

ZERO DRAFT:

Civil Society Framework of Action for Social Development  
Aligned to the 2025 UN Doha Political Declaration

GAMBIA 2026

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The **Doha Political Declaration of the “World Social Summit” (Second World Summit for Social Development, Doha, 4–6 Nov 2025)** re-centres global social development around **three mutually reinforcing themes—poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all, and social integration**—and explicitly calls for **whole-of-society implementation** that includes civil society and other stakeholders. [1]

Two provisions are especially operational for civil society:

- Member States state they will “**collaborate meaningfully** with all relevant stakeholders, **including civil society**, social partners and the private sector” and encourage partnerships. (Doha Declaration **para. 25**). [2]
- In follow-up, Member States decide to “**strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships**, including with parliamentarians, **civil society**, employers’ and workers’ organizations...” to implement commitments. (Doha Declaration **para. 43(h)**). [3]

This report translates Doha’s intergovernmental commitments into a **Civil Society Framework of Action** that is practical for social development stakeholders (CSOs, CBOs, faith-based organizations, social partners, philanthropy, academia, responsible business, and public institutions). It is designed for **multi-country use** and is adaptable to national or subnational contexts.

The Framework proposes a **Vision and Guiding Principles** aligned with Doha’s rights-based, people-centred approach (e.g., “leave no one behind”; human dignity; human rights; social justice; inclusive institutions). [4]

It operationalizes **six Strategic Pillars** requested by the user—each anchored directly in Doha paragraphs and paired with civil-society roles, suggested partners, measurable indicators, and time horizons:

- **Poverty eradication & social protection** (Doha **para. 29**, incl. social protection floors and a target signal to expand coverage by  $\geq 2$  **percentage points/year**). [5]
- **Decent work & livelihoods** (Doha **para. 30**, incl. labour rights, social dialogue, formalization, and reference to the **Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions**). [6]
- **Social inclusion & equality** (Doha **para. 31**, plus commitments on gender equality and anti-racism). [7]
- **Access to quality social services** (Doha **paras. 32–35** and **40**: food/nutrition, health (incl. mental health), digital inclusion, education, housing/water/sanitation/energy). [8]
- **Climate & crisis resilience** (Doha **paras. 36–37**, incl. adaptive social protection, risk-informed development, and Sendai-linked measures). [3]
- **Governance, financing & accountability** (Doha **paras. 24–25, 42–43**, incl. ODA targets (0.7% / 0.15–0.2%), fiscal space, debt, tax cooperation, and national data systems). [9]

To make this actionable, the report includes:

- a **governance/partnership flow** and an **implementation timeline** (mermaid diagrams);
- a **monitoring & evaluation (M&E) framework** that leverages official SDG indicators and custodian data systems (UNSD SDG Global Database; ILOSTAT SDG labour indicators); [10]
- a **risk and mitigation** package tailored to multi-stakeholder social development cooperation; and
- a **financing menu** including **costing ranges** and **blended finance** instruments (with definitions and examples from OECD and UN sources). [11]

## Doha Political Declaration spotlight for civil society stakeholders

The Doha Political Declaration is adopted in a context of persistent shortfalls in social development, and it frames the response as **integrated** (social, economic, environmental) and grounded in peace, human rights, and social justice. It states that **social development and social justice are indispensable for peace and security**, and that social justice cannot be attained absent peace/security and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms (Doha **para. 4**). [12]

### Commitments that directly shape civil society engagement

Doha creates a clear normative basis for civil society engagement by:

- affirming governments will **collaborate meaningfully** with stakeholders “including **civil society**” and encourage partnerships (Doha **para. 25**); [2]
- calling for **people-centred, whole-of-society** approaches and **inclusive institutions**, including transparency, anti-corruption, national coordination, and avoiding policy silos (Doha **para. 24**), which implies an enabling environment for social accountability and participation; [2]
- instructing follow-up mechanisms to **strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement** including civil society, social partners, youth, organizations of persons with disabilities, faith-based organizations, local and regional authorities, academia and the private sector (Doha **para. 43(h)**). [3]

These provisions provide a mandate for civil society to: convene coalitions, contribute evidence and community voice, implement complementary services, and monitor commitments through participatory accountability systems.

