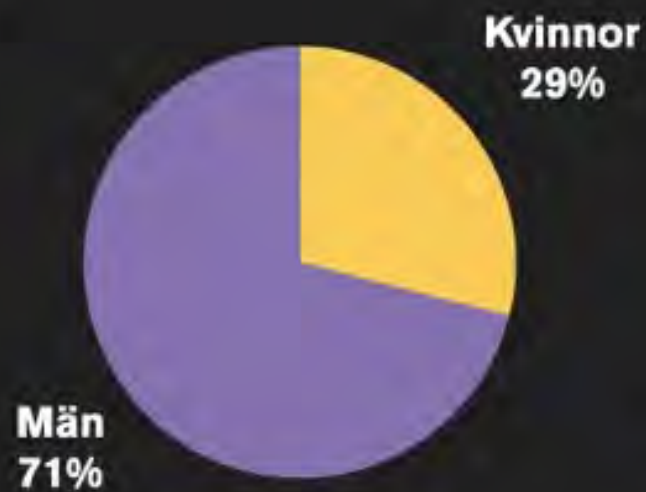


WHO OWNS OUR COMPANIES?

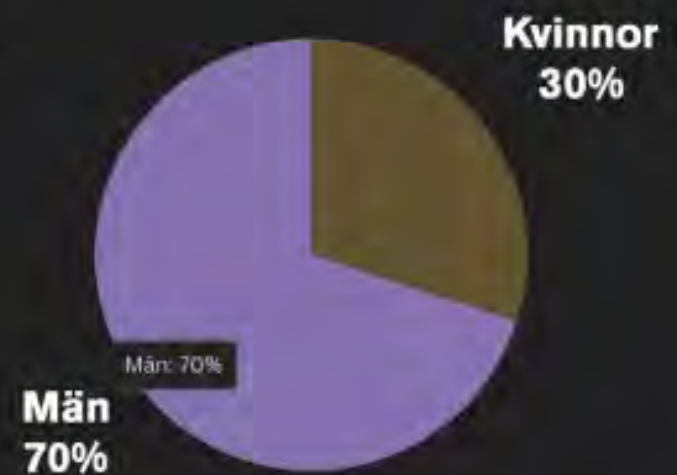
Equality in business will be achieved in 80 years.



2004



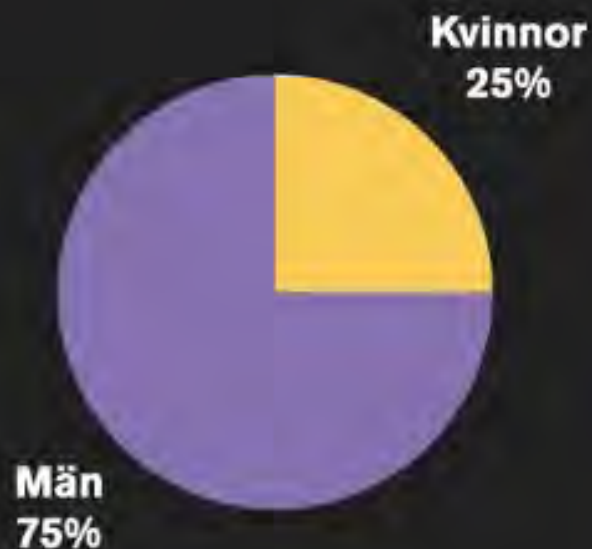
2014



2019



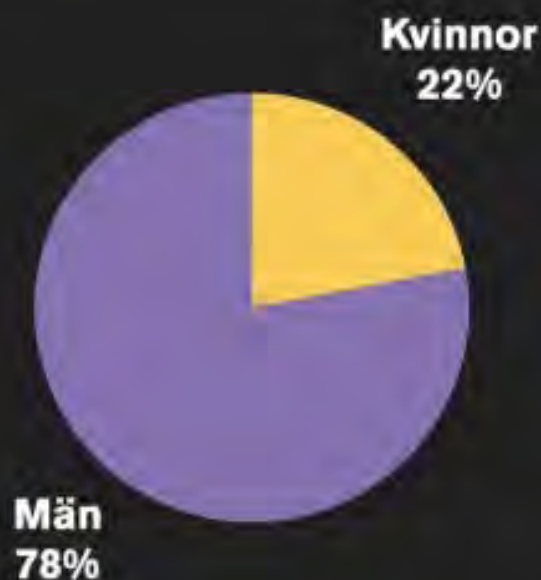
WHICH BOARD MEMBER OWNS SHARES?



