

OFiP Civil Society reaction to the Draft Political Declaration of the “World Social Summit” under the title “the Second World Summit for Social Development”

We welcome the current draft’s reaffirmation of the 2030 Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals and all Human Rights, the recognition of mounting inequality and the strengthened language with respect to universal social protection, the care economy, the need to go beyond GDP as an aim for development and increased nuance in dealing with technology.

While the document is stronger, it continues to lack concrete action recommendations, indicators, and monitoring mechanisms. The Copenhagen Declaration, adopted 30 years ago, set a high benchmark in terms of innovation, commitments, and clarity that shaped public policy for the social sector. The current text needs to be strengthened to live up to that legacy.

More specifically, we have five overarching recommendations on the text of the R1 version of the Declaration:

1. **Needs stronger public commitment-** The declaration must highlight more explicitly the relevance of public systems and public financing for the realisation of peoples’ rights. More specifically, the declaration should include
 - a. A consistent commitment to the implementation of universal, inclusive, publicly delivered and funded, quality services, not just basic or essential services. Focusing on **public services** is critical to reflect the full range of services needed for sustainable development, reiterate the need for a systemic approach to ensure universal access and equity, strengthen governance, and enable cross-sectoral integration. This approach supports a holistic and rights-based vision consistent with the complexity and scale of sustainability challenges.
 - b. A stronger focus on protecting the rights of public sector workers by upholding their rights and shielding them from austerity-related public sector wage bill cuts, freezes and retrenchments. Doing so is essential because they are the backbone of delivering equitable, quality public services vital for sustainable development. Supporting them ensures accountability, protects public institutions, advances labour rights, and strengthens the overall capacity to meet the complex demands of sustainability agendas.
 - c. An emphasis on Free and not just affordable healthcare and education in line with existing commitments to the issue. It would be particularly important to reiterate the need for free primary and essential healthcare. In 2019 alone, out-of-pocket health spending dragged 344 million people further into extreme poverty and 1.3 billion into relative poverty.
 - d. Public Financing. While mentioning the need for enhanced investment (for eradication of poverty, education, healthcare, housing and WASH and social development among others) is welcome, the declaration should explicitly speak about public financing of these services and provide for an action plan for the same. Public financing is crucial because it guarantees equitable, sustainable, and accountable provision of essential services and public goods. It enables governments to address market failures, ensure universal access, and invest strategically in the long-term well-being of their populations, particularly the most vulnerable.
2. It should reiterate the long term call for donors to strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for overall official development assistance, should emphasise the cancellation of unsustainable and illicit debt, call for a move away from using austerity policies as a default, reaffirm the importance of rapid progress on the UN Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation and reject ineffective and ‘innovative’ financing models such as the drive for blended finance. It is time to concur with the World Bank’s chief economist that mobilising billions to trillions in private finance has not happened and will not happen.
3. **Make actionable commitments on inequality:** While Inequality is recognised as a challenge across the document, it fails to provide clear recommendations to address the same. Doing so would be important since inequality is both a root cause and a consequence of the social, economic, and environmental crises confronting our world today. A forward-looking and justice-oriented Declaration must include strong and explicit commitments to address income and wealth inequalities, which are among the most visible and damaging forms of inequality. These disparities are not only unjust but also deeply corrosive to social cohesion, democratic governance, and sustainable development. The document should include clear recommendations on how to reduce the same. We propose that the text commit to: *Setting global and national targets and developing National Inequality Reduction Plans, with time-bound targets, to rapidly and radically reduce income and wealth inequality.* Furthermore, we reiterate the need for the collection of disaggregated data by all states for evidence-based evaluation and monitoring, with special attention to economic and social inequality, and intersectional discrimination as part of the follow-up and review process.
4. **Stronger analysis and recommendations on leaving no one behind, intersectionality and ensuring the specific challenges faced by marginalised communities are addressed.**
5. **Address the risks arising from financialization and privatisation of key social services:** We are concerned about the call for PPPs in healthcare as part of this draft. More broadly, the document should address the harmful impacts of privatisation, financialization and commodification of public services, particularly their impact on the affordability, accessibility, universality, quality and equity of public services. The Declaration must affirm that public systems, not market-based mechanisms, are central to achieving universal human rights and social protection. It should also emphasise the need for strong and effective public regulation in cases where private participation is allowed. Review the developmental outcomes of PPPs and ‘private finance first’ approaches promoted by multilateral development finance institutions, strengthen state capacity to regulate the private sector and exempt essential public services such as water, sanitation, healthcare, care infrastructure and education from privatisation and PPPs.
6. **Further strengthen framing on social protection** by reiterating its criticality for eradication of poverty (article 11), emphasizing the need for universal social protection and not just social protection (2b and 2 c), highlight the importance of social protection floors for disaster risk reduction (10s) and for migrants (13).

We are also providing detailed line-by-line and section-wise comments on the text for your consideration.

A Vision for the Future and an Assessment of progress and gaps in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and the Social dimension of sustainable development.	It is helpful to the declaration uphold commitment to SUSTAINABLE development and BOTH “leave no one behind” (which should be read as universal access) as well as to “reach the furthest behind first” (which resonates with affirmative options for the poor). However, the document fails to fully reflect on the specific challenges of those who are furthest behind or meaningfully engage with the question of closing the gap between the advantaged and the poor and marginalised (the question of inequality). Clearer actionable commitments on reducing inequality are needed.	
1. We, Heads of State and Government and high representatives, have gathered at the Second World Summit for Social Development to build a more just, inclusive, equitable, and sustainable world, by addressing the gaps, reviewing progress, and recommitting to the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and Programme of Action and give momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.		MORE just- seems a qualification on JUST Just?
2. We acknowledge the urgent need to address profound social challenges, especially poverty, unemployment and social exclusion that affect every country. It is our task to address both their underlying and structural causes and their distressing consequences in accordance with our human rights obligations in order to reduce uncertainty, inequality and insecurity.		Socio-economic or social AND economic?
3. We recognize that the three core themes of social development, namely, poverty eradication, full and productive employment and decent work for all and social integration, are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and that an enabling environment therefore needs to be created so that all three objectives can be pursued simultaneously.		Very employment-oriented instead of focusing on social development more broadly. For example, it would be good to mention well-being and guaranteed income over the life cycle
4. We share the conviction that social development and social justice are indispensable for the achievement and maintenance of peace and security within and among our nations. In turn, social development and social justice cannot be attained in the absence of peace and security or in the absence of respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms.		
5. We meet thirty years after the first World Summit for Social Development and days after the commemoration of the 80th anniversary of the United Nations, with a determination to promote social development and social justice anchored in a strengthened and effective multilateral system and we remain guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law.		
6. We recommit to the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action as they remain relevant and valid and the further initiatives for social development adopted by the General Assembly.		
7. We reaffirm the full and timely and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals, upholding all the principles enshrined in it, including the promise to leave no one behind and reach the furthest behind first, and to place people at the center of development, with due consideration to the		

