



2021 Rome Update

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

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Executive summary

The 2021 Rome Update presents the collective and concrete actions of the G20 contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The 2021 Rome Update builds on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in Hangzhou in 2016 (“G20 2030 Action Plan” hereafter) in which the G20 committed to further align its work to the 2030 Agenda.

The first chapter of this document, the Rome Update, presents the main achievements of the Development Working Group (DWG), custodian of the G20 2030 Action Plan, as well as actions undertaken in other G20 work streams contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and promoting sustainable development during the Italian Presidency. The COVID-19 crisis is showing that countries need to work together and devise coordinated solutions to overcome the pandemic and embark on a truly global and sustainable recovery while accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and addressing its setbacks. The recovery is a unique opportunity to build forward better. In this respect, the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement, provide our shared blueprint for the global recovery and the right tools to prevent, deal with and recover from future crises. Multilateral cooperation is more needed than ever and the G20 has a leading role to play.

The G20 under the Italian Presidency continued to support the recovery from COVID-19 in developing countries and advanced the overall implementation of the G20 2030 Action Plan. In particular, through the Foreign Affairs and Development Ministerial Meetings, the Health Summit and the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCBGs) meetings, Italy reaffirmed the commitment of G20 members to address the impacts of the pandemic and the crisis on developing countries and raised the profile of the sustainable development agenda within the G20. The Presidency adopted an inclusive approach, engaging a wide range of stakeholders, particularly from developing countries, to prepare its deliberations and deliverables. It also promoted regular consultation between the DWG and other workstreams, with a view of enhancing policy coherence and coordination. Inclusive policy dialogue is key for enabling effective and coordinated multilateral responses to major global challenges, such as the post-pandemic recovery, extreme poverty, malnutrition, inequalities, climate change and biodiversity loss. Under the three pillars of People, Planet and Prosperity, sustainable development has been placed at the core of G20 processes. Several working groups and ministerial meetings focused on common priority areas. In particular, the Italian Presidency promoted coordinated policy discussions on: financing for sustainable development (FSD), including in relation to a more stable and fairer international tax system, to public debt, and to sustainable finance and the transitions to low greenhouse gas (GHG) emission development models; smart and inclusive cities and empowering local authorities to advance SDG localisation, notably in intermediary cities; empowering women and youth as part of the recovery; advancing a One Health Approach.

Furthermore, the Rome Update includes collective and concrete contributions of all working groups and work streams towards the 2030 Agenda under the Italian Presidency classified by Sustainable Development Sector (SDS).

The second chapter of this document is the Annual Update on G20 Development Commitments, which tracks the progress of previous development commitments made by G20 leaders. In 2021, three new commitments were added on the 2030 Agenda and on infrastructure.



I. Rome Update on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Introduction: COVID-19 and its impacts on Sustainable Development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda

The COVID-19 crisis is having unprecedented and far reaching impacts on developing countries, with almost 100 million more people falling into poverty in 2020¹, and it is erasing years of progress in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. According to International Monetary Fund (IMF) estimates², low-income developing countries will require close to USD 200 billion in spending to combat the pandemic and an additional USD 250 billion to regain their pre-pandemic convergence paths. The crisis is having severe impacts on lives and livelihoods of people living in vulnerable situations: it will likely add more than 100 million people to the total number of undernourished in the world, as people lost their jobs and income, with severe consequences on their food security³.

The COVID-19 pandemic is combining with multiple crises, revealing structural vulnerabilities in preparedness and response and highlighting common challenges to build a better future for all. The global response to the crisis requires the international community to move beyond 'business as usual' and make collective and coordinated efforts to advance ambitious yet concrete and actionable programs to build forward better. The G20 Sherpa and Finance Tracks, and the DWG in particular, are well positioned to lead by example and support international efforts towards an inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery. In this respect, the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, along with the AAAA, the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) provide the shared blueprint of the global sustainable recovery and the right tools to prepare for and prevent future crises.

The G20 support to COVID-19 response and recovery in developing countries

Overcoming the pandemic everywhere is a precondition for a stable and lasting global recovery and remains a priority for the G20. With new waves of the COVID-19 pandemic and a differing scale and pace of vaccination worldwide, the recovery is uneven across and within countries. At the 2021 Global Health Summit in Rome, G20 countries recognised the role of extensive COVID-19 immunisation as a global public good and reiterated the urgent need to scale up collaborative efforts to enhance timely, global and equitable access to safe, effective and affordable COVID-19 tools (vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics, and personal protective equipment), including through working with the ACT-A vaccine pillar (COVAX), supporting efforts to boost and diversify global vaccine-manufacturing capacity and strengthening health systems towards Universal Health Coverage. G20 Finance and Health Ministers continue to work together to strengthen future pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) and improve international governance, financing and coordination between global health and finance policy makers.

The G20 Finance Track has taken important steps to address immediate liquidity needs and to tackle debt vulnerabilities in developing countries⁴. Alongside, G20 FMCBGs encouraged Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

¹ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/updated-estimates-impact-covid-19-global-poverty-turning-corner-pandemic-2021>

² <https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/Policy-Papers/Issues/2021/03/30/Macroeconomic-Developments-and-Prospect-Ins-Low-Income-Countries-2021-50312>

³ <http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692en/ca9692en.pdf>

⁴ Notably, the final extension of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) to the end of 2021, the adoption of a Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI, the spearhead of the general allocation of USD 650 billion of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) implemented on August 23 by the IMF and the possible channelling on a voluntary basis of SDRs to the further benefit of vulnerable countries



to step up their efforts to support sustainable and resilient recovery strategies in vulnerable countries.