Number of board members owning in companies : 158 571
473 592 board members are non owners whereof 36% women.



WHICH CEO OWNS THE COMPANY?



Antal VD:ar som äger: 34 652

45 097 VD:ar som inte äger. Av dessa är 17% kvinnor.



OWNERSHIP REPORTS



Who owns Sweden?



Why men owns more?



Who owns the land?



Owning in marriage



Who owns the companies?



WHY?



Man is norm (al)

Norms and stereotypes
Gender-based discrimination
Social networks and role models



Many streams

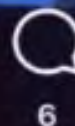
Pay gap,
Gender segregation in
Financial literacy and numeracy



Moment 22

Lack of confidence in one's own ability
Behaviors that affect economic
decision-making





We birth 100% of
the population.



missrepresentation



OWNERESS



**HOW DO WE GET A MORE
DIVERSE OWNERSHIP?**





**WHAT WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND WE
FEAR. WHAT WE KNOW, WE
UNDERSTAND. WHAT WE
UNDERSTAND WE CAN CHANGE.**

With facts and statistics we understand ownership in companies



WHAT DO YOU OWN?



INVEST IN YOURSELF TO OWN YOUR FUTURE

TALK ABOUT OWNERSHIP!

Start talking about financial matters with your family and friends, get a mentor and invite more to share knowledge.

WHAT AND HOW DO YOU OWN TODAY? Make an inventory, set goals and revise yearly.

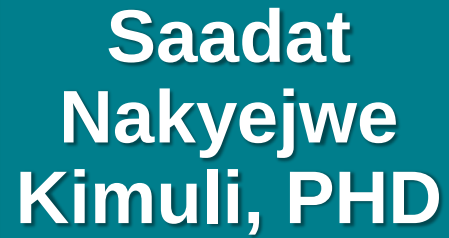
MAKE A LONG-TERM PLAN OF WHAT TO OWN AND WHY! →



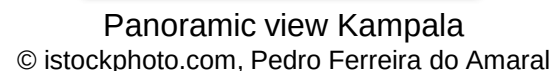
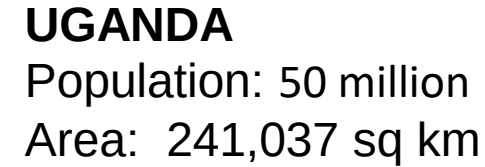
**IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS ALONG THE
WAY, PLEASE REACH OUT!**

JENNIE.SINCLAIR@TECHPOSITION.SE





PHD in Business Administration
and Sustainability from ICT
University, Cameroon
Saadat is passionate about
fostering a thriving entrepreneurial
ecosystem in Uganda



Women's Entrepreneurship: Empowering Women through Ownership and Economic Opportunities

Advocacy for Gender Equality in Uganda & Africa

Zonta International Think Tank | November 10, 2024

Presented by Saadat Kimuli

Assoc Professor of Entrepreneurship Makerere University Business School



The Landscape of Women's Land Ownership in Uganda

1 Statistical Insight

- ✓ Only 16% of women in Uganda own land independently.
- ✓ Women hold only 7% of registered land ownership, despite being central to Uganda's agricultural sector.
- ✓ Approximately 90% of rural Ugandan women are agricultural workers, producing nearly 90% of the country's food.

2 Challenges to Ownership

Women face significant barriers, such as customary laws, inheritance restrictions, and limited access to credit, which all impact their land ownership rights.

3 Impact of Limited Ownership

Without land rights, women struggle with economic insecurity and lack the collateral needed for financial loans, limiting their ability to invest in and grow their businesses.



Importance of Land Ownership for Women's Economic Empowerment

Economic Security and Stability

Land ownership gives women a stable source of income and collateral for accessing loans, paving the way for economic independence.



Social Influence and Decision-Making

Women who own land gain social respect and more authority in household and community decisions.



Broader Impact on Families and Communities

Women's economic empowerment through land ownership uplifts families, improves children's education, and strengthens communities.





Women in Business - The Current Landscape in Uganda

Rise of Women Entrepreneurs

In Uganda, 30% of entrepreneurs are women, who often work in sectors like agriculture, retail, and services.

Challenges Faced

Women entrepreneurs frequently face challenges, including limited access to financing, insufficient business training, and restricted market access.

