Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)

Annual Report 2019
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Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)

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CONTENTS

Director’s Message .......................................................... Page: 4
About the Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) .................................................. Page: 5
2030 Agenda, the SDGs and the Paris Agreement ............................................................... Page: 7
  ❖ Global People’s Assembly 2019 at the SDG Summit
  ❖ Global Week to Act4SDGs - 20-27 September 2019
  ❖ Engagement in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) process
  ❖ Regional Fora for Sustainable Development
  ❖ High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) and Meeting with the UN Secretary General
  ❖ Regional and Global SDG Coalitions
  ❖ Other global meetings
Faces of Inequality Campaign .................................................. Page: 15
  ❖ Leave No Woman Behind: Mobilisation for International Women’s Day
  ❖ Faces of Inequality in Europe - Fighting Inequalities
  ❖ 100 Hotspots study from India
  ❖ Leave No Woman Behind: National status reports
  ❖ Latin America and Caribbean: 6 Faces of Inequality studies
  ❖ Faces of Inequality studies: global survey
  ❖ Faces of Migration: Discrimination Based on Work and Descent (DWD)
  ❖ Role of GCAP to support this process
  ❖ First Global Forum on DWD
  ❖ Advocacy meetings in Europe: Including conference in EP
  ❖ Conference in Africa, April
GCAP Structures and Processes ................................................. Page: 22
  ❖ National Coalitions
  ❖ Regional presence in Latin America - Latindadd
  ❖ Constituency Groups
  ❖ GCAP Governance and Decision-Making Processes
  ❖ GCAP Secretariat
Annex: Global People’s Assembly 2019 Declaration .................................................. Page: 30
Director’s Message

The Agenda 2030 and the Paris Climate Agreement were two landmark treaties signed and adopted by the UN Member States in 2015, showing their commitment to the survival of the earth and humanity. The Agenda 2030 is supposed to be transformative – that means to turn things around and take the planet on the path of sustainable development and redefine development in the framework of equality, justice and human rights.

Civil society was actively involved in shaping these multilateral agreements. For the last four years, we have been contributing to the Voluntary National Review (VNR) at the national level and stating that we are not going in the right direction in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We have reiterated that we need transformative changes and radical decisions in line with the letter and spirit of the frameworks. However, not much happened.

The patience of civil society – including the GCAP members worldwide is running out, and we are determined to bring governments to account. 2019 – four years after the SDGs were approved, the Heads of State met on 24 and 25 September 2019 for the SDG Summit at the UN to review the progress of Agenda 2030. GCAP, in cooperation with 21 partners, organised a People’s Assembly in parallel to the SDG Summit. The People’s Assembly brought together people’s representatives and civil society from around the world to give voice to the grassroots and marginalised people. Most importantly, it was a space for all, to jointly analyse the structural reasons for the injustices, act and plan for common future actions towards systemic change for achieving the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement. The joint action resulted in the Global People’s Assembly Declaration, which was presented to the UN and decision-makers globally.

GCAP was also active at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development and the four Regional Forums on Sustainable Development. Together with other civil society partners, we met the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, at the HLPF. We expressed concerns over the shrinking civic space in many countries around the world, the urgency of the climate crisis and the rising inequalities, which demand much more ambitious actions.

We conducted various regional studies through our ‘Faces of Inequality’ campaign, and highlighted the structural inequalities within and between countries through several regional and global conferences.

2020 brings more challenges to humanity which is confronted with COVID-19 pandemic.

In solidarity,

Ingo Ritz, Director
Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP)
The Global Call to Action Against Poverty (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. Together, we defend and promote human rights, gender justice, social justice, climate justice and the security needed for the dignity and peace of all.

GCAP is a network of over 11,000 civil society organisations (CSOs) organised in 58 National Coalitions and in Constituency Groups of women, youth and socially excluded people, among others.

History
In September 2003, prominent activist on women and children’s issues, Graça Machel, hosted a group of southern civil society activists in Maputo, Mozambique. It was here, that the idea of a Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) was first aired.

Launched in 2005 at the World Social Forum in Porto Allegre and by Nelson Mandela in London with the symbol of a white band, GCAP has mobilised hundreds of millions of people worldwide to raise their voices against rising inequalities. It has co-organised the world’s largest single issues-based campaign to ‘Stand UP’ Against Poverty, with 173 million people in 2009, as also certified by the Guinness World Records. GCAP played a key role in the creation of Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). We have organised community and national consultations in 39 countries since 2013. In 2015, we mobilised 32 million people to act against Poverty, Inequality and Climate Change.
GCAP has successfully insisted on the centrality of addressing inequalities and guaranteeing the active participation of people in the Agenda 2030. The standalone goal on inequalities, SDG 10, is the result of the joint advocacy together with other civil society colleagues.

Our Strengths
- Strong political leadership from the Global South
- A focus on the structural aspects of inequalities
- Proven ability to mobilise millions of people in support of rights-based advocacy
- A solid grassroots foundation, consisting of thousands of small and mid-sized civil society organisations
- A real bottom-up process led by marginalised groups and women’s organisations

Themes
- Gender and Social Exclusion
- Role and Accountability of Private Sector
- Redistribution
- Climate Justice

Mission & Strategy
To build a strong and progressive global action against poverty and inequalities with a southern leadership to ensure that no one is left behind.

1. People – especially from marginalised 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.

Main Activities
- Research and Analysis: Inequality Reports and Faces of Inequalities publications
- Awareness raising and capacity building on inequalities and SDGs
- Mobilisation and campaigning in a bottom-up process
- Advocacy and Monitoring
- Civil Society Coordination and Alliance Building
Global People’s Assembly 2019, New York, 24-25 September 2019

GCAP organised the Global People’s Assembly in New York on 24-25 September 2019 in parallel with the UN SDG Summit during the UN General Assembly together with 21 civil society partners (list of partners mentioned below).

Over the 2-day assembly, about 300 civil society participants from 80 countries and 203 organisations represented thousands of people, especially those who are marginalised and whose voices would not otherwise be heard, much less given seats in the UN.

The People’s Assembly was a unique space for civil society organisations and networks to come together and strengthen each other’s work at the global level. The national partners collaborated to build one another’s capacity, knowledge and understanding. Be part of the People’s Assembly 2019 by watching the video recap HERE.

The people’s representatives called upon the governments to adopt more responsive policies and implement radical policies to stave off the devastation of the earth. Based on these inputs and discussions the Peoples’ Assembly Declaration (see the full Declaration in the Annex) was developed, which highlights key demands on the undermentioned issues:

- Peace and Conflict
- Climate and Environment
- Inequalities
- Decent Work & Discrimination based on Work and Descent (DWD)
- Gender
- Persons with Disabilities
- Civic Space
- Respect of Indigenous People and Land Rights

These demands from the People’s Assembly were brought into the CSO Forum of the UN SDG Summit, where Annie Namala from Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (GCAP India) reported from the People’s Assembly. The People’s Assembly Declaration was published widely and also sent as an open letter to UN leadership-Secretary-General Antonio Guterres, Under-Secretary-General Amina Mohammed, and President of the General Assembly Tijjani Muhammad-Bande.

Organising partners of the People’s Assembly:
Asia Dalits Rights Forum, FEMNET, PACJA – Pan African Climate Justice Alliance, LATINDADD
Major Group for Children and Youth, Women’s Major Group, NGO Major Group, Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), ActionAid, Bread for the World, Germany, Gray Panthers, CPDE – CSO Partnership for Development Effectiveness, CIVICUS, Forus, Global Policy Forum, TAP Network, Centre for Economic and Social Rights (CESR), SDG Watch Europe, Heinrich Boell Foundation, Washington, DC, Climate, Land, Ambition and Rights Alliance (CLARA) and Trust Africa.
**Global Week to Act4SDGs**

**20-27 September 2019**

In addition to coordinating the People’s Assembly in September 2019, we were active all over the world for the Global Week to Act4SDGs. GCAP has been at the forefront in rising to end inequalities and joining the climate and youth climate movements and thousands of people to #StandTogetherNow for equality, voice and climate justice.