### Commitments that map to the six-pillar structure

Doha’s “Call to action” section explicitly recommits to **creating an enabling environment** for social development (Doha **para. 28**), then sets out thematic commitments that correspond closely to the six pillars: poverty/social protection (para. 29), decent work (para. 30), social integration (para. 31) plus food/health/digital/education (paras. 32–35), climate/disaster resilience (paras. 36–37), and financing/reform and follow-up (paras. 42–43). [13]

Commitments that are unusually “operational” for programming and ME&L

Several Doha commitments give **explicit operational hooks** that a civil society framework can adopt as measurable targets or programme design features:

- explicit mention of **social protection floors** aligned to **ILO recommendations and agreed standards** (Doha **para. 29(g)**); [5]
- explicit signal to support countries aiming to increase social protection coverage, including those aiming to do so by **≥2 percentage points per year** (Doha **para. 29(g)**); [2]
- commitments to **social dialogue**, freedom of association and collective bargaining, and ratification/implementation of ILO fundamental conventions (Doha **para. 30(l)–(q)**); [14]
- commitments to address digital harms—misinformation/disinformation/hate speech—while upholding freedom of expression and privacy (Doha **para. 34(d)**); [15]
- follow-up: a **five-year follow-up process starting in 2031**, Secretary-General reporting, strengthened role for the Commission for Social Development, and support to strengthen national statistical offices and disaggregated data systems (Doha **para. 43(a)–(i)**). [16]

These elements allow civil society stakeholders to design programmes with measurable outcomes (Universal Social Protection Index) and to organize monitoring and reporting around credible, internationally comparable indicator systems.

## CIVIL SOCIETY FRAMEWORK OF ACTION

**Scope and positioning.** This is a **civil-society enabling framework** intended to support (not replace) government leadership and formal intergovernmental processes. It aligns to Doha’s whole-of-society framing and its explicit multi-stakeholder follow-up commitments. [9]

**Time horizons used in this framework** (adaptable by context):

- **Short term:** 0–12 months (coalition formation, baseline diagnostics, quick-win policy/practice shifts)
- **Medium term:** 1–3 years (scale implementation, institutionalization, budget alignment, data maturity)
- **Long term:** 3–7 years (systems consolidation, sustainable financing, independent evaluation, contribution to the Doha follow-up cycle starting 2031) [3]

**Vision** (Doha-aligned). A world of social development and justice “based on **human dignity, human rights, equality... democracy... mutual responsibility and cooperation**” (Doha **para. 16**)—where “no one is left behind” and those furthest behind are reached first. [12]

### **Guiding Principles.**

This Framework adopts Doha’s language and implies practice standards for civil society action:

- **Rights-based and non-discriminatory:** pursue social development consistent with human rights obligations and non-discrimination. [17]
- **People-centred, whole-of-society, integrated:** avoid policy silos; work across sectors (social protection, jobs, services, climate resilience). [9]
- **Meaningful participation and accountability:** enable full and equal participation, including people in vulnerable situations; support transparent and inclusive institutions. [18]
- **Evidence, disaggregated data, and learning:** strengthen data systems and use appropriate metrics beyond GDP where relevant. [19]
- **Partnership and solidarity:** align with Doha’s call to collaborate meaningfully with civil society and other stakeholders; strengthen multilateralism and cooperation. [9]

### Strategic pillars with priority actions, indicators, actors, and timelines

The table below is designed to be used as a *programme design matrix* and as the base for donor proposals and workplans. *Indicators are suggested “core” options; users should add locally relevant indicators and disaggregation (sex, age, disability, location, income, migration status) consistent with Doha’s “leave no one behind” approach and data commitments.* [20]

| Pillar                                  | Doha anchor commitments  | Priority civil society roles and actions   | Suggested measurable indicators (examples)  | Partners (illustrative)  | Timeline  |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|
| Poverty eradication & social protection | Holistic poverty eradication incl. multidimensional poverty (para. 29); strengthen social protection floors aligned to ILO standards; support expansion incl. <b>≥2 pp/year</b> coverage ambition (para. 29(g)). [5] | Build a <b>National Poverty &amp; Social Protection Civil Society Platform</b> ; produce “poverty pathways” diagnostics; community targeting oversight; advocate for social protection floors; support inclusive design (child-sensitive packages; disability costs); social budgeting advocacy; grievance redress monitoring. | SDG 1.1.1 (extreme poverty); SDG 1.2.1 (national poverty); SDG 1.3.1 (social protection coverage); multidimensional poverty index (national); annual % point change in SP coverage (Doha-aligned). [21] | Ministries of social protection/finance; national statistical office; UN country team; ILO/UNICEF/WFP/UNDP; social partners; community leaders. [22] | Short: coalition, baseline, SPF advocacy ; Medium: pilots to scale; Long: institutionalize coverage expansion & fiscal space reforms. |

