

# **ZERO DRAFT:**

## **Civil Society Framework of Action for Social Development**

**ALIGNED TO THE 2025 UN DOHA POLITICAL  
DECLARATION GAMBIA 2026**



**ASSEC**  
SOCIETY FOR ASIAN  
SOLIDARITY ECONOMY

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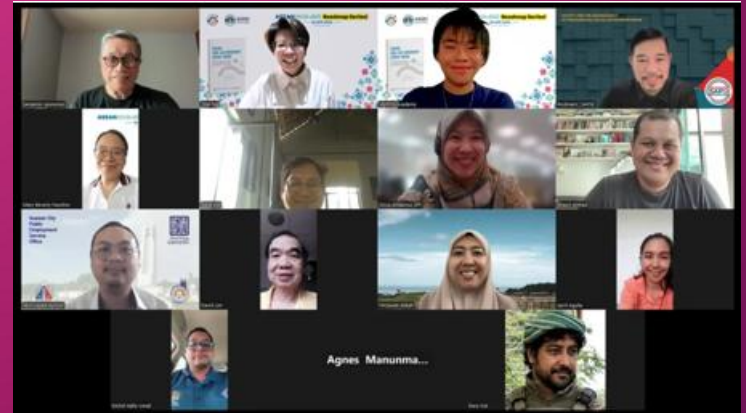
Lessons from Doha declaration strengthening the 2030 agenda in the last phase.

2

The Gambia Zero draft and key points

3

Feedback as Asian input to the draft process.  
What can we add to strengthen the document



Asean level discussion on  
SDG & SSE held on 28 April 2026

# LESSONS FROM DOHA

*Social development focus on addressing  
three aspects -*

**Poverty and inequality.**

**Unemployment and  
decent work.**

**Social inclusion and  
exclusion.**

## **The Doha Declaration at UN Social Summit (3-6 Nov 2025)**



*Together with CSO-NGO leaders at Doha conference (2025)*



# 1

## Multi - Dimensional Poverty (MPI)

The Doha declaration makes specific reference to multi-dimensional poverty (para 29) and multi-dimensional measurement (para 29-(i) )

*Para 29 in the call-to-action states: -*

- *We will adopt a holistic approach towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions,*
- *including through addressing the challenges of extreme poverty and multi-dimensional poverty,*



# 2

**The UN Doha Declaration on social development identifies SSE can play a key role in achieving the 2030 agenda.**



Recognises that SSE can play a role in eradicating poverty, promoting social inclusion and catalysing social transformation



Role of cooperatives and social enterprises- a renewed mandate



Role to generate decent work, foster eco democracy, strengthen local communities & ensure no one left behind.



# 3

## Social Justice and human rights

The Doha document gives an emphasis to this theme of human rights and non-discrimination.

*In para 31 of the Doha Declaration we read :-*

- *We reaffirm our collective commitment to promoting social integration*
- *By fostering sustainable, inclusive, just, stable, safe, equitable and cohesive societies*
- *This is based on the respect for human dignity, promotion and protection of human rights and principles of non-discrimination, equal opportunity, solidarity, tolerance and full and equal participation for all.*



# 4

## The right to food

The food security and food nutrition is also a major thrust of the Doha declaration. Para 32 provides this emphasis

- *We remain deeply concerned that one third of the world's population remains food-insecure, mainly in developing countries, with children disproportionately impacted, and*
- *we reaffirm our commitment to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty and to ensure the right to food for all to achieve inclusive social development.*
- *Community farms & people involvement*



# 5

## Spiritual vision, religious and ethical values

### *Para 16 of Doha Declaration:-*

- We remain committed to a political, economic, ethical and spiritual vision for social development*
- that is based on human dignity, human rights, equality, respect, peace, democracy, mutual responsibility and cooperation,*
- and full respect for the various religious and ethical values and cultural backgrounds of people*
- Faith based organisations could be mobilised to accelerate the SDGs*



## The zero draft:

# GAMBIA 2026



- The attempt is to translate Doha's inter-governmental commitments into a Civil Society Framework
- A Civil Society Framework of Action for Social Development
- Doha Declaration notes the role of social actors as **development stakeholders** (CSOs, CBOs, faith-based organizations, social partners, philanthropy, academia, and responsible business).



# Doha Political Declaration spotlight for civil society stakeholders

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

**1** Strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement

**2** To support (not replace) government leadership and formal intergovernmental processes

**3** A commitment to social dialogue



UN volunteers at the Doha UN summit

# The Framework proposes Vision and Guiding Principles



It is rights-based, people-centred approach

Values such as -“leave no one behind”; human dignity; human rights; social justice; inclusive

Linking Doha-Gambia with the SDG goals, targets and indicators (2030 Agenda)

Whole-of-society approach



# Six Strategic Pillars (From Doha Declaration)



**1**

**Poverty eradication & social protection**

**2**

**Decent work & livelihoods**

**3**

**Social inclusion & equality**

**4**

**Access to quality social services**

**5**

**Climate & crisis resilience**

**6**

**Governance, financing & accountability**

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

<b>Strategic Pillar</b>	<b>Role of Civil Society</b>
<b>Poverty eradication &amp; social protection</b>	<b>Build a National Poverty &amp; Social Protection Civil Society Platform</b>
<b>Decent work &amp; livelihoods</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Support worker/employer engagement</li><li>• Strengthen labour rights</li></ul>
<b>Social inclusion &amp; equality</b>	<b>Establish inclusive participation mechanisms (community councils, participatory budgeting)</b>

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

<b>Strategic Pillar</b>	<b>Role of Civil Society</b>
<b>Access to quality social services</b>	<b>Community service delivery partnerships</b>
<b>Climate &amp; crisis resilience</b>	<b>Community disaster preparedness and early warning inclusion</b>
<b>Governance, financing &amp; accountability</b>	<b>Build social development accountability</b>

# Civil Society applying safeguards and practical standards

## KEY POINTER

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- Ensure meaningful participation.
- Digital rights and civic information integrity.
- Data and disaggregation



### **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.

# CONCLUSION

1

We can redefine the CSO-NGO role in social development via the SDG, Doha Declaration and the Gambia statement in Nov 2026

2

We must organise ourselves as the Third Sector and stand tall with Government (First Sector) and business-private (Second sector) – need stronger solidarity with CSO-NGOs : Local, National, Regional and Global

3

We need to set aside resources both human and funds for this partnership. Global funding is difficult so local groups must also invest in global partnerships and view these as social investment.





# NEXT PRESENTATION

## Melvine Wajiri

*the founder of People Empowering People (PEP) Africa*



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He is the Co-Chair of the NGO Committee for Social Development (NGO CSocD) of the United Nations.