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WIMUN NY 2025

# ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

FOSTERING SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

# Simulation: Commission for Social Development

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Welcome to WIMUN New York 2025,

We are very pleased to introduce you to the most authentic simulation of the United Nations in the world; and hope to contribute to your understanding of the Organisation, its mandate, and its critical role in global affairs.

Through a series of pre-conference webinars that will be offered and documents – like this resource guide – we aim to educate you not only about the global issues on the UN agenda, but also about the ways and means through which those topics are discussed, debated and negotiated by real UN diplomats.

This resource guide will provide you with a head start in doing research to gain a deeper understanding of the global issue that you will be discussing and the actions that the government you have been assigned recommends that the international community should take to address this issue. To make the research process a bit easier, the resource guide has been divided into sections and sub-sections to assist you in researching these two components. We strongly recommend you to give a careful look through the sources listed below so that the interaction with your peers is as exciting as possible.

We wish you all the very best in this journey of learning!

## **Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication**

The concept of social justice comprises three elemental axes: access to social protection, affordable quality healthcare services, and education. Some of the countries' past efforts to ensure it include: the reduction in income inequality between them and the increase of public spending on those same axes. Despite these and other commendable improvements, its relevance nowadays comes from the slowdown, stagnation, and even reversal of social development in recent years. The lack of programs, underinvestment, and poorly defined eligibility criteria for social protection exacerbate these issues. Inequality is rising steadily within countries; the quality of healthcare services is decaying; and the state of education, particularly its relevance and continuity, is detrimental. These are only a few of the current affairs that both erode and arise from the undermining of social cohesion and solidarity.

In deepening our understanding of those three axes, universal social protection consists in ensuring decent living standards that allow for poverty to be alleviated, inequality to be reduced, and behavioral shifts toward long-term planning to be encouraged. The focus on healthcare aims to expand its coverage and availability, with an emphasis on lower-income and vulnerable groups. Moreover, regarding education, matters to address include teacher shortages, obsolete curricula, and the school-to-work transition. As suggested by the 1995 Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, achieving these goals requires the interaction of social, economic, and environmental policies that allocate public resources according to political priorities with well-designed and non-simplistic tax and subsidy regimes (to which Member States showed support in the Political Declaration adopted at the 2023 High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development), alongside international efforts to ensure that the lending capacity of some countries keeps up with others' financing needs and the strengthening of multi-stakeholder dialogue and engagement. Thus, social justice's connection to various of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development goals becomes evident, mainly: (1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere, (3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, (5) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, (10) Reduce inequality within and among countries, and (16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

# Key Points and Main Issues

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## Fostering Social Development and Social Justice

When discussing the topic, "Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication," delegates need to understand the following main ideas:

### 1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development:

- Recognize the interconnected nature of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their relevance to social development and justice.
- Grasp the overarching goals of the 2030 Agenda, particularly poverty eradication (Goal 1), reducing inequalities (Goal 10), and ensuring access to quality education (Goal 4).

### 2. Social Development:

- Understand social development as enhancing the well-being of all individuals through equitable access to resources, education, healthcare, and decent job opportunities.
- Recognize its role in reducing poverty, empowering marginalized communities, and fostering economic growth.

### 3. Social Justice:

- Define social justice as the fair distribution of resources, opportunities, and rights.
- Explore its importance in addressing systemic inequalities related to race, gender, ethnicity, disability, and socio-economic status.

### 4. Social Policies as Tools:

- Examine the role of social policies in achieving sustainable development and reducing poverty, such as:
  - Universal healthcare and social protection systems.
  - Inclusive and equitable education systems.
  - Employment and labor rights policies.
- Understand the need for policy coherence, targeting vulnerable populations, and integrating gender-sensitive approaches.

# Key Points and Main Issues (cont.)

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## 5. Global and National Responsibilities:

- Acknowledge the roles of governments, international organizations, NGOs, and private sectors in formulating and implementing social policies.
- Address the need for developed nations to support developing nations through capacity building, financial aid, and technology transfer.

