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2022 G20 BALI UPDATE

on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
Development and G20 Development Commitments



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the commitment to uphold its accountability and transparency, the Development Working Group (DWG) formulated its first accountability report in 2013 to track the progress and status of active G20 development commitments. Following the G20 Leaders commitment to align the work of G20 with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts in eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all as enshrined in G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016, the DWG accountability document was extended to also cover the G20 Presidency's contribution to global efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Indonesian G20 Presidency remains committed to uphold the transparency and accountability by presenting '**2022 G20 Bali Update**'—that adheres to the G20 Modernized Accountability Framework.

The first section of 2022 G20 Bali Update aims to provide a progress report on Indonesian G20 Presidency's collective and concrete actions—through the deliverables of the Finance Track and Sherpa Track—which contribute to the overall achievement of SDGs. As COVID-19 pandemic has erased decades of gains in the development and created setbacks in the SDGs achievement, G20 under the Indonesian Presidency through its collective and concrete actions aims to support global recovery and accelerate the SDGs achievement—whilst also contribute to the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Paris Agreement, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. This section is narrated to showcase the collective actions and commitments highlighting the importance of collaboration and cooperation; sector-specific actions that will foster stronger recovery and build resilience; financing for sustainable development; and G20 specific support to developing countries in terms of COVID-19 recovery and SDGs achievements.

The second section of 2022 G20 Bali Update monitors the progress of active G20 development commitments made since the establishment of the DWG, and determines the status of each commitment based on the assessment of its progress. Data for the progress of each commitment has been compiled from the report of past presidencies and relevant international organizations. Based on the assessments made in the making of the 2022 G20 Bali Update, **5** are assessed as being "completed", **31** are assessed as being "on track", and **0** commitments are assessed as "no progress".

The 2022 G20 Bali Update is not only intended to ensure accountability and transparency, but also to support future G20 presidencies in optimizing the G20's contribution to advance the achievement of the SDGs and the G20 development commitments. In the first section, a lessons learnt segment is put forth, which identifies the challenges and lessons learned in optimizing Indonesian G20 Presidency contributions to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through its collective and concrete actions and ways forward for future presidencies to address those challenges. In the second section, the progress on the G20 development commitments is laid out, so that future presidencies can pick up the torch to continue





on realizing and reporting the work done to implement the G20 development commitments. Both the first and second sections of the 2022 G20 Bali Update are intended to support the formulation process of the next Comprehensive Accountability Reports, and help contribute to the efforts to achieve the Indonesian G20 Presidency's overall goal of Recover Together, Recover Stronger.

REFLECTION ON THE CURRENT GEOPOLITICAL TENSION

For the reflection of member's position on the current geopolitical tension, this document will refer to Part I of Chair's Summary of G20 Development Ministerial Meeting on Multilateralism for Sustainable Development Goals.





I. BALI UPDATE ON G20 ACTION PLAN ON THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

I.I Introduction: COVID-19 Pandemic and the Progress of the 2030 Agenda Implementation

Following the launch of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, G20 Leaders have been committed to aligning the work of G20 with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to ensure that no one is left behind in our efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. This commitment is reflected in the adoption of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016 which outlines the high-level principles of the implementation and G20 collective actions for achieving sustainable development. Thenceforth, each G20 Presidency has carried out the mission to mainstream the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—while ensuring coherence with the G20 Action Plan—in the working groups' deliverables to contribute to advancing the SDGs achievement.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has created severe impacts on health, economic, environmental and social aspects of society that hindered progress made in achieving sustainable development. It has erased decades of gains in the development¹ sector as well as intensified inequalities within and among countries by pushing more than 100 million people into poverty², making 28 million people unemployed³, threatening the livelihoods of 1.6 billion workers in the informal economy⁴, among other impacts. It also increased the volume of financing necessary to recover and regain momentum to put the achievement of the SDGs back on track, noting that the SDG financing gap was already a challenge before the pandemic happened. Regardless of some signs of recovery in the health, economic and social sector whilst also noting the importance of environmental aspect, the current progress is still far behind the expected pace to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The abovementioned challenges mean that accelerating the achievement of the SDGs is indispensable.

Despite the devastating setback to the process of achieving the SDGs, G20 under the Indonesian Presidency continued to embody its role as a premier forum for international economic cooperation⁵ and will further align its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in order to pave the way for global recovery that will correspondingly advance the SDGs achievement. The leadership of G20 as a

¹ UN Desa, "Sustainable Development Report Shows Devastating Impact of COVID, Ahead of Critical New Phase," United Nations, Africa Renewal, 2021, <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/news/sustainable-development-report-shows-devastating-impact-covid-ahead-%E2%80%98critical%E2%80%99-new-phase>.

² Ibid

³ Marie-Claire Soderger, et al., "COVID-19 and the Sustainable Development Goals: Reversing Progress Towards Decent Work For All," ILO, 2022, <https://ilostat.ilo.org/covid-19-and-the-sustainable-development-goals-reversing-progress-towards-decent-work-for-all/>

⁴ United Nations, "The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2021," (New York: UN, 2021), <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2021/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2021.pdf>

⁵ G20, "Rome Leaders Declaration," 2021.





forum in coordinating the collective and concrete actions contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is needed more than ever. Against the background, G20 is putting forth sets of multi-sector policies to amplify the global recovery and bring SDGs back on track that can create positive impacts on G20 member countries and beyond, particularly developing countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

In this regard, the Development Working Group (DWG)—as indicated in the G20 Action Plan—carried out the mandate of being the guardian and the coordinating body of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda as well as policy resource for sustainable development across the G20. This mandate comes with the responsibility to conduct an annual progress report on each G20 Presidency’s collective and concrete actions—through the deliverables of the Finance Track and Sherpa Track—which contribute to the achievement of SDGs. Therefore, under the Indonesian G20 Presidency, DWG presents ‘**2022 G20 Bali Update**’, the accountability document with its first section dedicated to assembling the Indonesian G20 Presidency’s contribution to the SDGs achievement.

I.II 2022 Indonesian G20 Presidency Contribution to COVID-19 Recovery and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Understanding the challenges and need for collective and concrete actions, the Indonesian G20 Presidency set out the theme of ‘Recover Together, Recover Stronger’. It is reflective of the urgency for the world to accelerate the inclusive, sustainable, and just recovery from the impact of COVID-19 pandemic which can only be done with the spirit of collaboration and cooperation. The participation and joint effort of all stakeholders at the global, regional, national and sub-national level together with vertical and horizontal collaboration are essential. The G20 is committed to realize the coordinated recovery efforts—in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—that are sustainable, inclusive and leave no one behind.

In reaching and realizing the aforementioned desired objectives, each working group under the Indonesian G20 Presidency—both within the Sherpa Track and Finance Track—is converting the theme into sector-specific priority issues that are timely and strategic. Building upon consensus in the working group and some also at the Ministerial level, the outcome documents consisting of collective and concrete actions are delivered to guide the work of G20 members in creating positive impacts to support global recovery in a sustainable and inclusive manner. These outcomes are also forwarding the longstanding efforts and past achievements of G20 to ensure continuity.

Aside from being aligned to the theme, all G20 deliverables from working groups and ministerial meetings have one common denominator: that is, contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly in accelerating the achievement of the SDGs. SDGs are mainstreamed and reflected implicitly and/or explicitly in the outcome document corroborating the G20 commitment to achieve a strong, sustainable, inclusive and balanced growth, and promoting a more robust and resilient global economy for all with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the





blueprint. Consequently, the Indonesian G20 Presidency through its collective and concrete actions also aims to contribute to achieving the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the Paris Agreement, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), and the Convention on Biological Diversity.

Therefore, the following sections are bestowed to highlight the Indonesian G20 Presidency contribution to the COVID-19 recovery and SDGs achievements categorized into 4 sub-sections concerning [I] the emphasis of collaboration, partnership, multilateralism and leaving no one behind; [II] the sector-specific actions; [III] financing for sustainable development; and [IV] G20 contributions in supporting the recovery and SDGs achievement in the developing countries, including LDCs, and SIDS.

I.II.I Recover Together, Recover Stronger: Reaffirming Global Partnership and Reinvigorating Multilateralism in Fostering Recovery and 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The international community only has less than a decade to ensure timely delivery of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. However, the negative health, social, and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, exacerbated by inequitable access to COVID-19 medical and non-medical countermeasures, have hindered progress made towards achieving the SDGs, in some cases also reversing the progress achieved before the pandemic. The pandemic reflects the indispensable urgency of international cooperation to address global challenges, particularly in times of crisis as no one is safe until everyone is safe. With this view in mind, reaffirming global partnership, reinvigorating multilateralism and ensuring inclusivity are essential. Therefore, the Indonesian G20 Presidency is not missing the momentum to foreground the importance of collaboration and cooperation to ensure global recovery and bring SDGs implementation on track, particularly with regards to Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and Goal 10 (Reducing Inequality).

The DWG has expressed support for efforts to reinvigorate a more inclusive multilateralism and reform aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda and achieving its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and recalling the commitments in the UN 75th Anniversary Declaration that contain a call to reinvigorate multilateralism and support multilateral and international cooperation in ensuring timely delivery for the achievement of the SDGs. The DWG has also acknowledged the need of the post-pandemic recovery, particularly through equitable access to the safe and effective COVID-19 vaccines, as a prerequisite to bring SDGs achievement on its timely track; supporting ongoing discussion and works at WHO to develop an instrument on pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR). DWG is also committed to work in partnership with all G20 workstreams, partner countries, international organizations, multilateral development banks, and relevant stakeholders.

Harnessing global partnership, cooperation and collaborations are also accentuated and disseminated through other working groups' collective actions. Among many others, the





Education Working Group (EdWG) has produced the Report and Compendium on promoting universal quality education, harnessing digital technology for inclusive education, preparing for the future of work, and leveraging solidarity and partnerships in education to recover together and recover stronger that includes sharing the documentations to countries beyond G20 as a reference for program development or potential collaboration. The Health Working Group (HWG) underscored the need for continued advanced collaboration in strengthening global health architecture with enhanced global health system resilience, aligned health protocols for seamless cross border mobility, and interoperability focused our collective efforts on the expansion of Global and Regional Manufacturing and Research Hubs for pandemic Prevention, Preparedness, and Response (PPR). The Energy Transitions Working Group (ETWG) and the Bali Compact also reiterates the need of international cooperation in scaling-up smart and clean technologies. Environment Deputies Meeting and Climate Sustainability Working Group (EDM-CSWG) also encourages international partnerships among countries to finance land protection, conservation, sustainable management and restoration programs and projects. Starting from 2022, the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) has begun the annual monitoring exercise on work being done by the G20, international organizations, other international networks and initiatives, and the private sector stakeholders in implementing the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap. This exercise emphasize the need for global partnership and cooperation to advance sustainable finance agenda. The Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) affirmed that international cooperation and collaboration within and beyond the DEWG will help to leverage the full benefits of the digital transformation currently underway.

Ensuring inclusivity by leaving no one behind is a key principle of the 2030 Agenda and is reaffirmed by many working groups in formulating the collective and concrete actions. The Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG) has aimed to improve the meaningful participation of people in vulnerable situations and underrepresented groups, among others, in the digital ecosystem through compiling practices and approaches by countries on digital skills and digital literacy. Realizing the pledge to leave no one behind, the Employment Working Group (EWG) has committed to promote inclusive, fair, and sustainable employment for persons with disabilities and accelerate their participation in the labour market by producing Action Plan on Accelerating and Monitoring the G20 Principles for the Labour Market Integration of Persons with Disabilities. The Agriculture Working Group (AWG) prioritized its work to ensure food availability and affordability for all as well as expressing to leave no one behind in realizing its efforts. The Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPI) produced the G20 Financial Inclusion Framework on Harnessing the Benefit of Digitalization, with the objective of boosting productivity and fostering a sustainable and inclusive economy for underserved groups guided by the G20 2020 Financial Inclusion Action Plan. To build inclusive infrastructure, the G20 Infrastructure Working Group (IWG)—with support from World Bank—developed Preliminary Findings Report on Gender Inclusive Approaches in Private Participation in Infrastructure to address gender inequalities in infrastructure projects and enhance private sectors in mainstreaming gender in the project cycle.





I.II.II Fostering Stronger Recovery and Building Resilience

Built upon the urgency to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic which upends efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) globally and the need to ensure resilience in withstanding future shocks and crises, the Indonesian G20 Presidency is putting forth the following strategic, sector-specific concrete and collective actions from the outcome documents of relevant working groups and ministerial meetings:

The DWG produced ‘G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries, including Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States’ containing a multi-year program of collective actions sets out in three key focus areas which are recognized for their positive impacts and multiplier effects to meet the specific needs and to accelerate inclusive, sustainable, and just recovery in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS. The collective actions include enhancing productivity and competitiveness, resilience, and access to finance, and integrating global value chains of the Micro-, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises (Key Focus Area 1); ensuring resilience against future shocks and challenges through Adaptive Social Protection (Key Focus Area 2); and fostering a more sustainable growth by promoting Green Economy, including Blue Economy through Low GHG emissions/Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development (Key Focus Area 3). The collective actions of the Roadmap take into account national circumstances and capabilities, promote global solidarity and foster international partnerships, and are implemented on a voluntary basis.

Specifically with regard to climate change, the DWG reaffirms the commitment, in the pursuit of the objective of the UNFCCC, to tackle climate change by strengthening the full and effective implementation of the Paris Agreement, on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in light of different national circumstances. The DWG remain committed to the Paris Agreement goal to hold the global average temperature increase well below 2°C and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, also as a means to enable the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Whilst managing global risks, the Framework Working Group (FWG) has set its workplan which will advance the FWG’s core mandate to maintain a strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive recovery from the Covid-19 pandemic. In line with its mandate, the FWG discussed the global economic outlook and risks, and appropriate policy responses. The FWG has also explored ways to enhance economic policy preparedness and coordination in dealing with global risks. On top of these discussions, the FWG delivered on the mandate from Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to further explore the macroeconomic impacts, including opportunities and risks linked to both the physical and transitions risks of climate change and the associated policy implications. Furthermore, the FWG also worked to achieve appropriate well-calibrated, well-planned and well-communicated exit strategies to minimize negative spillovers and explore ways to address scarring effects to secure future growth. In addition, to tackle the increasing challenges from the





rising food price, the FWG discussed the short and medium-term macroeconomic risks linked to high food price, macro-fiscal policies response, and the role of the global cooperation to address food insecurity.

