



Strategy Document of the new GCAP

The Future of GCAP from 2016

Introduction

On 27 - 28 September, the GCAP Global Assembly declared that its constituents would work together in a new form from 2016 for justice and to eradicate inequalities and poverty. The New York Declaration (see Annex 2) outlines the context and major policies associated with GCAP's future work. This paper, which is grounded in the work of the Global Assembly and subsequent working group discussions, provides a basis for planning GCAP's transition at national, regional and global levels. The next GCAP governance that will be elected during the first months of 2016 will define an action plan on the basis of this document, with a coherent financial strategy and a detailed scheduling.

Background: The Focus on Inequalities

The GCAP Global Assembly in New York in 2015 decided that the 'new GCAP' should place greater emphasis on eliminating inequalities. This decision is consistent with GCAP's history and key strategic documents. When GCAP adopted its logo in 2006, the phrase "Together for Equality" emphasized the importance of equality to GCAP's mission.

As inequalities have grown, eliminating them has become even more central to GCAP's Call. In 2007 at the Montevideo Global Assembly, constituents 'solemnly resolve(d) that GCAP will continue to grow as a global force against poverty and inequality'. In 2013 the GCAP Global Assembly in Johannesburg described a 'backdrop of obscene inequality, both within and between countries' as well as the ramifications of these massive gaps and the necessity of addressing inequalities' root causes. Marginalised and socially excluded communities - like the Dalits, women, youth, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, older adults and minorities - must be active agents of change in their own lives and active participants in decision-making processes.

In the work on the Post-2015 agenda, GCAP and its constituents insisted on the importance and centrality of addressing inequalities and guaranteeing active participation of the people in development. The inclusion of Inequality as a stand-alone Sustainable Development Goal in the final outcome document that was adopted by the United Nations is a success for GCAP's advocacy. The document also provides a strong recognition of people's participation. Yet this is only the beginning as we renew our political commitment to challenge the structural aspects and causes of poverty and ensure that "Leave No One Behind" and "A Life of Dignity for All" become reality.

Trends in the Post-2015 World

The political mandate of the new GCAP is grounded in the reality that billions of people across the globe are suffering from hunger, sickness, illiteracy, oppression and other forms of poverty due to a system of unsustainable development that is, as the New York Declaration notes, "driving rising and untenable inequalities, man-made climate change and further exclusion of socially and economically marginalized communities."

The presence of poverty, insecurity and inequalities continues to be a scandal in a world where knowledge and resources exist to ensure healthy and dignified lives for all. While a few consume in an extremely unsustainable manner and accumulate soaring wealth, billions of others have no access to adequate food, safe drinking water, proper sanitation, housing, health, education and justice. Women, children and socially excluded people still comprise the vast majority of people living in poverty and face harsh discrimination - and often violence - on a daily basis. Furthermore, today, marginalisation is seen everywhere - from the poorest to the richest countries.

Within this framework several trends create concerns for the future (please see further analysis in the New York Declaration in Annex 2):

Violence is increasing. Armed conflicts and violence currently affect communities in nearly one out of every three countries. Terrorism, mafias, criminality, gender-based violence and military actions demonstrate the prevalence of violence in people's lives. There is violence not only in physical actions but also in words. Arrogance and rejection of dialogue feed fundamentalism and extremism. This poisons political debates, which are marked ever more by disdain for opponents and critical voices and weakening democracy.

Large-scale migration, displacements and the sharp increase in the number of refugees - resulting from poverty, conflicts and environmental degradation - is an alarming result of these trends.

While there is a formal consensus at the international level on the urgency and need to fight poverty, there is a general lack of political will to tackle the root causes of poverty and great disagreement exists on how to mobilise the means to implement agreed goals. Furthermore, government commitments are often contradicted by national level actions that erode social protection, rather than guaranteeing rights. At the same time, corporates grab the land and natural resources of communities, threatening the livelihood of millions. This is part of a system of unsustainable production and consumption that is destroying nature and deepening inequalities.

A lack of adequate financial market regulation - as well as the inter-linkages between financial markets and international commodity and food prices - could lead to new global crises affecting food, energy access and livelihoods.

Demographic trends will create new challenges with increased population and different distribution of age groups. Currently, the number of youth requiring education and jobs is rising rapidly in many countries. In the coming four decades population will probably reach 9 billions and the number of older persons above the age of 60 is expected to exceed the number of children and youth below the age of 15. This will have an impact on resources consumption and will generate new demands and new balances of social needs within communities.