## 6. Barriers and Challenges:

- Identify challenges like limited funding, corruption, lack of data, conflicts, and climate change, which impede social development and justice.
- Explore solutions such as multilateral cooperation, innovative financing, and leveraging technology.

## 7. Equity vs. Equality:

- Differentiate between equity (addressing specific needs to level the playing field) and equality (treating everyone the same) and understand their relevance in policy-making.

## 8. Monitoring and Accountability:

- Discuss the importance of data collection, transparency, and accountability mechanisms to measure progress and ensure effective implementation of social policies.

## 9. Youth and Community Participation:

- Highlight the role of youth and local communities in driving social change and holding governments accountable for SDG progress.

## 10. COVID-19 and Recovery:

- Reflect on how the pandemic exacerbated inequalities and emphasized the need for resilient social systems to support recovery efforts aligned with the 2030 Agenda.

Understanding these concepts will enable delegates to engage in meaningful discussions and propose innovative solutions for fostering social development and justice.

## Advancing Social Justice

2024

Summary: The concept of advancing social justice is gaining prominence as a central aim of national and international policies. Advocates emphasize the importance of prioritizing decent work, fair globalization, fundamental rights, employment opportunities, and social protections to address labor insecurity, inequality, and unraveling social contracts. Proposals include improving governance of work, extending social protections, and reforming labor market institutions. In support of these goals, the Global Coalition for Social Justice, led by the International Labour Organization (ILO), was launched in November 2023, uniting over 300 partners to promote multilateral cooperation and concrete actions.

The ILO Declaration on Social Justice for a Fair Globalization (2008) institutionalizes the Decent Work Agenda, emphasizing the need for a social dimension to globalization for fair and sustainable outcomes. Social justice is seen as essential for peace, security, and human rights, as well as for addressing challenges like poverty, inequality, and exclusion exacerbated by globalization. The annual World Day of Social Justice on February 20 underscores the global commitment to these principles.

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## Building new alliances: a path to social justice (OHCHR)

2024

Summary: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is significantly off track, with global poverty rising for the first time in decades, according to UN Human Rights Chief Volker Türk. Advocating for a "human rights economy," Türk emphasizes addressing structural barriers to equality and sustainability by prioritizing investment in economic, social, and cultural rights. The Global Coalition for Social Justice, initiated by the ILO, aims to unite diverse stakeholders—governments, trade unions, businesses, and civil society—to advance social justice and address shared global challenges. The Coalition emphasizes integrating human rights into economic policies, promoting social protections, education, healthcare, and environmental action. Initiatives like the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions are central to achieving the SDGs, with a focus on reducing inequalities and ensuring rights-based decision-making in governance and resource allocation. Marking the World Day of Social Justice, the statement underscores the need for cohesive, inclusive policies that prioritize social justice for sustainable development.

## [Advancing Social Justice \(ILO\)](#)

2023

Summary: The International Labour Organization's (ILO) 111th Session of the International Labour Conference in 2023 focused on advancing social justice amid global crises. The conference underscored the importance of decent work, fair globalization, and the protection of fundamental rights to foster cohesive societies and economies. Delegates highlighted persistent injustices, labor insecurities, and inequalities exacerbated by recent global challenges, emphasizing the need to strengthen institutions and policies that promote social justice. Key proposals included enhancing governance of work, ensuring employment opportunities and lifelong learning, reforming labor market institutions, and extending social protections throughout individuals' lives. The conference also marked the formal establishment of the Global Coalition for Social Justice in November 2023, a voluntary platform led by the ILO with over 300 partners aiming to bolster multilateral cooperation and address social justice gaps, thereby accelerating progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

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## [Shaping a fairer world: Global efforts to enhance social justice](#)

2024

Summary: This article from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs discusses global efforts to enhance social justice by improving social protection systems.

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## [Financing gap for universal social protection: Global, regional and national estimates and strategies for creating fiscal space](#)

2024

Summary: This International Labor Organization's report examines the shortfalls in achieving comprehensive social protection systems. It presents different strategies for creating a sufficient fiscal space, in order to reduce poverty and promote social inclusion.