- The global Stand Together Now campaign was the largest climate protest in history. During the Global Week of Action from 20-27 September, millions of people from Hong Kong to Chile, and Lebanon to Iraq and the Czech Republic, demanded the world leaders for a world with justice and equality for all.
- Overall the 2019 Global Week of Action was a huge success, with over 1,000 cities and 125 countries participating and approximately 7 million participants in the global climate strike campaign on the 20th and 27th of September alone! GCAP called to be part of the climate strike. Throughout the week, GCAP National Coalitions and Constituency Groups were active across the world.
- 2019 marked the third year of a global movement to #Act4SDGs initiated by GCAP and the UN SDG Action Campaign to mobilise communities, organisations and institutions to push towards a more just, peaceful and sustainable world. Over 50 million people took action worldwide in over 1,000 cities and 125 countries.

The mobilisation also included - the largest climate protest in history. From Hong Kong to Chile, and Lebanon to Iraq and the Czech Republic, millions of people demanded a world with justice and equality for all.

The Global Week of Action was a huge success - over 50 million people took action worldwide in over 1,000 cities and 125 countries, with approximately 7 million participants taking part in the global climate strike campaign on the 20th and 27th of September alone! GCAP called its members to be part of the global climate strike.
Engagement in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) process

The National Coalitions of GCAP actively work on advocacy for the Agenda 2030 and SDGs. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development encourages member states to conduct regular and inclusive reviews for SDG progress. The member states voluntarily present their status of implementation of the SDGs in the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in New York each year. As such, the Voluntary National Review (VNR) is a significant occasion to hold governments accountable for progress against SDG achievement. In 2019, 42 countries presented their VNRs at the HLPF.

Several of our national coalition members were engaged in the VNR processes, and prepared civil society reports on the SDGs. For example, the Citizens’ Voices on Voluntary National Review and Status of SDGs in Pakistan report, and the Philippine spotlight report - The Ph SDG Agenda: Closing Gaps, Overcoming Policy Incoherence are to mention a few.

GCAP supported the advocacy work, including preparation of shadow reports in countries that presented their VNRs at the 2019 HLPF, including from: Cambodia | Ghana | Pakistan | Philippines – Report & Discussions

More information is available on our web page on Agenda 2030.

Engagement with Regional Forums for Sustainable Development

In 2019, representatives from different GCAP coalitions - especially from countries which presented their 2019 VNRs - attended the regional UN forums on Sustainable Development. These forums were in preparation for the 2019 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) - the main UN process for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, held later in New York from 9 – 18 July. These regional forums are platforms where governments and civil society come together to review the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2030 and the Voluntary National Review (VNR) process.

Annually, the regional forums and the HLPF conduct in-depth reviews of specific SDGs. In 2019, the focus was on SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and the corresponding goals of Agenda 2030. In addition, in-depth review of SDG 17 (partnerships for the Goals) was undertaken to address challenges and strengthen partnerships to develop capacity, harness science and technologies and mobilise and scale up finance to implement the goals.

As GCAP has focused on SDG 10 through the Faces of Inequality campaign, we were especially active in 2019 in highlighting the issues of inequalities and our work addressing them at the regional forums, at the SDG 10 preparation meeting in Geneva and at the HLPF. One of the critical issues at the regional forums has been the role and space for civil society. GCAP held side events contributing to the discourse on Leave No One Behind and inequalities.
Africa: 5th Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD)

Marrakech (Morocco), 16-18 April 2019

The Fifth session of the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD 5) was held on the theme “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality.” GCAP organised a side event in partnership with Ghana Federation of Disability Organizations (GFD), FEMNET and HELPAGE - “What does SDG 10 mean for women with disabilities?”. Women with disabilities spoke on their perspectives on SDGs 10 and gender equality targets across all the SDGs.

Asia: 6th Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2019

Bangkok, 27-29 March 2019

The sixth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD) was held in March with the theme of the HLPF, “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”. 23 GCAP members participated in the APFSD and shared their thoughts on inequalities, poverty, stigmatisation and exclusion of people who are discriminated on the basis of their work and descent. They made similar reflections through side events organised by CSOs, UN and the governments.

Prior to the APFSD, the Asia Pacific People’s Forum for Sustainable Development (APPFSD) was held, as well as a youth forum. GCAP, Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD), Asia Partnership for Sustainable Development (APSD), Ageing Nepal, Wada Na Todo Abhiyan, Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM) and Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA) also conducted a Public Mobilisation workshop on “Building the Global Day of Action; from 1 million to 1 billion people!” on March 26, 2019 in Bangkok. The purpose of this workshop was to gather ideas for scaling up the mobilisation and invite more and more groups to join the mobilisation.
Europe: UNECE Regional Forum on Sustainable Development

Geneva, 21-22 March 2019

Representatives of European national coalitions and the GCAP Europe Coordinator took part and made key inputs of inequalities and climate change in the 2019 Regional Forum for Sustainable Development for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). The Regional Forum was held in Geneva from 21-22 March 2019, covering the EU, the Caucasus, Central Asia and North America. The collective input to the process can be read here: UNECE Regional Forum - Outcome Document with Civil Society Input.

Latin American and Caribbean Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, 2019

Santiago, 22-26 April 2019

The third forum of the Latin America and the Caribbean countries on Sustainable Development of the Economic Commission on Latin America (ECLAC) was held from 22-26 April 2019 at ECLAC headquarters in Santiago, Chile. It comprised representatives of governments, civil society, academia, the private sector and the United Nations system, who were committed to discuss the regional problems in the three dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental. Foro Ciudadano de Participación por la Justicia y los Derechos Humanos/Instituto Para la participación y el Desarrollo FOCO/INPADE (GCAP Argentina) issued a Report GCAP participation in the ECLAC Forum.
People rising to end inequalities

GCAP at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

New York, July 2019

At the HLPF in July 2019, GCAP co-organized a side event for the global launch of the SDG 10 report of inequalities in Europe - Falling through the cracks: Exposing inequalities in Europe and beyond. The report was introduced by Ingo Ritz, Director, GCAP. Coalition members from Spain and Slovenia presented their national reports and the status of inequalities in their countries. In addition, the thematic chapters and recommendations on persons with disabilities, youth, environment and development cooperation and policy coherence for sustainable development were presented respectively by European Disability Forum, European Youth Forum, European Environmental Bureau, and CONCORD Europe.

GCAP also co-organized a second HLPF side event - the global launch of the Externalities report at the HLPF - Spotlight Report on Sustainability in Europe - Who is paying the Bill? (Negative) impacts of EU policies and practices in the World.

Meeting with UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterre

GCAP represented by Beckie Malay and Zia-ur Rehman together with other civil society representatives coordinated by Action for Sustainable Development met the UN Secretary General, Antonio Guterres, during the HLPF 2019. The CSO leaders expressed concerns over the increasingly shrinking civic space all over the world, the urgency of the climate crisis and the rising inequalities, which demand much more ambitious actions.

Regional and Global SDG Coalitions

GCAP and partners jointly built these global and regional platforms for genuine, inclusive and lasting change and continues to play a key role in their coordination.
Global

**Action for Sustainable Development (A4SD)**

A4SD is a global civil society platform engaged on the issues of sustainable development and Agenda 2030. GCAP is the fiscal agent of A4SD and one of the four global founder members. During the year, the GCAP secretariat supported A4SD in the work on the Voluntary National Reviews, engagement with the regional UN forums for Sustainable Development and the HLPF.

**Regional**

**The Africa CSO Working Group**

GCAP served as one of the co-chairs of the Africa CSO Working Group (AWG) and also leads in the coordination of co-chair meetings to identify strategies and plans for moving the continent forward during engagement with stakeholders at the regional level. In collaboration with its members, AWG participated actively in the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. The group was given the platform to contribute and make recommendations to the discussions and conversations affecting the continent.

**Asia Civil Society Partnership on Sustainable Development – APSD**

APSD is a regional (Asia) network and platform of international – regional CSOs in Asia engaged in the effective implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/SDGs, in Asia and beyond. It supports civil society in their engagement with the VNR process through capacity building and information sharing. The GCAP Asia Coordinator coordinated this Asia level civil society space on the SDGs until May 2019.

In 2019, APSD coordinated and supported (through funding from A4SD) civil society engagement in the VNR processes in Philippines, Pakistan and Cambodia. The GCAP National Coalitions led the process in all three countries.

The APSD regularly shares information on the SDGs and climate change in its google group consisting of about 800 organisations and individuals.