needs of present and future generations, and a strong commitment to safeguard our planet.		
8. We also reaffirm the intergovernmental agreements reached at international conferences relevant to social development, including, the political declarations of the SDG Summits in 2019 and 2023, and the Pact for the Future and its annexes	We also reaffirm the intergovernmental agreements reached at international conferences relevant to social development, including, the political declarations of the SDG Summits in 2019 and 2023, the Transforming Education Summit 2022 and the Pact for the Future and its annexes	This summit should also be mentioned.
9. We reaffirm the Addis Ababa Action Agenda as an integral part of the 2030 Agenda. We are committed to its full implementation which is critical for the realization of the SDGs and their targets. [+ Placeholder for the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) Outcome Document.]		
10. We reaffirm all human rights, which are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated , including the right to development and fundamental freedoms for all.		
11. We reaffirm that the goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, remains the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.	We reaffirm that the goal of eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, remains the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. In this regard, we reaffirm the target to achieve the eradication of poverty, among others, to implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable, that was included in SDG1 to introduce new international law adopted since the Copenhagen Declaration.	Suggested additional text to reiterate emphasis on Social protection.
12. We gather here in Doha in a Summit of renewed hope, driven by commitment and collective action. While facing urgent and complex challenges, we see new opportunities. We are convinced that meaningful progress is possible through genuine solidarity, effective multilateralism, inclusive international cooperation, and shared responsibility, taking into account diverse national contexts, particularly in developing countries.	We gather here in Doha in a Summit of renewed hope, driven by commitment and collective action. While facing urgent and complex challenges, we see new opportunities. We are convinced that meaningful progress must be possible through genuine solidarity, effective multilateralism, open dialogue recognising our differences , inclusive international cooperation, and shared responsibility, taking into account diverse national contexts, particularly in developing countries.	What are these opportunities? It would be good to either list them or not talk about opportunities when the situation is fundamentally different from 1995.
13. We welcome the progress made towards the full implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and the Programme of Action through concerted action at the national, regional and global levels. The global wealth of nations has grown significantly since 1995 and international trade has grown even more. Global labour productivity has increased , and the global unemployment rate has reached a historic low. Extreme poverty has been reduced and access to education, health and social protection has improved considerably.		
14. Yet, 30 years after the convening of the World Summit for Social Development, progress remains slow and uneven, and major gaps persist .	b) [...] While access to education has expanded, still too many children are out of school. Children with disabilities are disproportionately represented among out-of-school children.	The document would be stronger if there is clearer quantification of the challenges introduced. Furthermore, stronger framing on the specific experiences of the excluded

a. With only five years remaining until the 2030 deadline, progress towards achieving most of the Sustainable Development Goals has been far too slow, with some goals stalled or even regressing—despite notable advances in a few areas. b. Although great strides have been made in reducing poverty since 1995, millions of people still live in extreme poverty and over one billion people endure acute multidimensional poverty. Children, women and girls, and people living in rural areas remain particularly vulnerable and experience higher poverty rates than the rest of the population. Hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition are still a reality for countless families, with global undernourishment rising in recent years. While access to education has expanded, still too many children are out of school. c. In addition, while millions have been lifted out of poverty, vulnerability remains high: billions of people live close to the poverty line and face a constant risk of falling into extreme poverty. Despite significant global progress in expanding social protection coverage and implementing social protection floors, over one billion people still lack access to any form of social protection. d. Millions of workers continue to live in poverty, earning wages and incomes that are not sufficient for an adequate standard of living or to sustain their families. Informal employment remains pervasive, with billions of people making their living in the informal economy. Women and young people are disproportionately affected by informal and precarious employment. Furthermore, progress toward ending child labour has stalled. e. Millions of youth are not engaged in education, employment or training, the majority of whom are young women. In the labour market, young people experience high levels of unemployment, informal employment and working poverty. These decent work deficits can have long-lasting consequences on poverty and affect the well-being of current and future generations of youth. f. Today, inequality has reached staggering levels. Since 1995, income inequality has increased in many countries—developed and developing. Global wage gaps remain significant. Gender inequality is deeply entrenched. On average, women earn less than men. Millions of women worldwide are outside the labour force because of unpaid care responsibilities.	c) In addition, while millions have been lifted out of poverty, vulnerability remains high: billions of people live close to the poverty line and face a constant risk of falling into extreme poverty. Despite significant global progress in expanding social protection coverage and implementing social protection floors, 3.8 billion people still lack access to any form of social protection. f) Today, inequality has reached staggering levels. Since 1995, income inequality has increased in many countries—developed and developing. As of 2025, the top 1% of the world's population owns approximately 45% of global wealth. Global wage gaps remain significant. j) Women around the world continue to face systemic inequalities, are disproportionately affected by poverty, are underrepresented in leadership and decision-making roles, and experience widespread barriers to equal access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. These challenges are further compounded by intersecting forms of discrimination based on factors such as race, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, gender identity, and migration status, placing women from marginalized groups at even greater risk of exclusion and injustice.	communities in the principle of Leave No One Behind. It is not clear where this figure come from? The ILO flagship report 2024-2026 says 3.8 million people lack any access to social protection... It is important to highlight the extent of the challenge of global economic inequality. There should be a dedicated paragraph on women, in addition to mainstreaming the topic across all sections.
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g. Persons with disabilities continue to be more likely to live in poverty, are under- and un-employed, and face significant social and economic barriers to inclusion in society. h. Billions of people currently do not have access to the Internet. Digital divides within and among countries persist, particularly in rural and remote areas, the least developed countries are also the least connected. Digital infrastructure, connectivity and access in these countries remains challenging. i. Persistent and new challenges are reversing development gains, including: climate change, natural hazards, biodiversity loss, environmental degradation and pollution; geopolitical tensions, armed conflicts and humanitarian crises; mass displacement of populations; pandemics and other health emergencies; demographic shifts, including rapid population growth in some regions, and population ageing in all regions; uneven technological advancements; unsustainable debt burdens and unequal access to technology and capital.		
15. While these problems are global in character and affect all countries, we clearly acknowledge that each country faces specific challenges in its pursuit of sustainable development, including its social dimension. The most vulnerable countries and, in particular, African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, deserve special attention, as do countries in situations of conflict and post conflict countries. There are also serious challenges within many middle-income countries.		
16. We are convinced that addressing today's global challenges to social development requires strengthening global solidarity, upholding human rights, building trust, and a renewed commitment to multilateral action on the implementation of the sustainable development agenda in its social, economic and environmental dimension. We will advance innovative solutions, and inclusive international cooperation to fully translate the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and social dimension of the 2030 Agenda into concrete actions to achieve social development for all, in particular to the benefit of developing countries.	We will advance people-centred innovative solutions, and inclusive international cooperation to fully translate the commitments of the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action and social dimension of the 2030 Agenda into concrete actions to achieve social development for all, in particular to the benefit of developing countries.	It would be important to reiterate that this innovation serve the interests of people and planet and not just be for innovation's sake.
17. We recognize that the multilateral system and its institutions, with the United Nations and its Charter at the centre, must be strengthened to keep pace with a changing world. They must be fit for the present and the future – effective and capable, prepared for the future, just, democratic, equitable and representative of today's world, inclusive, interconnected and financially stable.		It would be useful and relevant to address what IFIs/ MDBs are fit and NOT FIT (most importantly) to deliver and lead!
18. We will explore bold and effective social policies that are woven into a whole-of-government, whole-of-society, people-centred, and integrated		While the text is positive, this text requires concrete and measurable steps for this to be