## [World Social Report 2023: Leaving no-one behind in an ageing world](#)

**2023**

Summary: This Department of Economic and Social Affairs' report examines the economic and social implications of a notorious demographic shift – population ageing is a defining global trend driven by longer life expectancies and declining fertility rates. It argues that while population ageing is irreversible, proactive planning and policy decisions can mitigate its challenges.

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## [United Nations Development Program Annual Report 2023](#)

**2023**

Summary: The results and impact of UNDP's work in 2023 are presented through the theme of unified action: transforming sustainable development and building a better world for all.

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## [Creating full and productive employment and decent work for all as a way of overcoming inequalities to accelerate the recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)

**2023**

Summary: In its sixty-first session, the Commission for Social Development (E/CN.5/2023/3) addressed the obstacles to decent work faced by different categories of workers and disadvantaged groups both at present and in the near future. It highlights a few effective strategies to create full and productive employment.

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## [Inclusive policies and programmes to address homelessness](#)

**2023**

Summary: In connection with the latest efforts in the Commission for Social Development, the General Assembly passed the resolution A/78/236 which brings the member states' attention to homelessness, an often overlooked issue but equally as important in the pursuit of the effective fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



## **Promoting social integration through social inclusion** 2023

Summary: The UN General Assembly's resolution A/RES/78/17 calls for comprehensive measures to ensure the active participation of all individuals, especially those from vulnerable groups, including the development and implementation of policies that favor labor markets and socially responsive macroeconomic strategies.

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## **Accelerating universal social protection for achieving the SDGs and ending poverty** 2023

Summary: This project of the International Labor Organization aims to accelerate progress towards universal social protection through strengthening policy design, administrative and fiscal governance, and digital transformation of social protection systems.

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## **An inclusive social protection for all: Malaysia's social protection project** 2022

Summary: This initiative from the United Nations Development Programme in Malaysia seeks to address gaps in the existing social protection system by expanding coverage and improving accessibility for marginalized and vulnerable groups. It focuses on enhancing social safety nets to provide comprehensive support to individuals across various socio-economic backgrounds.

## World Social Science Report 2016 Social protection, inequality and social justice

2016

Summary: The chapter "Social Protection, Inequality and Social Justice" from the World Social Science Report 2016 examines how social protection policies can mitigate both material (e.g., income inequality, access to quality education or healthcare, unequal housing conditions or lack of clean water) and non-material inequalities (e.g., social exclusion or discrimination based on race, gender, or religion and unequal political representation or lack of voice in decision-making). It highlights the expansion of social assistance programs in developing countries—from fewer than 20 in 1990 to over 160 by 2012—and discusses various instruments such as unconditional and conditional cash transfers, public works, and social insurance schemes. The chapter presents evidence from countries like South Africa, where social grants have modestly reduced income inequality, and emphasizes the importance of integrating social protection with complementary initiatives to effectively address structural inequalities and promote social inclusion.

## Statements

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### 2nd Plenary Meeting of the Commission on Social Development

2024

Summary: This session focused on the Priority Theme: “Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication.” The following countries made statements during the General Discussion in the following order: Uganda (on behalf of the Group of 77 and China), Belgium (on behalf of the European Union), Trinidad and Tobago (on behalf of the Caribbean Community), Belarus (on behalf of the Group of Friends of the Family), Botswana (on behalf of the Group of African States), Luxembourg (on behalf of the LGBTI Core Group), Portugal, Austria, Egypt (pre-recorded), Kenya, Romania, the United Arab Emirates (pre-recorded), Botswana, Guyana, Cameroon, Finland, Türkiye and Jordan. [Note: countries written in pink indicate that they have been assigned to delegates participating in this simulation.]