The DWG took concrete steps to advance the objectives of the *G20 Support to COVID-19 Response Recovery in Developing Countries*, also promoting coordination with other work streams, notably in the Finance Track. This document was endorsed under the Saudi Presidency as an integrated G20 response to address the impacts of the pandemic in developing countries, with a focus on three priority areas: i) Supporting the Global Humanitarian Response; ii) Responding to the Health Emergency; and iii) Supporting a Strong, Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery. Under the Italian Presidency, the DWG focussed on some key priorities and cross-cutting themes to address both the short-term response to the crisis and some structural issues affecting the developing countries' ability to achieve the SDGs. These are discussed in the next section.

Italian G20 Presidency's priorities and G20 results on sustainable development

The COVID-19 crisis is erasing years of development progress and is adding its burden onto other global challenges, from increasing inequalities to climate change, which are hampering our ability to achieve prosperity for all in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner. The crisis is also showing that countries should learn from shared experiences, work together on the global recovery and seize this opportunity to build forward better. Multilateral and multisectoral cooperation is more needed than ever and the G20 has a key role to play. This is why the G20, under the Italian Presidency, decided to focus on three broad, interconnected pillars of action: People, Planet and Prosperity.

The G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides the G20 framework to align the G20's work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The effective implementation of the G20 Action Plan, of which the DWG is the guardian and coordinating body, relies on the close coordination among G20 tracks and work streams. In 2021, the Italian Presidency facilitated a continuous dialogue between the DWG and representatives of other G20 work streams to build synergies and increase information sharing on common actions towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In particular, the Italian Presidency built a close cooperation between the DWG and the Finance Track on the development and implementation of the key DWG deliverables in the area of Financing for Sustainable Development, with the aim to increase effectiveness and impact. As recognised by G20 Development Ministers in Matera, the closer collaboration and alignment between the DWG and the Finance Track is an important step "towards a possible common agenda for advancing G20 efforts on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

In 2021, the Italian Presidency of the DWG organised a series of Thematic Groups meetings⁵ to advance the implementation of G20 deliverables on sustainable development. These thematic discussions proved very useful to facilitate the advancement of the DWG agenda and enrich the DWG deliverables, thanks to the contributions of G20 members (from DWG and other G20 tracks), developing countries, experts, international organisations, G20 engagement groups and other relevant stakeholders. For these reasons, similar initiatives can be encouraged to be pursued in future. The DWG will continue to engage with all relevant stakeholders to ensure an inclusive and effective implementation process of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda.

In 2021, the Italian Presidency launched and facilitated a new round of the Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism

⁵ Thematic Group 1 on Financing for Sustainable Development (Chair: Indonesia); Thematic Group 2 on Territorial Development and SDGs Localisation (Chair: South Africa); Thematic Group 3 on the Matera Declaration on Food Security (Chair: Italy); Steering Committee on Accountability and the 2021 Rome Update (Co-Chairs: Saudi Arabia and Italy).



(VPLM), building on the experiences of previous years in which countries have looked, inter alia, at mechanisms to foster coherence in their efforts to achieve the SDGs. This year, with the support of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and of the Italian Presidency as observer, participating countries (Germany and Japan) shared their experiences, challenges and lessons learnt around the theme “Whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to sustainable development goals”. The policy brief *Advancing whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to the SDGs* (Annex I) presents the main outcomes of this exercise, including about G20 approaches to foster inter-ministerial (horizontal) coordination and coherence and to support the localisation of the SDGs. It also highlights some possible follow-up VPLM activities for consideration by future G20 Presidencies.

This next section briefly takes stock of some key G20 achievements on sustainable development along the lines of the three pillars of the Italian Presidency (People, Planet and Prosperity). The subsequent section focuses on the outcomes of the Ministerial sessions and high-level events that were specifically designed to reaffirm and advance the G20 political support to advancing sustainable development in developing countries. The concluding section presents more in depth the outcomes of the thematic priorities of the DWG and highlights, where relevant, how these thematic priorities have been addressed in other G20 workstreams, in the spirit of promoting policy coherence and sustainable development across the whole G20.

People, Planet and Prosperity

People. Protecting people’s health was at the core of the Global Health Summit in Rome. G20 Leaders endorsed the Rome Declaration and its Principles to respond to the global health crisis and address the disproportionate effects it is having on the most vulnerable, on women, girls and children, as well as on frontline and low skilled workers and the elderly. Central to this endeavour are better access to safe, effective and affordable vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, the strengthening of health systems and the implementation of multi-sectoral, evidence based holistic One Health approach, recognizing that the health of people, animals and planet is inseparable. Tackling the challenges faced by health systems in vulnerable settings is key to successfully pursuing better health and wellbeing for people globally.