approaches aiming at enhancing social-policy coherence, building effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels, achieving social justice for all, upholding democracy and access to justice and reinforcing national coordination as well as multi-stakeholder engagement and integrated responses and avoid policy silos across sectors.		converted into reality. Funding and monitoring remains unclear.
19. <i>On the basis of our common pursuit of social development, which aims at social justice, solidarity, harmony and equality, within and among countries, with full respect for national sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as policy objectives, development priorities and religious and cultural diversity, and full respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, we reaffirm our global drive for social progress and development.</i>		
20. <i>We strive for a future that is inclusive, resilient, sustainable and just. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, unemployment, preventable diseases, racism, discrimination and insecurity and a world of equality, prosperity and peace, where the dignity of all people is respected, where no one is left behind.</i>	<i>We strive for a future that is inclusive, resilient, sustainable and just. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, unemployment, preventable diseases, racism, discrimination, social exclusion, and insecurity and a world of equality, prosperity and peace, where the dignity of all people is respected, all citizens can contribute and where no one is left behind.</i>	
A Call to Action to close the gaps in the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration and give momentum towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.		
We recommit ourselves to creating an enabling economic, political, social, cultural, and legal environment to achieve social development for all.		
Eradication of Poverty:	The focus on inequality is largely missing. Has a very superficial mention of inequality, which doesn't even make it clear when discussing economic or social inequality. While related, they tend to have different roots and require different strategies to address either. Even the World Bank has accepted language on this now, and there is no mention of progressivity/ progressive taxation as a primary solution (and there is opportunity for this due to the move towards the UN Tax Convention). While the emphasis on social protection is welcome, it would be critical to introduce more actionable recommendations to ensure that the commitments made are monitored and implemented	
1. We will adopt a holistic approach towards the eradication of poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme and multidimensional poverty , address the disproportionate impact of poverty on people in vulnerable situations and combat the feminization of poverty while ensuring that the focus is to build resilience to challenges and vulnerabilities and sustainably rise above the poverty line, avoiding exiting and relapsing back into poverty. In this regard we commit to: a. Reinforcing the necessary measures to close financing gaps for poverty eradication and invest in capacity building, technical assistance and programs. b. Ensuring sustainable and equitable financing for social protection systems as one of the enablers for eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and fostering social inclusion, particularly for all women	a) Reinforcing the necessary measures to close financing gaps for poverty eradication, and invest in strengthening public institutions, capacity building, technical assistance and programs. b) Ensuring sustainable and equitable financing for universal social protection systems as one of the enablers for eradicating poverty, reducing inequality and fostering social inclusion, particularly for all women and girls and persons with disabilities, as well as investing in programs for poverty eradication to address underlying causes of inequality by promoting sustainable economy for the wellbeing of all. This includes the introduction of national roadmaps for universal social protection by the end of 2028, with annual targets for coverage, reach (e.g., 80% of informal workers by 2030), and budget share. c) Focusing our efforts and policies on addressing the root causes of poverty and underlying causes of inequality, providing for the basic needs of all and	An analysis of the feminization of poverty and what it looks like in 2025 is missing.

and girls, as well as investing in programs for poverty eradication to address underlying causes of inequality by promoting sustainable economy for the wellbeing of all. c. Focusing our efforts and policies on addressing the root causes of poverty and underlying causes of inequality, providing for the basic needs of all and increasing resilience for interconnected shocks. These efforts should include the elimination of hunger and malnutrition; the provision of social protection, food security, education, employment and livelihood, primary health-care services including reproductive health care, safe drinking water and sanitation, and adequate shelter; and participation in social and cultural life, with special priority given to the needs and rights of women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty, and to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and persons. d. Integrating education as core components of poverty reduction strategies with focused efforts on access, equity and inclusion within a lifelong learning approach. e. Advancing the transition from informal towards formal economy, including the formalization of micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, to eliminate poverty and catalyse social transformation and social inclusion. f. Strengthening social protection systems and measures, including social protection floors, and universal coverage, including by extending social protection coverage by at least two percentage points of the population covered by at least one social protection benefit per year, taking into account national circumstances, capacities, and priorities and providing capacity building to developing countries. g. Promoting child-sensitive poverty eradication strategies within social protection programmes that deliver an integrated package of essential services, including investments in nutrition, early childhood development and universal child benefits. h. Developing and implementing adequate Multidimensional Poverty Measurements (MPM) to better measure the various dimensions of poverty and the interactions among them, as well as to support the development of targeted national public policies, based on disaggregated data. i. Implementing in full and timely manner the commitments contained in resolution 79/1 to establish measures of progress on sustainable development that complement or go beyond GDP to have a more inclusive approach to international cooperation and inform access to development finance, through the establishment of an independent high-level expert group to develop recommendations for a limited number of country-owned and universally applicable indicators of sustainable development that complement and go beyond GDP and a subsequent UN-led intergovernmental process and in this context note that the	increasing resilience for interconnected shocks. These efforts should include the elimination of hunger and malnutrition; universal provision of social protection, food security, education, employment and livelihood, primary health-care services including reproductive health care, safe drinking water and sanitation, and adequate shelter; and participation in social and cultural life, with special priority given to the needs and rights of women and children, who often bear the greatest burden of poverty, and to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups and persons. I) Recognizing and strengthening informal social protection systems, such as those managed by international, national, and local civil society organizations and communities, that support individuals and households in managing risks where formal mechanisms are absent. These systems shall be supported through national policies as complementary to formal social protection, to ensure their full effectiveness and to reach those furthest behind first. We suggest that the current f may be brought moved up to align with order of issues in §2c	
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ongoing process should take into account the different levels of development of countries. j. Incorporating multidimensional vulnerability, including the Multidimensional Vulnerability Index, into existing practices and policies to inform development cooperation. k. Strengthening investment in social development at national, as well as regional, and international levels including through enhanced international cooperation, South-South and triangular cooperation, and ensuring predictable and sustainable resources, especially for supporting developing countries to implement poverty eradication policies.	Strengthening investment in social development at national, as well as regional, and international levels including through enhanced international cooperation, South-South and triangular cooperation, and ensuring predictable and sustainable resources particularly through progressive taxation, especially for supporting developing countries to implement poverty eradication policies.	
II- Full and productive employment and Decent work for all: Any overarching views?	This section has improved. The emphasis on universal and inclusive Social Protection systems is possible. There is also positive language on the social contract, enforcing labour laws including the rights to association; holistic inclusion of care infrastructure to support decent and more work, including “the multiplier effects of the care economy”. The inputs below seek to introduce actionable targets.	
1. We reaffirm our commitment to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. To this end, we commit to: a. Adopting macroeconomic policies that promote job creation, decent work and living wages, including policies formalizing the informal economy, fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth, recognizing the important role of both the public and the private sector in generating decent employment opportunities for all and engaging the private sector, employers and workers, and their respective organizations, as essential partners. b. Strengthening the role of international community to support countries to achieve higher levels of economic productivity, increasing investments in structural transformation and enhancing productive capacities through diversification, technological upgrading, industrial development, digital transformation and innovation and underlining the need to enhance technical and financial assistance to developing countries for the implementation of programmes of macroeconomic policies. c. Supporting entrepreneurship by creating an enabling environment, in particular for women, persons with disabilities and youth, supporting micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), cooperatives as well as the social and solidarity economy. d. Harnessing the positive contribution by the private sector to job creation, decent work and raising living standards. e. Investing in inclusive, equitable, quality education at all levels, skills development, digital literacy education, vocational education and training and life-long learning, in particular regarding skills needed for labour market transitions and	a) Adopting macroeconomic policies that promote job creation, decent work and living wages, including policies formalizing the informal economy, fostering inclusive and sustainable economic growth, recognizing the important role of both the public and the private sector in generating decent employment opportunities for all and engaging the private sector, employers and workers, and their respective organizations, as essential partners. This includes a commitment to creating at least 5% new decent jobs annually in the formal sector, with priority given to informal workers, women, youth, and persons with disabilities. e) Investing in inclusive, equitable, quality education at all levels, skills development, digital literacy education, vocational education and training and life-long learning, in particular regarding skills needed for labour market transitions and supporting capacity building of developing countries in this regard. g) Taking all necessary measures to tackle high rates of youth unemployment and address their integration in the labour market, including through creating decent jobs, promoting policies for inclusive and equitable quality education, vocational training, lifelong learning, entrepreneurship and ensure young people's access to universal,	This should not limit the role of education as contributing to only vocational/marketable skills. It should support 21st century skills, and the full range of competencies under target 4.7. Furthermore, this should expand employment to larger questions of livelihood, which includes all means by which individuals and households secure their economic and social well-being, such as informal workers, self-employment, and community-based activities. Education needs to be of a particular standard to have the impact desired.