Therefore, public pressure for decision makers - parliaments, governments, leaders - to tackle these drivers of poverty and inequalities and implement a transformative framework for sustainable development is urgently needed.

Global governance in this context is very weak. The power relationships between states and ever-bigger international companies - as demonstrated in trade agreements that create special "Investor-State Dispute Settlement" mechanisms outside of normal jurisprudence - can make it difficult for national governments to act in favor of people and planet. At the same time, civil society space is shrinking, making the work for change and resistance against human rights violations more difficult. Yet political initiatives - from public-sector decision makers and civil society - are urgently needed to strengthen fair and effective processes of global governance.

Realizing Agenda 2030

In September 2015, the United Nations adopted Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals. While this new development agenda could have gone further - and does not sufficiently address the structural and root causes of inequalities and poverty - it still offers a framework for public institutions, the private sector and civil society to contribute to the transformation of a highly unequal, unjust and unsustainable system. Agenda 2030 and the SDGs are a call to action for all actors to ensure that "No One Left Behind" becomes reality and not just a slogan.

Public institutions

International institutions and governments have to cooperate to implement and elaborate Agenda 2030 at global and national levels. Public institutions have a responsibility to ensure the right to food and to provide universal access to affordable quality services such as education, energy, health care, housing, public transportation, safe drinking water, sanitation, security and telecommunications.

Public institutions also have a responsibility to uphold and promote real people's participation, starting with the most vulnerable, to create the conditions that enable people to be protagonists of their own lives and the lives of their communities. Inclusive, participatory processes, based on justice and solidarity, are needed to defuse violence.

To achieve the SDGs, policies that promote equality such as tax justice, decent work, redistributive measures, social protection and gender equality are crucial. Governments must also create a framework for private sector compliance

Private Sector

The private sector has a huge impact on the conditions of human life and of the planet. Businesses have a responsibility to contribute to sustainable development and ensure that their actions are consistent with the SDGs. Economic initiatives should reduce inequalities and respect the environment. International concerns about climate change are just one manifestation of industrial development gone awry without regard for justice or planetary boundaries.

The private sector is gaining more and more influence on governments and even within the UN system. Big corporates and philanthropies often set or influence agendas and implementation. While the private sector needs to be part of the solution it doesn't have a democratic legitimacy. Inequality will not be reduced if the 1% richest dominate the political discourses and decisions.

If the private sector is to contribute to development and the SDGs, it must focus on conditions for decent work, pay taxes that are owed, respect regulations and invest in

environmentally sustainable technologies. It is not a question of philanthropy, but rather of how companies earn their money and how we build our societies. That means, among other implications, to operate within the context of the UN Framework on Business and Human Rights, including the International Bill of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

Civil Society and GCAP

Civil society and GCAP must hold high the banner for justice, solidarity and sustainable development for all. We also have a role to play in elaborating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating Agenda 2030 and influencing decision makers and public opinion.

We will continue to ensure people's participation in public spaces and to bring forward the voices of those who are made voiceless and invisible, while also forming alliances with academia to provide deeper knowledge of the processes and issues. As the New York Declaration notes, the 'new GCAP' will "connect with millions of global citizens and ensure that their demands for justice are heard . . . Advocacy and mobilisation are two sides of the same strategy."

Without a strong global movement of civil society organisations and social movements opposing, rejecting and building alternatives against increasing inequalities, this condition will persist.. The strength of civil society lies in its diversity and plurality., from community organisations, thematic networks, trade unions, social movements to national and international NGOs. The 17 SDGs and 169 targets can be monitored and achieved from local to global level if we are able to mobilise these groups. Political debate and power can be influenced immensely through a broad cooperation of civil society actors.

The role of the 'new GCAP'

In the era of the SDGs, GCAP will continue as a global campaign and advocacy platform that harnesses the energies of strong grassroots-based national coalitions and constituency groups, especially in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. It will continue to challenge institutions - mainly states and private corporations - to hold them accountable for the inequalities perpetuated by their 'business as usual' models of development, which include high fossil fuel-based growth, excessive consumption and production patterns, gender discrimination and trickle-down economics.

GCAP has analyzed its work of the past ten years - identifying strengths and weaknesses - as well as the current context of civil society. The new GCAP is built on these lessons learned from past experience.

GCAP will build on its grassroots membership to increase their capacity to challenge national governments and hold them to account to their SDG commitments. GCAP will forge and strengthen partnerships with like-minded international and national civil society organisations and groups - including CSO networks and INGOs, labour union federations, volunteer groups, women, youth, grassroots and marginalized people - and will further build its constituencies among feminists and social movements.