Opportunities and Potential

Despite these obstacles, women-owned businesses drive significant economic growth and job creation. Their success is essential to Uganda's broader economic stability.

The Role of Microloans in Empowering Women Entrepreneurs

1

Microloans

Microloans are small loans designed to support individuals with little to no collateral, enabling women to start or expand businesses and achieve financial stability.

2

Impact of Microloans on Economic Independence

Women who receive microloans can start or expand businesses, achieving higher financial stability.

3

High Success and Repayment Rates

Women show high repayment rates, suggesting that they use funds responsibly and grow successful ventures.

Though microloans are still out of reach for many due to limited awareness and geographic availability, particularly in rural areas.



Success Stories of Women Entrepreneurs Using Microloans



Grace's Farming Business

Grace used a microloan to expand her farm, generating income for her family and providing jobs in her community.



Nakia's Tailoring Shop

Nakia opened a tailoring shop with the help of a microloan, growing her business and employing other women.



Ripple Effect on the Community

Each woman's success story extends to her family and community, creating jobs, fostering independence, and inspiring others.



Untapped Potential and the Path Forward

1

Economic Projections

Achieving gender parity in land and business ownership could substantially boost Uganda's GDP and strengthen its economy.

2

Call for Continued Action

Emphasize the need for policy changes, more accessible microloans, and support for women's training in entrepreneurship.

3

Vision for the Future

Envision a future where women's economic empowerment becomes a cornerstone of sustainable development in Africa.



The Debt Dilemma, Climate Change, and Violence Against Women

1

Economic Vulnerability and Debt:

Women without access to financial education or property rights are often caught in a cycle of debt, which worsens under the impacts of climate change.

2

Violence Against Women - Economic Cause or Consequence?:

Economic dependency can increase vulnerability to domestic violence. Financial instability also leaves women with fewer options to leave abusive situations.

Under climate stress, violence against women often intensifies due to resource scarcity and increased economic pressure.

3

Call to Action:

To address the debt dilemma and reduce violence, we must provide women with financial education, property rights, and economic opportunities, while combating climate change.



Climate Injustice and Its Impact on Women's Economic Empowerment

1 Climate Change's Impact on Agriculture

- ✓ Women farmers, who produce the majority of Uganda's food, are disproportionately affected by climate change, as droughts and floods lead to crop failure and income loss.

Economic Vulnerability:

- ## 2
- Women in agriculture who are already burdened with debt face increased economic pressure as climate change worsens their livelihoods.

3 Gender and Climate Justice

Addressing climate injustice through better land rights, financial education, and climate-resilient agricultural practices is crucial for empowering women and building resilience.



Call to Action for Zonta International Members



Advocacy Support

Zonta members can support policy reforms that promote women's land rights and access to financial resources.

Funding and Partnerships

Contribute to microloan programs and business training for women entrepreneurs to help them build sustainable livelihoods

Engagement

Zonta members can engage with local communities to empower women and promote gender equality.



"Thank You"

for your listening

Any
Question



Break out Session

What are the main take aways?

1. Your most compelling personal take away?
2. What are the consequences and possible solutions you are seeing locally or on a global level?



Where do we stand in terms of the AGENDA 2030?



17 goals
169 targets
248 indicators



Are we trying to work in a broken economic system?

© iStockphoto.com, Jian Fan

How helpful
is our key
economic
indicator?

GDP

Gross Domestic Product

Total value of all goods and services produced in a country over a given period

MEASURED:

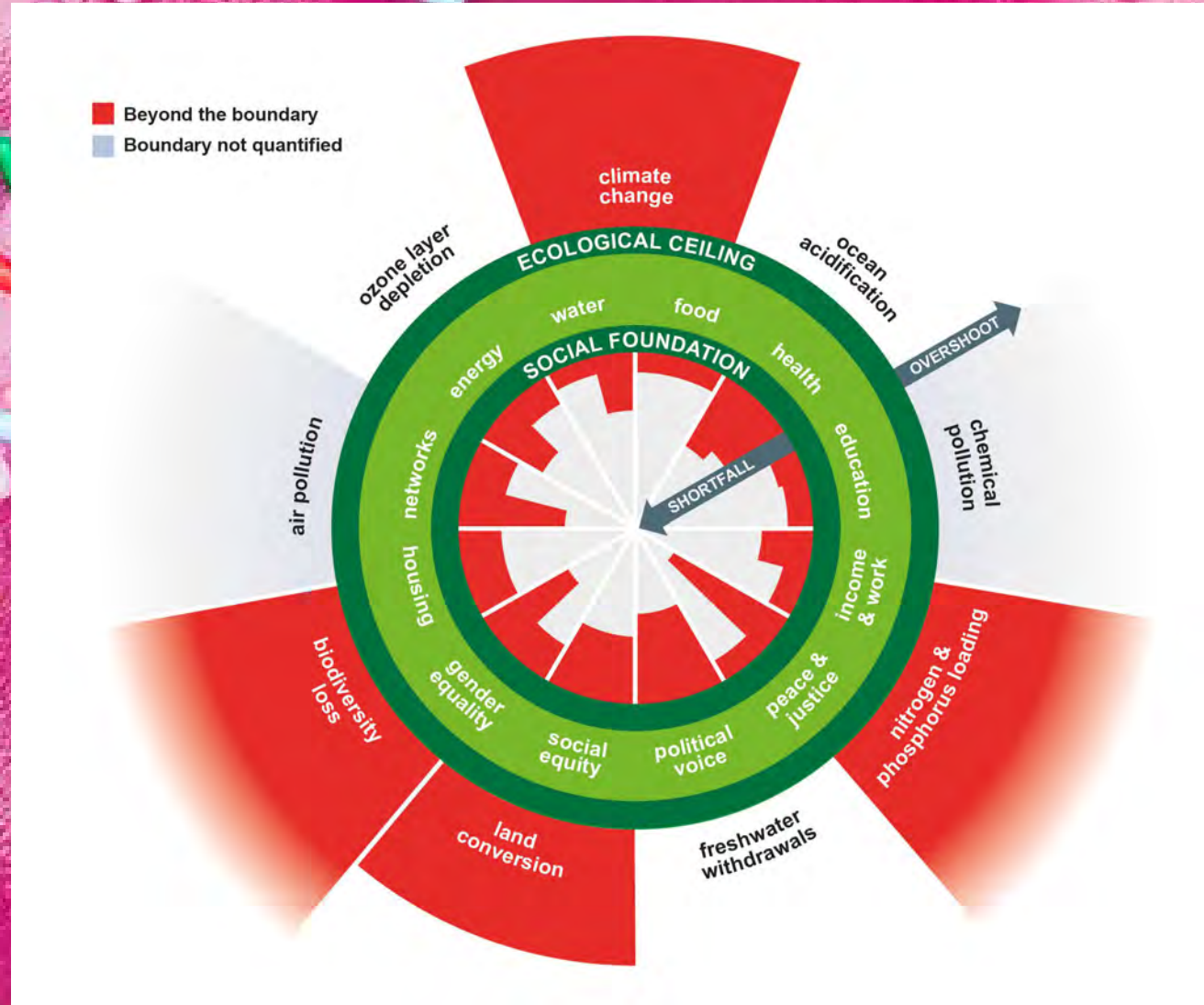
- Growth rate
- Inflation rate
- Standard of living

NOT MEASURED:

- Distribution of income and wealth
- Quality of the environment
- Quality of human well-being

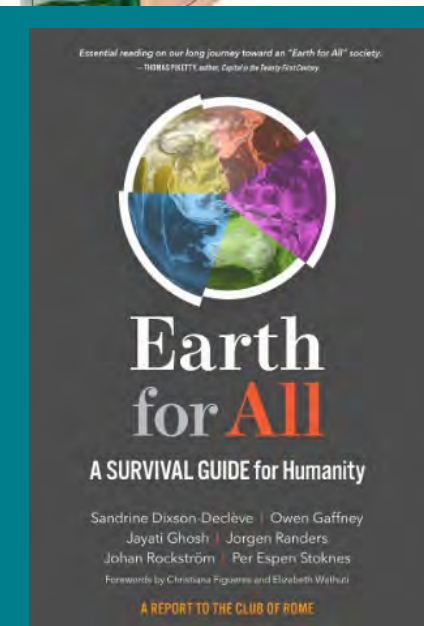
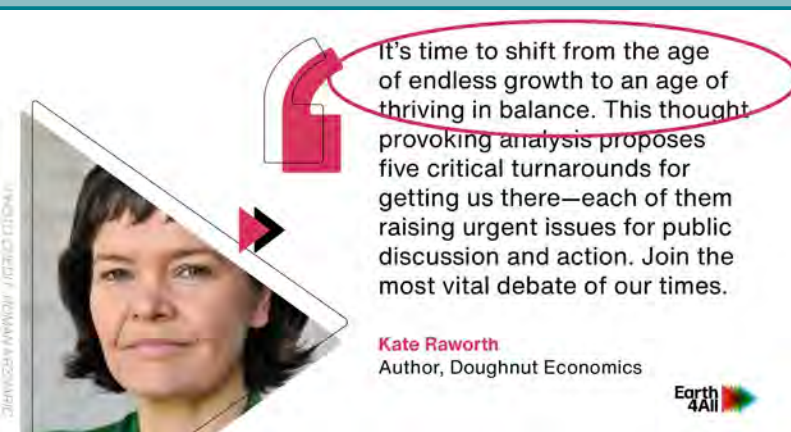
Are there Alternatives?