|                                   |  |   |   |   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|--|
| Decent work & livelihoods         | Promote inclusive growth and decent work (para. 30); labour laws, freedom of association; social dialogue & collective bargaining; eradicate forced labour and child labour; reference <b>Global Accelerator</b> and ILO social justice initiatives (para. 30(h), 30(l)–(q)). [23]   | Support worker/employer engagement for job creation; strengthen labour rights monitoring; organize community-based labour market services; support informal-to-formal transition; migrant worker protections; skills partnerships (green/digital/care); youth employment coalitions.  | SDG 8.5.2 (unemployment); SDG 8.6.1 (NEET youth); SDG 8.7.1 (child labour); SDG 5.5.2/8.5.1 (women in labour market and earnings, where available); ILO SDG labour indicators via ILOSTAT. [24]                                   | Labour ministry; employer federations; trade unions; TVET institutions; ILO; private sector; migrant-rights groups; youth orgs. [25]            | Short: labour rights & social dialogue mapping; Medium: job pathways & formalization projects; Long: institutionalize tripartite social dialogue and decent work compacts.                 |
| Social inclusion & equality       | Foster inclusive, cohesive societies with full and equal participation (para. 31); disability inclusion “in collaboration with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations” (para. 31(f)); gender equality (para. 38); combat racism and hate speech with inclusive participation mechanisms (para. 39). [26] | Establish inclusive participation mechanisms (community councils, participatory budgeting); co-design policies with OPDs and marginalized groups; anti-discrimination advocacy & legal aid; gender-transformative approaches; social cohesion programming; volunteerism mobilisation. | SDG 10.2.1 (income growth bottom 40%); SDG 5.5.1 (women in parliament/local gov); SDG 16.7.2 (inclusive decision-making); disability-disaggregated service access; reported discrimination incidents and redress resolution. [27] | Human rights institutions; gender ministries/commissions; OPDs; faith-based orgs; local gov; media & digital platforms for inclusion work. [28] | Short: inclusion baselines & participation infrastructure; Medium: institutionalize co-design and legal empowerment; Long: measurable reductions in exclusion and discrimination patterns. |
| Access to quality social services | End hunger and ensure right to food (para. 32); universal health coverage incl. mental health (para.   | Community service delivery partnerships (where appropriate) plus  | SDG 2.1.2 (food insecurity experience); SDG   | Health/education/agriculture ministries; WFP/WHO/UNICEF/FAO/UNESCO; local authorities; utilities;   | Short: service quality baselines &   |

|  |  |   |   |   |   |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
|  | 33); digital transformation for inclusion with rights safeguards (para. 34); right to education incl. free elementary stages (para. 35); adequate living standards: housing/water/sanitation/energy (para. 40). [8]  | accountability; strengthen referral systems; support school meals and early childhood development coalitions; health equity (including disability accessibility); digital inclusion programmes; housing and WASH rights coalitions; community scorecards for service quality.                   | 3.8.1/3.8.2 (UHC coverage/financial protection—where available); SDG 4.1.1 (learning proficiency); SDG 6.1.1/6.2.1 (water/sanitation); SDG 11.1.1 (slum/inadequate housing). [27]                                       | responsible private sector; community health worker networks. [29]  | community accountability; Medium: scale integrated service packages ; Long: institutionalize universal access pathways and sustainable financing .            |
| Climate & crisis resilience            | Address climate/environment impacts (para. 36); strengthen <b>adaptive social protection</b> and targeted support for people disproportionately affected; risk-informed social development and early warning systems linked to <b>Sendai</b> (para. 37). [3] | Link humanitarian-development-peace and “shock-responsive” social protection; community disaster preparedness and early warning inclusion; climate-resilient service continuity planning (schools/health/WASH); anticipatory action partnerships; protection for displaced people and migrants. | Sendai indicators (disaster mortality, affected populations—national DRR systems); SDG 13.1.1/13.1.2 (DRR strategies); share of SP programmes with shock-responsive triggers; time-to-scale assistance post-shock. [30] | Disaster management agencies; climate/environment ministries; UNDRR/UNDP/WFP; Red Cross/Red Crescent; local gov; insurers (for parametric tools). [3]                     | Short: risk mapping & service continuity plans; Medium: operationalize shock-responsive SP; Long: resilient infrastructure and anticipatory systems at scale. |
| Governance, financing & accountability | Whole-of-government & whole-of-society approaches; accountable, transparent, inclusive institutions; anti-corruption (para. 24–25). Financing actions incl. ODA 0.7% and 0.15–0.2% for LDCs; fiscal space; debt; UN  | Build social development accountability compacts; publish annual “Doha Scorecards”; advocate for social spending protection during crises;  | Social spending (% of budget/GDP); ODA commitments progress (donor reporting); SDG 16.6.1 (primary  | Finance ministry; parliament/oversight bodies; anti-corruption agencies; audit institutions; UN regional commissions; development partners; media and watchdog CSOs. [32] | Short: governance and data partnerships; Medium: social budgeting + accounta  |

