



DIALOGUE ON  
**ISLAMIC SOCIAL  
FINANCING**  
AND THE SDGS



International Dialogue on the Role of Islamic Social Financing  
in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

## **Roadmap to Implement the UN ISF Mechanism for the SDGs**

**2022**



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**Annex I – ISF Dialogue Concept Note**

**Annex II – ISF Dialogue Report**

**Annex III – Proposed UN ISF Frameworks for Discussion**

**Annex IV – Guiding Questions for Discussion of the Framework & Meeting Minutes**



## Executive Summary

This roadmap report is prepared for the Office of the Special Adviser to the United Nations Secretary-General for Public Private Partnerships and Islamic Social Financing. The primary purpose of this report is to establish a UN ISF mechanism framework based on Islamic social financing (ISF) potentials in order to achieve the sustainable development goals (SDGs).

The concept of ISF is widely used in Muslim communities and societies. It is a crucial alternative source of funding that can be better utilized to lessen vulnerability. Muslims from across the world willingly contribute to the ISF mechanisms to ameliorate human suffering. These mechanisms include zakat, sadaqah, waqf, qard hasan, Islamic microfinancing and others.

Global zakat funds have been estimated at \$550 billion to \$600 billion per year by the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank Institute (IsDBI)<sup>1</sup>. On the other hand, worldwide approximately \$700 billion to \$1 trillion are estimated to be the value of waqf assets, mostly real estate.

This enormous untapped ISF resource has a tremendous potential to achieve the SDGs.

This roadmap report aims to assist the UN in systematically releasing the ISF potential to ensure transparent and efficient accumulation, management, and distribution of zakat, sadaqah, and waqf funds.

Two models were developed through dedicated workshops and discussions with key stakeholders including UN, IsDB and Islamic scholar representatives, namely: i) Global Zakat Fund and ii) Decentralized UN-ISF Mechanism Framework. In the first model, the funds accumulation is centralized along with the decentralization option for the agencies, whereas the distribution is entirely decentralized. On the other hand, the second model offers fully decentralized accumulation and distribution options for Islamic Social Financing funds.

This report proposes two models that support the United Nations (UN) to systematically accumulate, manage, and distribute the substantial untapped ISF potential to achieve the SDGs.

The adoption of a formalized mechanism to leverage ISF funds for the SDGs is necessary given the immense documented potential but low engagement of Muslim donors and the UN system.

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<sup>1</sup> Previously Islamic Research and Training Institute, or IRTI.

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## 1. Introduction<sup>2</sup>

### 1.1. Background

The prominent Islamic economics historian Prof. Dr. Ahmet Tabakoglu emphasizes that “*the central value for Islamic economics is giving/spending for good (infaq) but not saving for selfishness (iktinaz).*” His words help enough to understand the dynamics behind the transactions, including social finance, in a just economic thought.

Philanthropy and the culture of ‘individual giving’ are embedded among Muslim individuals and societies, despite the shift in the paradigm to capitalism in the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Before the establishment of the modern states and NGOs, the duty of alleviating poverty was met through the waqf (foundation) system. ‘Waqfs’ were considered as the third sector at the time; the donated assets were held by a board of trustees (*mutawallis*), and the profits induced from the assets were being distributed for the public good.

The culture of structured almsgiving kept its mainstream ways of giving, focusing on poverty, social justice, and public rights through socio-economic developments in the Muslim world. The joint efforts of centuries-old traditional and modern civil society organizations have kept the philanthropy environment wherever Muslims live vivid and dynamic.

As many UN agencies have started their Islamic Social Financing activities globally and the number of national and international NGOs has started to rise due to the increased needs and humanitarian crises globally, citizens have become more aware of new ways and intermediaries in giving. Thus, establishing a well-grounded strategy for UN agencies that is well-aligned with the established individual giving structures in the world has become imperative to achieving the SDGs against the increasing needs and crises.

In May 2021, the [International Dialogue on the Role of Islamic Social Financing in Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals](#) (Annex 1 - ISF Dialogue Concept Note) commenced with a high-level event led jointly by the Deputy Secretary-General of the UN and the President of the Islamic Development Bank, showcasing the power and adaptability of Islamic social financing mechanisms. Subsequently, between June and December 2021, a series of 12 virtual seminars designed to foster a better understanding of both Islamic social financing and existing UN platforms and initiatives took place (Annex II - ISF Dialogue Report). Various topics were discussed in the Dialogue, including the goal of ISF to help communities, implementation of ISF, ISF as a mechanism to achieve the SDGs, partnership of organizations for ISF mechanisms, and challenges of ISF. Experts and scholars provided recommendations and actions to be taken regarding the ISF mechanism. The report showed the potential of ISF and the need for appropriate intermediation through the UN to strengthen the socio-economic structure by ameliorating the conditions of vulnerable people, which ultimately leads to achieving the SDGs.