The health crisis turned into a deep social and economic crisis, worsening food insecurity and malnutrition in developing countries and posing serious challenges to people’s access to quality education, finance and decent jobs. G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers and G20 Ministers of Agriculture placed food security at the core of their deliberations in Matera, Brindisi and Florence, stressing their support for the United Nations Food Systems Summit which took place in September 2021. Increasing inequalities stemming from educational poverty and job losses have become major issues during the pandemic, with the most disproportionate effects on women and youth. G20 Employment and Education Ministers met in Catania to craft a coordinated response to these challenges. They reiterated the importance of putting inclusive and equitable quality education and lifelong learning for all at the centre of the international political agenda as part of the recovery, supporting the transition from education to quality jobs and creating more quality and better employment opportunities and equally paid jobs for women through the G20 Roadmap Towards and Beyond the Brisbane Target. They promoted the adaptation of social protection systems to reflect new forms of work and ongoing labour market transformations that lead to greater social justice and decent work for all. Moreover, the G20 hosted for the first time a High-Level Gender Equality Ministerial Event on Women’s Empowerment, focusing on overcoming gender gaps in employment and promoting economic empowerment, including access to better quality jobs for women, addressing the gender gap in the distribution of unpaid care work, investing in education and learning opportunities for women and girls , with a focus on financial and digital literacy,



increasing women's representation in leadership positions, and the definition and protection of women's rights, and tackling gender-based violence. Financial education has been at the core of the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) 2021 agenda. The GPFI has developed the G20 Menu of Policy Options for digital financial literacy and financial consumer and micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) protection *Enhancing digital financial inclusion beyond the COVID-19 crisis*, which focuses on digital financial literacy and financial consumers and MSMEs protection as critical enablers for financial inclusion. The *Menu* was endorsed by the G20 FMCBGs in October 2021.

Planet. Profound challenges need to be addressed to ensure that our development models fully integrate environmental sustainability as a necessary condition to our common well-being and shared prosperity. In this respect, the G20 has a great responsibility in promoting concrete and lasting solutions to key issues such as climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and strengthen collective efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs and the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the CBD, and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). G20 Ministers in charge of Environment, Energy and Climate met in Naples and committed to the common mission to protect the environment and the global climate and ensure clean and inclusive energy transitions to tackle climate change. In particular, G20 Ministers in charge of Energy and Climate recalled the collective commitment 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 and stressed the need to accelerate action to achieve this temperature limit across mitigation, adaptation, and finance during the critical decade of the 2020s, recognizing that the impacts of climate change at 1.5°C are much lower than at 2°C. Ministers are determined to accelerate efforts and investments to reduce both short and long term GHG emissions taking into account different national circumstances and in accordance with best available science and to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerabilities to the impacts of climate change. In this context, they also stressed the need to tailor national and international efforts to local conditions, national circumstances, priorities and needs, while scaling up finance and support to developing countries, particularly to the most vulnerable. G20 Environment Ministers underlined that biodiversity conservation, protection, sustainable use and restoration are critical to achieve the SDGs and called on all parties to the CBD to adopt and implement an ambitious, balanced, practical, effective and robust post 2020 Global Biodiversity Framework. Moreover, they also called for the intensification of actions to conserve, protect, restore and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources. Furthermore, G20 Environment Ministers acknowledged that resource efficiency and circular economy are important tools available for the achievement of sustainable development and that they can contribute significantly to sustainable consumption and production as well as to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and pollution.

Through its various work streams, the G20 also recognised that local authorities and smart, resilient and sustainable cities are pivotal in achieving national climate targets and developing and implementing effective circular economy strategies to address climate change, including through territorial approaches, sustainable consumption and production patterns, and an appropriate use of Nature-based-Solutions or Ecosystem based Approaches.

For the first time, the protection of the planet has been also put at the core of the G20 Finance Track priorities. In April and then in July 2021, G20 FMCBGs recognized that tackling climate change and biodiversity loss and promoting environmental protection are urgent priorities. An ambitious climate policy agenda has become a cross-cutting priority across all Finance Track working groups. As part of this strategy, a new pillar on the protection of the planet has been introduced in the *G20 Action Plan – Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic* (G20 Finance Track Action Plan). Coordination on climate policy action has been strengthened throughout the year, as reflected in the three FMCBG 2021 Communiqués (i.e. April, July, and October). In October 2021, FMCBGs agreed to coordinate efforts to tackle global challenges such as climate change and environmental protection, and to promote



transitions towards greener, more prosperous and inclusive economies and societies. They also noted that tackling biodiversity loss remains an urgent priority. They called on different G20 work streams to act in synergy, within their respective mandates and while avoiding duplication, to inform their discussions on the most appropriate policy mix to move towards low-greenhouse gas emission economies, taking into account national circumstances. In addition, FMCBGs acknowledged that sustainable finance is crucial for promoting orderly and just transitions towards greener and more sustainable economies and inclusive societies, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement. For this reason they decided to re-establish the Sustainable Finance Study Group and to upgrade it to a fully-fledged G20 working group. Under the Italian G20 Presidency, the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) developed two key deliverables: a multi-year G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap and a Synthesis Report, which were endorsed by FMCBGs in October 2021.

Prosperity. The world is facing the worst economic crisis of the last century. The G20 is committed to work together to build sustainable growth and foster a renewed prosperity for all. Through its Finance Track, the G20 continues to support the recovery of developing and low-income countries (LICs). FMCBGs decided on a final extension of the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) through end-December 2021. The initiative led to an estimated USD 4.6 billion of debt service deferred in the first half of 2021, in addition to the USD 5.7 billion deferred during 2020. FMCBGs reiterated their commitment to implement the Common Framework for Debt Treatment beyond the DSSI to address debt vulnerabilities in a timely, orderly coordinated manner and supported the proposal to the IMF Board of Governors of a new general allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs), implemented on August 23, in an amount equivalent to USD 650 billion and the possible channelling on a voluntary basis of SDRs to the further benefit of vulnerable countries.