supporting capacity building of developing countries in this regard. f. Encouraging to consider supporting the implementation of the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions and acknowledging the work and contribution of the Global Coalition for Social Justice to contribute to the implementation of the relevant recommendations to its work. g. Taking all necessary measures to tackle high rates of youth unemployment and address their integration in the labour market, including through creating decent jobs, promoting policies for quality education, vocational training, lifelong learning, entrepreneurship and ensure young people's access to universal, adequate, comprehensive, sustainable and nationally owned social protection systems. h. Encouraging education and training opportunities for older persons to enable them to participate actively in society and the labour market and promoting intergenerational knowledge transfer in the workplace. i. Enforcing effective labour laws with regard to labour relations and working conditions of migrant workers, while acknowledging the important nexus between international migration and social development. j. Strengthening labour market institutions and social dialogue, including through promoting respect for international labour standards and workers' rights, and promoting, protecting, and investing in mechanisms for social dialogue, freedom of association and collective bargaining. k. Considering a renewed spirit to deliver social justice and social development through a proposed renewed global social contract to be developed in close consultation with employers' and workers' organizations that ensures equal opportunities and cohesion of societies and fosters inclusive social dialogue. l. Reinforcing investment in universal, inclusive and sustainable social protection systems, as a critical enabler of inclusive growth. m. Responding to the challenges and opportunities posed by the energy, technological and demographic transitions, through appropriate social and labour market policies including through the development of skills, promoting the formalization of informal work, and guaranteeing living wages, safe and healthy working conditions, and full respect for workers' rights. n. Taking effective measures to eradicate forced labour, human trafficking and eliminate all forms and manifestations of child labour. o. Upholding the fundamental principles and rights at work through encouraging the ratification and full implementation of the International Labour Organization Fundamental Conventions on freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right	adequate, comprehensive, sustainable and nationally owned social protection systems.	
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to collective bargaining, the effective abolition of child labour, the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour, the elimination of discrimination in respect to employment and occupation, and the right to a safe and healthy working environment. p. Recognizing, reducing and redistributing women's disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between men and women. q. Considering the multiplier effects of the care economy in terms of increasing labour participation, facilitating the transition from informal to formal work and decent working conditions in the care sector, investing in social infrastructure and strengthening social protection, as well as the returns on the investments in care policies and systems. r. Enhancing women's full access to decent work and equal opportunities in the labour market, improving equal opportunities and working conditions for women entrepreneurs by eliminating discrimination in access to job markets, financial assets and services, productive resources, decision making and social security protection, and providing and increasing, as appropriate, family benefits and social support, such as health care and quality childcare and promoting the work-life balance. s. Strengthening capacity building for upskilling and reskilling existing workforce to equip them to handle the Artificial Intelligence impact in various industry sectors and strengthening international cooperation for mutual recognition of skills and qualifications to facilitate labour mobility.	q) Considering the multiplier effects of the care and support economy in terms of increasing labour participation, facilitating the transition from informal to formal work and decent working conditions in the care and support sector, investing in social infrastructure and strengthening social protection, as well as the returns on the investments in care policies and systems. r) Enhancing women's full access to decent work and equal opportunities in the labour market, improving equal opportunities and working conditions for women entrepreneurs by eliminating discrimination in access to job markets, financial assets and services, productive resources, decision making and social security protection, and providing and increasing, as appropriate, family benefits and social support, such as health care and quality childcare and promoting the work-life balance. An intersectional approach is essential to ensuring the full effectiveness, equity, and inclusivity of all measures.	
III- Social Integration.	This section needs to include concrete recommendations on reducing inequality. New text in this regard is being proposed. The language on addressing racism and other forms of exclusion could have been stronger if there was recognition of the intersection of race and class/ our racialized economy. Social integration cannot be separated from economic development/ tackling economic inequality	
1. We reaffirm our collective commitment to promoting social integration by fostering inclusive, just, stable, safe, equitable and cohesive societies based on the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as on dignity, non-discrimination, equal opportunity, solidarity, tolerance, and full and equal participation for all. In this regard, we commit to: a. Promoting intergenerational solidarity, inclusive dialogue, and social cohesion, and creating an enabling environment to ensure that all individuals enjoy dignity and a decent quality of life throughout their life course, leaving no one behind. b. Creating inclusive societies that enable full and meaningful participation of all, including but not limited to, women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples,	Suggested new point on inequality as a possible first point): Setting global and national targets and developing National Inequality Reduction Plans, with time-bound targets, to rapidly and radically reduce income and wealth inequality. a) Creating inclusive societies that enable full and meaningful participation of all, including but not limited to, women, youth, older persons, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples, people living in poverty and in rural and remote areas, as well as people who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations. This approach recognizes and addresses the complex, intersecting identities and systemic barriers that affect people differently based on race, gender, socioeconomic status, ability, age, sexual orientation, and other factors, ensuring their	Discrimination cannot be sufficiently addressed without taking intersectional discrimination into account.