|  |   |   |   |  |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|
|  | tax cooperation (para. 42). Follow-up led by Commission for Social Development; stakeholder engagement; strengthen national statistical offices and disaggregated data (para. 22, 42–43). [9] | strengthen public participation in budgets; support tax fairness and anti-corruption transparency; strengthen NSO partnerships and data literacy; connect national monitoring to Commission for Social Development dialogues. | gov expenditures as % of original approved budget); SDG 17.18.1 (statistical capacity— where used); availability of disaggregated social development indicators. [31] |  | bility mechanisms; Long: institutionalize review cycles aligned with Doha follow-up. |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|

**Cross-cutting operational standards for all pillars**

Across all pillars, civil society actors should apply safeguards and practical standards implied by Doha commitments:

- **Meaningful participation:** “full, equal and meaningful participation” is a repeated Doha commitment (e.g., para. 31) and is further reinforced by the follow-up call to strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement (para. 43(h)). [7]
- **Digital rights and civic information integrity:** Doha explicitly calls to address misinformation/disinformation/hate speech while protecting democratic values, freedom of expression, and privacy (para. 34(d)). [15]
- **Data and disaggregation:** Doha’s follow-up provisions include support to strengthen national statistical offices and “high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated” data systems (para. 43(i)), meaning civil society should invest in data partnerships and community-generated evidence. [30]

**Implementation, ME&L, and risk**

**Governance and partnership architecture**

Doha signals that implementation is multi-actor and that follow-up is anchored in UN processes, including the Commission for Social Development (para. 22 and 43(c)) and multi-stakeholder engagement (para. 25 and 43(h)). [9]



A practical country-level operational model that aligns with Doha is a **Civil Society Social Development Compact** with a steering group and six pillar working groups, connected to government counterparts and UN coordination.

flowchart TD

A[Civil Society Coalition / Platform] --> B[Multi-stakeholder Steering Committee]  
B --> C1[Pillar Working Group: Poverty & Social Protection]  
B --> C2[Pillar Working Group: Decent Work & Livelihoods]  
B --> C3[Pillar Working Group: Inclusion & Equality]  
B --> C4[Pillar Working Group: Social Services]  
B --> C5[Pillar Working Group: Climate & Crisis Resilience]  
B --> C6[Pillar Working Group: Governance / Financing / Accountability]  
C1 --> D[Joint Annual "Doha Scorecard" & Policy Briefs]  
C2 --> D  
C3 --> D  
C4 --> D  
C5 --> D  
C6 --> D  
D --> E[Government Counterparts + Parliament Oversight]  
D --> F[UN Country Team / Resident Coordinator System]  
D --> G[Public Accountability: Communities, Media, Social Partners]  
E --> H[National Plans / Budgets / Reforms]  
H --> I[Improved Social Development Outcomes]

#### **Minimum operating rules (recommended):**

Create a shared charter for transparency, conflict-of-interest management, safeguarding, representation and inclusion (OPDs, youth, women-led groups, marginalized communities), and evidence standards—consistent with Doha’s emphasis on accountable institutions, anti-corruption, and participation. [33]

#### **Monitoring, evaluation, and Learning framework**

**M&E design logic.** M&E should track (1) policy change and financing, (2) programme coverage/quality, and (3) population outcomes—using globally recognized datasets and SDG indicators where possible. Doha reinforces the need for improved data systems and disaggregation (para. 43(i)). [30]

#### **Recommended core data sources (global, comparable):**

- **UNSD SDG Global Database / SDG Data Platform** for official SDG indicators and metadata. [34]
- **ILOSTAT SDG labour statistics** (ILO as custodian for multiple labour-related SDG indicators). [35]
- **National statistical offices** and sector management information systems (health, education, social protection), strengthened through partnerships consistent with Doha follow-up commitments. [3]