It is important for GCAP to participate in international policy discourses (regionally and globally) about SDG implementation, inside and outside the UN, by highlighting concrete evidence-based experiences of its local and national constituents.

Concretely, GCAP shall launch a global action to make inequalities visible by creating spaces and processes for people who are marginalised or living in vulnerable situations to share their own 'stories and make visible the 'faces of inequality'. This initiative will highlight the successes and struggles of marginalised groups as well the interlinkages between issues.

Examples of people and issues that could be highlighted include Pakistani Child Brides who are forced to leave school, Indigenous People in the Philippines who are displaced by mining corporations, African farmers whose livelihoods are hurt by trade liberalization and Latin American families who are pushed into poverty by environmental disasters.

Participatory methodologies will be put in place to build accountable relationships with all participants. These stories will provide a rallying point for GCAP advocacy, including the development and use of strong SDG indicators. This advocacy campaign shall be launched at the 2016 World Social Forum in Montreal.

GCAP will work together with other civil society campaigns and networks. We believe that alliance building will strengthen civil society and influence global processes better than working separately or in silos. This requires a common political understanding and the ability to walk together. One role of the new GCAP is to bring civil society together and facilitate these processes. This includes cooperating with thematic networks, such as those for tax justice and climate justice.

What makes GCAP unique?

1. Over the course of ten years of grassroots and international experience, GCAP has become a global movement with **strong leadership from the Global South** providing a rights-based perspective on the root causes of poverty and inequalities.
2. GCAP is a broad coalition with a proven capacity to **mobilise millions of people** on issues of poverty and inequalities, which are crucial to their lives. The coalition consists of **thousands of small and midsize civil society organisations** organized in national coalitions in 85 countries around the world.
3. GCAP's network facilitates the inclusion and participation of **marginalised groups and women in a bottom-up process**, from local to national to regional and international levels. GCAP has gained access to international institutions, including the United Nations, for activists from marginalised groups.
4. GCAP focuses on the **structural aspects of inequalities** to eradicate poverty.

What makes this GCAP new?

1. Thematic Focus on Inequalities: While GCAP has worked on inequalities since 2006 and has brought this issue into the Agenda 2030, the new GCAP places Inequalities at the centre of a new, more political initiative to end poverty.

2. Agenda 2030: This is a new framework, which is different from the MDGs. While the SDGs are far from perfect, the content is better and we can work on it and push the process from the very beginning.
3. Bottom-up Approach: While GCAP has worked with local organisations and marginalised people before, the approach now will be more systematic and based on research & analysis. National Coalitions and Constituency Groups will also be expected to conduct their work using bottom-up approaches.
4. Increased Focus on Advocacy: While advocacy has always been a part of GCAP's work, many observers have seen GCAP primarily as a mobilisation campaign. The new strategy clearly formulates the links between advocacy and mobilisation.
5. Alliance Building: Over the past ten years, civil society has grown with the birth of more thematic and specialized networks that work on issues related to poverty and inequalities. Today, more than ever, GCAP will work more closely with national, regional and global alliances and networks, and providing strong links to its grassroots communities and vulnerable sectors.

Mandate of the new GCAP

GCAP supports people in their struggles for justice and brings individuals and organisations together to challenge the institutions and processes that perpetuate poverty and inequalities across the world, to defend and promote human rights, gender justice, social justice, climate justice and the security needed for the dignity and peace of all.

Objectives

Overall Objective:

To build a strong and progressive global action against poverty and inequalities with a Southern leadership to ensure that nobody is left behind

Specific Objectives:

1. People – especially from marginalized groups – are aware of their rights and empowered through partnership with local and national CSOs to provide a robust bottom up and citizen-driven process that addresses the structural aspects of inequalities and monitors the SDGs.
2. All levels of government as well as the private sector are held accountable to address the structural aspects of inequalities and implement the SDGs.
3. Build a strong global network - from national coalitions, constituency groups and initiatives for advocacy and mobilization - at regional and global levels to influence international processes and institutions.

Themes of the new GCAP

Overarching themes related to Inequalities and SDGs

There are some overarching themes that are critical for inequalities and cross-cutting several dimensions and fields. New GCAP wants to pay a special attention to them in its action:

1. Gender and Social Exclusion

Exclusion is one of the most perverse and unacceptable results of inequalities. There is an imperative need to eliminate social, economic and cultural exclusion and discrimination -including gender discrimination & violence and political marginalisation - in local, national, regional and global political processes - even within civil society.