<sup>2</sup> Editor of this document is Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yusuf Dinç and it was prepared for the Office of the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary-General for Public Private Partnerships and Islamic Social Financing



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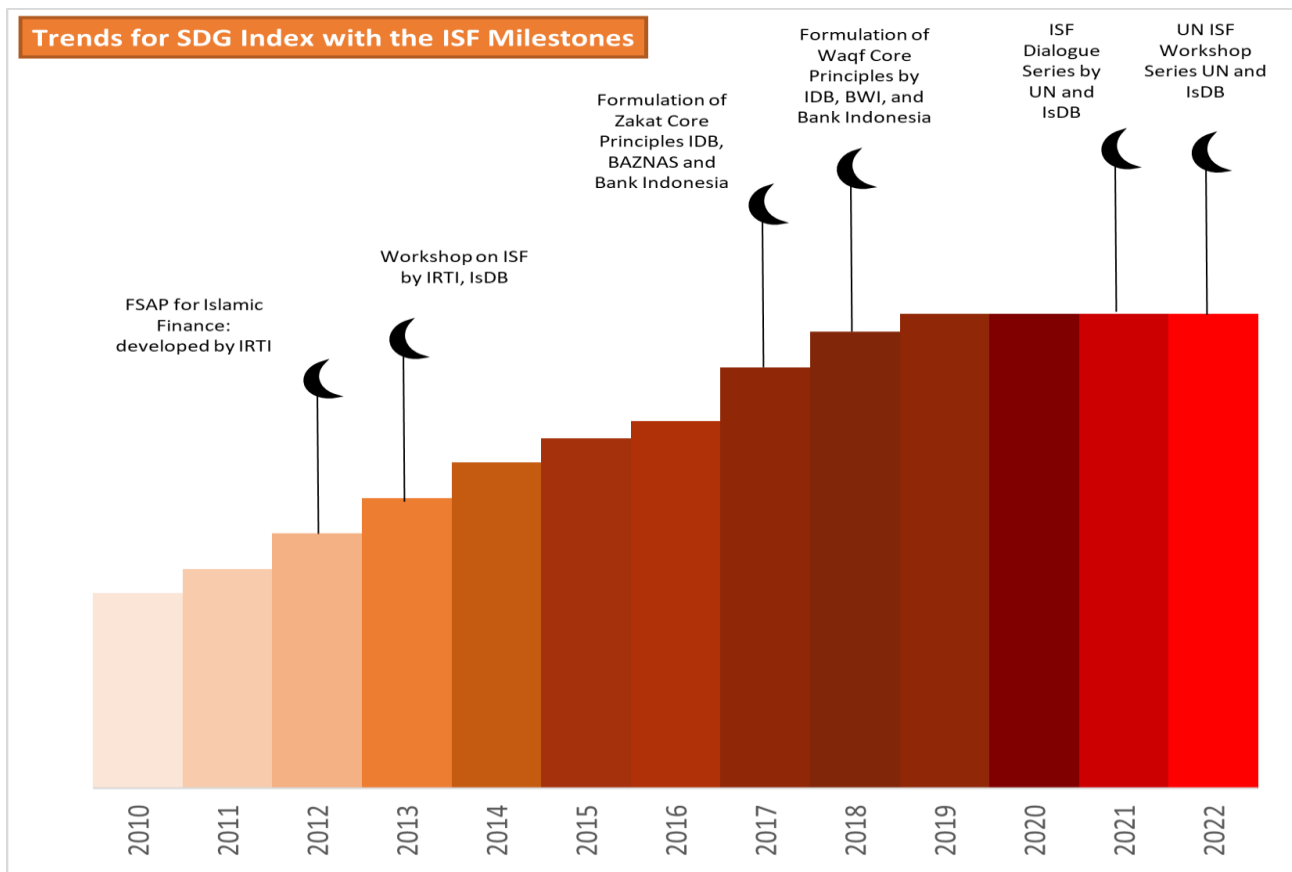


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The insights from the ISF Dialogue Report have informed the development of this roadmap with concrete recommendations on the way forward to enrich existing mechanisms, identify gaps, and propose methods of using Islamic social financing to achieve the SDGs. Notably, this roadmap feeds into the clusters tasked with implementing the Initiative on Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond with the objective of ensuring the final UN ISF Mechanism incorporates solutions relevant to UN stakeholders.

The huge potential of ISF mechanisms triggered the initiation of various programs and events, indicating the incremental development of this sector.

With the global average SDG index's upward trend, several programs related to ISF have been observed over the years.



Source: Index Scores are Obtained from the Sustainable Development Report 2022<sup>3</sup>

For example, the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) [2012]; workshop on ISF by IRTI [2013], formulation of Zakat core principles by IsDB, Badan Amil Zakat Nasional (BAZNAS), and Bank Indonesia [2017]; formulation of waqf core principles by IsDB, Badan Waqf Indonesia, and Bank Indonesia [2018]; ISF Dialogue series by UN and IsDB [2021]; UN ISF Roadmap workshop series by UN and IsDB [2022]. The paucity in the progress of the

<sup>3</sup> In this figure the Islamic Development Bank referenced as both IDB and IsDB.