Insert Text [https://www.facebook.com/Asia-Civil-Society-Partnership-on-Sustainable-Development-APSD-166354720583068](https://www.facebook.com/Asia-Civil-Society-Partnership-on-Sustainable-Development-APSD-166354720583068)

**SDG Watch Europe**

In May 2019, SDG Watch Europe, GCAP and 55 European NGOs, urged the European Heads of State at the Sibiu Summit, via an open letter, to nominate visionary candidates in the new European Commission. The letter urged to ensure nominations of Commissioners who would support and serve present and future generations, and prioritise environment, quality of life and decent work. It further urged to ensure diversity representation, and independent performance of duties without any conflict of interest.
SDG Watch Europe, GCAP and European CSOs presented the Manifesto for A Sustainable Europe for Its Citizens to the Members of European Parliament (MEPs). MEPs were called to commit to use their political influence and support the 12 demands of the Manifesto. The European Parliament has an important role in the implementation of the SDGs. It regularly invites members who care for planet and people to join the Members of European Parliament (MEPs) in the Friends of SDGs group. The Manifesto was thus developed for the European Elections to push European lawmakers to commit to the SDGs and transformative change. This came out of a unique Elections Campaign Lab co-organized by GCAP in February 2019. The event brought together over 200+ CSOs from all over Europe to collaborate and jointly develop advocacy messages. The Europe We Want group emerged out of this process. The group is a community of European civil society actors committed to working together for a shared vision of the future of Europe based on a socially just, sustainable, democratic and inclusive society.

In addition to the extensive advocacy work along with SDG Watch Europe, GCAP played a key role in coordinating for processes within SDG Watch Europe as part of SDG Watch Europe’s Steering Group. It also key to the Faces of Inequalities Campaign and the launch of the EU-wide SDG 10 report Falling through the cracks: Exposing inequalities in Europe and beyond, as well as jointly preparing the newsletter. During the year, 14 national SDG coalitions, including GCAP National Coalitions in the Czech Republic, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Portugal, Slovenia, and Spain, continued SDG advocacy work through the Make Europe Sustainable For All project. The project aims to strengthen civil society networks working on SDG implementation across the EU and to highlight to the public and political leaders at the local, national, and European level that SDG implementation is crucial for an inclusive, sustainable and resilient future for all people and planet.

https://www.sdgwatcheurope.org

Other Global Meetings

Belgrade Call to Action - Serbia, 8-12 April 2019

GCAP signed and supported this at the Civil Society Summit as part of the 2019 International Civil Society Week (ICSW) in Belgrade, Serbia held from 8 to 12 April 2019. Action Plan: An Action Agenda: Positive Measures for Enabling Civic Space towards Maximizing Civil Society Contributions to the SDGs

PyeongChang Global Peace Forum – linking peace with the SDGs

South Korea, 9-11 February 2019

Several GCAP members attended the Pyeong Chang Global Peace Forum in South Korea from 9-11 February 2019 including GCAP Global Co-Chair Beckie Malay. The conference is an important first step by civil society to participate and contribute actions towards pushing for the end of the war in the Korean peninsula and the Northeast Asian region, including significant steps towards de-nuclearisation and disarmament. This preceded the summit between the US and North Korea on 27-28 February in Vietnam, where GCAP called again for an end to war and for the peace talks to continue.

Please see here the Pyeong Chang Declaration, the PGPF 2019 Resolution, and the Pyeong Chang Agenda for Peace (PCAP) 2030.

Global Festival of Action

Bonn (Germany), May 2019

The Global Festival of Action for SDGs was organised by the UN SDG Action Campaign in Bonn, Germany, in May 2019. GCAP Global Co-Chairs Beckie Malay and Riccardo Moro and Director Ingo Ritz represented GCAP. The Festival of Action serves as a space for exchanging best practices and planning future actions. GCAP organised a workshop on the planning for the Global Week of Action in September 2019, and Beckie Malay spoke at the plenary.
Faces of Inequality Campaign

GCAP’s global Faces of Inequality Campaign aims to end inequalities in all its different forms – gender, income, wealth, geographical, environmental, abilities, justice, and those brought about by their identities, including race, caste and ethnicity, among others.

The campaign mobilises people and grassroots voices and connects them with partners around the world to tell stories that are not being heard. Faces of Inequality works using a bottom-up approach – locally, nationally, regionally, & globally.

The goal is to eradicate poverty by ending inequalities, thereby protecting human rights – to make “Leave No One Behind” a reality. The campaign gives social exclusion, poverty and discrimination a face – and shows the extreme wealth and injustices as tax avoidance by multinational companies. It empowers people in the fight for their rights and is part of a global movement to end inequalities – by changing power structures. Faces of Inequality contributes to the achievement of the Agenda 2030 and specifically SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

The campaign is built jointly by members and partners – especially organisations of marginalised and excluded people:
- Women, especially those at the intersections of multiple discrimination
- Children and youth
- Older persons
- People with disabilities
- People discriminated on the basis of work, descent and caste
- Indigenous peoples
- Migrants and refugees

Themes
- Social protection for all
- Tax justice & decent work
- Gender equality and inclusion of socially excluded groups
- Climate justice

See the campaign website. See also the Faces of Inequality Campaign toolkit.

Some of the highlights of the campaign in 2019 include:
- Launch of EU SDG10 report: Falling through the cracks: Exposing inequalities in Europe and beyond
- HLPF Side Event: Leave No Woman Behind (LNWB) – How to achieve the SDGs for Women with Disabilities and Indigenous Women
- Side events organised by LNWB partners at the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development (ARFSD) in April 2019 at in Marrakech, Morocco in partnership with FEMNET and HELPAGE. The theme of the event was "What does SDG 10 mean for women with disabilities?". The contributions from the various partners included perspectives of women with disabilities on the SDGs 10 and gender equality targets across all the SDGs.
- International Women’s Day Mobilisation
Leave No Woman Behind

The initiative ‘Leave No Woman Behind’ (LNWB) gives a platform to women who face multiple discrimination, exploitation, abuse and/or violence to take part in national, regional and global processes. By doing so, the women get the opportunity to represent their own concerns in these processes. LNWB also aims to protect their rights and advocate with world leaders to effectively implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - to ensure No Woman is Left Behind!

Some highlights from 2019 include:

- **HLPF Side Event:** Leave No Woman Behind (LNWB) – How to achieve the SDGs for Women with Disabilities and Indigenous Women – 15 July
  The Leave No Woman Behind partners, in collaboration with Voice partners from Asia, organised a side event at the HLPF on 15 July 2019, on the theme “Women with disabilities and indigenous Women”. The side event highlighted issues affecting women with disabilities in Africa and the discrimination they experience at all levels. The Asia representative highlighted the various challenges indigenous women face in their communities.

- **Women and Girls with Disabilities Call for Action Now by Governments Gathered in Addis Ababa**

**Mobilisation: International Women’s Day – 8 March**

**Africa**

In collaboration with Niger Delta Women for Peace and Development Movement (NDWPD), a member of the GCAP Nigeria, the LNWB team issued a statement during the IWD to commemorate the sixty-third session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW63). The statement called for a strong policy for women with disabilities inclusion and participation of key national issues at all levels.

Resonating this statement, GCAP partners - AMASBIF, Polycom and Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations (GFD) carried out demonstrations in Mali, Kenya and Ghana respectively on International Women’s Day, 8 March. In Ghana, for instance, GFD mobilised women with disabilities to raise their voices on the multiple discrimination that they face in their various communities. They walked through some principal streets of Accra with placards showing their messages and demands. Some of the message on the placards read “Acknowledge the issues of women with disabilities”, inclusion matters”, “create safe spaces for women with disabilities to participate in political at all levels”, etc.

**Brussels**

A focus group discussion on perceptions of gender inequality was held on International Women’s Day, 7 March in Brussels. The discussion was organised as an equality circle, where all had a chance to share their impressions and feelings on the topic. The emphasis was on giving space to the different perceptions of the participants. The feedback, especially from men, was that they had not been aware or had not considered some of the viewpoints shared. The general consensus was that there are many levels of inequality, from individual to structural, that we experience to varying degrees personally—especially how patriarchy affects us all, both women and men.