2. Role and Accountability of Private Sector

The private sector contributes to development through technological innovation, revenue generation, job creation and support for community initiatives. Yet businesses also create and exacerbate poverty and inequalities through destructive corporate practices such as land and water grabs, mega-mining, tax evasion, bribery, union busting and worker exploitation including inhumane and unsafe working conditions and indecent wages. Given the size of the presence and the direct and indirect role played by private sector, we will call businesses to be accountable to a triple bottom line that includes labour relations, community and environmental impact. At the same time, we call on public institutions to be proactive with effective policies and rules to create a binding framework for transparency and accountability of the private sector.

3. Redistribution

To achieve the SDGs and give every individual the opportunity to live a life of dignity, there is an urgent need to redistribute resources - natural and monetary - from privileged parts of society to disadvantaged and excluded groups, both within and between countries. Redistributive policies that respect the rule of law and uphold human rights - which may include progressive taxation, transfer payments, land reform, financial transaction taxes and equitable sharing of political power - reduce inequalities and strengthen democracy.

4. Climate Justice

The planet is quickly moving to a point of no return as carbon emissions rise. Climate change and environmental degradation fuelled by unsustainable consumption habits disproportionately impact women and impoverished communities as those least responsible for causing climate change are the most adversely affected.

A failure to respect planetary boundaries is leading to decreased food security and food sovereignty, contaminated and depleted water supplies, migration and displacement. Governments, businesses and individuals all have a responsibility

to protect the planet for current and future generations. Climate justice and ecological care must be at the heart of multi-sectoral and holistic policies.

Frameworks

For GCAP, Agenda 2030 and the SDGs are important, but not the only framework to fight for justice and against inequalities. Human Rights are the basis of GCAP's work. Existing human rights treaties and mechanisms are therefore central frameworks as are other international and regional agreements such as the Beijing Platform for Action, the Paris Agreement (UNFCCC) and the African Union's Agenda 2063. National development plans provide platforms for engagement as well.

Thematic issues

Based on these overarching themes and frameworks, the new GCAP works on thematic issues that are central to end inequalities and poverty and to build peace. A range of interlinked issues need to be addressed in order to challenge and transform the structural aspects of inequalities. This is a central tenet of Agenda 2030, the logic behind having 17 SDGs and a key to implementing the Paris Agreement on climate change.

GCAP works with a holistic approach on a variety of issues to overcome silos. Within this framework, national coalitions decide on their own priorities.

The thematic issues are as follows:

- Social Protection
- Tax Justice
- Gender Equality
- Decent Work
- Sustainable Production and Consumption
- Climate Justice
- Land, Water and Forest Rights
- Migration and Refugees
- Peace and Human Security
- Protection of Human Rights Defenders

Inclusive Ways of Working

GCAP recognises that it is imperative to implement an inclusive and participatory style of working and communication. This includes paying special attention to gender and cultural issues such as the need to provide translations to overcome language barriers.

Main activities of the new GCAP

1. Research and Analysis: Inequality Reports and Faces of Inequalities publications

- a. National Inequality Reports: Using the SDGs and Human Rights as reference points, these reports will monitor and hold to account governments and the private sector.
- b. Faces of Inequalities publications: Case Studies and evidence-based stories will be central for advocacy, policy work and public campaigning. This includes participatory research, including poverty hearings, participatory videos, etc.
- c. Research and reports on alternative practices already achieving sustainable development.
- d. Global level reports will be issued based on national reports, global research and thematic focuses. In addition to highlighting issues and trends, these reports will hold international institutions and multinational companies to account.
- e. Political analysis at national, regional and global levels as a basis for political statements and for asking tough questions to governments, the UN and the private sector. This analysis may also inspire civil society.