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SDG Index Score raises the need for action. ISF Roadmap is a timely initiative that takes responsibility for further contribution to SDG development.

### 1.2. Overview of ISF

ISF is a comprehensive concept that is widely used in Muslim communities and societies. It is similar to social finance in general; however, ISF has unique characteristics that help to accomplish *maqasid al-Shari'ah* (objectives of Islamic law).

ISF is a faith-based finance model that gives financial support and assists those in need to alleviate human suffering and protect the environment from disasters and calamities (World Humanitarian Summit, 2016).

It broadly comprises traditional Islamic instruments such as *zakat*<sup>4</sup>, *sadaqah*<sup>5</sup>, *waqf*<sup>6</sup>, *qard hasan*<sup>7</sup>, and Islamic microfinance.

ISF has a number of distinct objectives. First, it encourages redistributing wealth through *zakat*, *kaffarat* (atonements), general alms, and endowments. The second goal is to promote individual and societal solidarity and collaboration. Finally, ISF intends to assure sustainable and feasible long-term development for individuals, society, and the state.

### 1.3. Objective of the Roadmap

This report aims to propose a roadmap to establish the UN ISF Mechanism for the SDGs, outlining the accumulation, management, and distribution of ISF proceeds or assets across the globe. It will help to integrate and coordinate the final ISF Dialogue series outcomes and the interests of the *zakat* payers together with alms givers and beneficiaries with the strategies of the UN. The primary outcomes of this report were obtained through consultations on the guiding questions noted in Annex IV – Guiding Questions for Discussion of the Framework & Meeting Minutes.

### 1.4. Scope of the Roadmap

ISF instruments are one of the untapped funding sources with enormous potential to close the financing gap for the SDGs. In other words, the mechanisms and capabilities that ISF possesses have yet to be explored thoroughly. According to the World Bank and IsDBI “the estimated global *zakat* funds reached \$550 billion to \$600 billion per year. Meanwhile, the official *zakat* institutions only managed \$10 billion to \$15 billion per year” (Widadio, 2019). On the other hand, the value of *waqf* assets, most of which are in the form of real estate, is estimated to be between USD 700 billion and USD 1 trillion.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>4</sup> *Zakat* is the obligatory contribution or poor due payable by all Muslims having wealth above *nisab*, which is a threshold or exemption limit.

<sup>5</sup> *Sadaqah* is a general form of charity.

<sup>6</sup> *Waqf* is a form of endowment, foundation or trust.

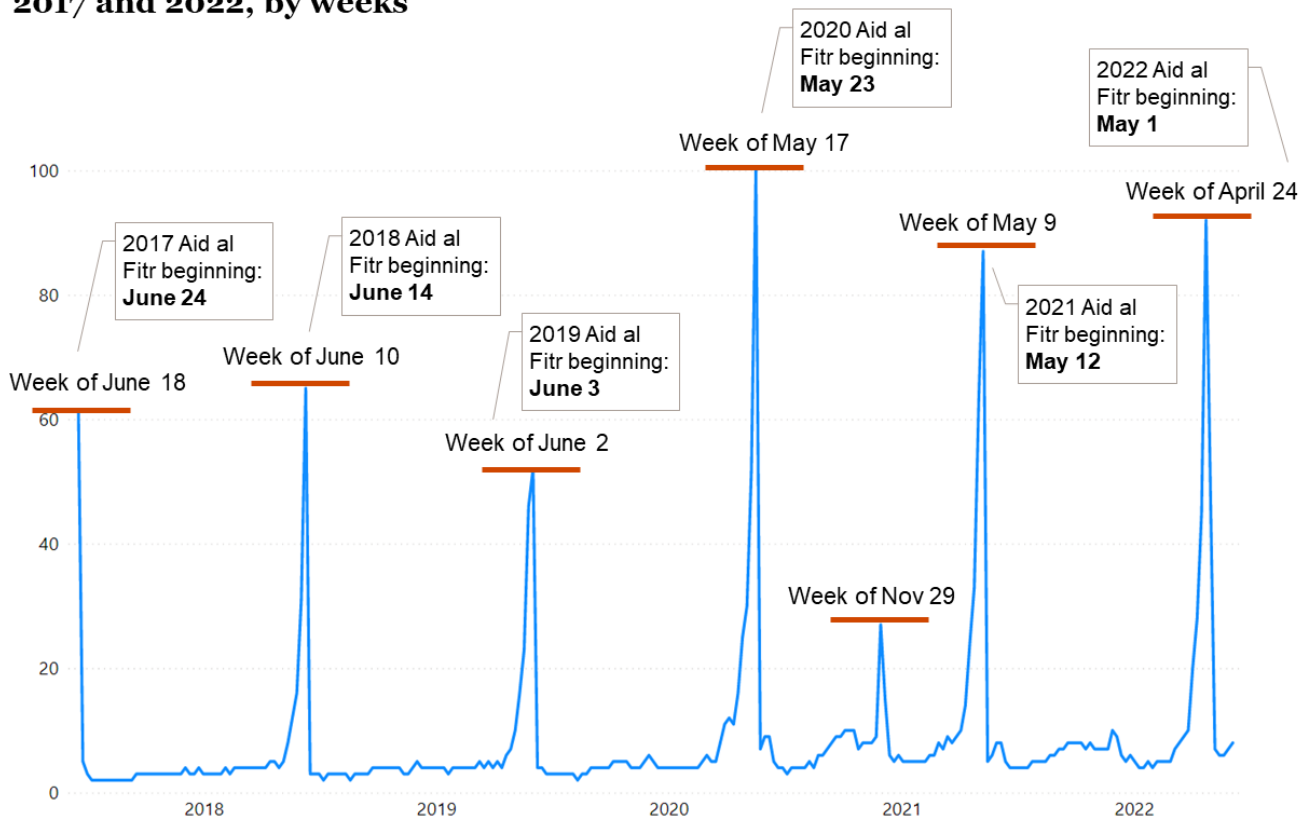
<sup>7</sup> *Qard hasan* is an interest free loan.