**Beijing+25 – World Conference on Women**

In 1995, 17,000 delegates and 30,000 activists from across the globe streamed to Beijing to attend the fourth World Women’s Conference. This was one of the most significant and largest meetings to promote women’s rights ever held. The outcome, the Beijing Platform for Action, remains one of the most substantial commitments to women’s human rights within the scope of a sustainable and peaceful world.
Now, almost 25 years later, GCAP and our partners are appalled by a roll-back on women’s rights in many countries worldwide, and attacks against women’s human rights and environmental defenders. In 2020, 25 years after the promise of Beijing, we will still not have achieved equality and instead are facing increasing violence and misogynist populist governments. Whilst in 2020 we will complete the 5-year mark of the Sustainable Development Goals, which has its Goal 5 on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls, we need to hold high the commitments of Beijing.

In 2019, GCAP, along with Leave No Woman Behind partners and others, worked to bring input into this vital process.

**Africa**

Women and Girls with Disabilities Call for Action Now by Governments Gathered in Addis Ababa - GCAP and Leave No Woman Behind partners attended the [Africa regional review of twenty-five years of implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA)](https://www.gcaph.com/africa-regional-review-of-twenty-five-years-of-implementation-of-the-beijing-declaration-and-platform-for-action-bpfas) from 27 October to 1 November in Addis Ababa. At the meeting, the partners emphasised the need to highlight the specific needs and aspirations of women and girls with disabilities in the Africa declaration to address and identify solutions to their plight in the region. They stressed the inadequate attention to issues affecting women with disabilities, especially the lack of access to facilities and institutions, which is a gross discrimination against persons with disabilities in Africa.

You can download the call for action and recommendations by women and girls with disabilities here:
Europe
Civil Society Forum (28 Oct, Geneva) – As the regional organising partner for Women’s Major Group, GCAP partner Women Engage For A Common Future (WECF) co-facilitated the Civil Society Forum prior to the UNECE regional review meeting on Beijing+25, in which GCAP and many colleagues took part. The outcome document is a compilation of various feminist priorities from the European, North American, Caucasus and Central Asian regions.

Beijing+25 Regional Review Meeting (29-30 Oct, Geneva) –
The UN Member States met to review the progress of governments on their Beijing commitments. Each UN region had their meeting, and the official sessions for European, North American, Caucasus and the Central Asian regions were held on 29-30 October 2019 in the Palais des Nations, Geneva. It was jointly organised by UNECE and the UN Women Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia. You can read all the interventions delivered by civil society at the official meeting here.
Faces of Inequality Studies

Faces of Inequality in Europe - Fighting Inequalities

In 2019, GCAP co-wrote an SDG 10 report on inequalities in Europe - *Falling through the cracks: Exposing inequalities in Europe and beyond*. The report emerged through the Faces of Inequality campaign, as part of the pan-European project Make Europe Sustainable for All. It was developed in close collaboration with SDG Watch Europe and with the contributions of 58 organisations. It consists of 15 national reports and 11 thematic chapters exploring critical dimensions of inequality, including gender, age, disability, ethnicity and homelessness. The report was launched globally at an HLPF side event co-organised by GCAP in July 2019.

The 100 Hotspots:

Excluded Communities and SDGs in India – an India report

Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)/GCAP India published an inequality study based on research and testimonies of excluded communities and SDGs in India, which captures the structural aspects of vulnerability of some most neglected communities. *Download the report here.*

Leave No Woman Behind: 3 national status reports

Mali, Kenya and Ghana, the three countries leading the implementation of the LNWB project, undertook research to analyse the multiple discrimination facing women with disabilities in their respective countries. The reports highlighted the challenges women with disabilities face in accessing basic facilities. It was threw light on the difficulties they experience in their political participation. Though focused on women with disabilities, the reports also shared some critical issues affecting young women and girls with disabilities in the three countries.

Latin America and Caribbean: 5 Faces of Inequality studies

GCAP coalitions and national partners authored five Faces of Inequality studies in Argentina, Nicaragua, Peru, Guatemala and El Salvador in cooperation with the new institutional regional partner LATINDADD – Latin-American Network for Economic and Social Justice (La Red Latinoamericana por Justicia Económica y Social). The studies focused on the most marginalised groups in each of the 5 participating countries.
Faces of Migration

In 2019, GCAP along with seven GCCP European National coalitions, co-launched the Faces of Migration campaign. It changes the existing views on migration and focuses on hearing and understanding people’s stories giving more complex perspectives on people’s lives and why they migrate. The campaign aims to change public dialogue and policies from “us vs them” to the human beings affected by inequalities that are structural and pervasive and how the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are an answer to create a better world for all. SDGs and Migration is a 3-year cross-sectoral project run by seven partners from across Europe. It aims to promote the ambitious implementation of the world’s crisis plan – the 17 UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – by and in the EU. The project looks at migration through the perspective of the SDGs by informing and raising the awareness of decision-makers, journalists and the public across Europe. This project is funded by the European Commission’s Development Education and Awareness Raising (DEAR) programme. Faces of Migration Campaign website: https://gcap.global/faces-of-migration/

The following GCAP National Coalitions are part of the project and campaign: Italy - FOCSIV, Slovenia - Povod, & Bulgaria – BPID.

Discrimination Based on Work and Descent (DWD)

In 2019, the Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) convened GCAP’s Social Justice Task Force of Persons Discriminated on basis of Work and Descent (DWD) and also joined the Global Council in this role. Throughout the year, ADRF jointly organised with GCAP consultations with communities facing discrimination based on work and descent in Europe, Asia and Africa.

First Global Forum on DWD

The International Congress on Discrimination Based on Work and Descent (DWD) took place in New York from 20-23 September 2019 in New York City. The meeting was organised by Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) and other groups working on the issue of DWD from across the globe. The event was the first such global conference to have brought together DWD communities on one platform.

Decades of political struggle made it possible to organise the International Congress on Discrimination Based on Work and Descent. The conference was co-sponsored by the Inclusivity Project, Columbia’s South Asia Institute, and Institute for Comparative Literature and Society and supported and co-organised by GCAP. The congress brought together parliamentarians, activists from national and international NGOs, as well as leaders of DWD communities affected by contemporary forms of slavery and discrimination.
The International Congress aimed to:

- Initiate and strengthen the global network of communities who face discrimination based on work and descent.
- Create an action plan that attends to sustainable development goals to centre the social, political and economic concerns of those who face discrimination based on work and descent, particularly at the community level.
- Elaborate an action plan for the United Nations and other international bodies calling for adopting a Declaration/Convention that recognizes the global scope of discrimination based on work and descent.

Advocacy meetings in Europe

Including conference in European Parliament (EP)

GCAP co-organised an event in Brussels with the European Roma Grassroots Organisations (ERGO) Network on the important linkages between inclusion of Roma, combatting antigypsyism and the SDGs as part of the annual EU Roma Week in the European Parliament in March.

Conference in Africa

Dakar Consultation: Global Partnership and Joint Actions in Addressing Discrimination Based on Work and Descent Including Untouchability – Dakar, 9-11 April 2019

GCAP and partners organized a fruitful consultation on ‘Global Partnership and Joint Actions in Addressing Discrimination based on Work & Descent, Untouchability, Contemporary forms of Slavery and Analogous Forms of Discrimination’ in Dakar, Senegal, from 9-11 April. Thirty Eight representatives from a host of stakeholders attended the consultation and made it a great success. They included committed national and international NGOs and civil society organisations from Africa, Asia and Europe, activists, leaders of the communities discriminated based on work and descent, human rights defenders and special rapporteurs. Many acknowledged that the issue of discrimination such as DWD, untouchability and contemporary forms of slavery is extremely critical, and there is an urgent need to pursue advocacy work on the issue.

A significant achievement of the consultation is the emergence of Africa Network Against Discrimination Based on Work & Descent and Contemporary forms of Slavery to take up the further actions in the region.

Faces of Inequality & SDG 10 report

The Global Week of Action was also a key moment in GCAP’s Faces of Inequality Campaign, which aims to end inequalities in all its different forms – gender, income, wealth, geographical, environmental, abilities, justice, ethnic.

Another achievement was a global launch of the joint SDG10 report of inequalities in Europe - Falling through the cracks: Exposing inequalities in Europe and beyond at the 2019 High - Level Political Forum in New York in July. It consists of 15 national reports and 11 thematic chapters exploring critical dimensions of inequality, including gender, age, disability, ethnicity and homelessness. The report emerged from GCAP’s Faces of Inequality campaign and as part of the pan-European project Make Europe Sustainable for All. It was developed in close collaboration with SDG Watch Europe, and with the contributions of 58 organisations here.
GCAP Structures & Processes

National Coalitions

GCAP is made up of over 11,000 CSOs, organised in 58 National Coalitions. Each works with grassroots organisations and at the national level throughout the year, on the most relevant issues in their own countries. GCAP’s approach is bottom-up, where the National Coalitions together decide the strategy and course of actions of GCAP.