2. Awareness raising and capacity building on inequalities and SDGs

- a. Support to the work of communities through communication and education by developing and sharing accessible easy-to-understand materials, that avoid technical jargon, in local languages to raise community-level awareness and provide tools for citizen & community engagement and SDG monitoring and global learning.
- b. Sharing and spreading globally alternative best practices developed locally and at the grass root level
- c. Seminars and Workshops with CSOs at the national level
- d. Regional capacity building for national coordinators and leaders

3. Mobilisation and campaigning in a bottom up process

- a. Offline mobilisation at local and national levels led by local communities and marginalized people.
- b. Online mobilisation and media work: Bringing the voices of excluded groups and people into traditional media and social media, including denouncing human rights violations and government & private sector policies/initiatives that contradict the SDGs.
- c. Global mobilisation: GCAP will organize coordinated mobilizations similar to the ones organized by GCAP in the past, such as Stand Up and Take Action, which was organised within the framework of the MDGs agenda

4. Advocacy and Monitoring

- a. Develop methodologies to monitor inequalities and how they relate to SDGs.
- b. Nationalisation and Localisation of SDGs - Dialogue with governments on SDG implementation plans and civil society engagement.
- c. Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms at national and sub-national levels with inputs and involvement from marginalized communities.
- d. Provide support to community level volunteers working to hold governments to account.
- e. Regionally and Globally
 - i. Bring voices and people of marginalized communities to regional and global meetings and processes
 - ii. Ask tough questions on the SDGs in relation to inequalities - with a focus on making "Leave No One Behind" a reality and holding the private sector accountable

- iii. Advocacy on specific topics related to inequalities and SDGs such as tax justice, migration and gender equality.

5. Civil Society Coordination and Alliance Building:

- a. Regional SDG coordination to strengthen national-level civil society cooperation and influence regional governmental & civil society processes and organisations.
- b. Global SDG Coordination -- with like-minded civil society partners who are willing to challenge the structural causes of inequalities and who support transformative actions for justice and good global governance -- to have a stronger impact on the UN and other international processes, including:
 - i. Agenda 2030 and the SDGs
 - ii. G7/G20 policies affecting affecting people and planet
- c. Build a broad global civil society alliance against inequalities. GCAP shall have a facilitative role in this process. This will be done in cooperation with other campaigns and initiatives working with new and non-traditional partners.

GCAP has done great work in the past, hence the imperative to continue and work on more vigorously at this challenging era. A new strategy will help the campaign to be more focused and with clear political framework. New governance structures will revitalize the leadership and generate new energy to achieve GCAP's mission. The new GCAP is a progressive global action, building on our experience of the past ten years, that is part of a global people's movement to ensure that "Nobody is Left Behind" and "A Life of Dignity for All" become reality.

Annex 1

Name and Logo

The name and logo will be finalised by the new governance together with the constituents of GCAP.

The following are some proposals:

Name	Acronym	Pros	Cons
Global Campaign Against Poverty	GCAP	Same acronym GCAP is officially a campaign	Does not reflect the new mandate against inequalities
Global Campaign Against Inequality	GCAI	Clear Focus	Difficult to say "GCJAI" Not a close link to GCAP
Global Campaign Against Inequalities and Poverty	GCAIP	highlights inequalities, similar to GCAP	Does not include Justice
Global Call to end Poverty and Inequality	GCEPI	Positive formulation	Long
The Inequality Campaign - For Global Justice	Inequality Campaign	Clear name, new	No relation to GCAP, poverty is not included

Communiqué of the GCAP Global Assembly 2015

NEW YORK DECLARATION

Mobilising Against Inequalities

Making "Leave No One Behind" A Reality

New York, 28 September 2015

A Fresh Mandate after 2015

1. An unsustainable development model - obsessed with the market and economic growth - is driving rising and untenable inequalities, man-made climate change and the further exclusion of socially and economically marginalised communities. The concentration of wealth and political power in fewer hands is detrimental to society, as is the discrimination and unequal treatment that mostly affects women, girls and minority communities. Across the globe, billions of people are suffering.
1. We, the representatives of the **Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)** - a global civil society movement that challenges the institutions and processes that perpetuate poverty and inequalities - meeting in New York in the **Global Assembly from 27-28 September** with inputs from coalitions and constituents across the globe, agree to renew and affirm our mandate to fight inequalities and poverty, to ensure that the human rights and dignity of every person is realised and that the planet's boundaries are respected.
3. **We hereby declare that we will work together in a new form after 2015 for justice and to eradicate inequalities and poverty.**
4. GCAP was launched in 2005 at the World Social Forum in Porto Alegre, Brazil, as an open and ambitious call to civil society - including feminist and women's organisations, human rights groups, marginalised and socially-excluded communities, national and international NGOs, trade unions, youth and faith-based groups, among others. GCAP adopted and popularised the whiteband as an international symbol to end poverty and inequalities.