<sup>8</sup> See the World Bank Group, INCEIF and ISRA Report on Maximizing Social Impact Through *Waqf* Solutions, p. 3.



A Google popularity search analysis of the word “zakat” worldwide also gives an idea of the need of global accumulation. It appears to peak within or immediately after the week of Eid al-Fitr, each year. More importantly, the results show an upward trend in interest. Even though a worldwide search for the term “zakat” may not provide the whole picture, as it leaves out local languages with spelling nuances, countries with the highest level of online interest in the term “zakat” have been Malaysia (100\*), Indonesia (89), Brunei (44), Pakistan (24) and Singapore (13). The search map includes not only OIC countries but also non-OIC countries like France, Germany, USA, UK which appear to be at the forefront of the top searchers. This also provides a picture of the need for a global ISF mechanism.

### Interest over time: «Zakat» search popularity on Google, worldwide between 2017 and 2022, by weeks



Source: Google Trends, PwC Analysis<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Values are calculated on a scale from 0 to 100, where 100 is the location with the most popularity as a fraction of total searches in that location.



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Therefore, this sector has the considerable potential to directly contribute to financing the SDGs and supporting the UN. This roadmap will support the UN in systematically unleashing the potential of this sector to facilitate zakat payments, sadaqah, and waqf. This facilitation includes efficient accumulation, transparent management, and proper fund distribution through ISF instruments. Since the UN has vast networks, good governance structures, and acceptability across the globe, Muslims and other beneficiaries of ISF will benefit from a global ISF Mechanism that is implemented effectively and efficiently.

### 1.5. Implementation of the Roadmap

The roadmap feeds into operative topics - mainly accumulation, management or governance, and distribution of funds - with focused implementation on the subjects coming out of the initiative on *Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond*.

## 2. Contribution and Prospects of ISF

### 2.1. ISF and SDGs

ISF institutions have significant capacities for assisting disadvantaged people and lowering the poverty rate. Ending extreme poverty, promoting prosperity, and achieving the SDGs are the genuine and tremendous potentials of ISF. Therefore, this sector may play a vital role in ensuring harmony between Islamic law (Shari'ah) and SDGs objectives. For example, zakat is a pillar of Islam, being an act of worship or *ibadah* for the payers, which also has a positive externality to promote social solidarity by eliminating or reducing poverty and other difficulties.

Alongside zakat, the SDGs align perfectly with the goals of the waqf as well. The main objectives of social development are to improve the quality of life for societies by promoting values at the community level and satisfying the social needs that achieve a decent life for the members of society. The traditional waqf can be used to achieve sustainable development goals, and most of the waqfs are related to education, healthcare, and combatting poverty.

ISF has unique characteristics that help to achieve objectives of Islamic law (*maqasid al-Shari'ah*), such as preserving faith, preserving life, preserving progeny or posterity, preserving intellect, and preserving wealth. These are centered on human dignity and are perfectly harmonious with the SDGs. The central purpose of Islamic law can be summarized as the facilitation of ease and removal of hardship for the human being and other creations (including the environment). All that which may adversely affect humans and other creations' sustenance or dignified survival is to be countered in the *maqasid*-oriented action plan. Therefore, the approach and framework of the SDGs are closely compatible with the underlying ethos of the objectives of Islamic law.



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## 2.2. *ISF and UN Agencies*

UN agencies have initiated several programs under the ISF banner in collaboration with other organizations.

UNHCR has discovered a strategic and long-term connection between Islamic pillars, particularly zakat and sadaqah, and the humanitarian needs of persons who have been forcibly displaced resulting in the successful development of the Zakat Fund for Refugees.

UNRWA's Islamic financing program has grown significantly, where a million Palestinian refugees are registered. The program is a cash and food assistance program that directly qualifies these groups to receive zakat funds.