G20 FMCBGs also achieved a historic consensus on a more stable and fairer international tax system, with far reaching consequences for the global community and financing for development. In July 2021, they agreed on the key components of the two pillars on the reallocation of profits of multinational enterprises and an effective global minimum tax, and then in October 2021 they endorsed the final political agreement as set out in the “Statement on a two-pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy” and according to the timetable provided in the “Detailed Implementation Plan” released by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) on October 8. FMCBGs also noted the OECD report on “Developing Countries and the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS” identifying developing countries’ progress made through their participation in the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS and possible areas where domestic resource mobilisation efforts could be further supported, and they look forward to further discussing, on a regular basis, the initiatives undertaken to follow up the recommendations included in the report.

G20 members recognise that quality infrastructure is crucial to connect developing countries to the global market. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic demonstrated how crucial a well-functioning digital infrastructure is to sustain productivity, promote social inclusion and provide basic services to the entire population. The G20 Infrastructure Working Group (IWG) is working to gear policy making towards favouring and managing quality infrastructure investments to secure the provision of inclusive, sustainable and resilient infrastructure services to all. In this context, in October 2021 G20 FMCBGs endorsed the G20 Guidelines for Financing and Fostering High Quality Broadband Connectivity for a Digital World, a set of non-binding and voluntary guidelines, developed with the support of the OECD, whose aim is to foster financing and improve investment opportunities to extend and upgrade high-level connectivity.

The digital revolution represents a fundamental tool to help achieve prosperity and better quality of life. However, despite its broad-based benefits, digital divides persist as do disparities in digital literacy, civic participation and online



safety. If not properly addressed, they become a driver of precariousness and inequality away from the goal of digital inclusion, as the challenges of ensuring access to distance education during the COVID-19 pandemic highlighted. The G20 is committed to work with the international community to make digitalization an opportunity for all. Through the work of the Digital Economy Task Force, upgraded into the Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG), the Italian Presidency put digitalisation at the centre of G20 discussions with a focus on harnessing the potential of digitalisation for a resilient, sustainable and inclusive recovery, keeping pace with the profound transformation that digitalisation has generated in the economy and society, and bridging digital divides and inequalities. In this context, in July 2021 G20 FMCBGs endorsed the G20 Menu of Policy Options on Digital Transformation and Productivity Recovery, which provides policy options, shares good practices, promote inclusion and sheds light on the key role of international cooperation to make use of the growth opportunities of digitalisation.

In parallel, climate and environmental-related issues have also been feeding the whole Finance Track. In July 2021 FMCBGs committed to closely coordinate their efforts to enhance detection of and resilience against future shocks, including pandemics, natural disasters and climate change risks, and addressing the interrelated policy challenges. They recognised that a more comprehensive assessment of environmental and climate-related macro-economic risks is critical to make our G20 economies more prosperous, resilient and inclusive.

Recognizing that the world is not on track to meet SDG 7, G20 Ministers in charge of Energy and Climate stressed their commitment in the context of a sustainable recovery and SDGs, providing clean cooking facilities and ensuring that everyone, including the most vulnerable populations, enjoy universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all as a key driver to generate inclusion.

The first official meeting of the G20 Ministers of Research also discussed how research and higher education systems, within the global digital transformation, can contribute to sustainable development.

Reaffirming G20 political support on sustainable development

The Italian Presidency organised for the first time a Joint Foreign Affairs and Development Ministerial Meeting, a Ministerial Meeting on Development and International Cooperation and a Ministerial Event on Humanitarian Assistance. With these meetings, the Italian Presidency reaffirmed the commitment of G20 countries to address the impacts of the pandemic and the crisis on developing countries and raised the profile of the sustainable development agenda within the G20. The successful outcomes of these meetings may also give impetus to future G20 presidencies to continue prioritising sustainable development in the G20 agenda.

The **first Ministerial Session on Development and International Cooperation** (Matera, June 29, 2021) reaffirmed the commitment of G20 countries to support an inclusive, resilient and socially, economically and environmentally sustainable recovery in developing countries and accelerate progress on the timely and ambitious implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In particular, in the final Communiqué Ministers endorsed the priorities and mid-term actions discussed in the DWG: mobilising and aligning financing for sustainable development and strengthening the role of local authorities for achieving the SDGs.

A key focus of the G20 development agenda has been the challenges of food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems. The number of people affected by hunger globally has been on the rise since 2014. The world is not on track to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030 and end malnutrition in all its forms as aimed for in the SDGs. With current trends, the number of people affected by hunger would exceed 840 million by 2030. These figures do not take into account the toll of the COVID-19 pandemic that is likely to add more than 100 million people to the total number of undernourished in the world. Building upon these premises, the **Foreign Affairs and Development Ministerial Meeting** (Matera, June 29, 2021) adopted the **Matera Declaration**, a call upon the international community to build



sustainable, inclusive and resilient food systems and to deliver on food security priorities by enhancing efforts in ensuring safe and adequate nutrition for all, including leveraging international processes such as the upcoming Tokyo Nutrition for Growth Summit, the COP 26, the World Trade Organization (WTO) 12th Ministerial Conference and the United Nations (UN) Biodiversity Conference in Kunming, and the UN Food System Summit in line with the “Zero Hunger” goal set for 2030. This includes encouraging all partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition⁶ with a focus on the thematic priorities of the Matera Declaration. It also welcomes the creation of the One Health High-Level Experts Panel by World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), the development of a global coalition for school feeding, led by World Food Programme (WFP), as well as the work of International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) to mobilize public development banks for sustainable food systems financing.