#### **Illustrative “core indicator set” (for a multi-country civil society dashboard):**

- Poverty: SDG 1.1.1; SDG 1.2.1; SDG 1.3.1 (coverage) with Doha-aligned annual pp change target. [36]
- Work: SDG 8.5.2; SDG 8.6.1; SDG 8.7.1; plus ILO decent work indicators from ILOSTAT. [24]
- Inclusion/governance: SDG 16.7.2 (inclusive decision-making), SDG 5.5.1 for women’s representation (where available), SDG 16.6.1 for budget credibility. [34]
- Services: SDG 2.1.2; SDG 6.1.1/6.2.1; SDG 4.1.1; SDG 11.1.1. [37]
- Resilience: SDG 13.1.2 (DRR strategies) and shock-responsive SP operational indicators (time-to-scale transfers, proportion of SP beneficiaries covered by adaptive mechanisms) aligned with Doha para. 37(a) and 37(b). [3]

### Risk analysis and mitigation strategies

| <b>Risk category</b>                        | <b>Why it matters under Doha</b>   | <b>Practical mitigation for civil society coalitions</b>   |
|---|--|--|
| Restricted civic space / weak participation | Doha depends on meaningful stakeholder collaboration and participation (paras. 25, 31, 43(h)); restrictions would undermine implementation. [13] | Use broad coalitions (faith-based, OPDs, unions, youth); adopt non-partisan stance; document value-add; engage national human rights institutions; maintain legal compliance and safeguarding. |
| Fragmentation and duplication               | Doha calls for integrated approaches and avoiding policy silos (para. 24). [2]   | Shared results framework; division of labour by pillar; joint annual scorecard; interoperable data standards; common advocacy calendar.  |
| Financing volatility/shocks                 | Doha highlights crises reversing gains (para. 18) and stresses predictable funding during shocks (para. 42(h)). [20]                             | Multi-year donor agreements; contingency reserves; diversify funding streams; embed shock-responsive programming and adaptive SP.  |
| Data gaps and low comparability             | Doha follow-up explicitly highlights strengthening data systems and disaggregated data (para. 43(i)). [3]  | Partner with NSOs; use SDG metadata standards; invest in community-led monitoring; publish methods; adopt data protection protocols.   |
| Digital harms and polarization              | Doha explicitly calls to address misinformation/disinformation/hate speech while protecting rights (para. 34(d)). [15]                           | Information integrity protocols; crisis comms; community trusted messengers; privacy-by-design; digital literacy; platform engagement.   |
| Elite capture / corruption                  | Doha emphasizes accountable institutions and anti-corruption (para. 24). [2]   | Transparency commitments, COI registers, open procurement standards in projects, community oversight committees, and independent audits.   |

| Civil Society Implementation Timeline Aligned to Doha (indicative) |  |
|--|--|
| Year   | Action   |
| 2026:  | Coalition formation, baseline mapping, stakeholder compact, quick-win advocacy         |
| 2027:  | Pilot interventions + social accountability tools; first "Doha Scorecard"              |
| 2028:  | Scale-up proven models; institutionalize participation and budget engagement           |
| 2029:  | Strengthen adaptive social protection + resilience systems; deepen data disaggregation |
| 2030:  | SDG deadline push; independent evaluation; transition plan for post-2030 social agenda |
| 2031:  | Align civil society reporting to Doha's five-year follow-up process start              |
| 2032:  | Regional preparatory engagement; financing and policy renewal packages                 |

## FINANCING AND RESOURCING

Doha’s financing signals relevant for civil society strategy

Doha situates financing for social development within broader financing-for-development commitments, including:

- reaffirming the importance of **official development assistance (ODA)** and urging developed countries to fulfil commitments including **0.7% of GNI** (and **0.15–0.2%** for least developed countries). (Doha **para. 42(g)**). [3]
- committing to strengthen multilateral cooperation to enhance fiscal space and ensure predictable funding for social protection and essential social spending during shocks (Doha **para. 42(h)**). [3]
- supporting reforms on debt, and strengthening UN tax cooperation (Doha **para. 42(d)–(e)**). [3]

These signals frame civil society’s financing work as (1) **protecting social spending**, (2) **supporting fiscal space reforms**, and (3) **mobilizing complementary resources** consistent with national ownership.

Costing ranges for civil society portfolios

Because no country/budget is specified, the ranges below are **planning heuristics** meant for donor notes and internal budgeting. They should be replaced with country-level costing.