As the COVID-19 pandemic makes the health sector one of the most affected and affecting sectors to the lives of many, the international community needs to address the current challenges of the health systems, not only to mitigate the current pandemic, but also build preparedness in facing future health emergencies that align with One Health approach. The Indonesian G20 Presidency is committed to working towards achieving the global agenda of vaccinating 70% of the world's population which simultaneously contributes to the achievement of overall SDG, by working to ensure healthy lives and promoting well-being for all, at all ages. The HWG puts forth the importance of global health equity and to bring low-and middle- income countries needs to the forefront of its agenda and reaffirm the collective commitment to respect the right of all persons to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standards of physical and mental health, as well as the need for G20 countries to work together to address health inequalities. Therefore, under the theme of 'Strengthening Global Health Architecture', we have focused our collective efforts on pandemic PPR, with the three health priority issues set by the Presidency, being: Building Global Health System Resilience; Harmonizing Global Health Protocols; and Expanding Global Manufacturing and Research hubs for pandemic PPR. This includes the recognition for the need of predictable and sustainable financing to support pandemic PPR, such as through PPR FIF/Pandemic Fund—to be further elaborated under the subsection of financing. The HWG also reaffirmed the importance of addressing the continuity of health services beyond COVID-19, in light of the repercussions of the pandemic on physical and mental health, and social well-being, paying special attention to women and girls and to the needs of the most vulnerable, due in part to isolation, loss of life, unemployment, food insecurity, increased violence against women and girls, and constrained access to education as well as health services, including sexual and reproductive health, and increased social and economic inequalities.

Another essential aspect for the livelihood of the people is food supply. In order to make countries more resilient to the current and future global food crises, the AWG emphasizes the crucial role of the agriculture sector in providing food and nutrition for all and to ensure inclusive and sustainable economic development, also by leaving no one behind, particularly women and children. At the same time, agricultural and economic measures must consider climate adaptation and mitigation as well as conservation and protection of biodiversity. Common and coordinated actions are critical to efforts to accelerate recovery from the pandemic and build a more sustainable and resilient agriculture and food systems. The G20 commit to step up cooperation and coordination among G20 members to work closely with international organizations, the private sectors, civil society, and other partners, for poverty alleviation and improvement of food security and nutrition for all. In achieving that goal, the AWG is committed to promote (i) resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems, (ii) open, fair, predictable, transparent, and non-discriminatory agricultural trade to expand food availability and affordability for all, and (iii) innovative agri-preneurship through digital agriculture to improve farmers livelihood in rural





areas. Furthermore, G20 Finance and Agriculture Ministers agreed to undertake a mapping exercise aiming at identifying policy gaps in the global food security response, and tasked the World Bank (WB) and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) to lead this operation, and report back on the results by early 2023.

The COVID-19 pandemic has greatly disrupted global trade. In an effort for recovery and in achieving the SDGs, the Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG) is committed to seize and advance the positive momentum by engaging in active, constructive, pragmatic, and focused discussion on WTO reform with other WTO Members on the path leading to the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference as well as reaffirm that the rule-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its core, is indispensable to advancing our shared objectives of inclusive growth, innovation, job creation and sustainable development. TIWG also notes the importance of the contribution of the multilateral trading system to promote the UN 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions, in so far as they relate to WTO mandates and in a manner consistent with the respective needs and concerns of Members at different levels of economic development. Global Value Chains (GVCs) have been an important means of increasing the participation of developing countries, including least developed countries, and MSMEs in global trade, playing a pivotal role in facilitating access to knowledge, capital and diffusion of technology beyond the domestic economy. In this context, the TIWG also highlights the importance of assistance programs to strengthen the capacity of inter alia MSMEs, women and young entrepreneurs to participate in international trade, regional and global value chains. TIWG further recognizes the opportunities offered by digital transformation for resilient, sustainable and inclusive economic growth and the importance of supportive and collaborative digital trade policies and digital technology for managing the risk and challenges associated with the digital advancement, sustaining economic activity and speeding up economic recovery.

While bridging digital divides remains a challenge, the digital transformation holds immense potential, especially in driving a stronger recovery and ensuring resilience of digital infrastructure and connectivity. The DEWG emphasized the need to foster international cooperation for a more inclusive, empowering, sustainable, resilient, and innovation-driven digital transformation, while recognizing the role of data and data flows as a key driver for economic growth and development. Discussion on digital connectivity and post-COVID-19 recovery, digital skills and digital literacy, and data free flow with trust and cross-border data flows supported these efforts. Among the outcomes, in addition to stocktaking countries' opinions on various priority issues, it includes the Collection of Existing Practices on Digital Security as a Key Enabler to Support Business Continuity, the G20 Toolkit for Measuring Digital Skills and Digital Literacy, the Collection of Policies and Recommendations to Improve Meaningful Participation of People in Vulnerable Situations in the Digital Economy, and the Compendium of Practices and Policies on Advanced Digital Skills and Digital Literacy.





On the other end, the COVID-19 crisis has created new challenges in the world of work. To mitigate its adverse impact on the labour market and reduce inequalities, the EWG has agreed on the “Policy Recommendation on Promoting Entrepreneurship and Supporting MSMEs as Job Creation Instruments”, which aims to support MSMEs productivity and quality working conditions through a comprehensive approach that leverages the main productivity drivers, including through promoting formalization of enterprises and to protect jobs and workers’ rights. In order to support job creation, human capacity development is also emphasized through strengthening Community-Based Vocational Training (CBVT) which includes promotion of training curricula and methods development to encourage lifelong learning, accessibility to reskilling and upskilling programs, multi-actors’ partnership and community collaboration to improve training quality. The EWG also focused on adapting labour protection to increase resilience for all workers, including through policies to ensure decent working conditions and gender equality, promote fair payment, adjusting minimum wages on a regular basis while taking into account social and economic criteria, etc.

Education and literacy are the backbones in alleviating poverty, addressing unemployment, harnessing digital transformation, achieving long-term overall resilience, etc. The COVID-19 pandemic has also hit the education sector hard and brought about the issue of education inequality into the forefront. The EdWG is thus committed to overcome the rapid rise of education inequality and learning poverty, particularly on those from the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, and strengthen commitment to inclusive and equitable quality education, by underlining the need to build cross-sectoral collaboration that will enable us to create a more adaptive and resilient education system. The Pandemic and other current multiple crises have also shown the need to transform education. In higher education and technical and vocational education and training, learning should be made more meaningful and relevant to the present and tomorrow challenges. A particular transformation can be found on the digitalization of education, in which digital technology has helped ensure the education system to function throughout the pandemic and should continue to be optimized while improving digital literacy competencies. However, non-digital resources should also still need to be mobilized to address digital divides.

While the world continues to respond to and recover from the COVID-19 pandemic, other crises that loom large upon us are climate change, environmental degradation and biodiversity loss—to be addressed in the effort of building resilience and achieving sustainable development. To that end, the EDM-CSWG has worked to strengthen existing G20 and global initiatives and frameworks for enhancing land and sea-based actions as well as resource mobilization to support environmental protection and climate objectives. It also discussed policies to promote and increasingly mainstream ecosystem restoration and sustainable land management, strengthening evidence-based and holistic action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss, enhance sustainable and climate resilient water management, commit to do our utmost to end plastic pollution worldwide, enhance climate change adaptation measures—including nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches, improve ocean observation and modelling for data collection and





management, etc. The EDM-CSWG also emphasized the importance of resource efficiency and circular economy for the achievement of sustainable production and consumption thus contributing to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land and water degradation and pollution.

With energy transitions being an important part in tackling the problem of climate change, ensuring energy security and clean and affordable energy production, G20 members are set out to implement a voluntary energy transitions roadmap as a pathway toward net zero emission or carbon neutrality in accordance with national circumstances. The transitions processes are expected to be in line with the principles of just transitions, affordable, and sustainable energy transitions. The ETWG has called for G20 members to increase international cooperation in technological solutions through reducing emissions, promoting and investing in clean, safe, sustainable, technologies and approaches which may include energy efficiency measures and different types of renewables, other zero and low emission technologies, including abatement technologies as well as removal technologies, taking into account national circumstances and in accordance with the availability of resources. This technology enhancement initiative improvement must be supported, inter alia, by funding, innovation, and Research, Development, Demonstration, Dissemination & Deployment (RDDD&D) in order to effectively utilize the available clean energy technology and integrating it with the next generation technology.

Another sector derailed by the COVID-19 pandemic is tourism, particularly due to the travel restriction. On the other hand, the pandemic has created a unique opportunity to accelerate the necessary change in the tourism industry in line with the 2030 Agenda and SDGs aimed at more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient sectors. The transformation of the tourism industry and its contribution to the SDGs cannot be achieved without the transformation of its key stakeholders which are the small businesses and communities. In regards to this context, the Tourism Working Group (TWG) has agreed to develop the 'G20 Bali Guidelines: Strengthening Communities and MSMEs as Tourism Transformation Agents – A People-Centered Recovery'. The guidelines aim to provide a framework project in facilitating the transformation of the tourism sector through policy actions targeting MSMEs and communities in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis and in the context of the climate and environmental emergency, rising social and territorial inequalities, digitalization, and the global economic changes of the COVID-19 recovery.

I.II.III Scaling-up Financing for Sustainable Development

The implementation of collective actions highly depends on the availability of resources, mainly financing. The COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the already existing financing gap with the increasing in financing needed to overcome the setbacks while the available resource is reduced to cover the COVID-19 mitigation and recovery. Hence, the scaling-up of financing for sustainable development is a requisite in the effort to accomplish the sustainable development, particularly the SDGs by 2030. The Indonesian G20 Presidency puts forth the following measures in financing for the sustainable development:





With financing for sustainable development having been recognized as an integral element of the development work, the DWG under the Indonesian G20 Presidency continues its discussion on financing for sustainable development, particularly on blended finance mechanism. Blended finance can play a key role for unlocking new sources of finance and can effectively complement other approaches in order to deliver the resources needed. To this end, the DWG presents the 'G20 Principles to Scale up Blended Finance in Developing Countries, including Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States', and endeavors to develop its implementing guidance. The G20 Principles are developed to advance and provide value added to the established blended finance policy and practitioner frameworks that focus largely on donors or development finance providers. The G20 Principles enrich the existing principles by providing blended finance policy and practitioner frameworks, additional insights, and guidance to address implementation and capacity challenges, and bring blended finance to scale in developing countries including LDCs and SIDS. The DWG is well placed to conduct and endorse work that fills this gap and thereby adds value to the established international policy landscape given its interest in and mandate to foster sustainable development in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS.

As we begin to prepare for the COVID-19 pandemic recovery phase while continuing to support urgent COVID-19 response needs, the Indonesian G20 Presidency acknowledges the urgency to address the financing for health sector development. G20 Finance and Health Ministers concurred on the importance of addressing pandemic PPR financing gaps. Following the G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, in 2022, the Indonesian G20 Presidency has operationalized the G20 Joint Finance and Health Task Force, which convenes Finance and Health Ministries' representatives to discuss how to improve the global health architecture for PPR, working on the cross-cutting impact of global health threats. The Task Force has played an important role in establishing the Pandemic Fund (PPR FIF). To that end, the envisioned continuation of the Joint Finance and Health Task Force for pandemic PPR is intended to strengthen cooperation and collaboration between the Finance and Health Ministers. Hence, G20 members have welcomed the recent establishment of Pandemic Fund housed at the World Bank, and are looking forward to the launch of the PPR First Call for Proposal as soon as possible.

Recognizing sustainable finance is critical to a green, resilient and inclusive global economic recovery, and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in line with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the G20 FMCBG 1st Communique, 17–18 February 2022 developed concrete actions to advance sustainable finance. The FMCBG decided to take forward actions of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, that is voluntary and flexible in nature, including by: a) reporting and assessing on its progress in addressing the Roadmap priorities, b) developing transition finance framework and improving the credibility of financial institutions' net-zero commitments – which will enable the financial market to support an orderly, just and affordable transitions towards a low-greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient economy, c) scaling up sustainable finance markets and improve access for countries and firms, including for developing





economies and SMEs, in an affordable way, and d) welcoming private sectors' growing role in accelerating sustainable recovery alongside public and MDB finance and reaffirm the crucial role of IFIs and public policy levers in addressing market externalities, reducing the cost of low emissions technologies and incentivizing the participation of private capital in sustainable investments that promote green transitions, while considering country specific circumstances. The G20 Presidency organized a Forum on international policy levers for sustainable investment at the margins of the SFWG meeting, to discuss a range of measures that can create an enabling environment for sustainable finance to support an orderly, just and affordable transitions towards low-greenhouse gas emissions and a climate-resilient economy. During the Fourth G20 FMCBG meeting in October 2022, the G20 further committed to tackling urgent global challenges such as climate change and environmental degradation, including addressing biodiversity loss. The G20 also welcomed the progress made across the G20, international organizations, other international networks and initiatives, and the private sector in addressing the priorities of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, which is voluntary and flexible in nature, and call for further efforts to advance the Roadmap's recommended actions that will scale up sustainability financing. These progress in realizing the concrete actions are captured in the Sustainable Finance Working Group's online dashboard as the repository of relevant work as summarized in the 2022 Sustainable Finance Report. Members are encouraged to contribute to the dashboard on a voluntary basis, taking country circumstances into consideration.

At the Fourth G20 FMCBG meeting in October 2022, the voluntary and non-binding G20/GI Hub Framework on How to Best Leverage Private Sector Participation to Scale Up Sustainable Infrastructure Investment which will consider countries' circumstances was endorsed by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. This effort aims to revitalize infrastructure investment in a sustainable, inclusive, accessible, and affordable way. It also becomes an enablement, by identifying and prioritizing a list of voluntary, non-binding, non-prescriptive, multi-year actions which can help inspire and inform collaboration between public and private sector that can lead to scaling up private investment in sustainable infrastructure. The G20 FMCBG Meeting through February 2022 Communiqué have also made the commitment to develop actions to leverage private sector participation to scale up sustainable infrastructure development, which will consider countries' circumstances and complement investment from other sources, including public investment and finance provided by MDBs. At their October meeting, G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors also endorsed the G20-OECD Policy Toolkit on Mobilizing Funding and Financing for Inclusive and Quality Infrastructure Investment in Regions and Cities, prepared with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the G20 Compendium of Case Studies on Digital Infrastructure Finance: Issues, Practices and Innovations, to narrow digital divide. The G20 also endorsed the InfraTracker 2.0 which will enable both the public and private sectors towards transformative infrastructure investment post-COVID-19, by providing insights into long-term infrastructure strategies and plans. The G20 FMCBG also endorsed the Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators and associated guidance note.





Also in the effort to tackle the problem of climate change and environmental degradation, the EDM-CSWG highlight the role that fiscal policies can play as an effective instrument to foster behaviour changes in businesses and consumers for steering the economy on the whole towards greater sustainability. G20 members supports scaling up sustainable finance for protecting, conserving, sustainably use and restoring all ecosystems and highlight the urgent need to align financial flows with sustainable development, nature and climate objectives. The EDM-CSWG are committed to strengthening policies to enhance the participation in sustainable finance of public and private financial institutions, including multilateral development banks and other relevant public and private institutions, and encourage the provision of financial, technological and capacity building support to developing countries especially LDCs, making the best use of existing governance frameworks and working to identify new and innovative solutions, such as innovative financing mechanisms.