What is
Doughnut
Economics,
Kate
Raworth?



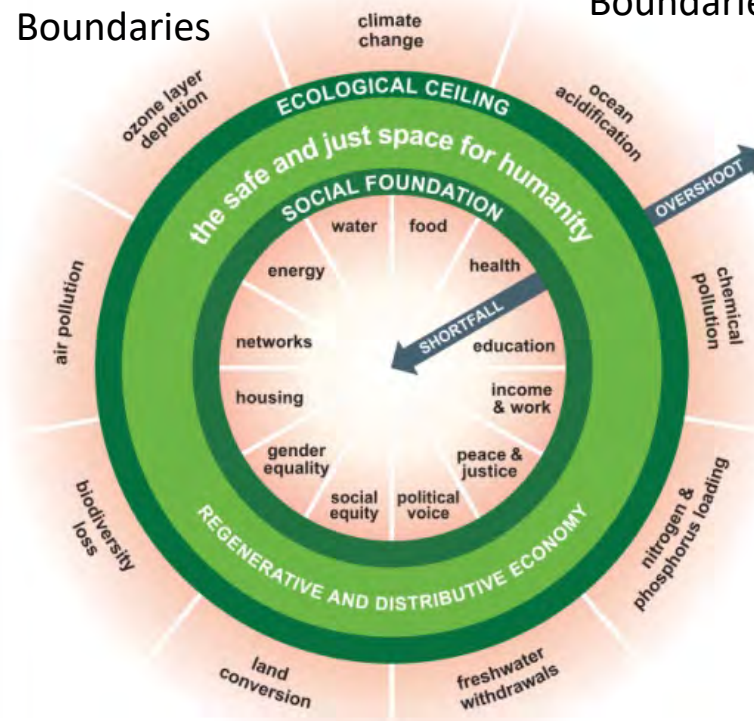
A reproductive
and redistributive
economy of
wellbeing within
the planetary
boundaries.

Earth for All – The Giant Leap



9 Planetary Boundaries

12 Social Boundaries



The Giant Leap Scenario

Societies adopt unprecedented and immediate action across five interconnected turnarounds:

- End poverty
- Address gross inequality
- Empower women
- Transform the food system
- Transition to clean energy

[Book link, Club of Rome](#)