**System-level financing context (useful for advocacy):**

An ILO working paper estimates that closing the financing gap to achieve universal social protection floors across low- and middle-income countries is **3.3% of GDP annually** (2.0% for essential health care and 1.3% for five key cash benefits), totalling **US\$1.4 trillion/year**; for

low-income countries the gap includes an absolute estimate of **US\$308.5 billion** (as part of the global gap). [38]

#### **Civil society programme costing bands (illustrative):**

- **Coalition/secretariat + evidence unit:** US\$150k–US\$1.5m/year (depending on geography, staffing, and data systems).
- **Policy advocacy + social budgeting + accountability tooling:** US\$250k–US\$3m/year (includes community scorecards, budget tracking, legal empowerment).
- **Service-delivery partnerships (targeted pilots):** US\$0.5m–US\$10m/year (depends on beneficiary numbers and unit costs; best framed as pilots that influence scale-up through government systems).
- **Digital inclusion and information integrity packages:** US\$200k–US\$5m/year (connectivity support, digital literacy, protection/rights safeguards, misinformation response aligned with Doha para. 34(d)). [15]
- **Shock-response and resilience integration:** US\$300k–US\$6m/year (risk mapping, early warning inclusion, adaptive SP triggers, anticipatory action coordination aligned with Doha para. 37). [3]

#### **Donor types and financing instruments**

##### **Donor types aligned to Doha:**

- **Bilateral aid agencies and ODA instruments** (aligned with Doha’s ODA commitments). [3]
- **Multilateral development banks (MDBs) and IFIs**, which Doha calls to pay “greater attention to financing for social development” (para. 42(c)). [3]
- **UN financing windows and pooled funds**, including financing policy briefs and UN system initiatives (e.g., Global Accelerator). [39]
- **Philanthropy and foundations** (especially for innovation, outcomes-based contracts, and convening).
- **Responsible private sector** (Doha frames private sector contribution for jobs and standards; para. 30(f)). [14]

#### **Blended finance options for social development portfolios**

Doha recognizes comparative advantages of public and private finance and encourages mobilization of additional, innovative financing from all sources (para. 42). [3]

For civil society, blended finance should be used selectively, where it improves scale and accountability without compromising rights.

##### **Definitions and key references:**

- OECD describes blended finance as combining development funds and private finance to encourage private investment for sustainable development, with development finance providers taking more risk initially. [40]

- UN examples describe results-based blended finance models where private investors front funding and are repaid by donors/philanthropy only if outcomes are achieved (example described for Kenya). [41]

**Practical blended finance structures for pillar-aligned action:**

| Structure                               | How it works   | Best-fit pillars   | Notes/safeguards  |
|---|--|--|---|
| Outcomes-based financing / impact bonds | Investors provide upfront capital; outcome payers repay only if results are achieved (results-based contracts). [42] | Jobs & livelihoods; youth skills; health/education service quality improvement | Require strong M&E, rights protections, and realistic attribution.                    |
| Guarantees and risk-sharing facilities  | Public/philanthropic capital reduces risk for local lenders to extend credit to underserved groups. [43]             | Livelihoods; MSME formalization; agrifood systems                              | Ensure inclusion and consumer protection; avoid over-indebting vulnerable households. |
| Results-based financing for services    | Disburses funds upon verified outputs/outcomes (e.g., health, education). [44]                                       | Social services; inclusion   | Needs reliable verification and grievance redress mechanisms.                         |
| SDG-aligned finance facility support    | Technical assistance to align capital flows to SDGs (policy and pipeline development). [45]                          | Governance/financing; multi-pillar   | Treat as enabling layer; ensure national ownership.                                   |

## DONOR AND COMMUNITY ONE-PAGERS

### One-page donor-facing summary

**Title:** *Operationalizing the Doha Political Declaration through Civil Society Action (2026–2031+)* [9]

**Problem statement (Doha-grounded):** Doha acknowledges persistent poverty, unemployment, inequality, exclusion, shock impacts, and insufficient social protection and services—and calls for integrated action and strengthened multi-stakeholder engagement, including civil society, to implement commitments. [46]

**Goal:** Support governments and communities to translate Doha commitments into measurable outcomes across poverty/social protection, decent work, inclusion, services, resilience, and governance/accountability. [9]

**What this initiative funds (portfolio):**

A civil society coalition and delivery platform that (a) builds evidence and community voice, (b) supports policy and budget reforms, (c) pilots and scales inclusive models, and (d) strengthens accountability aligned with Doha’s follow-up design. [30]

**Expected results (headline outcomes):**

Increased social protection coverage (aligned with Doha's  $\geq 2$  pp/year ambition where feasible), improved decent work indicators, stronger inclusion and participation measures, improved access to essential services, and greater shock-resilience through adaptive social protection and risk-informed planning. [47]

**Core indicators:** SDG 1.3.1; SDG 8.5.2; SDG 8.6.1; SDG 2.1.2; SDG 6.1.1/6.2.1; SDG 11.1.1; SDG 16.7.2; plus ILOSTAT SDG labour indicators. [10]