IOM intends to establish an Islamic Philanthropy Fund (IPF) to collect and disburse certain Muslim alms (e.g., zakat) and has recently received a positive *fatwa* (religious scholarly opinion) regarding the management of Muslim alms.

UNDP receives funds from other charities or state *zakat* sources. Within the context of the Deprived Families Economic Empowerment Programme (DEEP), UNDP had about 30,000 beneficiaries.

## 2.3. *ISF and Climate Change*

Environmental degradation may be prevented by utilizing ISF instruments to achieve the SDGs. In this case, zakat, waqf, and inheritance or wills (a less-discussed form of social financing) can be the most prominent tools. Zakat is a religious obligation upon sufficiently wealthy Muslim individuals to spend 2.5% of their wealth on a range of charitable activities, such as assisting those who may have been harmed by climate change or natural disasters. On the other hand, waqf may be used to plant trees and encourage the protection of nature. Finally, a portion of a deceased person's fortune (wills or inheritance, not exceeding one-third of the deceased's total estate) can be dedicated to alleviating climate change's consequences. These ISF instruments may link climate and social financing to bolster the achievement of the SDGs.

## 2.4. *ISF and Challenges*

The ISF sector confronts various types of challenges regarding the social finance spectrum. However, additional challenges emerge with the nature of Islamic philanthropy—e.g., trust or confidence in a particular entity, lack of efficient collection, management, and distribution mechanisms that align with donor aspirations; the strictly pre-designated nature of zakat beneficiaries; country-wise legal challenges and limitations; conceptual understanding of “rights” across the sectors; weak governance and oversight practices; and difficulty reaching the needy in some problematic regions.



### 3. Two Proposed UN ISF Mechanism Frameworks

ISF mechanisms are one of the untapped financial sources with an enormous potential to bolster achieving the UN's Sustainable Development Goals. The UN already has vast, secure, and reliable networks with comparatively effective and efficient governance structures that can facilitate accumulation, management, and distribution of ISF funds globally.

The ISF Roadmap started with the ISF roadmap consultative workshop organized by the UN and IsDB (Annex IV - Guiding Questions for Discussion of the Framework & Meeting Minutes). During the workshop, a separate Global UN ISF mechanism framework under the UN was proposed. Attendees, including ISF experts and UN representatives, shared their opinions in alignment with this proposal.

Four models were developed (Annex III – Proposed UN ISF Frameworks for Discussion) and discussed through a series of meetings with the ISF roadmap development core team (including members from the UN, IsDB, the International Islamic Fiqh Academy (IIFA), and ISF experts from various organizations) in order to select two optimum models.

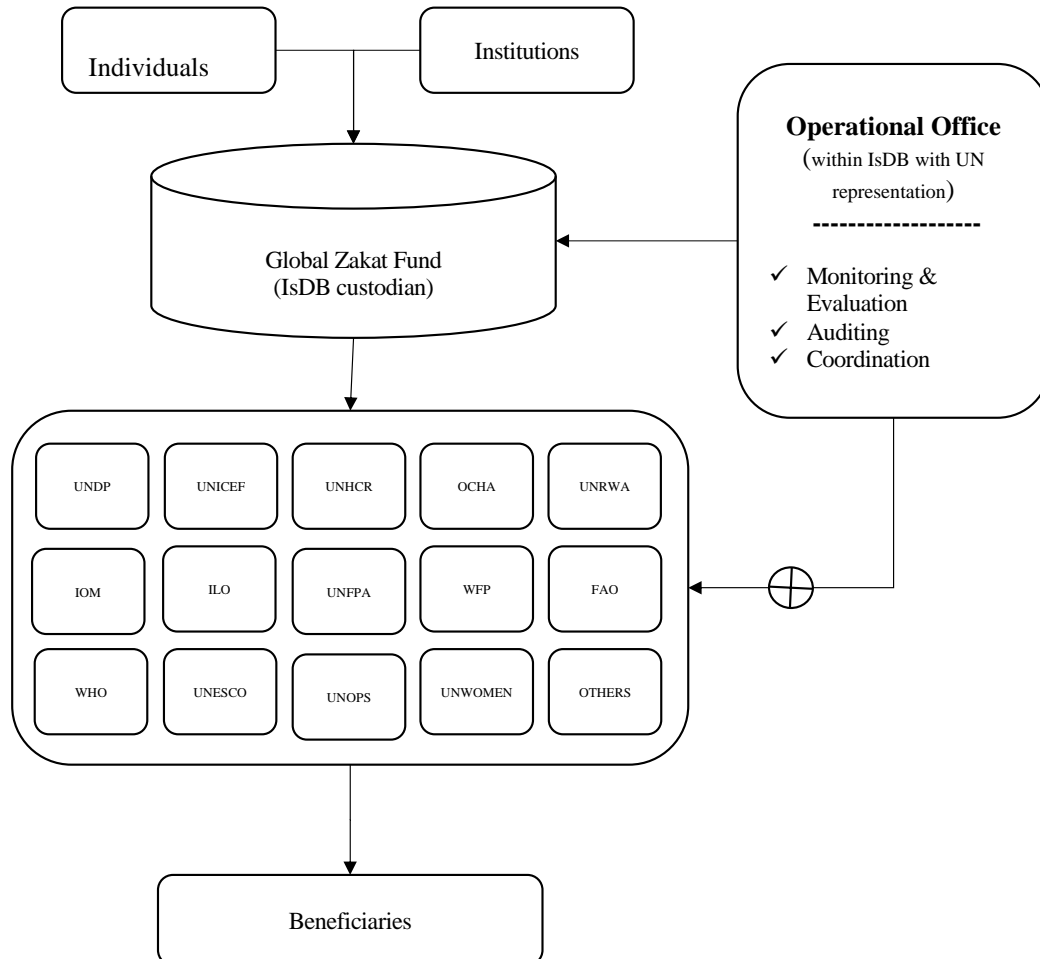
These models were selected based on the concept of the sovereignty of agencies. Due to the already established involvement of some agencies in ISF through their operations, it was determined that the decentralization-centric model would allow them to continue operating while participating in the proposed framework.