people living in poverty and in rural and remote areas, as well as people who are vulnerable or in vulnerable situations and integrating their needs and perspectives into social and economic policy frameworks. c. Taking action to combat inequalities within and among countries and pursue policies that stem the tide of rising inequalities and ensuring fair and equitable income and wealth distribution, and universal access to basic services including healthcare, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, adequate housing, electricity, digital infrastructure and connectivity, and social protection. d. Responding to demographic shifts, including declining fertility rates, rapid population growth and population ageing, and their implications for social integration, including by social policies adapted to older persons and youth, through strengthened social protection systems, access to healthcare, long-term care, lifelong learning, skills development, and digital inclusion and financial and digital literacy access to inclusive and equitable quality education and promote employment opportunities and skills development, including in science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM) with the special focus on people in rural and remote areas, and women, particularly young women. e. Investing in integrated early childhood development, by ensuring, inter alia access to inclusive and equitable quality education, healthcare, nutrition and their protection from violence, exploitation and abuse. f. Ensuring the full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including through removing barriers and implementing inclusive, accessible, and rights-based policies and services. These efforts must be carried out in collaboration with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, in line with the UNCRPD's guiding principles, to ensure their equal participation in all aspects of life and development. g. Ensuring that social development policies and programmes integrate persons with disabilities as both development agents and beneficiaries in all aspects of development and equal access for persons with disabilities to social protection floors and safety nets, address additional disability-related costs in the design of social protection schemes, and enhance responsive support and services to persons with disabilities which are critical to promoting inclusive development for all. h. Designing public care systems that address the vulnerabilities different persons face across their life course, with special attention to persons in situations of dependency, including children, persons with disabilities and older persons. These systems should aim to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid	diverse needs and perspectives are fully integrated into social and economic policy frameworks. d) a. Responding to demographic shifts, including declining fertility rates, rapid population growth and population ageing, and their implications for social integration, including by social policies adapted to older persons and youth, through strengthened social protection systems, access to healthcare, long-term care, lifelong learning, skills development, and digital inclusion and financial and digital literacy, access to inclusive and equitable quality education and promote employment opportunities and skills development, including in science, technology, engineering, mathematics (STEM) with the special focus on people in rural and remote areas, and women, particularly young women, and persons with disabilities. f) Ensuring the full and effective participation and inclusion of persons with disabilities, in accordance with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including through removing physical, informational, communicational, attitudinal, and institutional barriers and implementing inclusive, accessible, and rights-based policies and services. These efforts must be carried out in collaboration with persons with disabilities and their representative organizations, in line with the UNCRPD's guiding principles, to ensure their equal participation and inclusion in all aspects of life and development. h) Designing public care and support systems that address the vulnerabilities different persons face across their life course, with special attention to persons in situations of dependency, including children, persons with disabilities and older persons. These systems should aim to recognize, reduce and redistribute unpaid care and domestic work, as appropriate, and alleviate the disproportionate burden still faced by women. j) Recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples in their pursuit of economic and social development, with full respect for their identity, traditions, forms of social organization and cultural values by taking into account additional barriers resulting from intersecting discrimination based on gender and disability. m) Strengthening institutions that enhance social integration and apply a holistic social development approach, which integrates the role of families in all their diversity as central enablers and contributors to social development and promoting social and economic policies that are designed to meet the needs of families and their individual members.	
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care and domestic work, as appropriate, and alleviate the disproportionate burden historically faced by women. i. Advancing the role of culture as well as sport in contributing to social integration and social cohesion and more effective, inclusive, equitable and sustainable development, and integrating culture into economic, social and environmental development policies and strategies and ensure adequate public investment in the protection and promotion of culture and intercultural dialogue. j. Recognizing and supporting Indigenous Peoples in their pursuit of economic and social development, with full respect for their identity, traditions, forms of social organization and cultural values. k. Stepping up our efforts to fight against all forms of racism, all forms of racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, stigmatization and hate speech including online and offline manifestations. l. Encouraging volunteerism at all levels – local, national, and international – recognizing that these efforts contribute to social cohesion by promoting civic engagement. m. Strengthening institutions that enhance social integration and apply a holistic social development approach, which integrates the role of the family as a central enabler and contributor to social development and promoting social and economic policies that are designed to meet the needs of families and their individual members. n. Taking urgent national and international action to address homelessness as an affront to human dignity and an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights and the attainment of social development.	n) Taking urgent national and international action to address homelessness that is a manifestation of extreme poverty and an affront to human dignity and an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights and the attainment of social development	
Food security and nutrition	The document could be stronger if its rooting in human rights was strengthened. Furthermore, it would be more powerful to recognize that the global food production is adequate to feed everyone now which adds a level of urgency to the need for action.	
1. 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, as part of our shared responsibility to achieve inclusive social development. In this regard, we commit to: a. Accelerating actions to end hunger, poverty, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition, through coordinated global action, including by investing in sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems, rural infrastructure, strengthening and expanding initiatives such as the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty and enhancing international cooperation and solidarity. b. Reinforcing measures to build sustainable, inclusive, and resilient agriculture and food systems, with the aim of ensuring food security and adequate nutrition for all, particularly during early childhood, including mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and	We remain deeply concerned that in a world which produces more than enough to feed everyone 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, as part of our shared responsibility to achieve inclusive social development. In this regard, we commit to: (new) Enhance national and global policy responses which are anchored in a human right -based approach to food security, by recognizing the agency of those most affected as rights-holders, and by amplifying their voices in decision making processes.	