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### 5th Plenary Meeting of the Commission on Social Development

2024

Summary: This session continues the General Discussion on the Priority Theme: “Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication.” The following countries made statements in the following order: Trinidad and Tobago, Ghana, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Guatemala, Cambodia, Peru, Venezuela, India, Philippines, Paraguay, Switzerland, Germany, Qatar, Mexico, Zambia, Thailand, Croatia (pre-recorded), South Africa, Montenegro, Poland, Bulgaria, China, Libya, Pakistan, Indonesia, Dominican Republic (pre-recorded) and Cuba, as well as by the observers for Trinidad and Tobago, Italy, Belarus, Greece, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Nepal and Sri Lanka. [Note: countries written in pink indicate that they have been assigned to delegates participating in this simulation.]

## 10th Plenary Meeting of the Commission on Social Development

2024

Summary: This session continues the General Discussion on the Priority Theme: “Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication.” The following countries made statements in the following order: Zimbabwe, Luxembourg, the Republic of Korea, Yemen, Malta, Nicaragua, Algeria, Burkina Faso, Sweden, Tunisia, Canada, Malawi, Mauritania, Ecuador, Israel, Iraq, Czechia, Djibouti, Ireland, Georgia, Spain, Viet Nam, Mali, Malaysia, Kuwait, Hungary (in-person statement, followed by a pre-recorded statement), Monaco, Brazil, Japan, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the United States of America, Nigeria, and Suriname [Note: countries written in pink indicate that they have been assigned to delegates participating in this simulation.]

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## 11th Plenary Meeting of the Commission on Social Development

2024

Summary: This is the final session of the General Discussion on the Priority Theme: “Fostering social development and social justice through social policies to accelerate progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to achieve the overarching goal of poverty eradication.” The following countries made statements in the following order: Haiti, Slovenia, Ukraine, Colombia, Maldives, the Syrian Arab Republic, El Salvador, Chile, Senegal, Saudi Arabia, Jamaica, Bangladesh, Morocco, and the Russian Federation. [Note: countries written in pink indicate that they have been assigned to delegates participating in this simulation.]

## Regional Groups

Regional groups include: Group of African States, Group of Asia-Pacific States, Group of Eastern European States, Group of Latin American and the Caribbean States, and Western European and Other States Group

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### Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development 2024 **2024**

Summary: This forum was organized under the theme: “Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: The effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions in Asia and the Pacific”. It assessed progress on the SDGs under review, such as goals 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 13 (climate action), 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and 17 (partnership for the goals).

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### Director General’s dialogue with the Western European and Others Group **2024**

Summary: The Director of the International Development Organization held a conversation with representatives of the WEOG to call on them to scale up their efforts in knowledge and technology transfer between countries to facilitate economic and social development.

## Political Groups

Main political groups include: G77, NAM, JCC, EU, AU, AOSIS, ASEAN, CANZ, CARICOM, GCC, CELAC, LDCs, LLDCs, League of Arab States, Nordic Countries, OIC, PIF, Pacific SIDS, and ACT Group

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**Statement on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) by the Minister of Social Development and Family Services of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago**

**2024**

Summary: This CARICOM statement reaffirms its commitment to the Copenhagen Declaration and Programme of Action. Moreover, it emphasizes the importance of social justice in development, noting its impact on human rights, education, housing, food security and climate justice, especially for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

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**UN Commission for Social Development: General Discussion**

**2024**

Summary: This statement by the European Union at the sixty-second session of the United Nations' Commission for Social Development underscores the impact of global challenges on sustainable development and emphasizes the urgent need to rebuild the social contract based on human rights.

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**Confronting debt, climate change and poverty: Global financial architecture reform and the fiscal space of developing countries**

**2024**

Summary: This European Parliament's report highlights the interconnected challenges of debt, climate change, and poverty, arguing that the current financial structures constraint the fiscal space of developing countries. Consequently, it calls for comprehensive reforms, such as debt relief and improved access to finance for climate adaptation.

## Political Groups (cont.)

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### [Employment and social developments in Europe \(ESDE\) 2023](#)

**2023**

Summary: This article, published by the European Commission, examines key trends and challenges in social development across Europe, providing an overview of recent progress and ongoing issues in areas such as employment, social protection, and social inclusion.

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### [G7 Global Plan for Universal Health Coverage Agenda](#)

**2023**

Summary: This document focuses on strengthening health systems to ensure that all individuals have access to essential health services without facing financial hardship through policies such as improving health financing and addressing health workforce shortages.