In 2019, there were as many as 58 National Coalitions: 21 from Africa, 13 from Asia, 5 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and 18 from Europe. The National Coalitions are autonomous and have their own structures with general assemblies for deliberation, who also give mandates to steering groups, the executive body that guides the secretariat work. Different National Coalitions have different nomenclatures of these three entities, but the structures are similar for all of them. They hold regular meetings and discuss issues related to GCAP’s affairs. All National Coalitions are coalitions of civil society organisations and hold regular elections.

Africa
1. Burkina Faso - Appel à l’Action Mondial Contre La Pauvreté
2. Burundi - AMCP Burundi
3. Democratic Republic of Congo - Lutte Nationale Contre la Pauvreté (LUNACOP)
4. Ghana - GCAP Ghana
5. Kenya - GCAP Kenya
6. Lesotho - Lesotho Environmental Justice and Advocacy Centre (LEJAC)
7. Liberia - GCAP Liberia Chapter
8. Malawi - Council for NGOs in Malawi (CONGOMA)
9. Mali - Alliance Contre la Pauvreté au Mali
10. Mauritius - Halley Movement and Pan-Mauritius Coalition
12. Nigeria - Nigeria Network of NGOs (NNGO)
13. Rwanda - GCAP Rwanda
15. Sierra Leone - GCAP Sierra Leone
16. Sudan - The Gender Centre for Research and Training
17. Tanzania - Kampeni Ondoa Umasikini
18. Togo - AMCP Togo
19. Uganda - Uganda National NGO Forum
20. Zambia - Civil Society SDGs Campaign Zambia

Asia
1. Afghanistan - Afghanistan Global Civil Society Consortium
2. Bangladesh - GCAP Bangladesh
3. Cambodia - Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)
4. China - GCAP China
5. India - Wada Na Todo Abhiyan (WNTA)
6. Indonesia - GCAP Indonesia
7. Japan - Japan Civil Society Network on SDGs
8. Korea - GCAP Korea
People rising to end inequalities

9. Nepal - NGO Federation of Nepal
10. Pakistan - Pakistan Development Alliance (PDA)
11. Philippines - GCAP Philippines
12. Singapore – ONE Singapore
13. Sri Lanka - Sunfo Peoples Movement

Latin America and Caribbean
1. Argentina - GCAP Argentina
2. Bolivia - Justicia, Salud & Desarrollo
3. El Salvador - Que Nadie Se Quede Atrás
4. Nicaragua – Centro de Estudios para la Gobernabilidad y Democracia CEGODEM
5. Paraguay – DECIDAMOS
6. Peru - Latindadd
7. Guatemala - Latindadd

Europe
1. Albania - Coalition for The Promotion of Women and Young People in Politics
2. Austria - Südwind
3. Belgium - 11.11.11
4. Bosnia and Herzegovina - Together Bosnia and Herzegovina
5. Bulgaria - Българска Платформа За Международно Развитие / Bulgarian Platform for International Development (BPID)
6. Czech Republic - Česko Proti Chudobě / Czech against Poverty and Inequality
7. Germany - AGL Eine Welt
8. Greece - Ομογένεια Ελληνική Πλατφόρμα για Ανάπτυξη / Hellenic Platform for Development
9. Italy - GCAP Italia / Coalizione Italiana Contro La Povertà
10. Latvia - Latvian Platform for Development Cooperation (LAPAS)
11. Lithuania – Lithuanian National Non-Governmental Development Cooperation Organisations’ (NGDO) Platform
12. Luxembourg - GCAP Luxembourg
13. Malta - SKOP Malta
14. Portugal - ONGD / Portuguese NGDO Platform
15. Romania - Romanian NGDO Platform’s (FOND)
16. Russia - Российская Коалиция Против Бедности
17. Slovenia - GCAP Slovenia
18. Spain-Coordinadora de ONG para el Desarrollo-España (Coordinadora) / Spanish Non-Governmental Development Organisations (NGDO)
19. United Kingdom - British Overseas NGOs for Development (BOND)
GCAP Governance and Decision Making Processes

Global Assembly
GCAP’s General Assembly is the global decision-making body, which includes all national coalitions and constituency groups and meets every three years. The GCAP General Assembly elects the Global Council. The General Assembly was held in New York on 26-27 September 2019 with participants from 32 National Coalitions and three Constituency Groups.

Regional Assemblies and Councils
Annual Regional Assembly meetings and calls were held in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Caribbean and Europe to strengthen coordination and discussion with and among the National Coalitions. The Regional Assemblies plan the actions at the regional level. The Asia Regional Assembly meeting was held on 23 March 2019 in Bangkok, where 24 members from the national coalitions and Social Justice Task Force (SJTF, GCAP) participated. It decided to strategise fund raising endeavour, work on issues of Discrimination based on Work and Descent (DWD), and strengthening mobilisation efforts during the Global Week of Action in September.

In Africa, Asia, and Latin America, a new regional council was formed and formalised together with the new regional partner Latindadd. In Europe, a new European Steering Group was elected. The Regional Council or Steering Groups work closely with the Regional Coordinator to implement the decisions of the Regional Assemblies. The Global Council Members and the Regional Coordinators inform the Global Council and the GCAP Secretariat team members on the deliberations and decisions of the Regional Assemblies.

Regional work in Latin America and the Caribbean
A successful cooperation between GCAP and the regional network Latindadd - Red Latinoamericana por Justicia Económica y Social (Latin American Network for Social and Economic Justice), was created in March 2019 during a regional meeting of civil society in México. The event had a feminist focus and gender inequality was identified as the root cause of social, cultural and economic inequalities. Participants produced a detailed political analysis based on which an action plan for the region was developed and approved which included this new alliance. The focus on SDG 1 - No Poverty, 5 - Gender Equality, 10 -Reduce inequalities and 17 - Global Partnership was first initiated as a regional dialogue in LAC. This SDG interlinkage was brought to the global level through the participation of four Latindadd members from México, Peru, Nicaragua and Brazil. The interlinkages were highlighted in the People's Assembly and the GCAP General Assembly, which took place in New York City alongside the UN General Assembly in September 2019.

GCAP shares a good synergy with Latindadd, which works primarily on debt reform and debt restructuring, fights inequalities and calls for systematic economic, social and environmental reform. Commissioning I inequality Studies in March 2020 in Peru, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua was the first collaborative project between GCAP and Latindadd.

Constituency Groups
Constituency groups organize and represent groups in society who are most vulnerable, neglected and left behind and face discrimination and inequalities.
- Women’s rights and feminist organizations
- Social Justice Task Force on DWD
- Youth
Social Justice Task Force on Discrimination Based on Work and Descent (DWD)

The Social Justice Task Force on DWD of GCAP was formed in 2018 to work on the issues of communities discriminated on the basis of work and descent (CDWD). The Asia Dalit Rights Forum (ADRF) convenes the task force.

In the Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development (APFSD), a UN SDG regional forum, a separate DWD constituency group was created in the APRCEM (Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism) framework. GCAP supported this demand of ADRF, which also organised a side event in the APFSD on DWD issues.

Global Council

The Global Council provides strategic direction and implementation for GCAP, as mandated by the General Assembly and its Declarations. It is headed by three Global Council Co-Chairs. The Global Council serves a term of 3 years as defined by the governance document of GCAP.

The present GCAP Global Council was elected in July 2016, and its mandate was extended by one year until July 2020 at the General Assembly in September 2019. In 2019 Salina Sanou, Beckie Malay and Riccardo Morro were the elected Co-Chairs of GCAP. The Co-Chairs meet with the GCAP Director twice a month to discuss the operational aspects of decisions.

In 2019, two members - Katsuji Imata & Mario Céspedes, stepped down and two new members – Goergina Muñoz and Paul Divakar, were elected.

The Global Council held monthly calls and met once for a physical meeting.

The Global Council has three committees, which are a mechanism for in-depth work by the members and which feed into the Global Council for deliberation and finalisation. These are-

- Human Resources and Budget
- Policy and Campaigns
- Fundraising

The GCAP Director provided secretariat support to both the Global Council and its committees.