Taking into account the economic disparities between states that hinders energy transitions, energy financing has become a crucial component in fostering energy transitions throughout the world. The ETWG put focus on boosting clean energy investment and financial flows, particularly for developing countries in accelerating energy transitions. The ETWG called for supporting energy sector actions for unlocking and improving inclusive investments for clean energy, including in upstream, through strengthening project pipelines, enhancing policy and regulatory frameworks including de-risking mechanisms, preparing high-quality bankable projects, and streamlining approvals. In addition, the ETWG has also urged further dialogue and action among institutional investors, Multilateral Development Banks, other financing institutions, industries, and policymakers to enhance collaboration, to identify innovative financing options, to promote compatible approaches to green and transitions financing, as well as to provide policy, institutional, and regulatory support.

The International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFAWG) continued its work from 2020 and 2021 to address the economic and financial impacts of the pandemic, climate change and food insecurity particularly for the most vulnerable countries. The G20 welcomed the new IMF's Food Shock Window within its emergency lending instruments. Through the IFAWG, the G20 works to enhance the international financial architecture and take concrete actions to tackle the pandemic and foster recovery, with a focus on five main areas: (i) Debt-related issues, which works on policy-related issues linked to the implementation of the Common Framework and on enhancing debt transparency and sustainability; (ii) The IMF's general SDR channeling, including through the newly-operational Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) and voluntary contributions to the RST and to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT); (iii) Strengthening the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN) with a strong, quota-based and adequately resourced IMF at its center; (iv) Development finance and coordination among International Financial Institutions as well as continue to explore ways to maximize MDBs' development impact, including through the discussion of options for implementing the recommendations of the G20 Independent Review of the MDBs' Capital Adequacy Framework; and (v) Strengthening financial resilience, including monitoring and discuss the risks associated with volatile international capital





flows, discuss the drivers of currency usage in trade and finance as well as developing local currency capital markets, and discuss macro-financial implications of Central Bank Digital Currencies (CBDCs) for the international monetary and financial system.

Recognizing sustainable investment has become one of the critical instruments for strong economic recovery and the acceleration of sustainable development, it is necessary for the G20 to continue strengthening our cooperation in spurring sustainable and inclusive investment as well as to recognize the importance of sustainable investments flows, to developing countries, especially to least developed countries. Domestic/national key drivers to spur sustainable investment include: (1) Ensuring policy is coordinated and strategic to foster investment in support of sustainable development, (2) Improving open, transparent, non-discriminatory, inclusive predictable environment that foster sustainable investment (3) Ensuring transparency and predictability of investment measures (4) Simplifying and streamlining investment-related administrative procedures. The TIWG commended the sharing of good practices and initiatives by G20 member countries on the promotion of sustainable investment and welcome “G20 Compendium on Promoting Investment for Sustainable Development (Bali Compendium)”.

The Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) discussed enhancing the role of auditing in tackling corruption, sharing best practices in promoting public participation and anti-corruption education and regulatory frameworks and supervisory measures for legal professionals in mitigating corruption-related money laundering risks, as well as understanding the corruption risks in emerging sectors.

I.II.IV G20 Support to Developing Countries for COVID-19 Recovery and Achieving SDGs

Being the leading multilateral economic forum by accounting for 60% of world’s population, 80% of global GDP, and 75% of global exports, the G20 is provided with a strategic opportunity to secure future global economic growth and prosperity. Indonesia as the G20 Presidency in 2022 holds the vision to ensure the impacts of concrete and collective actions produced within one year of its leadership can create impacts to beyond G20 member countries. It put specific emphasis to generate sustainable impacts supporting developing countries, particularly LDCs and SIDS, in fostering global recovery and SDGs advancement.

To better reflect and achieve this objective, the Indonesian G20 Presidency engaged with developing countries in many of its events and meetings, such as side events, workshops, consultation or similar forums. The chair of several regional organizations—which are Chair of African Union, Chair of Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Chair of New Partnership for Africa's Development, Chair of Pacific Island Forum, Chair of Caribbean Community—were also invited to G20 Summit as well as meetings at the ministerial and working group level. The representatives are expected to provide the perspective of their region in sharpening the discussion. Furthermore, several working groups specifically design its priority issues to be timely





and closely related to address the bottlenecks in recovery efforts and SDGs achievement in developing countries.

Under the Indonesian G20 Presidency, as stated in the previous section, the DWG aimed to strengthen the recovery and resilience of developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS through its G20 Roadmap. Realizing that different acknowledged challenges will require different collective actions, the DWG particularly addressed the perspective of developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS throughout the G20 Roadmap. Another priority of the DWG is to advance the existing Blended Finance principles. The DWG specifically designed G20 Principles to Scale up Blended Finance in Developing Countries to more effectively help blended finance reach the last mile, including in LDCs and SIDS. This is also the manifestation of one of DWG mandates as enshrined in the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, to narrow the development gap.

Not only the DWG, the HWG is one of many working groups in the Indonesian G20 Presidency that puts the perspective of developing countries in its priorities. In one of its collective actions, the HWG acknowledged that 7 countries, namely Argentina, Brazil, India, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Türkiye, and Indonesia, have volunteered to participate and support an initiative for VTDs manufacturing and research network. This is to bolster the capacity of Global South countries in pandemic PPR. In this context, the hubs are expected to be leveraged, not only by the designated country, but also the regions.

I.III Lessons Learnt and Ways Forward in Optimizing G20 Contributions to 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

This section is meant to highlight the lessons learnt from the Indonesian G20 Presidency in optimizing G20 contributions to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Building on the reflection, the ways forward in addressing the lessons learnt are also presented to be leveraged by the next G20 presidency in improving and further optimizing the G20 contribution to the SDGs achievement. This section is not to duplicate the lessons learnt in the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR), but rather to support the upcoming CAR formulation.

In continuing the G20 commitment to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, the Accountability Document remains to play an important role—both for the external and internal purposes. Beyond upholding the transparency and credibility to the external stakeholders, the Accountability Document tracks the progress of the G20 contributions to the SDGs which can help G20 Presidencies to navigate the priority issues, particularly sustainable development policies. Realizing the importance of the document, the G20 aims to further optimize the use of Accountability Document in order to support G20 contributions in implementing 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving the SDGs.





In doing so, it is important that the introduction of the Accountability Document to all working groups takes place at the early stage of each G20 Presidency. Beyond the technical reasons, this step will also contribute to the substantial purpose. It provides a starting point for each presidency to continue using the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as its blueprint.

Without having each working group being aware of the past G20 contributions to SDGs achievements, it may result in the heavy contribution to certain goals and less contribution to some others—a scenario that is better avoided, as all Goals are equally important. Therefore, the introduction of the Accountability Document should also be followed by taking into account the previous Accountability Document for reference to move forward. Acknowledging the G20's responsibility to update the list of concrete and collective actions each year, the G20 Presidency could appraise the Goals that are comparatively slow in progress and/or not being addressed enough in the past years, particularly where the G20 has a strategic opportunity to fill the void. Each G20 working group should also be aware of the progress the G20 has made in achieving SDGs and aim to foster the ones relatively slow in progress—while also taking into account the mandate of its working group.

An early introduction of the Accountability Document would also provide opportunity for the upcoming Presidency—which by choice—aims to maintain continuity and foster the legacy issues that are deemed to remain timely and strategic. Complementing the Leaders' Declarations in enshrining the G20 commitments in fulfilling its role as a premier economic cooperation forum, the Accountability Document could be referred to as the document that lays out the commitments, as well as the collective and concrete actions made by the G20 in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Hence, the previous Accountability Document can be taken into account in identifying the potential advancement of the legacy issues.

Moreover, the next G20 Presidency would also have the opportunity to leverage the past Accountability Document in its term. After the priority issue formulation at the early stage, the working groups can pick up and build upon the collective and concrete actions reported in the past Accountability Document in putting forward its new actions/commitments. This is also to avoid redundancy and overlapping of actions across Presidencies. Instead, the focus can be shift to advance the current actions or create novel ones.

With these recommendations in mind, the G20 could optimize the utilization Accountability Document which overall foster G20 contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs.





I.IV Collective and Concrete Actions by Working Groups and Work Streams Contributing to the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Name of Working Group	Collective and Concrete Action (2022)	Supporting Documentation Collective Action	Related SDGs
SDS: Financing for Sustainable Development			
Development Working Group	Welcome the G20 Principles to Scale Up Blended Finance in Developing Countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to target blended finance to local context and employ blended finance to catalyze finance in the last mile, support domestic financial system and market development, scale through systemic and transformational approaches, improve impact management and measurement and promote transparency and accountability by taking into account national contexts and the views of respective countries.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Development Ministerial Meeting on Multilateralism for Sustainable Development Goals, 8 September 2022 Attachment: G20 Principles to Scale Up Blended Finance in Developing Countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	All SDGs
	Develop a Stocktake Report that builds the basis for understanding the concept of and evidence on blended finance, provides information on successful cases of blended financing, evaluates the efficiency of different models in delivering impact and leveraging private sector finance, etc.		All SDGs
	Develop implementation guidance to turn the G20 Principles into an actionable how-to-tool in a multi-year approach by outlining concrete actions to address the G20 Principles.		All SDGs
	Promote an optimal operationalization and delivery of blended finance in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS by engaging in a dialogue with the finance sector, developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS alongside private sector representatives on the implementation of the G20 Principles and the envisioned implementation guidance.		All SDGs
	Encourage International Finance Institutions (IFIs), including MDBs, and other relevant IOs—more broadly to mobilize private finance by assisting developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS in developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and		All SDGs





	improving their capacity to develop portfolio, etc.		
Finance Track - Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG)	Take forward actions of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, that is voluntary and flexible in nature, including by reporting and assessing on its progress in addressing the Roadmap priorities in the 2022 G20 Sustainable Finance Report.	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17-18 February 2022	All SDGs
	Welcome private sectors' growing role in accelerating sustainable recovery alongside public and MDB finance.	— Chair's Summary of Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 15-16 July 2022	8, 13, 17
	Welcome the establishment of the Sustainable Finance Working Group's online dashboard as the repository of relevant work of the Actions detailed in the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap by capturing the progress and illustrating the ongoing work being done by G20 working groups (across finance and Sherpa tracks), IOs, and other international networks and initiatives. Members are encouraged to contribute to the dashboard in voluntary basis, taking into account country circumstances into consideration.	— Chair's Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022	All SDGs
	Scale up sustainable finance instruments, with a focus on improving accessibility and affordability, by developing a policy toolbox to improve the accessibility and affordability of sustainable finance instruments that includes identification of barriers and a set of voluntary recommendations for international organizations (including MDBs), country authorities and domestic financial institutions.	— 2022 G20 Sustainable Finance Report — Summary of the Forum on International Policy Levers for Sustainable Investment, 13 June 2022	8, 10, 13, 17
	Reaffirm the crucial role of IFIs and public policy levers in addressing market externalities, reducing the cost of low emissions technologies and incentivizing the participation of private capital in sustainable investments that promote green transitions, while considering country specific circumstances.		7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17
Finance Track - International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFA WG)	⁶ Commit to step up our efforts to implement the Common Framework for Debt Treatment beyond DSSI in a predictable, timely, orderly, and coordinated manner. Acknowledge the concluding report on the 2020 Shareholding Review of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and look forward to the 2025 Shareholding Review. In order to ensure low-income countries can durably access the financing needed	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022 — Chair's Summary of	1, 8, 10, 16, 17

⁶ Noting that one member has divergent views on debt issues in the box, and emphasized the importance of debt treatment by multilateral creditors like MDBs.





	to fulfill their development needs. The IFAWG will look forward to debt transparency and the analysis of debt vulnerabilities in low and middle-income countries work by the IMF and WB.	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 15-16 July 2022	
	Welcomes the operationalization of the Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) to help eligible low-income countries, small states and vulnerable middle-income countries, address longer-term structural challenges that pose macroeconomic risks, including those stemming from pandemics and climate change.	—	1, 8, 10
	Welcome the voluntary contributions to the RST and call for additional pledges and timely contributions to it and to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT), especially for subsidy resources, to ensure a broad pool of contributors to meet funding needs.	Chair’s Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022	1, 8, 10
	Continue to explore ways, including through balance sheet optimization measures, and other potential avenues, to maximize MDBs’ development impact. Welcome early deliberations and urge MDBs to continue to discuss options for implementing the recommendations of the G20 Independent Review of MDBs’ Capital Adequacy Frameworks within their own governance frameworks, and to deliver an update to the G20 in Spring 2023.		1, 8, 10
	Commit to revisiting the adequacy of quotas and will continue the process of IMF governance reform under the 16th General Review of Quotas, including a new quota formula as a guide, by 15 December 2023.		1, 10
Environment Deputies Meeting and Climate Sustainability Working Group	Support scaling up sustainable finance for protecting, conserving, sustainably using and restoring all ecosystems, such as but not limited to surface and ground water wetlands including peatlands and mangroves, coral reefs, forest, marine and other unique ecosystems with close cooperation and collaboration with the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group and the Finance track of the G20, and call for additional progress in addressing the priority actions identified in the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap for stepping up G20-led efforts concerning finance for nature, biodiversity, circular economy and resource efficiency, water, sanitation and social issues.	Chairs’ Summary of G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministers’ Meeting, 31 August 2022	17, 12, 13, 14, 15





	Strengthen policies to enhance the participation in sustainable finance of public and private financial institutions, including multilateral development banks (MDBs), and other relevant public and private institutions.		17, 12, 13, 14, 15
	Highlight the role of fiscal policies that can play as an effective instrument to foster behavioral changes in businesses and consumers for steering the economy on the whole towards greater sustainability, leaving no one behind and encourage initiatives to scale up and maximize these instruments, including through international partnerships among countries to finance land protection, conservation, sustainable management and restoration programs and projects.		8, 13, 17
SDS: Infrastructure			
Finance Track - Infrastructure Working Group (IWG)	Endorsed the voluntary and non-binding G20/GI Hub Framework on How to Best Leverage Private Sector Participation to Scale Up Sustainable Infrastructure Investment which will consider country circumstances, and which will complement investment from other sources, including public investment and finance provided by MDBs.	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022	9, 13
	Remain committed to develop actions to leverage private sector participation to scale up sustainable infrastructure development, which will complement investment from other sources, including public investment and finance provided by MDBs.	Chair’s Summary of Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 15-16 July 2022	9, 17
	Note the Preliminary Findings Report on Gender Inclusive Approaches in Private Participation in Infrastructure in promoting gender considerations during the infrastructure lifecycle and look forward to the final report. This initiative will address gender gaps in infrastructure projects and enhance private sectors in mainstreaming gender aspects in the project cycle.	Chair’s Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022	9, 5
	Endorsed the G20 Compendium of Case Studies on Digital Infrastructure Finance: Issues, Practices and Innovations, to narrow digital divide (AIIB).	Annex: G20/GIH Framework on How Best Leverage Private Sector Participation to Scale Up Sustainable Infrastructure Investment	8, 9, 10, 17
	Endorsed the G20-OECD Policy Toolkit on Mobilizing Funding and Financing for Inclusive and Quality Infrastructure Investment in Regions and Cities, prepared with the support of the Asian Development Bank (ADB).		8, 9, 10, 17