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### [G7 Leaders' Communiqué](#)

**2022**

Summary: It addresses key global issues –many of them, of special interest to social development– and makes firm demands to nations in connection with the protection and sustainability of the Planet, security policy, economic stability and transformation, and the investment in a better future.

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### [Continental Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training \(TVET\): To Foster Youth Employment](#)

**2018**

Summary: The African Union's strategy aims to address the significant youth unemployment issue in Africa by enhancing the quality and relevance of technical and vocational education by means of a comprehensive approach to developing skilled and competent labor that meets the current and future needs of the market.

## [Improving education is crucial for inclusive and sustainable economic and social development](#)

2023

Summary: This Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean's article addressed the dual challenge that the countries of this region face with regards to education: accelerating progress and reducing gaps in education coverage and completion rates while improving the quality and relevance of education.

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## [Asia-Pacific social outlook 2022: Strategies for building a healthy, protected and productive workforce in Asia and the Pacific](#)

2022

Summary: This Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development's report underscores the importance of investing in universal health coverage, robusting the social protection systems that are in place, and creating productive and decent employment opportunities that take skills development, lifelong learning and adaptability to the changing nature of work due to technological advancements into consideration.

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## [Social Panorama for Latin America and the Caribbean](#)

2021

Summary: The 2021 edition of the Social Panorama of Latin America by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean examines the social impact of the crisis prompted by the COVID-19 pandemic and provides the most recent statistics on poverty, inequality and social spending in the region.

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## [Sustainable social development in Asia and the Pacific](#)

2017

Summary: This report by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific highlights the region's progress and challenges in achieving sustainable social development. It underscores significant disparities within and between countries, emphasizing the need for inclusive policies that leave no one behind.



## Regional Conference on Social Development

**2015**

Summary: The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean focused on advancing social development through policies aimed at eradicating poverty and reducing inequality. It emphasized the need for stronger institutional frameworks to support inclusive development and the importance of regional cooperation.

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## Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development

**2013**

Summary: The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean outlined a comprehensive framework for addressing population and development issues, emphasizing human rights, gender equality and the needs of vulnerable groups. It consists of 120 measures across several priority areas, such as the integration of population dynamics into sustainable development planning and the advancement of sexual and reproductive health.

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## Informal social protection and social development in Pacific Island countries: Role of NGOs and civil society

**2012**

Summary: This Asia-Pacific Sustainable Development's report examines the nature of traditional, informal and semi-formal social security and protection mechanisms to explore the role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) in providing social security and safety nets and to aid in enhancing social development.

## [Compulsory education boosts learning outcomes and climate action](#)

2024

Summary: The World Bank discusses compulsory education and highlights its capacity to increase awareness, leading to more informed and proactive behaviors towards environmental sustainability and the promotion of equitable opportunities.

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## [South Asia's unprotected poor: A systematic review of why social protection programs fail to reach their potential](#)

2024

Summary: Based on the incongruity between South Asia's economic growth and extreme poverty, this article reviews existing literature to understand the reasons behind the fact that many of the anti-poverty initiatives in this region have fallen short of their full potential, linking it to something deeper than the disconnection between program designs and on-the-ground realities.

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## [Press release: Europe sustainable development report 2023/24](#)

2024

Summary: This report by the Sustainable Development Goals' Transformation Centre highlights the urgent need for decisive action in the European Union to prevent environmental and social tipping points, and in fact achieve the SDGs by 2030.

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## [Press release: Europe sustainable development report 2023/24](#)

2024

Summary: This report by the Sustainable Development Goals' Transformation Centre highlights the urgent need for decisive action in the European Union to prevent environmental and social tipping points, and in fact achieve the SDGs by 2030.

## Co-creating the flow of change: Leading global discussions with objective and reliable approaches towards sustainable and inclusive growth

2024

Summary: The 2024 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Ministerial Council Statement underscores the urgent need for global cooperation to address critical economic, environmental, and social challenges (i.e., social development). It outlines commitments to enhance tax transparency and identifies gender equality as a driver of economic growth, among others.