Members of the Global Council Members in 2019

Africa: Salina Sanou (Kenya) & Oumar Sow (Senegal)
Asia: Beckie Malay (The Philippines), Mohammad Zia-ur-Rehman (Pakistan) & Katsuji Imata (Japan – stepped down in 2019)
Europe: Farah Nazeer (United Kingdom) & Riccardo Moro (Italy)
Constituency group: Paul Divakar (joined in 2019)

GCAP Global Foundation

The GCAP Global Foundation is an independent legal not-for-profit organization registered in the Netherlands that takes care of the administrative and financial aspects of running GCAP at the global level, including recruitments and finance.

In 2019 the Chair of the Foundation was Beckie Malay, the Vice-Chair Salina Sanou and the Treasurer Riccardo Moro.
Global Secretariat
The Global Secretariat is decentralised and implements GCAP’s daily operations based on the strategy and the decisions of the Global Council. The Secretariat is key in coordinating and supporting the National Coalitions, especially in supporting and enabling their involvement in global processes. These global processes include Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), engagement with the HLPF and regional forums and supporting the work of the GCAP regional assemblies and networks. This work also includes fundraising for the global, regional and national work. In addition, the Secretariat builds on GCAP’s roots by co-ordinating and communicating about campaigns and mobilisations globally, especially through the Faces of Inequality campaign.

In 2019, the six secretariat members were
Belgium: Ingo Ritz (Director), Tanja Gohlert (Europe Coordinator and Head of Global Communication) & Dorothy Namuyiga (Finance and Administration Officer)
Ghana: Kyerewa Asamoah Sekpey (Leave No Woman Behind Coordinator)
India: Pradeep Baisakh (Asia Coordinator)
Colombia: Johannes Butscher (Campaigns Officer)

Donors & Partners
The GCAP Secretariat worked on and secured funding from the EU via the SDGs and Migration project. We also successfully applied for the VOICE funding for the Leave No Woman Behind project and secured funding from Bread for the World.

The Secretariat also supported successfully National Coalitions and Constituency Groups in their fundraising.

In 2019, GCAP received support from the following partners:
- Bread for the World, Germany
- European Union
  - Make Europe Sustainable for All
  - SDGs and Migration/Faces of Migration
- VOICE - Leave No Woman Behind
2019 Financial Report

The GCAP Financial report was audited by Mietz & Partner on 9 September 2020.

### GCAP FINANCIAL STATEMENT 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INCOME</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds and Grants</td>
<td>313,402</td>
<td>307,859</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Partners</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World / Diakonie Germany</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>23,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice via Ghana Federation of Disability Organisations</td>
<td>74,371</td>
<td>63,503</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous grants</td>
<td>12,594</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribution to projects from several partners</td>
<td>9,650</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governments, EU &amp; UN</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union via European Environmental Bureau</td>
<td>59,112</td>
<td>89,551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Union via Diaconia Czech Republic</td>
<td>119,375</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung e.V.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss Government, Foreign Ministry</td>
<td>8,300</td>
<td>120,498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for UN SDG Action Campaign</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reimbursements (payroll management &amp; insurance)</td>
<td>722</td>
<td>1,877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other income</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>314,625</strong></td>
<td><strong>309,766</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXPENDITURE</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>€</td>
<td>€</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments to GCAP National Coalitions, Constituency Groups and Partners</td>
<td>52,515</td>
<td>51,317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab NGO Network for Development (ANND)</td>
<td>9,629</td>
<td>9,056</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARCA Costa Rica</td>
<td>4,694</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXPENDITURE</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AsiaDHARRA INC., the Philippines</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,561</td>
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<tr>
<td>Associacion Chilena</td>
<td>8,290</td>
<td>5,630</td>
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<tr>
<td>AWAZ - Pakistan</td>
<td>2,767</td>
<td>443</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e.V., Germany</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAAPost Senegal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Council for International Cooperation</td>
<td>4,631</td>
<td>5,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Center for Environmental Justice, Sri Lanka</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,282</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Society Zambia - GCAP Zambia</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate Action Network</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperation Committee for Cambodia (CCC)</td>
<td>1,839</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONGOOP Guatemala</td>
<td>2,786</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECA EQUIPO PUEBLO A.C.</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Initiative for Sustainable Development</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundacion para el Vonce de las Reformas y Op</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>2,727</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GESTOS, Brazil</td>
<td>930</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPADE Argentina - GCAP Argentina</td>
<td>220</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lao CSOs Coordinator Office</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latindadd</td>
<td>4,300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Le Réseau Mauritanien pour l’Action Sociale (RMAS)</td>
<td>3,699</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modes El Salvador</td>
<td>2,786</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Noble Delta Women Resource Centre</td>
<td>300</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIANGO Fiji Islands</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Send Ghana</td>
<td>1,842</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Watch Philippines</td>
<td>2,774</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidarité Paysanne asbl R.D. CONGO</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payroll &amp; consultancy fees</td>
<td>224,046</td>
<td>187,183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>180,816</td>
<td>109,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative Costs (payroll management &amp; lunch vouchers)</td>
<td>2,766</td>
<td>2,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Publications</td>
<td>4,278</td>
<td>884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>10,832</td>
<td>9,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office supplies, phone and postage</td>
<td>5,625</td>
<td>5,893</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# EXPENDITURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Software services and equipment</td>
<td>6,063</td>
<td>3,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per Diems</td>
<td>20,937</td>
<td>15,802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel, accomodation &amp; conferences</td>
<td>125,329</td>
<td>66,945</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training and Translation</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>1,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banking costs</td>
<td>4,272</td>
<td>2,736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>489</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</strong></td>
<td><strong>457,377</strong></td>
<td><strong>347,889</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BALANCE</strong></td>
<td><strong>142,752</strong></td>
<td><strong>38,123</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

# BALANCE SHEET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental Guarantee (for offices)</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>461</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivables</td>
<td>13,840</td>
<td>29,633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank</td>
<td>21,245</td>
<td>125,338</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deferred Charges</td>
<td>896</td>
<td>1,057</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>36,442</strong></td>
<td><strong>156,489</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capital &amp; Reserves</strong></td>
<td><strong>87</strong></td>
<td><strong>142,837</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Current Liabilities</strong></td>
<td>36,355</td>
<td>13,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Mietz & Partner, Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Bielefeld

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial report give a true and fair view of the position of GCAP Global Foundation as per 31. December 2019, and of its result for the year then ended in accordance with the selected accounting principles applied.

Bielefeld, 21.09.2020

Mietz & Partner
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft
Bielefeld

[Signature]

Andreas Mietz
Wirtschaftsprüfer
New York, 24-25 September 2019

The world is on fire. We exist in a world of profound inequality, climate emergency, a crisis of human rights and closing civic space and where violence is increasingly protracted and normalised. We live in a world where there is a crisis of accountability and governance. In 2019, at the end of the UNGA Summit, we are saddened by the persisting lack of political will & leadership to even begin to address these issues. This is not good enough. This is failure.

We are over 300 delegates, representing 1000s of people’s movements and organisations, and millions of people across the world.

We should not need a parallel People’s Assembly to UNGA, the Climate Action Summit and the SDG Summit. The UNGA and Member States should serve their people, not work to strengthen themselves. We are coming together because our voices are not heard, we are denied access and meaningful participation, our recommendations are not integrated. In some regions, we do not even have the right to information, to a free media or to express ourselves.

We live in a world of defiant brave and principled people movements and communities. Civil society will no longer tolerate this ongoing political failure and Government’s non-binding agreements prolonging business-as-usual instead of systematic transformation. While we extend the offer to work with Governments, we will call Governments out and hold them to account as we stand together for people and planet. We will not let our world burn and we will protect our children, the marginalised, and stand up for all right holders, including by protecting our right to civil space, democracy, and political participation. The voices and agency of the youth are critical to achieving these aims. Processes and political leadership need to be put at the service of people, and their resilience, now. As people read this, environmental and human rights defenders and activists are being killed, the Amazon, forests in Central Africa and Siberia - the world’s lungs, are burning. Inequalities, poverty, discriminations and exclusions stubbornly persist with over 730 million still living in extreme poverty, 1.1 billion without access to electricity and 2.7 billion still without access to clean cooking facilities and more than 820 million still going hungry every day. A furthermore than 260 million people across the world suffer daily exclusion and discrimination based on supposed caste and ethnicity. A disproportionate number of them are women and girls who also suffer routine and normalised violence and femicide. Our global economic system is failing the majority of our populations, we demand fundamental structural and system change to serve the many, not the few and put people and the planet over corporations, greed and profit.