Digital Economy Working Group	Acknowledged the role of digital connectivity as an essential enabler of digital inclusion and digital transformation and recognized the need to protect digital infrastructure. It demonstrated the complex interplay between digital connectivity and the social context within which the technology is embedded for expanding connectivity through the provision of policy and regulatory frameworks to support the achievement of the SDGs.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Digital Economy Ministers’ Meeting on The Bali Package, 1 September 2022 Annex 1: The Stocktaking on the Extended Concept and Shared Understanding of Digital Connectivity Annex 2: The Collection of Existing Practices on Digital Security as a Key Enabler to Support Business Continuity Annex 3: Report on Identifying the Key Enablers of Digital Identity	8, 9, 10, 17
	Recognized the impact of the digital divide on MSMEs and draw upon existing policies developed and implemented by G20 members, a Compendium was formulated—which provides references to frameworks that support the formulation of digital economy policies, including digital infrastructure and connectivity, digital platforms and digital trade, digital financial services, digital entrepreneurship, digital skills and human capacity, and digital identity.		8, 9, 10, 17
	Hosted the G20 Digital Innovation Network Platform that facilitated cooperation between multi-stakeholders innovation players (such as start-ups, venture capitals, and corporations) and governments at global level.		7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17
	Foster collaboration, promote the exchange of views, share use cases to advance the digital transformation and innovation for public services to facilitate growth and recovery, such as G20 Digital Transformation Expo.		7, 8, 9, 10, 13, 17
	Welcomed the Smart Village and Smart Island, an initiative of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to support optimization of digital infrastructure through deployment of digital innovation that advances digital transformation at Small Island and Developing States, and Landlocked Developing States.		8,9, 10, 16, 17
	Exchanged insights and experiences to further common understanding to work towards identifying commonalities, complementarities, and elements of convergence between existing regulatory and policy approaches and instruments that enable data free flow with trust and cross-border data flows.		9, 10, 17
	Foster the discussion on enabling digital identity systems to harness the benefits of the digital economy.		16, 17





SDS: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

Agriculture Working Group	Acknowledge persistent lack of data on FLW and commit to intensify efforts to collect relevant data to support evidence-based policies, including to further share best practices through the Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (FLW). Acknowledges reducing FLW calls for concerted actions and requires decision-making solutions, and therefore we also support the works of the FAO and UNEP towards closing FLW data gap.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Agriculture Ministerial Meeting on Balancing Food Production and Trade to Fulfill Food for All, 28 September 2022	1, 2, 12
	Committed to step up efforts to enhance sustainable agriculture and food systems and highlight the fundamental priority of safeguarding food security and the importance of both adaptation and mitigation for climate resilient agriculture.		Chair’s Summary of G20 Joint Finance and Agriculture Ministers’ Meeting, 11 October 2022
	Reaffirm commitment to promote open, predictable, and transparent trade to ensure food availability and affordability for all.		8, 10
	Acknowledge the role of digital technologies in promoting sustainable agriculture and food systems, and therefore supports a G20 digital food and agriculture knowledge-sharing product (through report or website).		1, 2, 5, 8, 9

SDS: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education

Development Working Group	Support the development of a policy research agenda, conducted by relevant international organizations and stakeholders, aiming at gathering contextual evidence and analysis of Adaptive Social Protection (ASP) and building off existing efforts to map households’ vulnerability and resilience across developing countries that provides the appraisal of the extent to which social protection systems and policy-relevant analysis of households’ resilience. The agenda will develop a ‘climate-related risks and natural hazard sensitive vulnerability measure’ with the potential to better inform the design of ASP in terms of its components and coverage.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Development Ministerial Meeting on Multilateralism for Sustainable Development Goals, 8 September 2022 Attachment: G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries, including LDCs, and SIDS	1, 13
	Recognize that reinforcing capacity building in developing countries and supporting specific local infrastructures will be key for countries to implement their own adaptive social protection, we aim—in partnership with relevant stakeholders—to promote policy dialogue on this matter		1, 5, 13





	<p>with the purpose of building and enhancing to use digital technologies for deploying Adaptive Social Protection benefits; simplify and smoothen administrative processes in social protection systems, and improve governance; design risk-informed programs, particularly with climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction approaches that also address gender inequalities, and people living in vulnerable situations; and align development priorities to increase community resilience through social protection instruments.</p>		
	<p>Promote policy research and dialogue platforms and South-South and Triangular Cooperation initiatives for peer-learning, knowledge sharing, exchange of national best practices and capacity building programs on challenges relating to MSMEs informality and formalization pathways, including on the role of digitalization, and with specific challenges faced by women and youth-led and owned enterprises.</p>		8, 16, 17
	<p>Invest in capacity development initiatives to support MSMEs’ digital transformation, promote resilient and safe infrastructures aligned with high-level digital standards, and programs aiming at enhancing the awareness of MSMEs and building their capacities to identify, manage and report on their sustainability-related risks, impacts and contributions to the SDGs.</p>		4, 8, 9
Education Working Group	<p>Emphasize the need to harness the potential of digital technologies in addressing the issues of educational access, quality and equity, and in providing learning experiences that are more interactive, personalized and engaging.</p>	Chair’s Summary of G20 Education Ministers’ Meeting, 1 September 2022	4, 5, 10
	<p>Emphasize the importance of cultivating relevant skills in tertiary or higher education, and technical and vocational education and training through learning and training programmes that are developed and implemented in collaboration with industries, partners and other stakeholders such as: project-based learning, internships, apprenticeships, and entrepreneurship, which better equip the students prior to entering the working world.</p>		4, 8
Employment Working Group	<p>Work with partners to support communities to develop training opportunities tailored to the needs of vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, including low-skilled workers, people at risk of losing their job and workers at the end of their career, particularly in disadvantaged territories, including rural areas.</p>	Chair’s Summary of G20 Labour and Employment Ministers’ Meeting 2022, 13-14 September 2022	5, 9, 10, 16





	<p>Promote the development of training curricula and methods that support lifelong learning which is affordable and sustainable and facilitates access to quality employment particularly for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, enabling them to make a viable living.</p>	<p>Attachment: G20 Action Plan on Accelerating and Monitoring the G20 Principles for the Labour Market Integration of Persons with Disabilities</p>	<p>4, 5, 9, 10, 16</p>
	<p>Strive to improve access to quality training at the local level, emphasize the local community-based aspect and ensure communities to have access to reskilling and upskilling programs.</p>		<p>4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 16</p>
	<p>Create green jobs through information campaigns, training, and dedicated financing tools.</p>	<p>Attachment: G20 Policy</p>	<p>1, 4, 8, 12</p>
	<p>Promote vocational training options that provide tools for quality entrepreneurship management, and technical assistance for the development, consolidation or formalization of productive entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>Recommendations for Sustainable Growth and Productivity in Human Capacity Development</p>	<p>1, 4, 8</p>
	<p>Facilitate digital and other relevant skills development services for entrepreneurs and MSMEs and the overall digital transition through the deployment of lifelong learning programs.</p>	<p>Development through Strengthening Community-Based Vocational Training (CBVT)</p>	<p>1, 4, 8</p>
	<p>Support policies on labour protection and human-centred working arrangements through ensuring decent working conditions, ensuring gender equality and absence of discrimination, promoting fair payment, responding promptly to economic downturns with a focus on minimizing job and wage losses, adjusting minimum wages on a regular basis, enhancing the ability of the public and private employment services, promote effective labour inspection systems, promoting social dialogue mechanisms and access to fair and transparent dispute resolution mechanisms, and protect workers’ right to freedom of association and collective bargaining.</p>	<p>Attachment: G20 Policy Principles on Adapting Labour Protection for More Effective Protection and Increased Resilience for All Workers</p>	<p>5, 8, 10, 16</p>
	<p>Continue our efforts to provide a more inclusive and comprehensive Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) policy in accordance with the “G20 Approaches on Safety and Health at Work”.</p>	<p>Attachment: Update of the G20 Skills Strategy — 2022</p>	<p>3, 8</p>
	<p>Develop and renew skills for inclusive and resilient labour markets, economies and societies by removing barriers to accessing early childhood education and care; provide targeted, gender-responsive support to all students; equip young people with high level cognitive, socio-emotional and technical skills, develop young people’s digital skills and</p>		<p>1, 4, 5, 8, 10</p>





	environmental literacy; expand access to high-quality TVET; provide access to high-quality post-secondary education and training; promote participation in adult education and training; provide high quality, lifelong, and timely career, learning information and guidance; and harness new technologies to personalize, adapt and recognize high-quality learning.		
	Make the most of skills investments through developing reliable skills assessment and anticipation systems; providing effective active labour market policies; and improving access to the recognition of prior learning as well as alternative credentials.		4, 10
	Strengthen governance for future-ready skills systems with enhancing and promote a strategic, coordinated, multi-level and cross-sectoral approach to develop and use skills within and across countries; involving private sector employers, workers organization and civil society representatives in the governance of skills systems; monitoring and evaluating funding levels, outcomes and impacts at all stages of learning; as well as develop country-level baseline gender-disaggregated data, where available, and report on progress related to key elements of countries' skills systems and SDG 4 related skills targets.		4, 16
	Promote effective anti-discrimination policies in the workplace, covering all stages of employment, including initial recruitment, career development opportunities, and employee retention.		1, 8, 10
	Ensure the availability, and accessibility of high quality education and training programs for persons with disabilities to equip them with the skills they need to participate in an ever-changing labour market including for the digital and green economy.		4, 8, 10
Digital Economy Working Group	Highlighted the importance of making use of the G20 Toolkit for Measuring Digital Skills and Digital Literacy as an adaptable instrument to different country's contexts as well as a complement to existing initiatives, especially with respect to measuring and benchmarking skills gaps to inform policy responses, for the purpose of enhancing digital skills and literacy.	Chair's Summary of G20 Digital Economy Ministers' Meeting on The Bali Package, 1 September 2022	4, 8, 9, 10, 17
	Reiterated the need to empower people in vulnerable situations by strengthening cooperation in bridging digital divides and digital inclusion as well as improving digital skills	Annex 2: Collection of Policies and Recommendation to Improve Meaningful	4, 5 10, 17





	<p>and digital literacy, through enhancing digital accessibility for people in vulnerable situations and underrepresented groups, which are essential to ensuring that no one is left behind, especially those in developing countries—hence, G20 welcome the Collection of Policies and Recommendation to Improve Meaningful Participation of People in Vulnerable Situations in the Digital Economy which showcased experiences and practical information from different G20 members aiming to inspire and devise strategies and public policies toward a more inclusive and empowering digital economy for people in vulnerable situations (rural, women, children, disabled, etc.)</p>	Participation of People in Vulnerable Situations in the Digital Economy	
	<p>Welcomed the Compendium of Practices and Policies on Advanced Digital Skills and Digital Literacy, which outlines, in particular, initiatives and lessons learned from G20 members in harnessing the use of emerging technologies to advance digital skills and digital literacy.</p>		4, 8, 9, 10, 17
Tourism Working Group	Promote vocational education and training, skills development, and lifelong learning of the tourism workforce by engaging industry and technology partners.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Tourism Ministerial Meeting, 26 September 2022	4, 5, 8, 10, 17
SDS: Financial Inclusion and Remittances			
Finance Track - GPMI	<p>Commit to bring forward the financial inclusion agenda and endorsed the G20 Financial Inclusion Framework on Harnessing the Benefit of Digitalization, with the objective of boosting productivity and fostering a sustainable and inclusive economy for underserved groups guided by the G20 2020 Financial Inclusion Action Plan. The framework builds upon a practical implementation Guide for the G20 High-Level Principles for Digital Financial Inclusion, a living database related to digital and innovative financial products and services to MSMEs beyond credit, and a preliminary regulatory toolkit for MSMEs access to digital financial services. To address digitalization and sustainable finance developments, and support financial inclusion and well-being, we endorsed the updated G20/OECD High-Level Principles on Financial Consumer Protection and welcome the updated G20/OECD High-Level Principles on SME Financing.</p>	<p>G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022</p> <p>—</p> <p>Chair’s Summary of Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 15-16 July 2022</p> <p>—</p> <p>Chair’s Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022</p>	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10





SDS: Industrialization			
Trade and Investment Working Group	Continue to strengthen our cooperation in spurring sustainable and inclusive investment that promotes among other goals, industrialization, employment, living standard, and income growth throughout the world in a fair and just manner.	Chair's Summary of G20 Trade and Investment Ministers Meeting, 22-23 September 2022	9,17
	Reaffirm that the adoption of digital technologies across all industries has wide ranging implications for the scope, scale, speed and pattern of production, trade and investment.		8, 9, 10
SDS: Inclusive Business			
Employment Working Group	Promote inclusive, fair, and sustainable employment for persons with disabilities in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), especially Article 27 on Work and Employment (United Nations, 2006).	Chair's Summary of G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting 2022, 13-14 September 2022	1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16
	Maintain the sustainability for the participation rate of persons with disabilities in the world of work by increasing access to inclusive vocational-entrepreneurial training programs and skills certification-recognition for persons with disabilities; improving workplace infrastructures to be more accessible for persons with disabilities, including promoting physical and digital accessibility; and improving access to social protection for persons with disabilities.		Attachment: G20 Action Plan on Accelerating and Monitoring of G20 Principles for the Labour Market Integration of Persons with Disabilities
	Monitor of G20 Principles for the Labour Market Integration of Persons with Disabilities by sharing voluntarily recent policy initiatives to implement the Principles as part of the G20 annual Employment Plan Self-Reports.		1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16
			1, 5, 8, 10, 11, 16
SDS: Energy			
Energy Transitions Working Group	Sets out voluntary multiyear actions to get on track to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and lays pathways towards net zero emissions or carbon neutrality according to national circumstances--in line with the principles of clean, sustainable, just, affordable, and inclusive transitions.	Chair's Summary of G20 Energy Transitions Ministers Meeting, 2 September 2022	7
	Increase International cooperation in technological solutions through reducing emissions, including in the power and energy-intensive (hard-to-abate) industries & sectors. This technology improvement must be supported by funding, innovation, and Research, Development,		7, 17