The **Ministerial Event on Humanitarian Assistance** at the UN Humanitarian Response Depot (Brindisi, June 30) was jointly organised by Italy and WFP. The event highlighted the role played by logistics in the global response to future humanitarian and health crises. This initiative is linked to both health and food security, given the indirect effects of the pandemic on the food systems and livelihoods of countries in vulnerable situations.

Food security, nutrition and food systems transformation were likewise at the core of the Pre-Summit of the UN Food Systems Summit, held in Rome in July 2021, in partnership with the Italian Government. The event, aiming to deliver the latest evidence-based and scientific approaches to food systems transformation from around the world, launched a set of coalitions of action mobilizing new multi-stakeholder financing and partnerships. In the context of the Pre-summit, a specific session was devoted to the G20 contribution to the ongoing efforts by the UN Rome-based Agencies to advance global Food Security and achieve the Zero Hunger Goal. The Session, titled “From the G20 Matera Declaration to the Food Systems Summit: A Framework for Emerging Coalitions of Action”, underlined the G20 Matera Declaration’s contribution to the Zero Hunger goal and the key role that the Food Coalition can play in the implementation of the international agenda on food security, nutrition and food systems.

G20 Agriculture Ministers met in Florence in September 2021 to reiterate the G20 commitment to achieve food security and nutrition for all, and to ensure sustainable and resilient food systems, leaving no one behind. In their final Communiqué, Ministers welcomed the G20 Matera Declaration and highlighted the need to enhance cooperation between G20 members and developing countries in food and agriculture to build forward better, share knowledge and help to develop domestic production capacities better suited to local needs, and contribute to the resilience and recovery of agriculture and rural communities. Ministers also recognised the deep interaction between the agriculture sector with climate, biodiversity and natural resources, which calls for a holistic approach jointly considering environmental degradation, economic opportunities, and social impacts. Ministers also reaffirmed G20 commitment to implement the One Health approach to accelerate the global fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in agriculture and food systems and to prevent, reduce and manage biological threats and risks to agriculture and food security. Furthermore, they recognised and encouraged the work of the Tripartite Plus organizations (OIE, FAO, WHO and UNEP) to strengthen the implementation of the One Health approach to combat antimicrobial resistance (AMR), emerging zoonotic diseases with pandemic potential and other threats to global health security.

⁶ Proposed by the Government of Italy and led by FAO, the Food Coalition is a voluntary alliance open to all stakeholders who are interested in supporting global, coordinated action to safeguard food security and nutrition and promote sustainable agri-food systems transformation in the wake of COVID-19. <http://www.fao.org/food-coalition/en/>



The 2021 DWG priorities and the G20 sustainable development agenda

In 2021 the G20 DWG made specific contributions to advance implementation of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda adopted in 2016 and of the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries adopted in 2020, under the general framework of the Italian priorities of People, Planet and Prosperity. The DWG focussed on two thematic priorities and two cross-cutting themes and proactively engaged with other G20 working groups to promote policy coherence around those areas. The Italian Presidency emphasised an inclusive approach to the DWG discussions with the conviction that policy dialogue is crucial to support international cooperation, an effective multilateral response to the crisis and progresses against the SDGs. The following points summarise the key objectives of the DWG in 2021:

- Promoting enhanced mobilization, alignment and impact of all available sources of finance – public, private and blended, domestic and international - towards the SDGs and address the increasing SDGs financing gaps in developing countries.
- Adopting territorial approaches to COVID-19 response and recovery and strengthen the role of local authorities and actors, in particular intermediary cities, towards the achievement of the SDGs at the local level.
- Promoting a One Health approach to COVID-19 recovery, which takes into account the interconnection between human and animal health and the environment.
- Promoting the empowerment of women and youth, inclusive and equitable quality education and decent jobs, and strengthen social protection systems to eradicate poverty, reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities.
- Facilitating the engagement of all relevant stakeholders to inform G20 deliberations, promote inclusive policy dialogues and contribute to strengthening effective, transparent and accountable institutions at all levels.
- Strengthening international cooperation to enable effective and coordinated multilateral responses to major global challenges, such as the post-pandemic recovery, extreme poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, inequalities, migration, financial exclusion, climate change and biodiversity loss.

The remaining sections discuss in more detail how these objectives were advanced within the DWG and in other, selected working groups.

Financing for Sustainable Development.