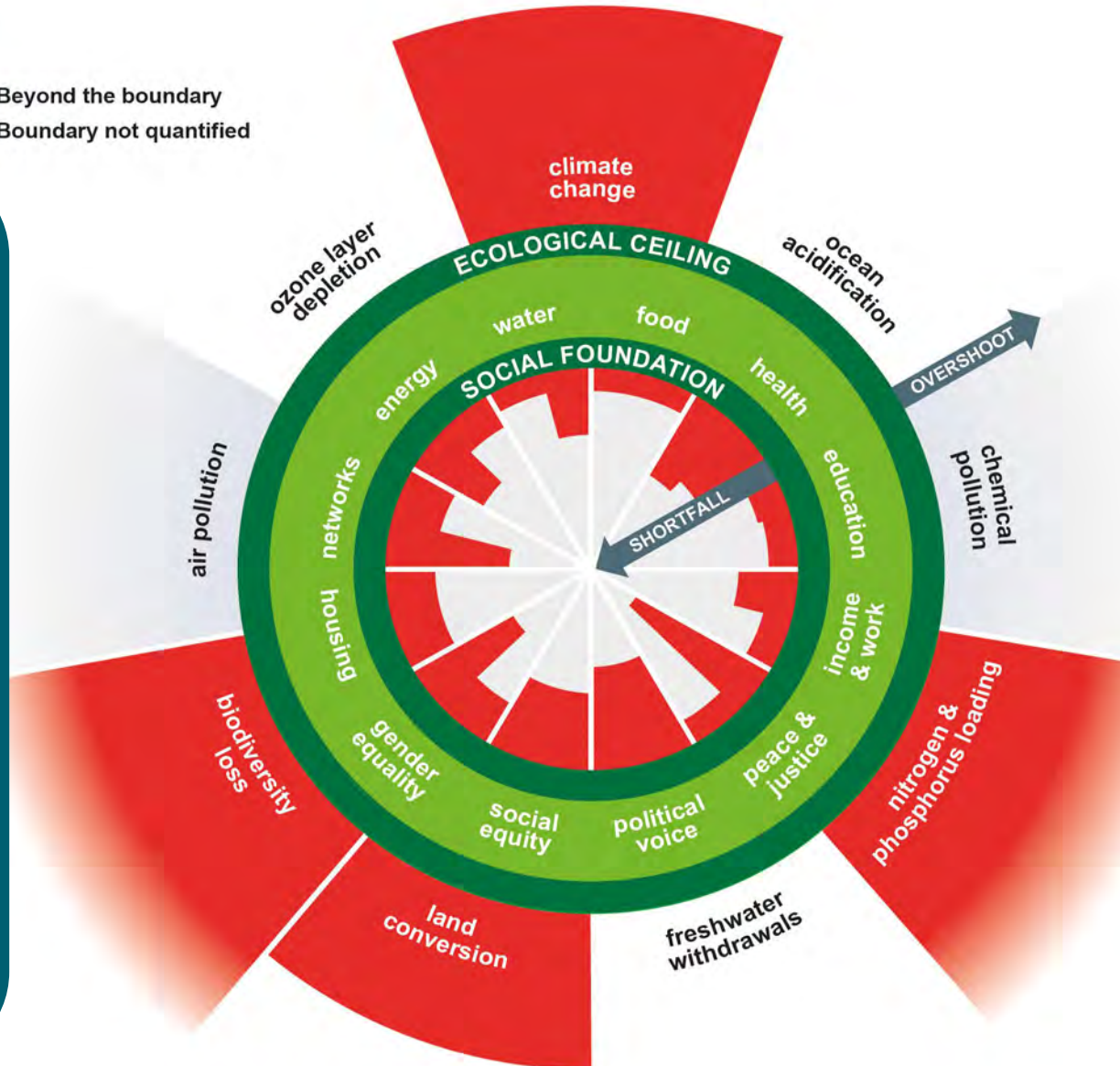


How Could It Work?

New financial market regulation

- Taxation of large fortunes.
- Closing tax loopholes.
- Shift from income taxation to taxation of accumulated wealth.
- Shift from labor taxation to taxation of resource use.
- Fairer loan financing and debt relief for low income countries.

■ Beyond the boundary
■ Boundary not quantified



A new operating system for business

- Unconditional basic income.
- Citizens' funds for the use of common goods by industry, etc.
- Returns from citizen funds for all.
- New currency model in connection with demurrage (a fee for holding money instead of investing it sustainably).



There is Hope!



United Nations



PACT FOR THE FUTURE

We are at a time of profound global transformation.

We are confronted by rising catastrophic and existential risks, many caused by the choices we make.

Fellow human beings are enduring terrible suffering.

If we do not change course, we risk tipping into a future of persistent crisis and Breakdown.

ACTION 8

We will achieve gender equality and the **empowerment of all women and girls** as crucial contribution to progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

ACTION 9

We will strengthen our actions to address climate change.

ACTION 47 – ACTION 52

We will **accelerate reform of the international financial architecture** (...)

ACTION 53

We will develop a framework on measures of progress on sustainable development to complement and **go beyond gross domestic product**.