	Demonstration, Dissemination & Deployment (RDDD&D) in maximizing the available technology and integrating it with the next generation technology.		
G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting – related to Green Agenda	Recognize that policy mix toward carbon neutrality and net zero should include a full range of fiscal, market and regulatory mechanisms including, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives, and phase out and rationalize, over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and commit to achieve this objective, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable, and in line with national circumstances. Recognize that G20 Finance Track policy dialogue on the macroeconomic and fiscal impact of climate change policies could benefit from further technical work.	First G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022	7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17
SDS: Trade and Investment			
Development Working Group	Support international organizations initiatives and support local banking system, including microfinance institutions as well as platforms promoting innovative public-private financing mechanisms for recovery and the 2030 Agenda, including impact investing funds, catalytic grants, concessional loans, guarantee programs and risk sharing facilities through blended finance, and Green, Social, Sustainability-linked financial instruments targeting MSMEs in developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Development Ministerial Meeting on Multilateralism for Sustainable Development Goals, 8 September 2022 Attachment: G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries, including LDCs and SIDS	8, 9, 10
Trade and Investment Working Group	Reaffirm that the rules-based, non-discriminatory, fair, open, inclusive, equitable, sustainable and transparent multilateral trading system, with the WTO at its core, is indispensable to advancing our shared objectives of inclusive growth, innovation, job creation and sustainable development. We agree that reforming the WTO is key to strengthening trust in the multilateral trading system and therefore, we will continue to work to strengthen foundational principles of the WTO, to ensure a level playing field to foster an enabling business environment and to support the integrity and sustainability of the rules-based multilateral trading system. We also commend the successful conclusion of the WTO MC12.	Chair’s Summary of G20 Trade and Investment Ministers Meeting, 22-23 September 2022	9, 10, 17





	<p>Ensure trade and environment policies are mutually supportive, consistent with WTO and multilateral environmental agreements and should allow for the optimal use of the world's resources as a contribution to accelerating progress towards the achievement of SDGs, including on affordable and clean energy, on industry, innovation and infrastructure, on sustainable consumption and climate actions, life below water, and life on land.</p>		<p>9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17</p>
	<p>Underscore the importance for countries to move up the value chain in GVCs, In this context, GVCs have been an important means of increasing the participation of developing and least developed countries, and MSMEs in global trade, playing a pivotal role in facilitating access to knowledge, capital and diffusion of technology beyond the domestic economy.</p>		<p>9, 10</p>
	<p>Highlight the importance of assistance programs to strengthen the capacity of inter alia MSMEs, women and young entrepreneurs to participate in international trade, regional and global value chains. In addition, we further acknowledge the importance of full implementation of WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement to enable the continuity of trade flows during a global economic crisis.</p>		<p>9, 10, 17</p>
	<p>Note that domestic/national key drivers to spur sustainable investment include: (1) Ensuring policy is coordinated and strategic to foster investment in support of sustainable development, (2) Improving open, transparent, non-discriminatory, inclusive predictable environment that foster sustainable investment (3) Ensuring transparency and predictability of investment measures (4) Simplifying and streamlining investment-related administrative procedures.</p>		<p>16</p>
	<p>Note the need to promote value added by sustainable and inclusive investment in highly productive sectors such as but not limited to certain sub-sectors of downstream manufacturing and digital services, support developing countries to integrate with regional and global value chains to address poverty and hunger, undertake vocational education policies, boost domestic capability and foster linkage between foreign investors and local enterprises, particularly for MSMEs.</p>		<p>1, 2, 4, 9, 17</p>
	<p>Reaffirm that the adoption of digital technologies across all industries has wide ranging implications for the scope, scale, speed and pattern of production, trade and investment as well as underscore that the adoption of technologies and</p>		<p>9</p>





	innovation in production processes can play an important role in driving sustainable and digital transformations.		
SDS: Anti-Corruption			
Anti-Corruption Working Group	Promote a more prominent role of auditing in the fight against corruption, inter-alia by supporting the role of auditing bodies in contributing to preventing and countering corruption; strengthening the role and capacity of SAIs and public sector internal auditors to identify, prevent and counter corruption in accordance with their mandates; developing robust national frameworks to promote the follow-up of the audit findings related to corruption; strengthening efforts to build and enhance cooperation among SAIs, IAFs, anti-corruption agencies, law enforcement and other relevant institutions in countering corruption; promoting the use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) to support the role of auditing in countering corruption; and encouraging the private sector audit profession to take a role in identifying and reporting corruption.	G20 High Level Principles on the Role of Auditing in Tackling Corruption	16
	Discussed promoting good practices related to public participation and anti-corruption education.	G20 Compendium of Good Practices on Public Participation and Anti-Corruption Education	4, 16
	Discussed promoting good practices in regulating and implementing supervisory measures for legal professionals to prevent corruption-related money laundering, taking the G20 Compendium of good practices on Regulatory Framework and Supervisory Measures for Legal Professionals to Mitigate Corruption-Related Money Laundering Risk as a reference.	G20 Compendium of good practices on Regulatory Framework and Supervisory Measures for Legal Professionals to Mitigate Corruption-Related Money Laundering Risk	16
SDS: Sustainable Growth Strategies			
Development Working Group	Support, in collaboration with International Organizations and developing countries, to scale up dedicated policy support on the design of low GHG emissions/low carbon and climate resilient development strategies and the collective identification of a financially viable pipeline of projects related to green and blue economy in developing countries,	Chair’s Summary of G20 Development Ministerial Meeting on Multilateralism for Sustainable Development Goals,	13, 14, 17





	<p>particularly LDCs and SIDS, through existing initiatives that promotes peer-learning, as well as dialogues on how development co-operation can better assist developing countries in seizing new investment opportunities from the green economy and blue economy and scale up resources.</p>	8 September 2022	
	<p>Support ongoing international cooperation and partnerships on the development, scale-up, and the deployment of low GHG emissions/low-carbon technologies, including through North-South and SSTC, to promote institutional support to developing countries to get policy, regulation, and foster technology transfer on mutually agreed terms and in line with WTO rules that are context-specific and sustainable for developing countries, including LDCs, and SIDS.</p>	Attachment: G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries, including LDCs and SIDS	13, 17
Energy Transitions Working Group	<p>Boost clean energy investment and financial flows, particularly for developing countries in accelerating energy transitions. In this regard, we support energy sector actions for unlocking and improving inclusive investment.</p>	Chair’s Summary of G20 Energy Transitions Ministers Meeting, 2 September 2022	7, 16, 17
Environment Deputies Meeting and Climate Sustainability Working Group	<p>Commit to mainstreaming and scaling up complementarities in addressing biodiversity loss, climate change, land degradation, decline in the health of ocean and seas, deforestation, pollution, waste, and food insecurity and water safety⁷, availability and accessibility.</p>	Chair’s Summary of G20 Joint Environment and Climate Ministers’ Meeting, 31 August 2022	6, 13, 14, 15
	<p>Promote and increasingly mainstream ecosystem restoration, including land and forest restoration on all types of ecosystems by involving public private partnership, into recovery policies and plans, in line with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration 2021-2030 which encompasses protection, conservation, restoration, and sustainable land management in pursuit of fighting climate change and halting biodiversity loss.</p>		13, 15, 17
	<p>Welcome the progress made towards achieving an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective transformative and robust Post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), and we urge all the parties and countries to finalize and adopt the GBF at the second part of COP15 and, as appropriate, to update National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans accordingly.</p>		13, 15

⁷ In the DWG document (G20 Roadmap), the term used is “safe and clean water availability”.





	<p>Commit, consistent with national circumstances, respective capabilities and priorities, to invest in efforts to conserve, sustainably use, protect and restore blue carbon ecosystems and to foster research and development and technological innovation for ocean mitigation and adaptation, as well as improve the protection, conservation restoration, sustainable use and management of coastal ecosystems including blue carbon habitats, in order to enhance their health, integrity and effectiveness in reducing GHG emissions and in building resilience to climate change.</p>		13, 15
	<p>Commit to strengthen evidence-based, effective, and holistic action to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and to address direct and indirect drivers of biodiversity loss through national action as well as through, as appropriate, multilateralism and global responses, with a view to realizing the 2050 vision of “living in harmony with nature”, including through the implementation of nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.</p>		13, 14, 15, 17
	<p>Commit to working towards a successful outcome of the UN 2023 Water Conference and Ramsar COP 14 to enhance integrated, sustainable and climate resilient water management by emphasizing actions to be implemented including protection, conservation, restoration of water-related ecosystems, including wetlands and aquifers, rivers and lakes, sustainable use of water-dependent ecosystem and involvement of relevant stakeholders and development of international collaboration to achieve living in harmony with nature.</p>		12, 13, 14, 17
	<p>Enhance climate change adaptation measures, including nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches.</p>		13
	<p>Emphasize the importance of resource efficiency and circular economy for the achievement of sustainable production and consumption thus contributing to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land and water degradation and pollution.</p>		12, 13, 14, 15
	<p>Fully support and are committed to doing our utmost to end plastic pollution worldwide, including by participating in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee (INC), established by Resolution UNEA 5/14, based on a comprehensive approach that addresses the full lifecycle of plastic, taking into account, among other things, the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and</p>		12, 13, 17





	Development, as well as national circumstances and capabilities.		
G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting – related to green transition	Undertake a more systematic analysis of macroeconomic risks stemming from climate change and of the costs and benefits of different transitions.	First G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022	8, 9, 10, 12, 13
Finance Track - Sustainable Finance Working Group	Welcome the progress made across the G20, international organizations, other international networks and initiatives, and the private sector in addressing the priorities of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap, which is voluntary and flexible in nature, and call for further efforts to advance the Roadmap’s recommended actions that will scale up sustainability financing.	First G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022 — Chair’s Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, 12-13 October 2022	All SDGs
G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting – related to Financial Stability Board	Reinforce global financial sector resilience to ensure an equitable economic recovery and to avoid any potential scarring impacts from the pandemic to preserve financial stability. G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors welcome the interim report of the Financial Stability Board (FSB)’s work on exit strategies and addressing scarring effects in the financial sector, and look forward to the final document in November 2022.	First G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022 — Chair’s Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022	8, 16
	Strongly support global policy actions to increase resilience, in particular against cross-border spillovers, including by addressing the identified structural vulnerabilities in non-bank financial intermediation (NBFi) from a systemic perspective, and we look forward to the FSB’s NBFi progress report with policy proposals to address systemic risk in NBFi, including in open-ended funds.		8,9,10,16
	Welcome ongoing work by the FSB and international standard setters to ensure that the crypto-assets ecosystem, including so-called stablecoins, is closely monitored and subject to robust regulation, supervision, and oversight to mitigate potential risks to financial stability.		All SDGs





Trade and Investment Working Group	Support the role of the WTO Trade and Environment Committee as the standing forum dedicated to dialogue between governments on the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures—realizing trade and environment policies should be mutually supportive, consistent with WTO and multilateral environmental agreements, and should allow for the optimal use of the world's resources as a contribution to accelerating progress towards the achievement of SDGs, including on affordable and clean energy, on industry, innovation and infrastructure, on sustainable consumption and climate actions, life below water, and life on land.	Chair's Summary of G20 Trade and Investment Ministers' Meeting, 22-23 September 2022	9, 13, 14, 15, 17
	Welcome the MC12 Ministerial Decision on the Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies as well as recognition by Ministers at MC12 of global environmental challenges, including climate change and related natural disasters, loss of biodiversity and pollution.		14, 17
Tourism Working Group	Contribute to creating resilient and sustainable communities and MSMEs in the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis and to addressing the environmental challenges, especially climate change, and inequalities among different territories and local communities, digitalization, and the global economic changes while taking into account national circumstances, needs, and priorities through the Guidelines for Strengthening Communities and MSMEs as Tourism Transformation Agents—A People-Centered Recovery.	Chair's Summary of G20 Tourism Ministerial Meeting, 26 September 2022	12,13,14, 15,17
SDS: Climate and Green Finance			
Finance Track – Sustainable Finance Working Group	Remain committed to take actions in support of orderly, just and affordable transitions to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in line with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement as well as with the convention on Biological Diversity.	G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022 — Chair's Summary of Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 15-16 July 2022 — Chair's Summary of Fourth G20 Finance	8, 12, 13, 17
	Welcome the establishment of the Sustainable Finance Working Group's online dashboard and repository of relevant work, to illustrate ongoing and future progress made on the Roadmap, and encourage members to contribute on a voluntary basis, taking country circumstances into consideration.		8, 12, 13, 17
	Reiterate that our policy mix toward carbon neutrality and net zero should include a full range of fiscal, market and regulatory mechanisms including, as appropriate, the use of carbon pricing and non-pricing mechanisms and incentives,		7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17





	<p>and phase out and rationalize, over the medium term, inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and commit to achieve this objective, while providing targeted support to the poorest and most vulnerable, and in line with national circumstances.</p>	<p>Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022</p> <p>—</p> <p>2022 G20 Sustainable Finance Report</p>	
	<p>Recognize that G20 Finance Track Policy Dialogue on the macroeconomic and fiscal impact of climate change policies could benefit from further technical work.</p>		7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17
	<p>Recognize the challenges faced by many developing countries in accessing finance and technology for that purpose. In this regard, urge the fulfilment of the commitment made by developed countries, to the goal of mobilizing jointly USD 100 billion in climate finance per year by 2020 and annually through to 2025 to address the needs of developing countries, in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation.</p>		7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17
Finance Track – Framework Working Group	<p>Acknowledge the macro-economic risks stemming from climate change and will continue discussions on the costs and benefits of different transitions.</p>	<p>G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting Communique, 17–18 February 2022</p> <p>—</p> <p>Chair’s Summary of Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting, 12-13 October 2022</p>	8, 9, 10, 12, 13
SDS: Global Health			
Health Working Group	<p>Welcome the provision of additional financial resources through the operationalization of the Financial Intermediary Fund for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response (PPR FIF/Pandemic Fund). The PPR FIF/Pandemic Fund is hosted by the World Bank, and has been established in close collaboration with the WHO which, as the lead international technical agency responsible for PPR and custodian of the IHR (2005), will play a central role in the PPR FIF/Pandemic Fund. The PPR FIF/Pandemic Fund complements the work of existing institutions and provides additional international financing for PPR, especially to support increased PPR capacities for eligible countries.</p>	<p>Chair’s Summary of G20 Health Ministers’ Meeting on G20 Health Ministers’ Action to Strengthen Global Health Architecture, 27-28 October 2022</p>	3, 9, 10, 17





	<p>Encourage countries to enhance cooperation in genomic surveillance and to support international data sharing platforms as well as welcome the establishment of the WHO Hub for Pandemic and Epidemic Intelligence.</p>		3, 10, 17
	<p>Commit to nurturing under WHO coordination an ecosystem of manufacturing and research and development, which encourages strong collaboration between academia, government, research institutions, civil society, philanthropic foundations, international organizations, and private entities as well as acknowledge the importance of public-private partnership, technology transfer, and knowledge sharing on voluntary and mutually agreed terms.</p>		3, 9, 10, 17
	<p>Support science to shorten the cycle for the development, manufacturing, and distribution of safe and effective VTDs, with the ambition to develop VTDs from 300 to 100 days in the long term acknowledging the differences in challenges to develop vaccines compared to therapeutics and diagnostics, following the identification of such threats while maintaining strong regulatory oversight and public confidence, and work to make them affordable and widely available.</p>		3, 9, 17
	<p>Acknowledge the importance of shared technical standards to facilitate seamless international travel, interoperability, and recognizing digital and non-digital solutions aligned with countries' relevant legal provisions including those used for COVID-19 proof of vaccination or verification of tests as well as the IHR (2005) which provide an overarching legal framework for addressing public health emergencies that have the potential to cross borders.</p>		3, 9, 10, 17
	<p>Endeavour to move towards interoperability of systems including mechanisms that validate proof of vaccination, whilst respecting the sovereignty of national health policies, and relevant national regulations such as personal data protection and data-sharing.</p>		3, 9, 10, 12, 17
	<p>Acknowledge that continued global cooperation is necessary to establish trust among countries and support continued international dialogue and collaboration on the establishment of trusted global digital health networks as part of efforts to strengthen prevention and response to future pandemics. Further steps should capitalize and build on the success of the existing standards and digital COVID-19 certificates.</p>		3, 9, 17





Trade and Investment Working Group	Welcome the adoption at the WTO's 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) of the Declaration on the WTO Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic and Preparedness for Future Pandemics and Ministerial Decision on the TRIPS Agreement. As we agreed at MC12, no later than six months from the date of the Ministerial Decision on the TRIPS Agreement, WTO Members will decide on its extension to cover the production and supply of COVID-19 diagnostics and therapeutics.	Chair's Summary of G20 Trade and Investment Ministers' Meeting, 22-23 September 2022	3, 10, 17
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II. ANNUAL UPDATE ON G20 DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS

II.I Introduction and Overview of the G20 Development Commitments

As part of the commitment to uphold its accountability and transparency, the Development Working Group (DWG) formulated its first accountability report in 2013. This document also helps DWG mapping out and monitoring the development sectors to further strategize its effort in narrowing the development gap. With this view in mind, DWG established the Accountability Framework in 2014 as a guideline in formulating the annual report and agreed on the G20 Modernized Accountability Framework in 2020. Since then, DWG has released an annual accountability report on the active G20 development commitments that have been made since the establishment of DWG in 2010.