school meal programs, including in conflict affected contexts recognizing its foundational importance to human development, and lifelong well-being. c. Strengthening international cooperation to address the impact that excessively volatile food prices can pose to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and improved nutrition. d. Supporting family farmers and small-scale producers, including women producers, in adopting and scaling up climate resilient and sustainable agricultural practices to improve productivity, livelihoods and supporting rural communities. e. Ensuring equitable access to land, water, and other productive resources, particularly for women, recognizing their central role in empowering rural populations, eradicating poverty, achieving food security and sovereignty and promoting inclusive rural development. f. Strengthening international cooperation, capacity-building and financial support for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries as an important tool for achieving food security and nutrition for all and facilitate access to essential nutrition needs and agricultural markets.		
IV- Cross-cutting issues in the context of social development. Physical and mental health to meet Universal Health Coverage:	The recommendation for PPPs as a means for strengthening healthcare systems is alarming given the frequent instances of partnerships with commercial private healthcare providers having strong negative impacts on the realisation of the right to health. It would furthermore be important for the declaration to address the rising threats arising from the financialization in global health.¹ A stronger emphasis on the need for regulation of private actions would be important. While the section's title reiterates the criticality of IHC, the text should more explicitly address questions of health equity	
1. We reaffirm the universal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. In this regard, and recognizing the lessons learned from the COVID-19 pandemic and other health emergencies, we commit to: a. Achieve universal health coverage and attaining the goals of universal and equitable access to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for all. b. Leveraging safe, accessible, inclusive, equitable and affordable use of digital health technologies, that enhance public health surveillance, enable personalized care, including through telemedicine, and improve equitable access to health services, and strengthen international cooperation in the transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, while promoting cooperation on related know-how and strengthen resilient, inclusive and sustainable health systems and infrastructures and accelerate progress towards universal health coverage, particularly in developing countries, while recognizing that digital	a) Achieve universal health coverage as a measure of and step toward universal access to health care, an essential element of the right to health, and health equity and attaining the goals of universal and equitable access to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health for all. This includes addressing attitudinal and systemic barriers faced by persons experiencing intersecting forms of discrimination due to gender, ethnicity, age, and disability, and by eliminating specific barriers encountered by persons with disabilities, including lack of physical accessibility, inadequate access to information due to complex language, and communicational barriers such as those affecting deaf and individuals with hearing impairments. b) Leverage in a regulated manner safe, accessible, inclusive, equitable and affordable use of digital health	

¹ <https://unu.edu/iigh/brief/new-unu-iigh-briefing-paper-sheds-light-financialisation-global-health>

health interventions are not a substitute for functioning health systems and have significant limitations. c. Mobilizing domestic and international innovative and sustainable sources of financing, including through public -private partnerships, to secure adequate levels of social expenditure necessary for expanding coverage towards universal access to health and supporting research and development and innovation in health programs. d. Strengthening integrated, resilient, inclusive, equitable, accessible and universal health systems, based on a foundation of strong primary health-care approach, that are affordable and adequately financed and supported by a competent health workforce and adequate health infrastructure. e. Ensuring robust prevention, preparedness, and response to future pandemics and health emergencies, including local, national, and regional production capacities and adequate infrastructure and logistics for medicines, vaccines, diagnostics, and other health-related technologies while ensuring technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and equitable access, particularly in developing countries. f. Ensuring appropriate and safe use of health data, proper legal and technical safeguards to the patient’s privacy.	c) Mobilizing domestic and international innovative and sustainable sources of financing, including through public-private partnerships, progressive taxation, notably wealth taxes, to secure adequate levels of social expenditure necessary for expanding coverage towards universal access to health and supporting research and development and innovation in health programs. Reducing reliance on regressive sources of healthcare financing like out-of-pocket costs by ensuring the sufficient commitment of public revenues to public healthcare systems. d) Strengthening integrated, resilient, inclusive, equitable, accessible and universal public health systems, e) (new, to be inserted after d) Ensuring early intervention through comprehensive health screenings, promoting inclusive habilitation and rehabilitation services, and guaranteeing access to assistive technologies; while also ensuring equal access to quality health services by reducing financial barriers such as high out-of-pocket expenditures, advancing universal health coverage and affordable insurance, and actively involving patient groups and organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs) in the design and delivery of health policies and services to enhance inclusivity and social participation.	
Harnessing technology and artificial intelligence to advance social development:	Two suggestions for strengthening this section would be to reiterate the risks arising from under-regulation of technology and the risks arising from algorithmic and other bias arising from the same. Thus, There is a need to acknowledge and to address the inherent contradiction between these goals and the goals of Section II “Full and productive employment and Decent work for all”	
1. We reaffirm that digital transformation has the potential to contribute to social development. We recognize the urgent need to close persistent and widening digital and knowledge divides between and within countries, to ensure that the benefits of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, promote decent jobs and social progress for all. In this regard, we commit to: a. Ensuring equitable, safe, reliable and affordable access to digital technologies, digital public goods and digital public infrastructure for developing countries and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications. b. Leverage digital technologies, including artificial intelligence to support inclusive social development, by improving public service delivery, strengthening digital public infrastructure for social inclusion, and enhancing access to quality education for all, ensuring a science-based and age-appropriate use of digital tools, healthcare, and decent work and employment opportunities while avoiding the one size fits all approach, and advancing context and country specific solutions. c. Bridging the artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries, and enhancing international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries including through North-South, South-South and triangular	We reaffirm that digital transformation has the potential to contribute to social development. We recognize the urgent need to close persistent and widening digital and knowledge divides between and within countries, to ensure that the benefits of digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, promote decent jobs and social progress for all and address risks arising from under regulation of technology. c) Bridging the artificial intelligence and other digital divides between and within countries, and enhancing international cooperation on capacity building in developing countries including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, including the reproduction of stereotypes and biases, and accelerating innovation and progress in line with their national priorities.	

cooperation, with the aim of harnessing the benefits of artificial intelligence, minimizing its risks, and accelerating innovation and progress in line with their national priorities. d. Tackle the spread of misinformation, disinformation, hate speech, and digital threats in a way that protects democratic values, and upholding freedom of expression. e. Preventing and addressing any adverse impact on human rights, especially of people in vulnerable situations, arising from the use of digital and emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence.		
Quality education and life-long learning: Any overarching views?	Given that education is a fundamental human right, the commitment should be to deliver education and not just to promote it. Furthermore, the second point b) should also emphasise other forms of post-school education, including tertiary education and commit to lifelong learning in line with existing SDG commitments. At the same time, while the emphasis on intercultural education is welcome, the list of competencies should be expanded to include other skills under the SDG target 4.7. It would also be important to introduce an emphasis on instruction in children's mother tongues and a stronger emphasis on teachers given their critical role for educational quality.	
1. We reaffirm that the right to education is universal and that access to quality education constitutes a cornerstone for social development and social cohesion, in this regard we commit to: a. Promoting public, universal, safe, inclusive, equitable, affordable and resilient quality education systems. b. Expanding inclusive access to technical and vocational education and training (TVET), including in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), physical education and sport, lifelong learning, financial and digital literacy and skills development for all. c. Striving to ensure intercultural and multilingual education for all, and addressing negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems as well as implement inclusive policies and programmes to promote girls' participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, including information and communications technology, throughout their education. d. Strengthening investment and cooperation in research and development, innovation and training in emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence, in particular by supporting developing countries, in line with their priorities and contexts.	1. We reaffirm that the right to education is universal and that access to inclusive and equitable quality education constitutes a cornerstone for social development and social cohesion, in this regard we commit to: a. Delivering Promoting public, universal, safe, inclusive, equitable, affordable and resilient quality public education systems. We recognise the right to free basic education and recommit to the progressive realisation of the right to free secondary and higher education. b. Expanding inclusive access to technical and vocational education and training (TVET), lifelong learning and tertiary education, including university, including in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), physical education and sport, lifelong learning, financial and digital literacy and skills development for all. c. Striving to ensure intercultural and multilingual education for all, while ensuring, where possible, the introduction of mother tongue based education in the educational system, and addressing negative social norms and gender stereotypes in education systems as well as implement inclusive policies and programmes to promote girls' participation in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, including information and communications technology, throughout their education.	The introduction of mother tongues, including national languages, in the educational system was one of the proposed actions in the Copenhagen Declaration. While it seems beneficial to have children and other learners learn several languages in preparation of their participation in a globalised society, from an education and neurological/brain development standpoint it is key to provide opportunities of learning in your own mother tongue.