**Why donors should invest now:**

Doha ties implementation to multilateral cooperation, fiscal space protection, and strengthened stakeholder engagement. It also references financing reforms and ODA commitments and sets a post-2030 follow-up cycle starting 2031—creating a defined window for measurable progress and learning. [32]

**Budget ranges (indicative):** US\$1m–US\$15m/year depending on number of countries/regions covered, service-delivery footprint, and data investments; advocacy uses system-level financing evidence including ILO estimates of the universal SP financing gap (3.3% of GDP across LMICs; US\$1.4T/year). [38]

**Financing options:** grants, pooled funds, results-based tranches, and selective blended finance aligned with OECD blended finance principles and UN experience. [48]

**One-page community-facing action checklist****Community Action Checklist: Putting Doha into Practice Locally [9]****Organize and participate**

- Join or form a community group that represents women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, and marginalized communities (Doha calls for full and meaningful participation). [49]
- Ask local authorities for a regular public forum on social development plans and budgets. [2]

**Track poverty and social protection**

- Map which households are not receiving any social support and why (documentation helps improve coverage fairness). [2]
- Know where to report problems (grievances) in social support programmes.

**Promote decent work**

- Report unsafe work, discrimination, forced labour risks, or child labour to appropriate authorities and trusted organizations. [14]
- Support skills and job pathways for youth and women, including digital literacy and entrepreneurship training. [50]

**Strengthen essential services**

- Participate in community scorecards for schools, clinics, water points, and nutrition programmes; share issues publicly and constructively. [7]
- Support school meals and early childhood development activities where available. [49]

### **Build resilience to shocks**

- Join early warning and preparedness groups; ensure persons with disabilities and older persons are included. [51]
- Advocate for quick support after disasters through social protection and essential services. [3]

### **Protect information and dignity online**

- Verify information before sharing; report hate speech and harmful misinformation while protecting rights and privacy. [15]

## Footnotes and key links

### Footnotes

1. **UN General Assembly (Doha Political Declaration text).** Doha Political Declaration is contained in the annex of UNGA document A/80/L.5, which the General Assembly adopted as the Doha Political Declaration outcome. [46]
2. **Multi-stakeholder mandate.** Civil society engagement is explicitly referenced in Doha paras. 25 and 43(h). [9]
3. **Poverty and social protection commitments.** Doha para. 29 includes social protection floors aligned with ILO recommendations and references support to countries aiming to expand social protection coverage (incl.  $\geq 2$  pp/year ambition). [5]
4. **Decent work, labour rights, and social dialogue.** Doha para. 30 commits to decent work and includes provisions on labour rights, freedom of association, collective bargaining, social dialogue, and eradication of forced labour and child labour. [14]
5. **Inclusion and participation.** Doha para. 31 commits to full and equal participation, including co-action with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations. [49]
6. **Food and nutrition.** Doha para. 32 reaffirms commitment to end hunger and malnutrition and ensure the right to food, including school meals and mother-and-child nutrition. [49]
7. **Health.** Doha para. 33 reaffirms the right to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health and commits to universal health coverage and health system resilience. [49]
8. **Digital transformation and rights.** Doha para. 34 recognizes digital transformation potential and commits to closing digital divides while addressing risks including misinformation/disinformation/hate speech in ways that protect democratic values and privacy. [15]
9. **Education.** Doha para. 35 reaffirms the right to education and specifies that education shall be free at least in elementary and fundamental stages. [52]
10. **Resilience and Sendai alignment.** Doha para. 37 commits to adaptive social protection and risk-informed approaches including early warning systems and investments aligned with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. [3]
11. **ODA and financing commitments.** Doha para. 42(g) urges fulfilment of ODA targets (0.7% of GNI; 0.15–0.2% for LDCs) and para. 42(h) emphasizes predictable funding for social spending during shocks. [3]