In continuing the tradition of monitoring the G20 development commitments progress, the Indonesian G20 Presidency—through the Section II of ‘2022 G20 Bali Update’—provides the progress of the currently active G20 development commitment made in the past years, also complemented with the inclusion of new commitments made under the Italian G20 Presidency. The status of each commitment is determined through the assessment of the progress. To this end, we highlight the contribution of past G20 presidencies and relevant international organizations by reporting the data of the progress.

II.II Progress Assessment of G20 Development Commitments

As envisaged in the Modernized Accountability Framework, the development commitments will be structured and grouped under relevant Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS). Following up on the G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration (2021), three new development commitments will be added to the list of active development commitments to be reviewed in 2022 G20 Bali Update:

1. *“Recognizing the importance of strengthening the alignment of all sources of Financing for Sustainable Development with the SDGs and the need to address the related financing gaps, in line with existing commitments, we endorse the G20 Framework for Voluntary Support to Integrated National Financing Frameworks, the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments and the G20 Common Vision on SDG Alignment, noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability. We also ask our Development and Finance Ministers to further enhance their cooperation.”* – Paragraph 14 of G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration
2. *“We are committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind. To this end, we endorse the Matera Declaration and its Call to Action. We encourage partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by the FAO as a means to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition.”* – Paragraph 15 of G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration





3. *“We endorse the G20 Platform on SDG Localization and Intermediary Cities, with the support of the OECD and UN-Habitat. We will support intermediary cities in adopting integrated and inclusive urban planning; accelerating their transitions towards clean and sustainable energy and sustainable mobility for all; improving waste management; fostering empowerment and decent work for women, youth, migrants and refugees; assisting disabled and elderly persons; enhancing food systems sustainability; and enabling more equitable access to digital innovations.”* – Paragraph 20 of G20 Rome Leaders’ Declaration

The 2022 G20 Bali Update reviews 36 G20 development commitments, of which **5** are assessed as being “completed”, **31** are assessed as being “on track”, and **0** commitments are assessed as “no progress”.

The following table gives an overview of the status of all 36 active development commitments:

No	Year	Document	Commitment(s)	Status	Progress
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development					
1.	2017	Hamburg Update to the G20 Action Plan, p. 2	Continue to take forward the Action Plan by agreeing upon and implementing comprehensive and concrete collective actions. Facilitated by G20 work streams in coordination with the Development Working Group (DWG) [...] the list of comprehensive and concrete actions will be updated by successive G20 presidencies.	ON TRACK	The Indonesian G20 Presidency is committed to continuing the implementation of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda agreed upon in 2016. The 2022 G20 Bali Update is the manifestation of this commitment with its first section dedicated to exhibiting the Indonesian G20 Presidency's collective actions—through the deliverables of the Finance Track and Sherpa Track—that directly and/or indirectly contribute to the achievement of SDGs. The concrete and collective actions are laid out and categorized under the relevant Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) with the addition of one new SDS on Financing for Sustainable Development—following the urgency on the matter and priority discussion in the G20.
2.	2017	Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders’ Declaration, p. 10	Engage in voluntary peer learning on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and call upon others to join this important exercise as a complementary action towards Voluntary National Reviews.	ON TRACK	Following up on this commitment, a Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism (VPLM) was established under the German G20 Presidency in 2017. Since the establishment, there have been four rounds of VPLM conducted under Germany, Argentina, Saudi Arabia, and Italy G20 Presidencies respectively. The latest one was the Germany and Japan VPLM exercise under the Italian G20 Presidency with the topic of whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches to the sustainable development goals.
3.	2018	Buenos Aires Update to the Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, p. 4	We will further enhance and deepen the dialogue and knowledge exchange with the engagement groups and other stakeholders at an early stage and in a regular and systematic manner.	ON TRACK	Carrying out the theme of ‘Recover Together, Recover Stronger’, Indonesian G20 Presidency underscores the importance of cooperation and collaboration within and beyond the forum. During its first and second meetings under the Indonesian Presidency, DWG invited all engagement groups and relevant working groups to share their insights to sharpen the DWG deliverables and ensure





					alignment. DWG also invites various regional and international organizations to take part in the DWG meetings. Side events and workshops are also conducted to gain insights from various stakeholders, ranging from practitioners to academicians from diverse backgrounds.
4.	2020	G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22	We endorse the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries.	ON TRACK	As the world is still affected by the repercussions of COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian G20 Presidency focuses its discussions and outcome document throughout the workstreams to support and accelerate the recovery. Building on and advancing the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries, DWG underscores the importance to also build resilience for the long-term development. Therefore, DWG under the Indonesian G20 Presidency put forward the G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries, including LDCs and SIDS. It lays out the challenges and collective actions to accelerate recovery and resilience through 3 key focus area, which are Micro-, Small, and Medium-sized Enterprises, Adaptive Social Protection, and Green Economy and and Blue Economy. DWG under Indonesian G20 Presidency also reaffirm collective support from G20 Development Ministers for multilateral initiatives to ensure equitable vaccine access, foster post-pandemic recovery, and tackle development challenges through the G20 Ministerial Vision Statement.
5.	2021	G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 20	We endorse the G20 Platform on SDG Localization and Intermediary Cities, with the support of the OECD and UN-Habitat. We will support intermediary cities in adopting integrated and inclusive urban planning; accelerating their transitions towards clean and sustainable energy and sustainable mobility for all; improving waste management; fostering empowerment and decent work for women, youth, migrants and refugees; assisting disabled and elderly persons; enhancing food systems sustainability; and enabling more equitable access to digital innovations.	ON TRACK	<p>The OECD and UN have jointly launched the G20 Platform on SDG Localization and Intermediary Cities (G20 PLIC) in November 2021. The launching event was opened by the Italian Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation; the Indonesian Deputy Minister for Development Funding, Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas; the OECD Secretary General; as well as the UN-Habitat Executive Director. Many key experts in urban development, SDGs, as well as representatives of local and national governments and development partners also attended the event.</p> <p>The Secretariat has established the governance and program of work for the G20 PLIC, to be presented and discussed at the first Steering Committee which takes place in July 2022. In addition, the G20 PLIC also plans to organize a High-Level Meeting in the last quarter of 2022. The OECD and UN-Habitat will continue advancing the work of the G20 PLIC and report on the progress of the activities to the G20 Presidency and member countries through an annual report.</p>

SDS: Financing for Sustainable Development





6.	2014	G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 36	Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from, the G20/OECD BEPS agenda and related international tax issues. IOs will collaborate with regional tax administration forums to assess how practical toolkits can be produced in 2015 and 2016 to assist developing countries in implementing BEPS action items. In 2015, IOs will also draft a report on options for developing countries on efficient and effective use of tax incentives for investment; and agree on ways to support ongoing efforts to improve the availability of quality transfer pricing comparability data for developing countries.	ON TRACK	<p>The report “Developing Countries and the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS” was published in October 2021. This report provided a stocktake of progress made by developing countries to date, considered international tax norms and guidance in relation to developing countries capacities and priorities, examined the capacity building support to developing countries, analysed the inclusivity of the Inclusive Framework, and identified developing countries views on the future of the Inclusive Framework. The report made ten recommendations covering the different aspects of analysis. The overarching recommendation was for there to be more regular assessments of developing country progress, at a ministerial level, with an annual ministerial dialogue proposed. The first ministerial dialogue took place in November 2021.</p> <p>In July 2022, the Indonesian G20 Presidency organized an G20 Ministerial Tax Symposium on Tax and Development which presented an important opportunity to exchange views on the status of our multilateral cooperation in tax matters and to discuss actions to make the most of developing countries’ participation in this process.</p> <p>In October 22, during the fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting, the Roadmap on Developing Countries and International Taxation was presented, prepared by the OECD under a mandate from the Indonesian Presidency. The Roadmap emphasizes the importance to implement the technical assistance and remove concrete obstacles to the effective implementation of the BEPS minimum standards.</p>
7.	2014	G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 37	Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI). The Global Forum will work with the DWG, international and regional organizations, and other development partners, to implement a pilot of the AEOI roadmap. The pilot will identify efficient and effective methods to implement the standard, which will in turn inform other capacity building projects on AEOI. G20 members will consider supporting the pilot through information exchange,	ON TRACK	<p>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes counts 163 members, which are in majority of developing countries. In 2021, the Global Forum provided support to 34 jurisdictions on AEOI, leading to Dominica, Ecuador, and Kazakhstan starting their first AEOI exchanges 2021, and Nigeria and Albania as their first reciprocal exchanges. More broadly, the Global Forum provided support to 75 jurisdictions in 2021 across to all aspects of tax transparency and exchange of information. In total, 24 developing countries are currently exchanging on a reciprocal basis and 12 additional developing countries have committed to start their first exchange by a certain year between 2022 and 2024, and others are currently considering a suitable date for first exchange, with the Secretariat’s support. Currently, this assistance is translating into revenues: at least EUR 30 billion through voluntary disclosure programs and offshore tax investigations since 2009 (including EUR 1.2 billion by African countries). In 2021,</p>





			technical advice, financial support and/or related capacity building efforts.		the Global Forum also released a new strategy to unleash the potential of AEOI for developing countries. More detailed information can be found in https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/aEOI-strategy-developing-countries.pdf
8.	2014	G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 5	G20 members will, on a voluntary basis: take practical steps to make available tax policy and administration experts to assist international and regional organizations that strengthen developing countries' capacity to participate in and benefit from the G20 tax agenda; implement the DWG's Guiding framework; and support regional (including inter-regional) tax administration forums.	ON TRACK	Tax Inspectors Without Border (TIWB) has launched 104 technical assistance programs in 53 jurisdictions across Africa, Asia-Pacific, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. During COVID-19 restrictions, TIWB program participants have been able to benefit from capacity-building support on 192 remote missions, delivering more than 4000h of assistance to developing countries' tax officials. TIWB experts contributed to the upskilling of more than 950 tax officials on international taxation through the completion of more than 2000 real and strategic audit cases. TIWB has also helped its Host Administration mobilize domestic resources on actual audits, which generated USD 1.6 billion in additional tax revenue. As of 2021, the OECD Revenue Statistics initiative is partnering with almost 80 developing countries and regional organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean to produce high-quality, harmonised tax statistics, identifies key trends in public revenues, etc.
9.	2016	Hangzhou Summit 2016—G20 Leaders' Communiqué, para. 36	Continue our work on addressing cross-border financial flows derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade mis-invoicing, which hampers the mobilization of domestic resources for development, and welcome the communication and coordination with the World Customs Organization for a study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit.	ON TRACK	<p>The OECD DAC's work on IFFs is currently concentrated on those IFFs that constitute the most significant macro-fiscal risk for developing countries. This includes current work on IFFs in oil commodity trading, and work commencing on IFFs, de-risking and financial inclusion. Since the previous update, the OECD Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation continued to deliver its programmes online due to COVID-19 restrictions. In 2021, the Academy ran 15 courses, including further "train the trainer" courses leading to the recruitment of more Academy instructors from developing jurisdictions. A further 14 courses are planned in 2022, across the Academy's existing four centres in 2022, as well as an additional 2 courses specifically for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region and the Academy's first course for Francophone jurisdictions. A return to on-site programmes is envisaged in late 2022.</p> <p>Also, since the last report, there have been 2 more Latin America countries signing the Punta del Este Declaration to combat tax evasion and corruption through the effective use of exchange of information. In 2021, the work on wider use of treaty-exchanged information for purposes other than tax has started. The progress made by Latin American countries in fighting IFFs are reflected</p>





					in the annual Tax Transparency in Latin America report (https://www.oecd.org/tax/transparency/documents/tax-transparency-in-latin-america-2021.htm). Finally, a similar initiative has been launched in 2021 in Asia.
10.	2020	G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22	We endorse the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework.	ON TRACK	<p>The Pilot initiative envisaged in the FSD Framework has been launched to support Nigeria’s development strategy. Other developing countries, including low income countries, have expressed interest in learning more about the initiative to possibly join soon. The initiative, currently focuses on domestic economic policy capacity development, has been supported by public and private entities from volunteering G20 members, and advanced and emerging market economies. In addition, Saudi Arabia is collaborating with the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) to promote its G20 DWG Financing for Sustainable Development Framework Initiative.</p> <p>In continuing the effort to close the financing gap, DWG under the Indonesian G20 Presidency as pursue financing for sustainable develop (FSD) as one of the priority, particularly concerning the Blended Finance—one of the innovative financing mechanisms recognized in the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework. This year, DWG presents ‘G20 Principles to Scale up Blended Finance in Developing Countries, including Least Developed Countries and Small Island Developing States’ containing 4 main principles and endeavor to develop its implementing guidance.</p> <p>In March 2022, The OECD’s Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) was approved as a data source for indicator 17.3.1 of the SDG global indicator framework: “Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources”. In April 2022, the latest TOSSD data on 2020 expenditures were released online, including data from traditional providers, new 10 South-South Cooperation providers and multilateral organizations. In addition to that, multiple events, pilot studies are taking place on TOSSD.</p>
11.	2021	G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 14	Recognizing the importance of strengthening the alignment of all sources of Financing for Sustainable Development with the SDGs and the need to address the related financing gaps, in line with existing commitments, we endorse the G20 Framework for Voluntary	ON TRACK	On the INFF, in April 2022, UNDP, UN DESA, and the OECD have established and launched the INFF Facility as a vehicle to take forward the actions of the G20 Framework on INFFs. DWG under the Indonesian G20 Presidency also put forward the second INFF stocktake by UNDP focusing on sustainable investment and blended finance as its unnegotiated deliverable. Initial findings of the stocktake (as of May 2022) show that around 40 countries are expected to develop their financing strategy in 2022. Countries developing INFFs are taking forward more than