Building on its Financing for Sustainable Development Framework endorsed in 2020 under the Saudi Presidency, the DWG in 2021 committed to promote enhanced mobilization, alignment and impact of financing for the SDGs of all sources of finance – public, private, domestic and international– in order to address the increasing SDGs financing gaps in developing countries. Utilization of instruments such as sustainability bonds and blended finance can play an important role. Building on consultations with a wide range of experts and stakeholders in a dedicated Thematic Group, and in collaboration with the Finance Track, the DWG focussed on three complementary actions.

i) G20 Framework for voluntary support to a greater uptake and operationalization of the Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) for SDGs Finance and COVID-19 Recovery in Developing Countries. INFFs are being developed by over 70 countries to strengthen links between medium term development plans and financing strategies that mobilise and align public and private finance with sustainable development. Building on the five recommendations of the UNDP INFF Stocktake, the DWG developed a G20 Framework (“G20 INFF Framework”) to support the greater uptake and operationalization of INFFs. In Matera, G20 Ministers committed to work with partner International Organisations and public and private stakeholders to help developing countries implement the INFFs,



in line with the principle of voluntary adoption, country ownership, alignment to national priorities and tailoring to local contexts, including by promoting policy dialogue and knowledge exchange, technical assistance and capacity building.

ii) G20 High-Level principles on scaling up Sustainability-related financial instruments in developing countries. “Sustainability-related financial instruments”, including “Green, Social and Sustainability (GSS) bonds” and “Sustainability-linked bonds”, have grown in importance as instruments to mobilise and align finance with sustainability objectives. Unfortunately, they remain underdeveloped in developing countries, where SDG investment needs are greatest. The further uptake of those instruments could allow developing countries to tap into new sources of finance. Building on the OECD Stocktake Report on Scaling-up GSS Bond issuances in Developing Countries, the DWG developed four G20 High-Level Principles to scale up issuances and enhance development impact of sustainability-related financial instruments in developing countries. These focus on the key role of Public Development Banks, the importance of ensuring country ownership, transparency and tailoring issuances to local contexts, and the role of donors in using risk sharing strategies and providing technical assistance as well as capacity building for local market development. Building on these High Level Principles, the DWG will continue working to promote sustainability-related financial instruments in developing countries, in close cooperation with the Finance Track. In this regard, the G20 multi-year Sustainable Finance Roadmap represents a significant tool to support countries in their efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs, in line with the goals and objectives of the UNFCCC, the Paris Agreement and the CBD.

iii) G20 common vision and voluntary reporting principles for SDGs alignment of fiscal space. The DWG puts forward a G20 common vision and voluntary reporting principles for SDG alignment of the use of available fiscal space, whereby the G20 commits to increase the transparency, accountability, availability, impact, complementarity of the various elements of the financing packages provided, and the interested low-income countries commit to improve the transparency, accountability, and SDG alignment and coherence of the spending. This common vision and voluntary reporting principles can be applied gradually, on a voluntary and case-by-case basis and without imposing any new ‘SDG compliance’ conditionalities, including to review the extent to which liquidity support initiatives allowed for reducing the compression of SDGs spending in 2020 and 2021. The implementation of the vision and its voluntary reporting principles could be advanced through possible pilots at country level. The engagement of the DWG in this area complements the initiatives of the Finance Track and builds on the strength and added value of the DWG in terms of expertise on sustainable development and the 2030 Agenda and regular engagement with developing countries on their development plans. In particular, the common vision and voluntary reporting principles for SDG alignment of available fiscal space aim to: complement the World Bank (WB)/IMF existing guidelines/monitoring process; be accompanied by capacity development and technical assistance for SDG-alignment and reporting at country level; constitute a pilot for an effective collaboration between DWG and the Finance Track towards a possible common agenda for advancing G20 efforts on the 2030 Agenda.

FSD is also central to the Finance Track discussions. Building upon the G20 Action Plan: Supporting the Global Economy through the COVID-19 Pandemic, the G20 has designed a broad support package within the International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFAWG) to support vulnerable countries, making significant steps to embed resilience and sustainability considerations into it. The Italian Presidency committed to making progress on sustainable finance by continuing to help address the financing needs of developing countries. To this end, the G20 decided on a final extension of the DSSI through end-December 2021. In addition, G20 Member States committed to promoting and supporting the implementation of the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI, designed to address debt vulnerabilities in a more structural and coordinated manner. In October 2021, G20 FMCBGs committed to step up efforts to implementing it in a timely, orderly and coordinated manner, to give more certainty



to debtor countries and facilitate the IMF's and MDBs' quick provision of financial support. They also support early engagement of borrower countries and private creditors in the Common Framework process.

In July 2021 G20 members also supported the proposal by the IMF Board of Governors for a new general allocation of SDRs in an amount equivalent to USD 650 billion. The general allocation was implemented on August 23, 2021. G20 FMCBGs are working on the implementation of the significant scaling up of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust's lending capacity and call for further loan and subsidy contributions from countries able to do so. Furthermore, they called on the IMF to establish a new Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) – in line with its mandate – to provide affordable long-term financing to help LICs, small developing states, and vulnerable middle-income countries to reduce risks to prospective balance of payment stability, including those stemming from pandemics and climate change.

Another key component of the G20 support package is strengthening the impact and coordination among International Financial Institutions (IFIs), an aspect that will be crucial to achieve the SDGs. In this regard, G20 FMCBGs endorsed in July 2021 a set of recommendations on policy-based lending, recognizing the important role of this instrument in supporting critical reforms for sustainable development: noting the progress made on the G20 Action Plan on Balance Sheet Optimisation and the development of risk-sharing measures, encouraging MDBs to continue to explore avenues to make the best use of available resources, and launching an independent Review of MDBs Capital Adequacy Frameworks, to promote the sharing of best practices and maximise their development impact, taking into account their respective development mandates and without prejudice to their governance, credit ratings and preferred creditor treatment.

G20 members look forward to an ambitious replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) in 2021, and recognized the IDA20 negotiations are an important opportunity to support the poorest countries to build a sustainable, inclusive and resilient recovery. Climate change is a special theme of IDA20 and aligning the IDA20 replenishment with the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement represents a key action tool to support adaptation and mitigation solutions in developing countries.