	d. To enhance the status and working conditions of teachers, address shortages of qualified teachers, and promote the training of teachers in line with the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General High Level panel on the Teaching profession.² e. Reinforce the mainstreaming of human rights education,³ intercultural education and education for peace in educational activities, in order to strengthen respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;⁴ Educational systems must recognize and value the diverse cultural identities, histories, and contributions of all peoples, particularly those of historically marginalized communities.	
Climate Resilience and Just Transition	This should more explicitly engage with the impact of climate change on the delivery of public services, including the loss and damage caused. Furthermore, there is a need to include elaboration of the green jobs agenda.	
1. We recognize that the adverse impacts of climate change, biodiversity loss and environmental degradation — exacerbated by inequality and weak infrastructure — are interrelated and may pose challenges to social development, particularly in developing countries. In this regard we commit to a. Taking urgent and ambitious climate action in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement⁵ in relation to climate mitigation, adaptation and the provision of the means of implementation, especially finance to developing countries.	Taking urgent and ambitious climate action in the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement ⁶ in relation to climate mitigation, adaptation and the provision of the means of implementation, especially finance to developing countries centering gender justice and marginalized communities in climate action, addressing loss and damage to universal public services and creating a just transition that leaves no one behind	
Disaster Risk Reduction	This section should particularly reiterate the need for social protection floors and not social protection systems in general.	
1. We recognize that the adverse impacts of disasters pose serious challenges to social development, particularly in developing countries. In this regard, we commit to: a. Strengthening adaptive social protection systems by enhancing social safety nets, improving access to essential services, and developing targeted support programs to safeguard those in vulnerable situations against the adverse impact of climate change and disasters. b. Promoting a risk-informed approach to social development that integrates accessible disaster risk reduction measures into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, and advancing inclusive early warning systems, early and anticipatory	a) Strengthening adaptive social protection systems and social protection floors, improving access to essential services, and developing targeted support programs to safeguard those in vulnerable situations against the adverse impact of climate change and disasters. b) Promoting a risk-informed approach to social development that integrates accessible disaster risk reduction measures into policies, programmes and investments at all levels, and advancing inclusive early warning systems that are accessible to persons with sensory, intellectual and physical disabilities, early and anticipatory approaches,	

² <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/blog/2024/02/teaching-profession-recommendationsteaching-profession-recommendations/>

³ https://ap.ohchr.org/documents/e/hrc/resolutions/a_hrc_res_8_4.pdf

⁴ https://ap.ohchr.org/documents/e/hrc/resolutions/a_hrc_res_8_4.pdf

⁵ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

⁶ Adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. See FCCC/CP/2015/10/Add.1, decision 1/CP.21, annex.

approaches, and preparedness initiatives by developing comprehensive risk management plans and investing in resilient inclusive, sustainable and resilient infrastructure according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. c. Ensuring that education systems are resilient and adaptable to disasters.	and preparedness initiatives by developing comprehensive risk management plans and investing in resilient inclusive, sustainable and resilient infrastructure according to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. c) Ensuring that education systems are resilient and adaptable to disasters, ensuring that all learners, including those with disabilities, can continue to access inclusive and equitable quality education.	
Gender equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls:	This section should include a para on the formalization and support for care work for coherence with 3p,q	
1. We reaffirm the need for every woman and girl to enjoy full gender equality and that all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment are removed. We commit to: a. Taking comprehensive measures to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls both as a prerequisite and a goal of the social dimension of sustainable development. b. Supporting measures to ensure fair wages for women and equitable care work, eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms against women, promote access to sexual and reproductive health and eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including gender-based violence and implement policies that ensure women's economic empowerment. c. Enhancing women's full, equal, and meaningful participation and leadership in decision making processes at all levels and in all sectors, for addressing global challenges inclusively and in contributing in all spheres of society. d. Strengthening predictable, sustainable and sufficient development finance to developing countries to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions affecting women and girls.	1. We reaffirm the need for every woman and girl to enjoy full gender equality and equity and that all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment are removed, based on women-led policy and decision making. We commit to a. Taking comprehensive measures to achieve gender equality and equity, recognizing the intersectional experiences of women and girls, and the empowerment of women and girls both as a prerequisite and a goal of the social dimension of sustainable development. b. Supporting measures to ensure fair wages for women and equitable care work, eliminate gender stereotypes and negative social norms against women, promote access to sexual and reproductive health, including full access to information and adequate products for menstrual hygiene, and eliminating all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, including gender-based violence, by addressing the intersecting impacts of factors such as race, ethnicity, disability, age, sexual orientation, and socioeconomic status, and implement policies that ensure women's economic empowerment.	Intersectionality is key! Women are a highly heterogeneous group, and without addressing intersecting forms of discrimination, any measure toward gender equality will be ineffective. Suggestion to have paragraph c higher up and/or include the leadership of women regarding necessary reforms for enjoying full gender equality etc. in the heading of this set of commitment. Otherwise, it feels like others are taking decisions and actions on behalf of women, taking away their agency and lacking the necessary lived experience.
Adequate housing, urbanization, water and sanitation, electricity, digital infrastructure and connectivity and transport:	There is need for a commitment to the eradication of involuntary homelessness.	
1. We reaffirm the universal human right to an adequate standard of living, including access to adequate safe, accessible and affordable housing, safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. We recognize that sustainable and inclusive urbanization and transport are essential to reducing inequality and enabling social development. In this regard we commit to: a. Promoting an adequate standard of living by ensuring sustainable financing and the provision of and investment in accessible, safe, affordable, adequate housing, resilient infrastructure, safe and clean drinking water, hygiene and sanitation.	c) Strengthening international cooperation and, where needed, capacity building in developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programme. d) Reinforcing resilient and sustainable urbanization by implementing strategies to bridge the gaps between urban, rural, and remote areas, enhance connectivity, and address homelessness and social isolation.	