A consensus was reached regarding decentralizing distribution on the basis of two aspects. The first is from the agencies' standpoint, ensuring their autonomy; the second is from the beneficiary's viewpoint, guaranteeing an efficient distribution. In the first model, fund accumulation is centralized along with the decentralization option for the agencies, whereas the distribution is entirely decentralized. On the other hand, the second model offers a fully decentralized accumulation and distribution framework for ISF funds.

Along with the accumulation and distribution of the funds, the governance infrastructure has a significant role in both frameworks, which makes these frameworks unique compared to the existing ones.



### 3.1. Model 1 - Global Zakat Fund



**Figure 01:** Centralized Accumulation and Decentralized Distribution Framework for Global Zakat Fund

In model 1 (Figure 01), the accumulation of funds is centralized into a single newly established Global Zakat Fund, while the distribution of the funds is decentralized through the various UN agencies. While the term Global Zakat Fund is used as the name of this centralized fund it would encompass sadaqah and waqf as well. This model provides additional revenue sources for UN agencies and does not preclude them from being able to fundraise on their own. Consequently, those agencies with strong Islamic philanthropy programs will have another access channel to funds as well as benefiting from the overall endorsement from the international financing architecture for the use of ISF funds through UN implementation.

Under this framework, individuals and institutions would be targeted jointly by the IsDB and the UN to provide earmarked (i.e., by topic, geography, agency, etc) or unearmarked financial resources to the Global Zakat Fund.



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UN agencies would be able to 'apply' for those funds by providing required project and implementation documents that demonstrate alignment with the Global Zakat Fund's implementation principles (i.e., illustrate Islamic law compliance for the use of zakat funds). Additionally, this model would allow UN agencies to continue their own marketing campaigns where they can receive funds directly from Muslim donors or via the Global Zakat Fund. When funds are earmarked for a specific agency project then there is no need to 'apply' as the funds are already appropriated for that agency.

Within this model, the IsDB and UN join as partners leveraging their institutional weight towards the overall Global Zakat Fund but also bringing their expertise to the table in its structure. The IsDB provides the financial and administrative infrastructure necessary for the Global Zakat Fund to operate efficiently, while the UN articulates the on-the-ground needs and implementation infrastructure to reach both donors and beneficiaries worldwide. It is worth mentioning that the promotional activities, under this model, would be done jointly but largely driven by the needs articulated by the UN. This infrastructure allows staff from both entities to participate proportionately based on the nature of their work. Thus, administrative infrastructure becomes much stronger, enabling the operation to run more efficiently and effectively.

This model provides the strongest foundation for developing confidence by payers, the single largest existing challenge, in the use Islamic social financing by the UN for those in need while allowing UN agencies to continue having self-driven campaigns either through the Global Zakat Fund or directly to themselves.