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## Domestic resource mobilization

2024

Summary: The Millennium Challenge Corporation's Domestic Resource Mobilization initiative aims to help countries enhance their economic growth by efficiently raising and spending their own funds on essential public goods by improving tax systems, reducing corruption, attracting private investment and ultimately reducing dependency on foreign aid.

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## The role of education in social development

2023

Summary: This article elucidates how education serves as a catalyst for societal progress, promoting economic growth, social cohesion, and democratic governance. It highlights the multifaceted impact of education on individual empowerment, community resilience and sustainable development.

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## A Comparative Literature Review of Integrated Approach in Health Care in High and Low- Middle-Income Countries

2023

Summary: Through previous studies and articles, the International Consortium for Social Development examines the varying impacts of integrated healthcare approaches across two contrasting economic contexts to show that successful integration requires a holistic strategy, which includes continuous monitoring and evaluation, as well as sustainable financing. Doing so could enhance the effectiveness and general delivery of healthcare services.

## Effects of tax incentives and subsidies on economic growth in developing economies

**2023**

Summary: This study examines the way in which tax incentives affect the economic development in emerging economies, with a focus on Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia and Turkey.

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## Two nations: The state of poverty in the UK

**2023**

Summary: This report by the Centre for Social Justice explores the growing divide in educational attainment between affluent and disadvantaged students in the United Kingdom. It calls for comprehensive policy reforms to ensure equal access to quality education – and reminds us that no nation is exempt from struggles in connection with social development and justice.

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## The World Bank in Africa

**2023**

Summary: The World Bank's overview of Sub-Saharan Africa highlights the region's diverse economic landscape, noting that while some countries have experienced robust economic expansion, others face significant hurdles such as poverty, conflict, and limited access to essential services.

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## Enhancing food sovereignty and resiliency of remote, indigenous communities in British Columbia

**2022**

Summary: Nutrition through Engagement and Agricultural Technologies is a Pacific Water Research Centre project that partners with First Nations communities across British Columbia, United States, to achieve food sovereignty. This article outlines its background, goals, main activities and outcomes.

## [Social Justice Project \(SO-JUST\) \(Jamaica\)](#)

**2022**

Summary: The SO-JUST Project aims to achieve systemic change within the structures of the Ministry of Justice, its departments and agencies, the Courts, and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions to improve social justice in Jamaica, using an equitable human rights and gender responsive approach . It reflects and integrates the four pillars of social justice, which are equity, access, participation, and rights. The project aims to reinforce wider Government of Jamaica priorities that support the strengthening of inclusive governance, rule of law and access to justice with a focus on vulnerable communities such as women, girls, persons living with disability and other key populations.

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## [Sin taxes and their effect on consumption, revenue generation and health improvement: a systematic literature review in Latin America](#)

**2021**

Summary: This article by the Oxford Health Policy and Planning Journal assesses the impact that sin taxes can have in reducing the consumption of potentially harmful goods, raising revenue for national health systems and contributing to population health in Latin America.

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## [Comparing global trends in multidimensional and income poverty and assessing horizontal inequalities](#)

**2019**

Summary: This discussion paper from the German Institute of Development and Sustainability explores the interplay between income inequality and social protection systems, which are often insufficiently equipped to face the rising disparities. Thus, it advocates for policy reforms aimed at enhancing the effectiveness and coverage of social protection systems.

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## [Measuring social exclusion in healthcare settings: a scoping review](#)

**2018**

Summary: The International Journal for Equity in Health published an article that explores the different meanings of “social exclusion” and “social inclusion” in literature. It argues that the existing tools to measure both phenomena cover varying domains and, some of them, are quite narrow in the areas of focus.

## [The case for universal social protection](#)

**2018**

Summary: This article by the International Monetary Fund emphasizes social protection's role in addressing vulnerabilities faced by everyone at some point in life. It highlights as well the risks of austerity measures and calls for strengthening social protection systems which include cash and in-kind benefits for children, families, the sick, unemployed, elderly, and disabled.