b. Ensuring that housing policies in urban, peri-urban and rural areas address the needs of people with disabilities and older persons. c. Strengthening international cooperation and capacity building in developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programme. d. Reinforcing resilient and sustainable urbanization by implementing strategies to bridge the gaps between urban, rural, and remote areas, enhance connectivity, and address homelessness. e. Ensuring universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.		
Migration:	This section should reiterate the need for social protection measures for migrants and stronger integration of a focus on disability inclusion.	
1. We recognize migration as a driver of inclusive growth and sustainable development and acknowledge its positive contributions to social and economic development and promoting safe, orderly, and regular migration pathways and its relevance for the social development of countries of origin, transit and destination. In this regard, we commit to: a. Strengthening international, regional and bilateral cooperation to ensure safe, orderly and regular migration, taking into account national circumstances. b. Promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including woman and children, regardless of their migration status.	b) Promoting and protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, including woman and children and persons with disabilities, regardless of their migration status. c) Ensuring access to social protection measures and basic services for all migrants, regardless of their residency status, in accordance with human rights standards, including through bilateral or multilateral agreements that enable the portability of benefits.	
Financing for Social Development:	The section should reiterate the importance of public investment for the delivery of public services. It would also be important to specifically reiterate the need for debt relief and to protect the agreed target of 0.7 percent of GNP for ODA. This section needs to be strengthened by including mention of public control/ equitable representation and quota reforms required to ensure effective decision making at financial institutions (especially when it comes to IFIs). Lastly, given the dangers arising from the rise of PPPs and the private-finance first approach of IFIs, it would be critical to undertake a review of the same, particularly as it applies to social services.	
1. We reaffirm that the realization of social development requires ambitious, sustained, and inclusive financing. In this regard, we commit to: a. Increasing investment in social policies, including social protection systems, inclusive education, healthcare and housing. b. Accelerating the reform of the international financial architecture to be fit for purpose and to make it more inclusive, equitable and transparent_ and to strengthen the voice and representation of developing countries. c. Accelerate the reform efforts of the multilateral development banks to mobilize greater financing for the social dimension of the 2030 Agenda, recognizing that further reforms of the banks are urgently needed, in addition to the strengthening of domestic resource mobilization and domestic policy and regulatory environment.	2. We reaffirm that the realization of social development requires ambitious, sustained, and inclusive financing. In this regard, we commit to: a. Increasing public investment in social policies, including social protection systems, inclusive education, healthcare and housing.	

d. Ensuring fair and timely solutions to address sovereign debt challenges and debt distress. e. Strengthening the inclusiveness and effectiveness of tax cooperation at the United Nations, while taking into consideration the work of other relevant forums and institutions, and will continue to engage constructively developing a United Nations framework convention on international tax cooperation. f. Refraining from implementing unilateral measures, actions and barriers not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that create obstacles to the achievement of social development, particularly in developing countries, and requesting to revoke such measures, actions and barriers at the earliest possible time. g. Strengthening multilateral cooperation to enhance fiscal space for social spending. h. Promoting and scaling up North-South, South-South and Triangular cooperation, as critical modalities to mobilize knowledge, technical cooperation, and resources to address social challenges and foster innovation in social development policies. Recognizing that South-South and triangular cooperation is a complement to, not a substitute for North-South cooperation. i. Leverage the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD4) as a transformative opportunity to bridge the financing gap for the SDGs, including for social development.	d. Ensuring fair and timely solutions to address sovereign debt challenges and debt distress based on debt relief and cancellation. j) Strive for the fulfilment of the agreed target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for overall official development assistance. k) Review the developmental outcomes of PPPs and ‘private finance first’ approaches promoted by multilateral development finance institutions, strengthen state capacity to regulate the private sector and exempt essential public services such as water, sanitation, healthcare, care infrastructure and education from privatization and PPPs.	
Follow-up, review, and implementation of the Political Declaration.	This section should reiterate the need for adequate resourcing for the review to be undertaken under the CSocD. Furthermore, from the perspective of ensuring that inequality is addressed and no one is left behind, it would be important to ensure the availability of disaggregated data.	
1. We reiterate our commitment to the full implementation of the social development agenda including through improving and strengthening the framework for international and regional cooperation as established under the Copenhagen Declaration and Program of Action and following up on the political declaration of the World Social Summit, under the title the Second World Summit for Social Development. In this regard we commit to: a. Proceeding to a [5-10] year review process of this Political Declaration to assess progress, to identify gaps and renew the commitments, under the auspices of the General Assembly. <i>[Periodicity of review for further reflection by delegations.]</i> b. Requesting the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States, to prepare a report, in preparation of the review of the political declaration and the [XX depending on para 15.a] anniversary of the Copenhagen Summit, which assesses progress and identifies gaps towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review. c. Reaffirming that the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) has the primary responsibility for the follow-up of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the	c) Reaffirming that the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) has the primary responsibility for the follow-up of the World Summit for Social Development and the outcome of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly of 2000 and intergovernmentally agreed social development commitments and to proceeding to the strengthening of its role including in contribution to the review process, and including resources needed to do so. h) Strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships, including with parliamentarians, civil society, self-representation organizations, representatives of workers and employers, youth, academia, local and regional authorities and the private sector to implement the commitments. j) Collection of disaggregated data by all states for evidence-based evaluation and monitoring, with special attention to economic and social inequality, and intersectional discrimination.	

twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly and intergovernmentally agreed social development commitments and to proceeding to the strengthening of its role including in contribution to the review process. d. Requests the UN Regional Commissions to convene preparatory meetings at the regional level in advance of the global review, in [XX, depending on 15.a.], with the aim of assessing progress made, gaps and opportunities for action towards the implementation of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development. The Regional Commissions are invited to utilize existing mechanisms and platforms to conduct the regional preparatory meetings/reviews, the outcome of which will feed into the global review. e. Inviting the Economic and Social Council, the relevant specialized agencies and the relevant funds and programmes of the United Nations Development system, within their respective mandates, to further integrate into their work programmes relevant intergovernmentally agreed social development commitments and to be actively involved, in the follow-up on the implementation of the commitments of the political declaration. f. Strengthen effective multilateralism and international cooperation as well as foster greater inter-agency cooperation and better policy coherence within the UN system. g. Encouraging stronger coordination, each within their respective mandates, between the United Nations and the International Financial institutions through regular and substantive dialogues, including during CSOCD, on enhancing financing mechanism and assistance to advance social development. h. Strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement and partnerships, including with parliamentarians, civil society, representatives of workers and employers, youth, academia, local and regional authorities and the private sector to implement the commitments. i. Supporting developing countries, particularly African countries, least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in strengthening the capacity of national statistical offices and data systems to ensure access to high-quality, timely, reliable and disaggregated social development data.		
2. We commit with united efforts, political will and firm actions to advance concrete, integrated and targeted policies and actions to implement the present declaration and achieve social development for all in line with the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action.		