GCAP national coalitions and constituency groups, including the Feminist Task Force and the Socially Excluded Task Force, have **mobilised hundreds of millions** of women, men, children and youth, including socially excluded groups, to put pressure on governments to deliver on their promises. GCAP constituents have monitored the successes and failures of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well as national and regional development commitments and the actions of international institutions and groupings, such as the G20 and UNFCCC. Since 2010, GCAP constituents have also worked to shape the Post-2015 development agenda.

Since the start of GCAP's 'Call to Action' ten years ago, we have influenced national and regional policies and helped **shape the global discourse** on poverty and inequalities, including successfully campaigning for a standalone Sustainable Development Goal (SDG #10) "Reduce Inequality Within and Among Countries."

Inequalities and the SDGs

5. Given the context of obscene inequalities in today's world, we, the Global Assembly of GCAP, declare that **we will fight inequalities** with a focus on **gender inequalities and socially excluded people**, including women, indigenous communities, Dalits, people living in conflict areas, children, aging people, communities affected by climate change, climate and other migrants and persons with disabilities. We shall ensure that the slogan "No One Left Behind" - which originated with civil society and later adopted by the United Nations - becomes a reality. This is the basis for a strong political positioning by **GCAP as a Global Call with a Southern perspective** in which the majority of the leadership comes from the Global South.
6. The **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** go far beyond the MDGs and offer the hope of a future where people live in harmony on a safe, sustainable planet. Unlike the MDGs, the SDGs include goals on inequalities, peace, decent work, justice and transparency while also vowing to end violence against women and children, human trafficking and dangerous climate change.

While we welcome the adoption of the SDGs, we are disturbed by the weakness of the discussion on the structural and root causes of inequalities and poverty. In addition, there is no critical assessment of the role of the private sector, which is only portrayed as part of the solution, even though businesses often exacerbate inequalities, including gender inequality, poverty and climate change.

The SDGs are just one framework for engagement. GCAP will continue to challenge the structural aspects and causes of inequalities and poverty. We will hold all actors to account - including governments, private sector and international institutions, including the UN. To achieve the SDGs, policies that promote equality such as tax justice, decent work, distributive measures, social protection and gender equality are crucial.

Bottom-up Mobilisation

7. GCAP will work at local, national, regional and global levels to monitor the implementation of the SDGs in order to ensure that countries achieve the goals and meet and exceed the targets for all groups. GCAP will focus on a **bottom-up approach** to engage people and governments. Our strategy of engagement with this framework is captured by the expression, "**Localising SDGs - Supporting Local Communities Fighting for Justice.**" This includes working with coalitions, constituencies and partners at national, regional and global levels based on local mobilisations.

GCAP's core strengths include community mobilization, evidence-based monitoring and advocacy at local, regional, national and international levels with clear demands. GCAP's work is based on peoples' voices and, as such, GCAP supports

developing the awareness and capacity of local leaders to participate in international processes and frameworks.

8. GCAP will work to end land, water and forest grabs as well as violations of human rights by mega-mines and other extractive sites. We seek an end to the extractives development model. We will work to transform unjust and impoverishing aspects of the global economic and financial architecture as well as the root causes of violent conflicts. As legal systems have often failed to protect people's rights to natural resources, GCAP will work with local communities to ensure that democratic decisions at all levels are implemented by governments.
9. Governments continue to relegate civil society and people's voices to the margins. Governments have enacted restrictive legislation and intimidated activists, aid workers, journalists and the media. GCAP campaigners have been unjustly imprisoned while mobilizing constituents for greater accountability, gender justice and climate action. GCAP will stand up for **meaningful civil society participation** and support civil society organisations and activists that are harassed by their governments.
10. We plan to connect with millions of global citizens and ensure that their demands for justice are heard. We recognize that **advocacy and mobilisation are two sides of the same strategy**. Since its creation in 2005, mobilizing the people of the planet is in the DNA of GCAP. Mobilisation is based at local and national levels. Global campaigns support these national campaigns.

The New Start

11. Creating a just, sustainable world for all people - particularly in the face of entrenched interests that benefit from the status quo - is a formidable challenge that requires re-energizing our network and building new partnerships and alliances. We plan to work collaboratively with social movements, civil society networks, grassroots groups and others with common values and objectives, at the regional and global levels, to build a strong initiative and to work in broad civil society alliances.
12. Marking GCAP's 10th anniversary has been a celebratory event; reigniting our passion to continue with a fresh start, GCAP will have a transitional period to develop a new governance structure, name, logo and other elements. We will re-launch at the beginning of 2016. We invite constituents, strategic partners and allies to work with us to develop this future strategy.

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