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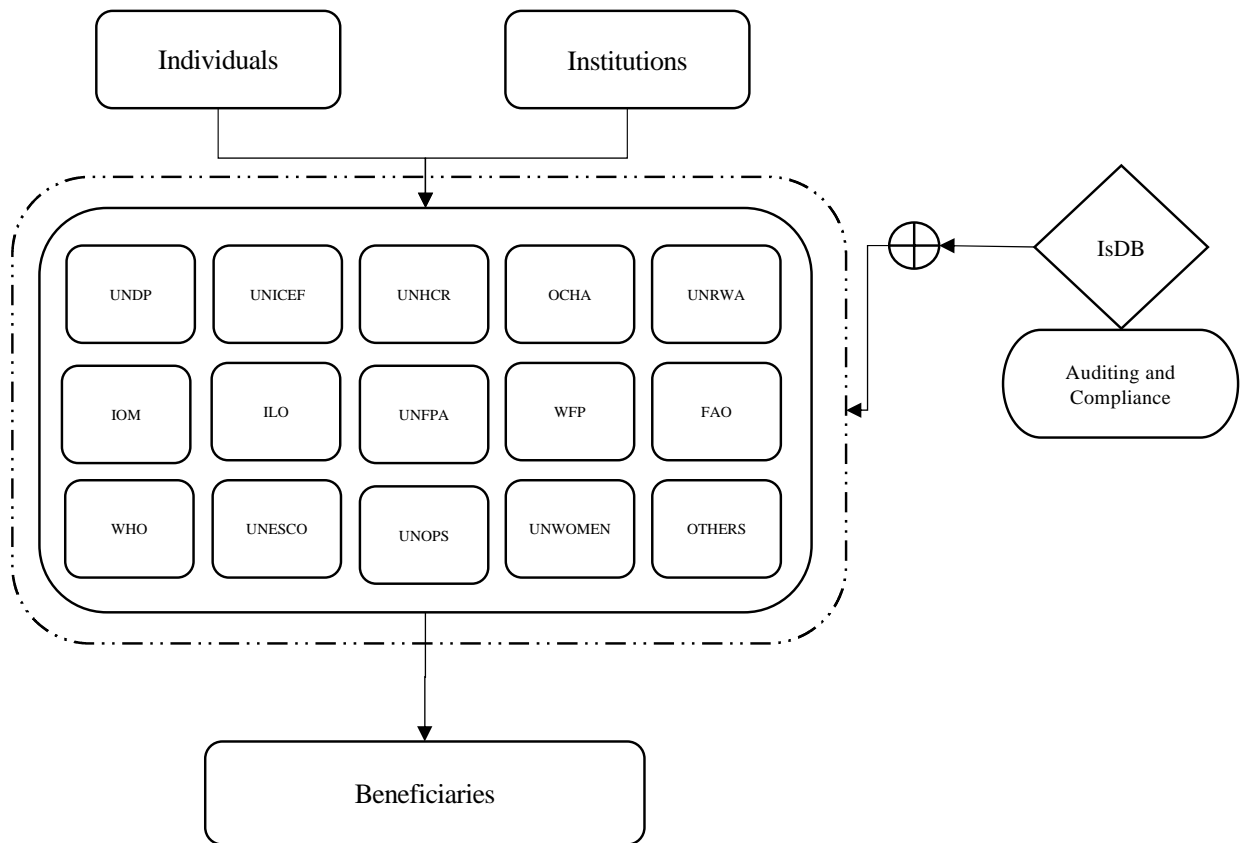


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**3.2. Model 2 – Decentralized UN ISF Mechanism**

In model 2 (Figure 02), both accumulation and distribution are decentralized, meaning each UN agency is responsible for its marketing, collection of funds, and subsequent distribution. Despite having the individual-agency-operation mechanism, the UN would play an advisory role in the overall framework.

This passive involvement of the UN differentiates this model from the previous one. The IsDB would provide auditing and compliance on a project-by-project basis. This model is essentially the status quo with the IsDB as an institutional auditing partner for the UN on using ISF mechanisms.



**Figure 02:** Decentralized Framework for UN ISF Mechanism



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### 3.3. Analysis of the Two Models

Regardless of which framework model the IsDB and the UN will choose to move forward on, it is important that the OIC and the IIFA not only provide an opinion on but endorse the overall structure of the mechanism. Additionally, it is envisioned that the IIFA would perform yearly external audits of the overall mechanism to ensure that it continues to align with shariah principles. Operational audits would always be performed by the IsDB.

The roles of the involved entities in all proposed models are summarized as follows:

Model	Accumulation	Fund Custodian	Distribution	Advisory	Marketing	Audit	Reporting
<b>Global Zakat Fund</b>	GZF	IsDB	UN Agencies	UN	IsDB/UN	IsDB	IIFA
<b>Decentralized UN ISF Mechanism</b>	UN Agencies	UN Agencies individually	UN Agencies individually	UN	UN Agencies individually	IsDB	IIFA

In model 1, the Global Zakat Fund, the accumulation of funds follows both centralized and decentralized systems. Donors contribute their funds to the Global Zakat Fund, but may also contribute directly to the individual agencies. In contrast, the latter model (model 2) means donors necessarily choose the agency for their contribution. In other words, the agencies benefit from the Global Zakat Fund under the centralized system; however, the agencies accumulate the ISF potential individually in the decentralized system.

In terms of distribution, both models allow for dispersal aligning with the donors' will (via project-based or agency-based earmarking), and UN agencies are responsible for reporting project performance to the auditing entity.

One of the main aspects of establishing this UN ISF Mechanism is to create a worldwide central network for Islamic social financing funds. Every agency has its customized focus and unique operational strategies and strengths. This has created the urge to unite their capacities and capabilities to cover the maximum area and strengthen efficiency and transparency to utilize the huge untapped ISF potentials and reach the donors and beneficiaries across the globe.