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## [Domestic resource mobilization](#)

**2016**

Summary: The Millennium Challenge Corporation's Domestic Resource Mobilization initiative aims to help countries enhance their economic growth by efficiently raising and spending their own funds on essential public goods by improving tax systems, reducing corruption, attracting private investment and ultimately reducing dependency on foreign aid.

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## [Improving Education in the Developing World: What Have We Learned from Randomized Evaluations?](#)

**2013**

Summary: This article published by the National Library of Medicine in the United States synthesizes findings from various randomized control trials to determine effective strategies for enhancing educational outcomes in developing countries. It shows that simple, cost-effective interventions can significantly increase school attendance and boost learning.

## [International Development Research Centre Tool](#)

2024

Summary: As part of Canada’s foreign affairs and development efforts, this Centre invests in high-quality research in developing countries. It offers an interactive tool to discover the policies that are currently in place or have recently been implemented in said countries, in connection with climate resilient food systems, global health, education, science, sustainable economies and democratic and inclusive governance.

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## [Human Resource and Social Development Tool](#)

2024

Summary: Based on the vision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia 2030, the Human Resource and Social Development platform offers an interactive and easy-to-use tool to discover the recently implemented programs and policies with regards to youth empowerment, health and safety in the work environment, elderly care, and social protection.

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## [Making education in Africa fit for the 21st century](#)

2024

Summary: This article by the Global Partnership for Education discusses the need to adapt education systems in Africa to meet the demands of the 21st century. While their school completion rates have improved, it highlights that the current education framework often fails to align with the rapidly evolving labor market and job requirements.

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## [Reviving commitment to SDGs in Latin America: Urgent call to action](#)

2024

Summary: This article by the International Institute for Sustainable Development highlights the region’s slow progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals amidst rising geopolitical tensions, authoritarianism, and declining faith in multilateralism. It calls for renewed global solidarity, ambitious policies, and the private sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

## [How is China's domestic situation evolving?](#)

2024

Summary: This article by the Brookings Institution presents some of the challenges that China is currently facing such as a slowing growth rate, high levels of debt and a declining workforce, an aging population, urban-rural disparities, and public health concerns. Its dynamics reflect a nation in transition, balancing economic reforms with political stability and addressing social inequalities amidst a complex global landscape.

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## [Climate Action, Social Justice, and Democracy: Europe's New Trilemma](#)

2023

Summary: This article by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace discusses the complex trilemma in Europe, arguing that governments in this region should foster democratic engagement to create positive linkages between their goals –climate action, social justice and democracy–, rather than viewing them as trade-offs.

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## [Reform or Recklessness? Which Path for the Arab Region?](#)

2023

Summary: This commentary by Carnegie Endowment for International Peace explores the critical crossroads facing the Arab region, emphasizing the need for genuine and holistic political and economic reforms to avoid further instability and recklessness, such as the current unemployment rates and inadequate governance.

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## [Social Progress Imperative](#)

2023

Summary: This index concentrates on the non-economic aspects of global social performance and provides a comprehensive analysis across three dimensions –basic human needs, foundations of wellbeing, and opportunity– including nutrition and medical care, water and sanitation, housing, safety, basic education, information and communication, health, environmental quality, rights and voice, freedom and choice, inclusive society and advanced education.



## [Developing tax rules for a globalized world](#)

2022

Summary: This article by the Social Europe Journal discusses the potential for a comprehensive UN convention on international tax cooperation. According to it, the European Union stands to benefit the most from curbing tax abuse, but its progress is hindered by internal divisions and the United States' opposition aimed at maintaining the OECD's dominance.

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## [Youth Employment in the Middle east and North Africa: Revisiting and Reframing the Challenge](#)

2019

Summary: The Brookings Institution is a nonprofit organization based in the United States that conducts in-depth, nonpartisan research to improve policy and governance at local, national and global levels. This policy briefing provides a regional analysis of youth employment in the MENA region, highlighting the challenges facing young people and reviewing key youth employment research, policy and programmatic initiatives launched in the past two decades.