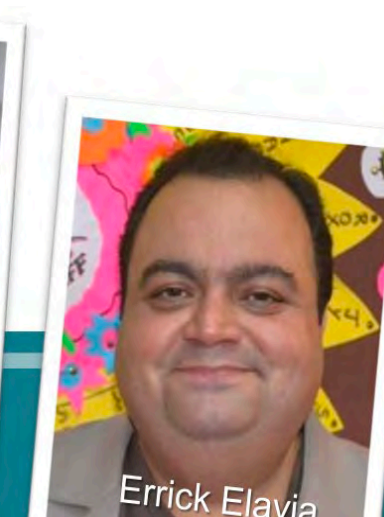
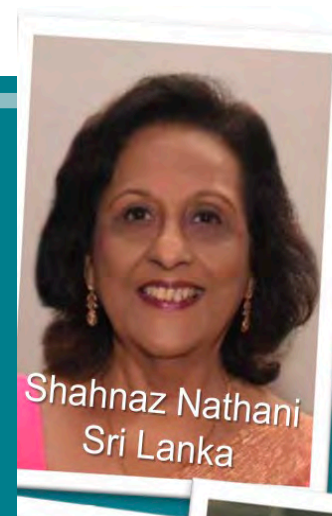
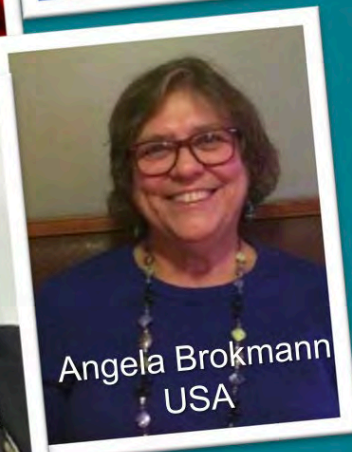
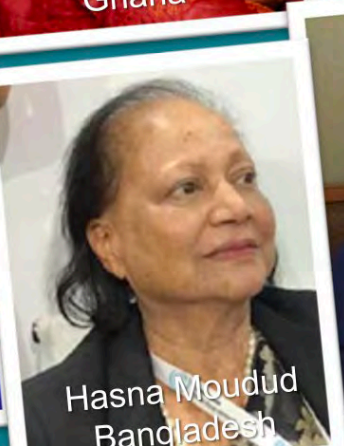
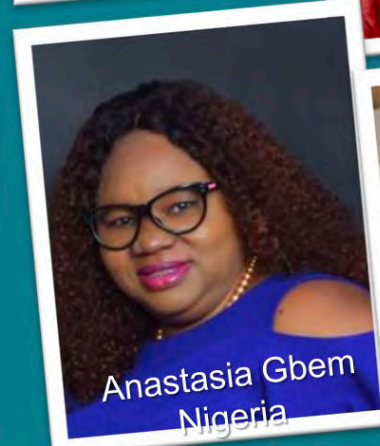
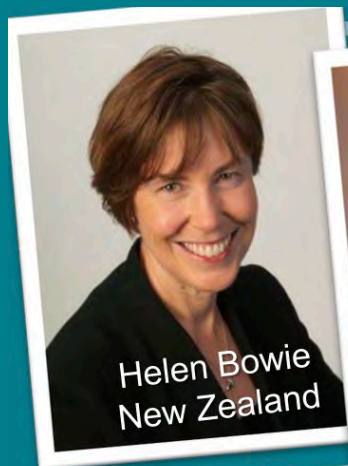
Discussion

How can we advocate for women's full participation in the economy?

- Locally
- Nationally
- Internationally



Without the North-South Dialogue, Nothing Works



Through our speakers
we learned about
climate challenges and
opportunities facing
Zontians in 13
countries





Zonta Says NOW Resources



**JUST
RELEASED!**

<https://www.zonta.org/Web/Causes/ZontaSaysNOW/Resources>



What is next?

UN Climate Change Conference Baku – November 2024

SHE
changes climate

Climate
change
affects the
whole
world.

Not
half
of it.

#SHEChangesClimate

📅 11 Nov – 22 Nov 2024

4 : 22 : 30 : 47
DAYS HOURS MINUTES SECONDS



The economic cost of gender-based violence

- **€54 billion (approximately \$58.5 billion) per year**
 - Estimated cost of gender-based violence in Germany
 - European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) 2021 report
- **That's €148 million (approximately \$160.2 million) per day**
- **What if the victims of gender-based violence were mainly men?**
- **What would be the deal then?**
 - And how much money would they consider the protection against violence to be worth?



<https://eige.europa.eu/publications-resources/publications/costs-gender-based-violence-european-union>



Find out more about

Zonta Says NOW

at

zonta.org

or

email

info@zontasaysnow.org.au

Thank you.