			<p>Support to Integrated National Financing Frameworks, the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments and the G20 Common Vision on SDG Alignment, noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability. We also ask our Development and Finance Ministers to further enhance their cooperation.</p>		<p>250 reforms to strengthen and align both public and private financing with national sustainable development priorities. UNICEF continued engagement with the development of INFFs in over thirty countries and has also supported the integration of social and child-focused SDG goals within INFFs.</p> <p>On the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments, OECD has also published the report “Scaling Up Green, Social, Sustainability, and Sustainability-linked Bond Issuance in Developing Countries” in October 2021. The report was launched at the 2021 Finance in Common Summit in October 2021. The OECD has engaged on subsequent research on “Guidance for sovereign bond issuance” and on “Guidance for corporate/local financial institution bond issuance”. Both reports will be published in 2022. Further work has also focused on peer learning to enable coordinated donor support for GSSS bonds.</p> <p>On the Common Vision on SDG Alignment, UNDP has supported different initiatives in Budgeting for the SDGs in the year 2021-22, including supporting SDG budget coding and tagging initiatives, improve budgeting systems to strengthen linkages between policy (SDG focused), planning, budgeting, and execution systems, helping develop improved local budgeting systems as well as supporting various countries in revenue mobilisation through a new global tax initiative called Tax for SDGs.</p>
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SDS: Infrastructure

12.	2010	Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 2	Identify a limited number of regional initiatives with an action plan to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes.	COMPLETED	<p>Following up on the commitment, in 2011, there were several projects identified by G20 High-Level Panel with some progress has been made, such as:</p> <p>-West Africa Power Pool (WAPP): The project is on going. the European Union (EU) is backing the interconnector project between the hydroelectric power plants of Guinea and Mali. The latest European Investment Bank (EIB) support, signed in April 2021, includes a new €170 million 25-year loan for the 225 kV Linsan-Fomi transmission line, as part of €300 million total EIB support for the Guinea-Mali interconnector project (PIEGM). This is alongside €30 million in EU grant support under the External Investment Plan.</p> <p>-Ethiopia and Kenya Power Systems Interconnection: At a cost of \$1.26 billion, the project was co-funded by the African Development Bank (\$338 million), the World Bank (\$684 million), the Government of Kenya (\$88 million) and the Government of Ethiopia (\$32 million). The project entered its operational phase in the course of 2019.</p>
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				<p>Implementation has advanced, with all construction of transmission lines in both Kenya and Ethiopia complete and construction of converter station facilities in both countries complete. Activities are ongoing towards commissioning of the project, including strengthening of the Kenyan grid, and final discussions between the two countries towards the signing of the Power Purchase Agreement. Commissioning is expected to happen by end-2022.</p> <p>-Inga Hydropower: Between 2011 and 2018, IDA and AfDB have supported the rehabilitation of some part of the Inga Hydropower, such as rehabilitate the 1,774 km high voltage direct current transmission line from Inga to Kolwezi, and the rehabilitation of generator 4 of 55 mw at the inga 1 power station. The project which debuted in 2011, extended in 2017, closed in 2020.</p> <p>-North-South Corridor (NSC): Launched in 2015, for a total amount of \$251,140,000; of which AfDB financing is \$189,400,000.</p> <p>-Isaka-Kigali-Musongati Railway: The Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Burundi and the United Republic of Tanzania had collectively decided to construct a new railway line from Isaka to Kigali and from Keza to Musongati via Gitega in Burundi; and to upgrade the existing railway line from Dar es Salaam (DSM) to Isaka. The railway line connects DSM with Isaka (970 km), and the new railway line would connect Isaka with Kigali (494 km) and Keza with Musongati (197 km). AfDB financing was \$11 000 000.</p> <p>-Jordan Railway Project: WB study conducted to understand the economic and jobs creation potential for regional railway connectivity between the GCC and Mashreq countries and beyond, and to quantify the economic and climate benefits of enhancing railway connectivity within the MNA region by 2030.</p> <p>-Scaling up Solar Energy in MENA for Export to European Markets: WBG has several project ongoing, including in Morocco (Noor Solar Power Project). More info on https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P164288. IsDB participated in financing PPP solar projects in Egypt and is working with Morocco for more involvement in solar energy. IsDB is working in number of initiatives for attracting the private sector in MENA region in the field of solar energy.</p> <p>-Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Natural Gas Pipeline: The approved ADB TRTA budget is \$2.15 million. ADB’s preliminary due diligence had identified several critical issues in the followed procurement processes that are particularly pertinent to the EPC contract for Afghanistan. TPCL agreed to re-procure this contract, while having completed the shortlisting of qualifying EPC contractors in Q1-2021 and</p>
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					<p>expecting to launch the formal tender in Q3/Q4-2021. Despite COVID-19 related delays, ADB had anticipated Board consideration/approval and financial close of the TAPI Project in Q4-2021 and Q1/Q2-2022, respectively. IsDB has financed TAPI project for an amount of USD 700 million and is following its implementation with the Countries.</p> <p>- ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF): As of March 2022, the AIF has committed \$517 million (of which \$361.1 million has been disbursed) for 11 sovereign projects in Southeast Asia across the energy, urban, water and transport sectors, with a total project size of around \$3 billion. ADB committed \$2.5 billion towards these projects. From 2019 to 2022, 29 projects have been identified and structured, and technical assistance has been provided to enable countries to issue sovereign green bonds, etc.</p>
13.	2014	G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 6-7	MDB-based PPFs will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritized lists of infrastructure projects, building on existing cooperation and allotting sufficient time for approaches to be evaluated by the relevant institutions. MDB-based PPFs with a focus on PPPs for infrastructure are requested to report on the key elements of their current approach to country-specific sector diagnostic and approaches to project prioritization.	ON TRACK	<p>The World Bank Group has expanded the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) to create sustainable infrastructure opportunities with both public and private partners. Based on a US\$200 million replenishment, a seven-year business plan is expected to deliver more than 200 infrastructure projects and mobilize more than US\$150 billion in total investment in infrastructure across EMDEs as closings are reached over the medium-term. Established in 2014 as a G20 initiative, the GIF is meant to address a critical challenge to private investment in infrastructure in EMDEs: lack of bankable pipelines of sustainable, quality infrastructure investment opportunities that are attractive to private capital.</p> <p>The AfDB has overseen a \$103 million replenishment of Project Preparation Funds (PPFs) for the ADF-15 cycle (2020-2022). PPF resources have benefitted the African Development Fund (ADF) countries in design of transformative projects across sectors, including, agriculture and rural development, social development, agriculture value chains, market development and youth enabling projects, with 46 projects have been approved by the PPF in 23 Regional Member Countries with Madagascar, Côte d'Ivoire, Mozambique, DRC, and Guinea being the main beneficiary countries. Total approvals stand at \$40.2 million. Agriculture, rural development, and social development were the main recipients of PPF approvals.</p>
14.	2014	G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to	Initiate a dialogue on factors affecting risk perception in LICs, to better inform risk management and mitigation approaches and explore	COMPLETED	In the Infrastructure Working Group, it was agreed that a G20 Investors Dialogue be organized every year to bring the institutional investors perspective and developing country perspective together to discuss ways to scale up private sector participation in infrastructure and potential





		the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 7	engagement between institutional investors and other potential stakeholders.		areas of international collaboration.
15.	2015	G20 DWG Inclusive Growth and Development: Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 3	Promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors and relevant stakeholders on crosscutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups.	ON TRACK	<p>The 2021 G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue was held under the Italian G20 Presidency in collaboration with the OECD and D20 Long-Term Investor Club. This Dialogue supported ongoing collaboration between the public and private sectors to unlock further investment and sustainability, particularly in light of the role of quality infrastructure investment for recovery. It included sessions on risk mitigation and ESG risk assessment.</p> <p>The 2022 G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue is held on 15 July 2022 focusing on leveraging private sector participation in sustainable infrastructure investment. A session at the Dialogue will focus on what G20 countries can do to help creating more bankable sustainable infrastructure projects for EMDEs.</p>
16.	2016	Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 39	Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. [...] Stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment [...]	ON TRACK	<p>In 2021, G20 Development Ministers underscored that enhancing rural-urban linkages and connectivity, including through the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity, contributes to the localization of the SDGs.</p> <p>By the end of fiscal year 2021, 96 grants valued at over 26 million US dollars had been awarded in 46 countries, mainly in the transport, urban infrastructure, and water sectors by the World Bank and the government of Japan under the the Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Partnership to raise awareness and scale up attention to the quality dimensions of infrastructure in developing countries since 2016.</p>
17.	2018	G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, p.4	We call on the OECD to work with other relevant stakeholders to support the G20 in assessing and addressing data needs for a regional planning approach, and also sharing effective experiences, especially those related to the design and implementation of mechanisms to strengthen data collection. We look	ON TRACK	<p>The OECD's Data for Development project and 2021 Development Co-operation Report: Shaping a Just Digital Transformation focus on effective and sustainable investments in national data ecosystems and national statistics with an emphasis on reducing duplication in projects to address data needs as well as data silos which obscure data (e.g in health). The Global Partnership for Effective Development Co-operation will launch Principles for Effective Support to Data and Statistics in December 2022.</p> <p>The OECD has also launched an initiative called "OECD Laboratory for Geospatial data and analysis". The</p>





			forward to a first report in 2019.		<p>Laboratory has organized several workshops where statistical offices and other governmental agencies have shared experiences on how to use geospatial data from different sources, including private ones, to inform policy making, notably in the domain of access to services.</p> <p>On the regional planning approach, OECD Development Center has promoted an initiative called Cities Connect together with UN-Habitat, which has backed regional planning in developing countries to promote dialogue on public policies, and peer-learning for intermediate cities (small and medium). At the same time, they made reports and case studies on the effects of climate change.</p>
18.	2018	G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, p.4	Promote effective and multi-stakeholder partnerships to stimulate and deepen the sharing of experiences and lessons learned in regional planning. We call on the IDB and other relevant stakeholders, to support and lead the exchange of knowledge on regional planning and its different dimensions, taking into account the vulnerability of all groups. We suggest that due consideration should be given to gender and the interlinkages with the principles (...)	ON TRACK	<p>At the 5th OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions for the SDGs (26 April), the OECD launched the policy paper on The Sustainable Development Goals as a Framework for COVID-19 Recovery in Cities and Regions, based on the OECD-CoR Survey.</p> <p>The OECD has also developed the Toolkit to implement a Territorial Approach to the SDGs, including: i) lessons from 10 policy dialogues with cities and regions; ii) successful examples on how cities and regions are using the SDGs as a policy-making tool; iii) a Self-Assessment tool for cities and regions to monitor to what extent they are following the OECD Checklist on A Territorial Approach to the SDGs. The Toolkit will be launched at the World Urban Forum on 27 June 2022.</p>
19.	2019	G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 13	We stress the importance of maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development” ... “and strengthening infrastructure governance.	ON TRACK	G20 has been continuously working to disseminate and implement the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment (G20 QIIP). In November 2021, G20 Leaders recognized the critical role of quality infrastructure investments in the recovery phase and reaffirmed that they would continue to advance the work related to the G20 QIIP. G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Endorsed the Compendium of QII Indicators and associated guidance note, developed for the G20 in July, 2022. D20-Long-term Investors Club (D20-LTIC) Statement issued in 2021 emphasized the importance of quality, resilient and sustainable infrastructure to support COVID-19 recovery, create development impact, and strengthen inclusive growth to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.
20.	2020	G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders	We endorse the G20 Guidelines in Quality Infrastructure for Regional	ON TRACK	The joint ACET/AUDA-NEPAD/OECD High Level Technical meeting on 'Quality infrastructure for Africa: Unlocking the strengths of Africa's infrastructure as an ecosystem





		Declaration, para 22	Connectivity.		for growth and jobs’ was held on 28 February 2022, in the framework of the 7th Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) Week. The session engaged public and private stakeholders who discussed key challenges, opportunities and good practices for achieving an ecosystem-centered approach to infrastructure development in Africa. This type of approach to infrastructure development aims to ensure that investments are optimized to generate spillover effects in other sectors of their economies where possible. The PIDA Week’s Communiqué welcomes the approach under item 24.
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SDS: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