12. **Doha follow-up design.** Doha para. 43 sets a five-year follow-up process starting in 2031, led through the Commission for Social Development and strengthened data systems. [3]
13. **UN DESA summit context.** UN DESA’s Summit website documents the Summit mandate, dates, and links to the Doha Political Declaration and related materials. [53]
14. **SDG Knowledge Hub analysis.** IISD SDG Knowledge Hub summarizes that the Declaration aligns Copenhagen commitments with current challenges and reiterates the 3 social development pillars. [54]
15. **Social protection financing gap evidence.** ILO Working Paper 113 estimates the financing gap for universal social protection floors at 3.3% of GDP across LMICs (US\$1.4T/year) and details low-income country gaps. [55]
16. **UN/ILO policy brief for FfD context.** An ILO brief hosted on UN DESA Financing for Development inputs reiterates the 3.3% GDP / US\$1.4T gap framing for universal social protection financing. [56]
17. **Data sources for M&E.** UNSD SDG Data Platform provides access to SDG global database indicators and metadata; ILOSTAT provides SDG labour statistics as custodian agency. [10]
18. **Global Accelerator referenced by Doha.** The UN Global Accelerator is an initiative launched in 2021 to accelerate progress on decent jobs and social protection in just transitions—explicitly referenced in Doha para. 30(h). [57]
19. **Blended finance definition.** OECD defines blended finance as leveraging development funds to encourage private investment for sustainable development, combining risk-taking by development finance providers with private finance scale. [40]
20. **Blended finance example.** UN system storytelling on blended finance provides examples of results-based financing models where investors are repaid by donors/philanthropy upon verified social outcomes. [41]

### Key links (official and primary references)

UN Doha Political Declaration (UN document annex text via documents.un.org):  
<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltd/n25/259/32/pdf/n2525932.pdf>

UN DESA Second World Summit for Social Development (official summit portal):  
<https://social.desa.un.org/world-summit-2025>

UNSD SDG Global Database / Data Platform:  
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>  
<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>



ILOSTAT SDG labour statistics:  
<https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/sdg/>

ILO Working Paper 113 (Financing gap for universal social protection):  
[https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/wp113\\_web.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/wp113_web.pdf)

OECD blended finance overview:  
<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/leveraging-private-finance-for-development/blended-finance.html>

UN Global Accelerator (Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions):  
<https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/>

SDG Knowledge Hub (IISD) story on the Doha Political Declaration:  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/doha-political-declaration-agreed-ahead-of-world-social-summit/>

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[1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] [12] [13] [14] [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24]  
[25] [26] [27] [28] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [36] [37] [46] [47] [49] [50] [51] [52]

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltid/n25/259/32/pdf/n2525932.pdf>

<https://documents.un.org/doc/undoc/ltid/n25/259/32/pdf/n2525932.pdf>

[10] [34] <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal>

[11] [38] [55] [https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/wp113\\_web.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/wp113_web.pdf)

[https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/wp113\\_web.pdf](https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/wp113_web.pdf)

[35] <https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/sdg/>

<https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/sdg/>

[39] [57] <https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/>

<https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/>

[40] [48] <https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/leveraging-private-finance-for-development/blended-finance.html>

<https://www.oecd.org/en/topics/sub-issues/leveraging-private-finance-for-development/blended-finance.html>

[41] <https://unsdg.un.org/latest/stories/blended-finance-buzzword-real-world-results>

<https://unsdg.un.org/latest/stories/blended-finance-buzzword-real-world-results>

[42] <https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/the-basics/social-impact-bonds/>

<https://golab.bsg.ox.ac.uk/the-basics/social-impact-bonds/>

[43] <https://jointsdgfund.org/article/blended-finance-buzzword-real-world-results>

<https://jointsdgfund.org/article/blended-finance-buzzword-real-world-results>

[44] <https://www.unesco.org/en/dtc-finance-toolkit-factsheets/results-based-financing>

<https://www.unesco.org/en/dtc-finance-toolkit-factsheets/results-based-financing>

[45] <https://sdgfinance.undp.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/Framework%20for%20SDG%20Aligned%20Finance%20OECD%20UNDP.pdf>

<https://sdgfinance.undp.org/sites/default/files/2024-04/Framework%20for%20SDG%20Aligned%20Finance%20OECD%20UNDP.pdf>

[53] <https://social.desa.un.org/world-summit-2025>

<https://social.desa.un.org/world-summit-2025>

[54] <https://sdg.iisd.org/news/doha-political-declaration-agreed-ahead-of-world-social-summit/>  
<https://sdg.iisd.org/news/doha-political-declaration-agreed-ahead-of-world-social-summit/>

[56] [https://financing.desa.un.org/sites/default/files/ffd4-inputs/2025-02/Brief%20Series%20-%20ILO\\_USP.pdf](https://financing.desa.un.org/sites/default/files/ffd4-inputs/2025-02/Brief%20Series%20-%20ILO_USP.pdf)  
[https://financing.desa.un.org/sites/default/files/ffd4-inputs/2025-02/Brief%20Series%20-%20ILO\\_USP.pdf](https://financing.desa.un.org/sites/default/files/ffd4-inputs/2025-02/Brief%20Series%20-%20ILO_USP.pdf)