The G20 historic consensus on international taxation of July 2021 is also a crucial element to support Domestic Resource Mobilisation in developing countries which participate in the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS. In recognizing that international climate finance is critical for supporting developing countries' climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, in October 2021 FMCBGs encouraged IFIs, including MDBs, to step up their efforts to pursue alignment with the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes and finance sustainable recovery and transition strategies, Nationally Determined Contributions and long term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in emerging markets and developing economies and to set out plans to mobilise private finance, in line with their mandates and internal approval procedures, while continuing to support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Furthermore, FMCBGs welcomed the discussions held at the G20 High Level Tax Symposium on Tax Policy and Climate Change and acknowledged the importance of a dialogue to address climate change related challenges and promote just transitions towards a greener and more sustainable economy. Furthermore, in 2021 the SFWG focused on 1) improving the comparability, and interoperability of approaches to align investments to sustainability goals; 2) overcoming information challenges by improving sustainability reporting and disclosure; and 3) enhancing the role of International Financial Institutions in supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. The Group's key deliverables include a Synthesis Report and a G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap. The latter is a multi-year action-oriented document that will help inform the broader G20 agenda on climate and sustainability, future workplans of the SFWG, and other relevant international work.



The global health and economic threats from the COVID-19 pandemic caused disruptions in trade and investment flows and exposed some vulnerabilities in the production structures of various countries, in particular developing ones. The G20 places trade and investment at the service of the People, the Planet and the global Prosperity and remains committed to realize a free, fair, inclusive, non-discriminatory, transparent, predictable and stable multilateral trading system with the WTO at its core. In their final Declaration in Sorrento, G20 Trade and Investment Ministers highlighted the importance of the contribution of the multilateral trading system to promote the 2030 Agenda in its three economic, social and environmental dimensions and reaffirmed support to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, acknowledging that trade and environmental policies should be mutually supportive and contribute to optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with the objectives of sustainable development. They reaffirmed that measures to combat climate change should be WTO consistent. Ministers also affirmed the importance of providing appropriate support to developing and least developed countries in order to help their national transition towards resource efficient, sustainable, climate and environment-friendly development, enhance their resilience and better enable them to seize sustainable trade opportunities through Aid for Trade.

Territorial Development and SDGs Localisation.

Local authorities are crucial actors to mitigate the complex and multifaceted impacts of the pandemic and build forward better. They are at the forefront of both emergency response and recovery efforts and are well-placed to localise the SDGs within local communities. Among local authorities, intermediary cities offer a significant, but often unexplored and underutilised, transformational potential for achieving the SDGs at the local level. Building on the achievements of past G20 Presidencies⁷, G20 Development Ministers in Matera committed to “work with all levels of government, as appropriate to country contexts, to support local authorities to lead the efforts towards an inclusive, resilient and sustainable recovery and address the causes and consequences of climate change”. To bring forward this commitment, G20 countries established a G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities and agreed upon G20 Rome High Level Principles on city-to-city partnerships for the SDGs, with a view to develop a G20 Compendium of good policy practices and inspiring examples.

The *G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities* will be an open and inclusive space for policy dialogue to support local, national and international actions to address the knowledge, policy, financing and capacity gaps affecting intermediary cities and optimise their development potential while supporting efforts for SDGs localisation. The Platform, which is planned to be launched by the end of 2021, will start with a three-year project cycle and will advance its activities in line with the DWG outcome document on Territorial Development and SDGs Localisation. Building on their respective expertise, mandates and programmes of work, OECD and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) will co-host the G20 Platform, in close cooperation with other International Organisations and partners to ensure continuity of action, create synergies and maximize impact.

G20 members agreed to foster the development of city-to-city partnerships for the SDGs. To that effect, they developed the *G20 Rome High Level Principles on City-to-City Partnerships for Localising the SDGs*. The Rome Principles will be the reference framework to compile over time a *G20 Compendium of good policy practices and inspiring examples on city-to-city SDG partnerships*.

The design of the G20 Platform and the Rome Principles benefitted from a consultation with a wide range of

⁷ G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity (2020), G20 Smart Mobility Practices (2020), G20 Principles on Quality Infrastructure Investment (2019), G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning (2018), G20 Initiative on Rural Youth Employment (2017) and G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and Least Developed Countries (LDCs) (2016).



stakeholders in a dedicated Thematic Group, involving member states, regional and local governments, international organisations and experts. The G20 Rome Principles take into account the diversity of intermediary cities across G20 and partner countries. Building on these principles, the G20 Platform aims to prepare a Compendium of good practices and inspiring examples on city-to-city partnerships for localising the SDGs (the “Compendium”), a living document to be co-developed by DWG members and other partners through a voluntary peer learning process that will engage the key stakeholders on the localisation of the SDGs and on city-to-city partnerships, across G20 and partner countries. Through the Compendium, the G20 Platform aims to support the generation, on a voluntary basis, of pilot projects, or new city-to-city partnerships, between intermediary cities and territories in G20 and partner countries. A tentative list of thematic areas for the pilot projects is included in the DWG outcome document on Territorial Development and SDGs Localisation.