21.	2010	Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 6	Promote increased procurement from smallholder producers and strengthen their access to markets in line with domestic and regional strategies.	COMPLETED	<p>In 2021, G20 Agriculture Ministers reaffirmed the importance of promoting responsible investments in agriculture and food systems engaging in innovative technologies (paragraph 7) and will support capacity development, training, and extension services (paragraph 12) for local producers, small-scale producers and family farmers to address key aspects of food systems sustainability. Under the Indonesian G20 Presidency, they also aim to improve the livelihood of farmers in the rural area by promoting innovative agri-preneurship.</p> <p>IFAD financed over 530,000 rural enterprises accessed business development services, 1.5 million members of rural producers’ organizations received support, and more than 3.7 million people were trained in income-generating activities or business management, as outlined in IFAD’s Development Effectiveness 2021 (RIDE).</p> <p>In June 2022, a joint webinar of DWG and Agriculture WG was conducted on the theme of “Enhancing Digital Agriculture and Rural Finance for Food Security” which aimed to empower small-scale and family farmers, particularly in rural areas.</p>
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22.	2011	Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, para 72	Confirm commitment to scaling-up nutrition through a combination of direct nutrition interventions and incorporation of nutrition into all relevant policies.	COMPLETED	<p>In 2021, G20 Ministers of Agriculture Communique welcomed the recently endorsed Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition and encouraged all stakeholders to actively contribute to promoting their use and application.</p> <p>IFAD is progressing towards a target of raising the nutritional status of 12 million people in IFAD11 (2019-2021), having provided 1.8 million persons/households with targeted support to improve their nutrition in 2020 alone, and with 70 percent of projects approved in IFAD11 validated as nutrition-sensitive at design. During the IFAD12 period (2022-2024), IFAD will ensure that 60 per</p>
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					<p>cent of new investments and projects are nutrition-sensitive at design.</p> <p>The World Bank Group is deploying short- and long-term responses to boost food and nutrition security by mobilizing support from the IDA Crisis Response Window Early Response Financing mechanism, deploying contingent financing, and restructuring projects. Through new projects and programs, about \$17 billion annually in IDA and IBRD lending is directed for food security (FY21-22), mainly for agriculture and social protection.</p> <p>In addition, at the Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit in December 2021, more than US\$27 billion was pledged to address the global malnutrition and hunger crisis. As an outcome of the Summit, the Tokyo Compact on Global Nutrition for Growth was issued with the endorsement of more than 200 stakeholders, indicating a direction for the international society to improve nutrition.</p>
23.	2015	G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 5	Uphold the FAO's CFS' Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and the principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and promote their application, on a voluntary basis, to investment originating in G20 members and support the GAFSP.	ON TRACK	<p>In May 2022, FAO and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) produced a technical guideline outlining the practical applications of the VGGT, in the context of the design and implementation of Land Degradation Neutrality initiatives. The VGGT has also been used by IFAD as a basis for providing guiding principles on access and ownership of land and water (including forests and fisheries) in the design of several loan projects in developing regions.</p> <p>IFAD's Social, Environmental, and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) are also aligned with the CFS-RAI principles. The operationalization of the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains which uptakes the VGGT and CFS-RAI, continues with key action in 2022 including the launch of e-learning modules on agricultural due diligence in global supply chains and the development of technical handbooks for businesses to address specific risks in the agricultural sector.</p> <p>The Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) continues to provide financial and technical resources—grants, concessional loans, blended finance, technical assistance, and advisory services. In December 2021, it announced \$121 million in new grants for nine national governments and, for the first time, an additional \$30 million for providing small-scale grants directly to producer organizations to help meet the demand for financing for smallholder farmers and their organizations based in 12 countries worldwide.</p>
24.	2015	G20 DWG	Support human resource	ON TRACK	In 2020, there was US\$5.8 billion in new IBRD/IDA





		Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p.7	development, and particularly economic empowerment of rural women and rural youth, through G20-LIDCs knowledge -sharing forums on enhancing vocational training and promoting food security and nutrition safety nets.		<p>commitments to agriculture and related sectors, such as strengthening safety nets to ensure that vulnerable families have access to food and water, delivering expedited emergency support by fast-tracking financing, rapid country diagnostics and data-based monitoring instruments and partnerships e.g. the Famine Action Mechanism and the Agriculture Observatory, etc.</p> <p>IFAD has also recently refined its targeting guidelines and is currently revising its targeting policy to better understand the priorities and needs of rural women and girls. 41% of IFAD’s investment operations approved during IFAD11 2019-2021 were validated as gender transformative. The IFAD’s SECAP project cycle also mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment issues.</p> <p>UNICEF takes multi-sectoral approach, including between social protection and food nutrition programming, to achieve poverty and nutrition outcomes, through UNICEF’s Nutrition Strategy (2020-2030) and Social Protection Framework (2019) , as well as the new Strategic Plan (2022-2025).</p>
25.	2015	G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 10	Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LIDCs by supporting the Platform for Agriculture Risk Management (PARM).	ON TRACK	<p>In 2021, G20 Agriculture Ministers emphasized the contributions of the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) to improve resilience of the agricultural sector through a better management of risks.</p> <p>Aside from its regular main focus of work, PARM in its second phase called PARM Horizon 2 (2019/2024) will be offering a new service to the government which is the design of programs for investment. This also includes risk transfer (insurance), in particular for value chains using the new methodology developed by PARM with CIAT. The gender loop is also fully integrated into PARM process and analysis. Finally, PARM is in the process of developing a new window aiming at de-risking investments in the context of Climate Change through agricultural risk management (ARM).</p>
26.	2021	G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 15	We are committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind. To this end, we endorse the Matera Declaration and its Call to Action. We encourage partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by the FAO as a means to	ON TRACK	The Matera Declaration provided the momentum that was necessary for several international initiative/forums to succeed and/or be launched, such as [i] contributed to the success of the pre-Summit of the United Nations Food System Summit (UNFSS) in July 2022 and the UNFSS itself in September 2021; and [ii] facilitated the success of the “Finance in Common” Summit 2021, including the establishment of a new PDB Platform for Green and Inclusive Food Systems which will provide technical assistance, sharing of expertise, support for innovation, and tools to measure the social and environmental impact





			respond to the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition.		of investments and to better assess risks. On the Food Coalition, a call was launched in June 2021, inviting FAO Member countries to submit proposals for the pilot projects. Currently, funds and technical expertise are mobilized, in liaison with FAO technical divisions, for three of the projects, involving 10 countries, focusing on [i] the creation of a global network of farmers' markets; [ii] strengthening school feeding programs in three Latin American countries and [iii] promoting the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition in three Asian countries.
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SDS: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education

27.	2017	Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders' Declaration, p.8	Launch the G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment in developing countries with a focus on Africa contributing, in alignment with developing countries' strategies, to creating 1.1 million new jobs by 2022 and to providing innovative skills development programmes for at least 5 million young people over the next five years	ON TRACK	<p>The OECD Development Centre, with financial support from Germany, is currently compiling information from members and international organizations to report on lessons learned and targets achieved under the RYE Initiative since 2017. The report will be presented to the G20 by the end of 2022.</p> <p>The African Union has recently endorsed a continental African Agribusiness Youth Strategy (AAYS) and called all member states for implementation, fair representation of youth in policy dialogue and the inclusion in the CAADP Biennial review. The GAFSP and the AU Skills Initiative, explicitly referenced in the G20 initiative, continue to be important mechanisms for creating jobs and skills development opportunities together with programs like the AfDB ENABLE YOUTH or the Opportunities for Youth in Agriculture (OYA) of UNIDO, FAO and the AU. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) recently endorsed policy recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement in Agriculture and Food Systems.</p> <p>The OECD study "Jobs for Rural Youth: The Role of Local Food Economies", published in December 2021, looks at job opportunities for rural youth in agriculture and along the agri-food value chain, in particular local food systems.</p> <p>IFAD 12 (2022-2024), will continue its funding to strengthen its youth focus by introducing a new core outcome indicator tracking new jobs/employment opportunities for young people, increasing target to 60% of new investment projects (IFAD 11 was 50%) explicitly prioritizing youth employment, expected 50+ projects will be youth-sensitive in IFAD 12, and introducing new instruments to catalyze funding on generating employment for youth (PSFP, 2RP).</p>
28.	2017	Hamburg	Launch the #eSkills4Girls	COMPLETED	Until this day, #eSkills4Girls has supported measures and





		Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders’ Declaration, p.11	initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation for women and girls in the digital economy, in particular in low income and developing countries		projects in a total of 32 countries worldwide. Over 60.000 girls and women have been trained in basic or advanced digital competencies. The initiative has broadened its portfolio by adding more bilateral projects that promote the digital education of women and girls. Key activities include the promotion of female role models, setting up networks, implementing digital skills training, promoting the integration of digital technologies in vocational training and non-formal education settings, and raising awareness for career prospects in tech. Overall, 48 NGOs has been funded to implement #eSkills4Girls programming workshops in a total of 20 African countries.
29.	2018	G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development – para 21	We call on IOs, MDBs and other financing institutions to identify and strengthen suitable financial instruments, mechanisms and partnerships and mobilize resources to scale up quality ECD programs in low-income and developing countries based on their national needs and priorities.	ON TRACK	UNICEF is currently developing an online course on public financing for ECD to complement global resource guide on public finance for children in Early Childhood Development. Additionally, UNICEF is working with partners to support countries to advocate for the prioritization of ECD investments, for example by launching its Cost of Inaction tool with ECDAN, a global resource guide on public finance for children in Early Childhood Development.
30.	2018	G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development – para 28	Engage in international cooperation as a catalyst for scaling-up and improving the quality and accessibility of multi-sector ECD programs, particularly in supporting low income and developing countries.” “To promote opportunities for collaboration through North-South, South-South and Triangular Cooperation which involve a diversity of actors, resources and instruments.	ON TRACK	<p>To date, in its capacity as a platform for knowledge and learning, ECDAN launched its ECD Knowledge Gateway version 2.0, sharing multi-sectoral ECD resources, tools and developments across the sector, including information on costing ECD programmes. International cooperation and coordination have also increased as ECDAN and UNICEF have collaborated with partners on several initiatives and communities of practice, including: A Global Initiative to Support Parents (GISP); the ECE Accelerator to Integrate ECE in Education Sector Plans; and ECD Financing and Costing. On the latter, UNICEF and ECDAN are collaborating on ECD financing and have developed an online Cost of Inaction tool). Launched in 2021, the tool has now been piloted in three countries.</p> <p>The WBG has developed a suite of tools to measure childhood development and early learning quality, including: the Anchor Items for Measuring Early Childhood Development (AIM-ECD), a core set of items with robust psychometric properties across contexts for measuring pre-schoolers' early literacy, early numeracy, executive functioning, and socioemotional development; Teach ECE, an observation tool that captures the quality of teacher-child interactions in preschools; and, the ECD COVID-19 Phone Survey to support countries to capture the impacts of the pandemic on young children and their families.</p>





31.	2019	G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28	We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all as emphasized in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development.	ON TRACK	<p>Under the Italian Presidency, G20 leaders reaffirmed that access to education was a human right and a pivotal tool for inclusive and sustainable economic recovery. The leaders also committed to ensure access to quality education for all, with particular attention to women and girls and vulnerable students. In addition, G20 education ministers reiterated that the right to education is a human right and the basis for the realization of all other rights.</p> <p>In 2021, the EIB supported human capital development and the education sector, for instance in the Middle East and North Africa region through backing for primary education in Tunisia and post-secondary education in Morocco. UNICEF, World Bank and UNESCO also launched the Mission: Recovering Education in 2021, focusing on safe return to schools for all learners, remedying the learning losses, and supporting teachers. Learning Passport, an online, mobile and offline digital learning platform, that was developed through a partnership between UNICEF and Microsoft, was launched in 13 countries in 2021. By the end of the year, it had reached nearly 2 million children, youth, educators and caregivers with educational content to support continuous learning.</p>
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SDS: Industrialization

32.	2016	Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders' Communiqué, para. 35	Launch the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs [...] with a focus on women and youth; and promoting science, technology and innovation as critical means for industrialization.	ON TRACK	<p>The OECD Development Centre and the AU Commission have continued to develop a space for dialogue, mutual learning and the exchange of best practices on investment and productive transformation on the African continent, including on infrastructures development. The Platform on investment and productive transformation in Africa convened for the second time a High-Level closed-door event in June 2022 that gathered African Ministers and high-level representatives, business executives, investors, representatives from continental and regional institutions, and partner organizations attending the Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level (MCM) Dialogue with Africa on 9 June 2022 and the 21st AU-OECD International Economic Forum on Africa on 10 June 2022. It also benefited from the participation of business executives of the OECD Development Centre's Emerging Markets Network (EMnet).</p> <p>UNCTAD has conducted numerous studies, through its annual flagship report Trade and Development Report (TDR) and many other publications such as South-South Digital Cooperation for Industrialization: A Regional Integration Agenda on the industrial policy and industrialization including the challenges and opportunities of New Industrial Revolution or Industry 4.0 for developing countries.</p>
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SDS: Inclusive Business					
33.	2018	G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 18	Foster and engage, in accordance with our respective capabilities, in international cooperation initiatives related to inclusive business, particularly in those addressed to low income and developing countries, in coordination with (...) development partners. This includes South-South and Triangular Cooperation in which a diversity of actors, resources and instruments can be integrated.	ON TRACK	G20 continued to advance on its Call on Financing for Inclusive Business. The platform inclusivebusiness.net is a product of the Inclusive Business Action Network’s and it provides up-to-date knowledge and insights on the advancement of inclusive business initiatives. A new layout of the tool is currently under development and to be launched by the end of July 2022.
34.	2018	G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 25	Call on MDBs and development finance institutions to boost their efforts towards the sector (...) through financial and non-financial services, and strengthen the impact measurement, management and reporting of their investments.	ON TRACK	<p>The UNDP has launched SDG Impact Standards—4 sets of standards for Private Equity/Venture Capital, Bond Issuers, Enterprises and Development Finance Institutions to help such institutions manage their impact and authenticate their contributions to the SDGs. UNDP has produced these standards as a public good, supported by training and education initiatives to improve IMM practices, especially for the private sector. In the same vein, in partnership with the University of Duke, UNDP co-created content for a SDG IMM course that is hosted on Coursera. Since its launch in mid-2021, the course has already seen an uptake by 10,000 learners from across the globe.</p> <p>In 2021, the EIB enhanced its financing for access to finance, in particular for the most vulnerable through the broad portfolio, including via credit lines and microfinance institutions, alongside technical assistance and advisory services to provide extended access and strengthen literacy of youth and women.</p>
35.	2018	2018 G20 Leaders’ Declaration, para 7	We will endeavor to further create enabling conditions for resource mobilization from public, private and multilateral resources, including innovative financial mechanisms and	ON TRACK	The UNDP is working with more than 40 countries to systematically identify SDG-aligned Investment Opportunity Areas (IOAs) through the SDG Investor Maps. As of June 2022, Investor Maps for 20 countries have been published that have identified nearly 350+ of these IOAs – specific subsectors and business models which are both commercially attractive and catalytic for national





			partnerships, such as impact investment for inclusive and sustainable growth, in line with the G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business.		sustainable development priorities. In partnership with relevant government agencies, UNDP is supporting many countries to promote these IOAs to investors and establish mechanisms such as project pipeline discovery and growth stage impact venture accelerator programs to unlock private investment.
SDS: Innovation					
36.	2019	G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28	We endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps.	ON TRACK	<p>In 2021, G20 leaders recognized the role of technology and innovation as key enablers for the global recovery and sustainable development. The G20 work on Covid19 response in this area was also reinforced in the Declaration of G20 Digital Ministers last year.</p> <p>The OECD has published the OECD Science, Technology and Innovation Outlook 2021 (January 2021). The Outlook reiterated that science and innovation were playing essential roles in providing a better scientific understanding of the virus, as well as in the development of vaccines, treatments and diagnostics, in immediate responses to the COVID-19 crisis. OECD and the Italian National Institute of Statistics (Istat) also organized a workshop on Measuring the Digital Economy on 18 February 2021. The workshop aimed at identifying progress and challenges along the guidelines set in the Roadmap.</p> <p>The UN Guidebook for the preparation of STI for SDG roadmaps was published in 2021. The report was developed jointly by UN-IATT members including the World Bank, UN-DESA, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UN-ESCAP, ESCWA, WIPO and FAO, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre, the Global Sustainable Technology and Innovation Conference Series, the OECD and the Government of Japan.</p>