At present, the largest barrier to the UN's leveraging of ISF funds rests entirely on a lack of confidence in the UN system in being able to manage funds in accordance with shariah guidelines. While trust in the UN is growing, thanks to the immense efforts of some of the agencies, establishing a centralized fund within the IsDB that would serve as a global resource for ISF funds provides the best opportunity to leverage those funds for UN to help those in need. Consequently, model 1 – Global Zakat Fund is the model most likely to instil confidence in the system from payers while model 2 – Decentralized UN ISF Mechanism allows for the most independence for UN entities.



## 4. Recommendations & Next Steps

The overall outcomes of literature studies, market evaluations, dialogue series, and roadmap workshops show the need to implement a global ISF mechanism, where the UN can take the lead jointly with the IsDB.

Before implementation of the selected mechanism, standard operating procedures should be developed, and the UN agencies should align with the procedures of this UN-ISF mechanism framework. In addition, a pilot operation should be executed to observe the viability and acceptability of this framework among Muslim donors.

### 4.1. Recommendations

The following recommendations are proposed for both models –

#### General

- IIFA approves the establishment of the framework and issues fatwa(s).
- The UN and IsDB should organize training and workshop programs to increase ISF literacy of in-house teams and staff of other external agencies.
- Both the UN and IsDB should build relationships and partnerships with local, governmental, or intergovernmental institutions and other UN agencies specializing in ISF funds.

#### Accumulation

- It is suggested that funds may be earmarked or unearmarked by thematic area, geography, type of project or desired UN entity for implementation.

#### Management & Governance

- The UN should follow standardized guidelines of accumulating and distributing ISF funds as suggested by the IsDB and IIFA.
- The UN must follow guidelines set by the auditing entity, which will mean that projects and programs will essentially get a 'blue tick approval' or verification.
- There should be both internal and external auditing. The IIFA may act as an external entity, which will mainly provide general and structural fatwas. IsDB will provide internal auditing to ensure the regular operational and technical issues and approve day-to-day activities.
- To ensure compliance and transparency for donors, an annual infographic report should be published along with the ISF mechanism's performance once a lunar year. The report should contain information on the activities of each project implemented with ISF funds.
- The IIFA should conduct periodic reviews of the ISF mechanism's compliance with Islamic law requirements and reports to the public.



## Distribution

- The accumulated ISF funds can be distributed to people who are under conditions of urgent needs (e.g., war, environmental disaster, other humanitarian crises, etc.) or the amount can be used through the agencies for the earmarked or non-earmarked projects.
- The entire framework can be distribution-centric, recognizing recipients' needs first as well as presenting these needs to donors to satisfy their diverse interests, then creating a needs based fund to accumulate funds.

These recommendations are intended to help the formulations of an integrated global network of UN agencies to systematically accumulate, manage, and distribute the substantial untapped ISF potential to achieve the SDGs. As part of this process, external organizations with the necessary expertise and credibility, such as IsDB and IIFA, contribute their infrastructure and expertise to achieve optimal results.

### 4.2 Next Steps

The two proposed models in this Roadmap are now being shared with key stakeholders for their input which will be reviewed and consolidated. Based on the ISF Dialogue, consultations provided to develop this Roadmap and the stakeholder input received, the Special Adviser to the UN Secretary General on Public Private Partnerships and Islamic Social Finance will call a meeting of the ISF SDG Steering Committee<sup>10</sup> and make a recommendation as to the proposed mechanism to be adopted. Ultimate decision making power of the UN ISF Mechanism lies with the co-chairs of the ISF SDG Steering Committee, namely the UN Deputy Secretary-General and the ISDB President.

<b>Delivery of Roadmap to UN and Islamic Stakeholders</b> <i>(review period for stakeholders begins)</i>	<b>19 August</b>
<b>Stakeholder Input Deadline</b>	<b>1 September</b>
<b>Consolidation of Stakeholder Input</b>	<b>6 September</b>
<b>Final Report and Recommendations</b> <b>Delivered to ISF SDG Steering Committee</b>	<b>UNGA 2022</b>

<sup>10</sup> **ISF SDG Committees Members** - UN Deputy Secretary-General, Ms. Amina J. Mohammed (Co-Chair); Islamic Development Bank Group President, Dr. Bandar Hajjar (Co-Chair); UN Executive Secretary of the Economic & Social Commission for Western Asia, Dr. Rola A. A. H. Dashti; UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy for Financing the SDGs, Dr. Mahmoud Mohieldin; UN Secretary-General's Special Adviser, Dr. Ahmed Al Meraikhi; Vice-President of Country Programs Islamic Development Bank Group, Dr. Mansur Muhtar; Acting Director General of the Islamic Development Bank Group Institute, Dr. Sami Al Suwailem; Director Awqaf Properties Investment Fund, Islamic Development Bank Group, Dr. Mohammed Chatti (ISF SDGs Committee Coordinator)



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