The world is in the midst of a climate crisis and we face the imminent danger of mass extinctions with unprecedented ecosystems and biodiversity loss. There are already irreversible and severe impacts on peoples’ lives, and livelihoods, with those most severely affected having contributed negligibly and are already the most marginalised and impoverished, including women, Indigenous Peoples, communities of colour, young people, older people, persons with disabilities (PLWD), and people living with HIV.

Across the world right wing populists, nationalists and extremist groups are mobilising dominant populations to attack the most vulnerable. Democratic values are under strain from unaccountable strong men attacking civil society and the media in unprecedented - and often brutal ways. To improve the state of national democracy, as civil society we need to develop and advocate for new standards for electoral management, institutions that are free from political control and subject to democracy accountability, and new standards to keep election periods free from misinformation and illicit interference.
Our priorities: The People’s Assembly identified our world’s most urgent challenges - we demand that the leaders of the world take action on these global priorities which affect every living creature on the planet.

PEACE AND CONFLICT

Today, 40 countries are in active conflict. 92 countries have become less peaceful over the past decade. Violence causes 1.6 million deaths worldwide every year. These issues related to SDG 16 underpin the entire 2030 Agenda. Progress on SDG 16 has been slow and in many cases has reversed. Achieving progress on the whole SDG agenda requires societies that are peaceful and free of conflict, and with transparent and accountable institutions and functioning justice systems.

The meeting reaffirms support and endorsement for the Rome Civil Society Declaration on SDG16+ which calls for accelerated action. To do this, there needs to be more diverse stakeholders engaged and consulted in peace, justice and governance processes at all levels – including those most marginalized, including women and girls, youth, minorities, persons with disabilities, LGBTQI, those living with HIV and those discriminated on the basis of work and descent. Civil society needs to be united to fight back against the rising tide of nationalism and autocratic trends, structural inequalities and marginalization that increase the risks of violence and conflict.

Our Demands

We call on the international community, including states, multilateral actors and civil society to:

- Adopt the recommendations of the Rome Declaration
- Meaningfully and substantially enact the women, peace and security agenda (WPS, 1325) by ensuring that women and civil society groups are included in all levels and tracks of peacebuilding and peace processes.
- Address the root causes of conflict and violence - including structural inequality, nationalism and autocratic governance - through meaningful investment and engagement with those most at risk.
- Improve all instruments and spaces of dialogue to heal wounds and to prevent conflicts, promoting a culture inspired by transitional and restorative justice.

CLIMATE AND ENVIRONMENT

We are in the midst of a climate emergency. We face imminent danger of mass extinctions of our ecosystems, biodiversity loss and even more human suffering. If we carry on as we are, we will not reach the commitments set out by governments in the Paris Agreement. We will not keep global warming under 1.5 degrees Celsius. This will push 100 million people into poverty, undoing the work of the SDGs. Those on the frontlines of this climate emergency have contributed the least to it and are often already the most marginalized and impoverished communities. They face extreme and unpredictable weather which destroys their livelihoods, habitats and traditions. They include women, young people, Indigenous Peoples, minorities, those facing discrimination based on work or descent, older people, persons with disabilities and people living with HIV.

While we all must mitigate and adapt, the main responsibility lies on those who got us here in the first place. Developed countries have been negligent and they are the most responsible for driving the shift we urgently need. They have the financial and technical capacity to take the lead and support developing countries to transition to resilient, low carbon economies. Incremental adjustments and false technological solutions are not enough. We need seismic shifts in the current fossil-fuel driven political, economic and financial system. We need more investment in adaptation and resilience. We must work to reclaim our food systems from the grip of the powerful corporate agribusinesses that have concentrated land and wealth in fewer and fewer hands, driven climate change, deforestation, and soil loss.
Climate and environment concerns need to be meaningfully mainstreamed across all sectors - public and private - so that human activity on earth is collectively working towards the Paris Agreement. Human rights must be at the core of our work on climate change.

It must recognise that different people face unique vulnerabilities in the face of climate change and have unique voices and solutions to share. It must also recognise the unique threats faced by environmental defenders, including women. It must acknowledge the tireless work of those on the frontlines of the climate emergency in protecting the environment. There can be no climate justice without gender justice, without safeguarding the rights of Indigenous Peoples, and without just transition that builds resilience and leaves no one behind. We must pursue approaches like agroecology that work with nature instead of against it, and put power and knowledge back in the hands of farmers.

**Our Demands**

**We call for all Governments to:**

- Put more and better human and financial resources behind inclusive, gender-responsive planning processes such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Disaster risk reduction (DRR) and resilience plans.

- Ensure that women and marginalised groups are made central to the decision-making and implementation processes of the NDCs, NAPs, DRR and resilience plans including leadership of the agenda. This includes in the leadership of the agenda.

- We call on the biggest historical emitters from developed countries, to increase their mandated financial support, including by more than doubling their previous commitments in the Green Climate Fund (GCF), and to accelerate technology transfer and resilience building in order to support gender-responsive, human-rights centered inclusive mitigation and adaptation actions by developing countries. This includes making international climate finance directly accessible to civil society organisations and those who are on the frontlines of the climate emergency.

**We call on the international community (including the United Nations) to:**

- Make the Paris Agreement legally binding, and to develop an enforcement mechanism for countries that break their commitments.

**INEQUALITY**

**Economic Structures**

The current economic policies and financial markets have resulted in states incapacity to respect, protect and fulfil rights, safeguard against corporate abuse, ensure just and gender-just trade, redistribute wealth and power, ensure people are resilient to and from shocks, and to deliver the 2030 agenda. The effective and democratic delivery of the SGDs hinge upon universal publicly owned and delivered social protection, including public services, ending risk and harm in the world of work and ensuring access to decent work, redistributing women’s unpaid care and domestic work, and action and finance for climate justice. Trade and production systems, as well as science and technology innovation, have to be coherent with sustainable human dignity.
Our demands:
We call on governments and civil society to:

- Ensure that international trade and investment alleviate poverty and safeguards women's livelihoods, land rights, food sovereignty and the natural environment.
- Develop progressive taxation policies and procedures to ensure that the right level of funding is available for gender responsive public services and strengthen international coordinated instruments to prevent international tax evasion and avoidance and illicit flows through tax havens.
- Provide appropriate financial market regulations to avoid perverse effects of derivatives markets and speculations on commodity prices, affecting economic conditions of millions of small-scale farmers and food access for vulnerable people.
- Reassert the need for multilateral reforms to democratise global economic governance such as a global debt workout mechanism, UN intergovernmental tax commission and a global technology assessment mechanism.
- Define a global framework to protect privacy, personal data and right to information in the digital world, making digital companies accountable and liable for violation and protecting women, youth, the rights of workers and farmers, in digitalization of manufacturing, agriculture and services.
- Promote a participatory, inclusive and transparent global and regional mechanism for evaluation of digital technologies before they are developed and deployed.

DECENT WORK AND DESCENT
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

Decent work is fundamental to human development and dignity. The world’s poorest and most marginalised remain unable to access decent work. There are numerous reasons for this: extreme poverty, gender, and those who are excluded because of their standing in the social hierarchical systems existing in countries. These constitute population groups (e.g. Roma from Europe, Burakumin from Japan, Quilumbolas from Brazil, Somali Bantu from Somalia, Haratine from Sahel region and Dalits from South Asia) that are historically excluded on social, economic and political spheres and relegated to the bottom of their societies. They are prohibited from significant social engagement, obligated into bonded labour or slavery, and not involved in decision-making. They face serious forms of physical, economic and psychological violence, and multiple other human rights violations, with women and girls bearing the worst forms of violence. The intersectionality of women, children, youth, older people, LGBTQI and persons with disabilities and those living with HIV, among others, face multiple forms of discrimination and violence, which makes them vulnerable among most vulnerable communities.

Communities that are discriminated on the basis of work and descent (DWD) consist of more than 300 million people across the world and would make up the 7th largest country if counted together. The people affected by DWD are historically and intergenerationally excluded because of their socio-political standing in the social hierarchical systems existing in countries. These systems hinder the socioeconomic and political development of communities through systems of exclusions which have been cemented through history. There are also intersectional discriminations: where women, children, youth, persons with disabilities, among others, face overlapping forms of discrimination and violence, which makes them even more vulnerable among the most vulnerable communities. However, these particularly marginalised people are rarely considered in development work.
Our Demands:
We call on governments to:

- Ratify and implement the binding the ILO conventions on Decent Work and Ending gender-based violence in the workplace
- Ensure legislation and policies that uphold the need for decent work as a fundamental right including through targeted implementation of laws, interventions and budgets
- Ensure the SDGs and other international processes recognise DWD as a form of discrimination
- Ensure policies on and protection mechanisms for DWD Communities
- Provide disaggregated data on progress made in not only identifying DWD communities but also in terms of access to services, budgetary allocations, etc.
- Implement effective and targeted interventions on education, employment, political participation, access to justice, access to services and budgets.
- Ensure those who are left behind are to be able to participate in political and civic space

We call on civil society to:
- Recognise these communities and evolve specific strategies and agency of these communities.

GENDER

Gender equality is critical to all development objectives set out in the SDGs. Women, girls and LGBTQI people of all ages continue to be marginalised in all societies, through patriarchal structures and institutions which exclude them from decision-making, impede their access to basic human rights, restrict their mobilities and put them at risk of gender-based violence. We continue to live in a world where 1 in 3 women will experience violence at during their lifetime. LGBTQI groups are also particularly exposed to violence. There are 500 million older women, globally, whose needs and agency are often made invisible. Climate change, conflict, disasters and other human rights violations often hit women and girls the first and the hardest. Yet they are most often excluded from the decision-making on how to respond. It is time to fulfil women’s and girls’ rights as set out in SDG 5. There has been insufficient progress on most of the structural barriers addressed in SDG 5, including discrimination by state systems that are supposed to uphold their rights, as well as gendered social norms and traditions which affect their participation and quality of life. Women and LGBTQI people continue to be under-represented at all levels of political leadership. Despite quotas for representation of women at the political level, it is often the most privileged women who reach these positions. The average woman in a society, let alone those most marginalised, are typically excluded from these opportunities, because of social and structural discrimination which prevents them. Women’s work is often unrecognised, unpaid, and even when paid, women are systematically paid less than men, especially women of colour and from other marginalised groups. Women are much more present in precarious work, where their labour rights are not protected and where they are even more exposed to gender-based violence. Gender equality work must understand the unique barriers that women and LGBTQI groups, by using an intersectional lens of analysis. This includes considering the overlapping barriers faced by those who are also experiencing racism, ageism, classism, ableism, homophobia, heteronormativity, poverty and other forms of discrimination and oppression.

Our Demands:
We call on governments and the international community, including civil society, multilaterals:

- To take greater steps to monitor progress on all the SDGs, especially SDG 5, using gender- and identity - disaggregated data
- To demonstrate more political will and investment, into reforming institutional and social structures that marginalise women and girls from their basic human rights - including but not limited to - their access to justice, to decent work and education
To address violence against women and girls head on, by addressing patriarchy at all levels of society and ensuring access to protection and to justice.

To develop better, more inclusive mechanisms to ensure that women can access positions of leadership in politics, in development and in peacebuilding.

To ensure the implementation of the recommendations of CEDAW and CSW.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to poverty, inequality and violence. One in five of the world’s poor are living with disabilities. In addition, people with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, such as slow and rapid onset disasters, food insecurity and infrastructural collapse. Women and girls with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to a range of violence, including gender-based violence and sexual violence in both peace time and in conflict. Persons with disabilities are largely excluded from political, development and peacebuilding processes, and even when they are included, the voices and needs of women and girls with disabilities are often invisible. For the SDGs to be achievable and effective, all debate and action must explicitly and meaningfully ensure the inclusion of persons with disabilities. Further, the international resolutions in place to support the rights of persons with disabilities are not being upheld.

Our Demands:

We call on governments and the international community, including civil society and multilaterals:

- to ensure that all measurement, indicators, targets and reports should take steps to address persons with disabilities, including its overlaps with other markers of identity, including gender and age.
- to ensure that data on climate change and environment it interrogated with the lens of disability.
- to ensure that humanitarian assistance and development programmes should centre the needs of persons with disabilities.
- To uphold the commitments set out in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), including the optional protocol and general comment 3 on women and girls with disabilities.

CIVIC SPACE

Civil society is under serious attack in 111 countries. Across the world, repression of peaceful civic activism continues unabated resulting in just 4% of the world’s population living in countries with open space for civil society.

The deterioration in civic space is mostly acutely reflected in systematic censorship, widespread violations of the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and the harassment, intimidation and detention of civil society activists.

Those constituencies most directly and frequently subjected to this repression include journalists, women’s rights activists and indigenous leaders. Environmental activism is the most deadly and dangerous form of activism globally. Environmental defenders, including indigenous leaders, water defenders and climate activists, are more than three times as likely to be killed as those defenders working in other sectors. At least 164 environmental human rights defenders were killed in 2018. Data compiled by the Business & Human Rights Resource Centre indicates that attacks on defenders working on business and human rights has also increased over the past two years.
Civic space is our space, it is not for States to give or take. The repression of civic space is one of the most profound indicators of a State’s intentions and its ability to deliver on its SDG commitments. We will no longer accept these violations of our rights.

As the international community faces the daunting reality that it is not on track to achieve the goals set out in Agenda 2030 nor the levels of ambition demanded by the science to keep global warming below 1.5°C, the UN must double its efforts to protect and promote civic space. It is becoming increasingly clear that without greater civil society engagement in UN processes and at the national level with member states, the locally grounded solutions that are imperative to the radical transformation needed to achieve the SDGs and reverse climate change will remain dangerously elusive. To turn the current tide towards the world we want and the world that leaders have committed to, civil society must be respected and protected.

We reiterate the which urges United Nations member states to take proactive measures to reverse the closing of space for civil society, to end the attacks on human rights defenders and to expand democratic participation, including in Agenda 2030. We further endorse the of The Peoples’ Summit on Climate, Rights and Human Survival held in New York in September 2019 which underscores the right to be fully informed and empowered to meaningfully participate in all climate decision-making processes.

Our demands:

- States explicitly and publicly recognise the intrinsic value of civil society and the connection between a vibrant civil society, including social movements, and a country’s social, political and economic development.
- The international community publicly acknowledges that current approaches to monitor, document and holds states to account for violations of civic space are insufficient and should be subject to a robust audit.
- Existing structures are reinvigorated and others are formed to ensure that citizens of the world have a greater voice in global affairs, including a United Nations Parliamentary Assembly and a UN World Citizens Initiative.
- The Agenda 2030 should be given the level of recognition that reflects its significant responsibilities in terms of delivering human rights, SDGs and managing destabilization by lifting it to a higher institutional level in the UN. The work to end inequalities and ensure sustainable development requires a much greater priority in the UN than the 8-day HLPF during the ECOSOC in July, which it has now.

FINAL STATEMENT

People all over the world, in every country, every day, suffer from the overlapping impacts of inequality, poverty, violence, discrimination, militarisation, environmental degradation and a shrinking of their rights. We no longer accept this as our norm. Climate change threatens our existence, and the children and young people of the world are calling on us to stand with them. We, the people’s movements, communities and civil society commit to do so. We will not reach our global commitments without addressing climate change. The economic, financial and political systems are concentrating power and wealth in the hands of a few, favouring a limited number of individuals, countries and businesses. Nature is our life support system – when it is degraded, polluted and overused there are disastrous impacts for our food security, water supply, air quality and for our economy.

We call on the Governments across the world to meet our demands with urgency and political determination. We call on Governments to meet and deliver on the global commitments made in 2015 in relation to the Paris Agreement, Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, WPS Agenda (1325) and deliver on the 2030
Agenda. It is imperative that Governments address the interconnectedness of these agreements including agreements on financing.

We commit to working with our Governments to meet these demands, we commit to holding our governments to account against these demands, and we commit to calling out the differences between public commitments and domestic realities.

Our world is on fire, we commit to doing everything we can to put that fire out, so we can live in peace, dignity and within planetary boundaries.