The role of local authorities was also addressed in the framework of G20 discussions on Climate Sustainability and Energy Transition. In 2021, the Italian G20 Presidency organized the first ever G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial meeting, which acknowledged the strategic importance of cities in achieving national climate policies and accelerating sustainable energy transitions. G20 Ministers endorsed the *Smart, Resilient and Sustainable Cities Action Plan*, which sets out general principles to guide voluntary measures for more sustainable cities. At the same time, the Italian G20 Presidency, in cooperation with the International Energy Agency (IEA), prepared the report *Empowering Cities for a Net Zero Future: unlocking resilient, smart, sustainable urban energy systems*, and, in cooperation with UNEP, the report *Resilient, Smart and Sustainable Cities: The Power of Nature-based Solutions*.

Recalling the relevance of sustainable urban development as underlined by the New Urban Agenda, as well as of bottom-up and multilevel initiatives such as the Global Covenant of Mayors, the C40 and ICLEI-Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI), the G20 also shared the view that coordination between national, regional and local authorities needs to be enhanced. Furthermore, in recognizing cities as innovative laboratories of clean, energy efficient, sustainable, affordable and reliable technologies, the G20 Ministers in charge of Energy and Climate acknowledged the *Digital Demand-Driven Electricity Networks (3DEN) initiative* launched by the IEA and the Italian G20 Presidency.

Climate and environmental related issues have also been feeding the whole Finance Track debate. On 10 July 2021, FMCBGs concluded that closer international coordination on climate action is crucial to inform G20 discussion on the appropriate policy mix to shape inclusive, just and orderly transitions to a low GHG emission, more prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy, taking into account national circumstances. This mix includes a wide set of tools, such as investing in sustainable infrastructure and innovative technologies that promote decarbonisation and circular economy, and designing mechanisms to support clean energy sources, including the rationalisation and phasing-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable.

Moreover, on 11 July 2021, the Italian Presidency convened the International Conference on Climate Change to promote the global dialogue and advance common understanding on the comprehensive strategies needed to support the transition towards net zero economies and societies. The Conference convened major global actors to discuss and coordinate their respective actions to support the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals.⁸

Cities and local authorities also play a critical role to advance an inclusive and demand-oriented digital

⁸ International Conference on Climate Change, The Presidency's Summary (July 2021)
https://www.mef.gov.it/inevidenza/2021/article_00057/The-Presidency.pdf



transformation. The pandemic has shown the importance of digitalisation for the economy and society, as it supports employment, health and education, while also contributing to sustainability and enabling the economic resilience of business. With the aim of both encouraging innovation for smart cities and increasing the sharing of practices, the G20 Digital Ministers welcomed the Italian Presidency's Report of *G20 practices of Innovative Public Procurement for Smart Cities and Communities*. Building upon the *Global Smart Cities Alliance* initiative launched during the Japanese G20 Presidency, as well as on the *G20 Smart Mobility Practices* welcomed by the Saudi G20 Presidency, this year's G20 Presidency is indeed committed to advancing the work around smart cities. In this regard, acknowledging that smart cities are challenging to implement because of their versatile nature and diverse stakeholders, and raise new challenges in security, privacy, and human rights for child protection, the G20 Digital Ministers highlighted the importance of inclusive public procurement as an opportunity to foster the digital and sustainable transition of cities, while enabling the modernization of public services, enhancing the quality of life and allowing MSMEs to participate in digital value chains.

Quality infrastructure is crucial to enhance connectivity of intermediary cities and rural areas to urban centres and regional and global markets. Moreover, local authorities are responsible for building and maintaining a large share of infrastructure with long-term implications, including for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The pandemic demonstrated how crucial a well-functioning digital infrastructure is to sustain productivity, promote social inclusion and provide basic services to the entire population. The G20 IWG⁹ has worked to gear policy making towards favouring and managing quality infrastructure investments to secure the provision of inclusive, sustainable and resilient infrastructure services to all. G20 FMCBGs endorsed the *G20 Policy Agenda on Infrastructure Maintenance*, offering a menu of policy options structured around three macro areas of policy intervention: 1) better planning and institutional coordination across sectors and/or administrative levels; 2) measures to secure funding and financing; 3) approaches for effective delivery of maintenance. In addition, the IWG has oriented its discussions to identify policies and tools promoting investment in environmentally sustainable infrastructure. In June 2021, the Italian Presidency organised, in collaboration with the OECD and the D20 Long-Term Investors Club, the *2021 G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue: Financing Sustainable Infrastructure for the Recovery*. The results of the event were collected in an *outcome document* presented to FMCBG at their October meeting who looked forward to further collaboration between public and private investors to mobilise private capital. The IWG has also worked to promote the knowledge sharing between national governments and local authorities to facilitate enhanced coordination and achieve more inclusive societies. To this end, the Italian G20 Presidency organized a High-Level Conference on Local Infrastructure Investment that took place on September 27 in Genoa.

Connectivity is also crucial for the travel and tourism sectors. These have been among the hardest-hit sectors by the pandemic, with international tourist arrivals declining by 73% globally in 2020 because of travel restrictions, containment measures and the interruption of international transport connections. As emphasized by the Saudi G20 Presidency in 2020, tourism contributes to inclusive and sustainable development and is relevant to both developed and developing countries for its impacts on the environment, economy, and socio-cultural aspects of global, regional, and local economies. Reaffirming past efforts, the G20 Tourism Ministers endorsed the *G20 Rome Guidelines for the Future of Tourism* and committed to take action in seven key interrelated policy areas, including managing tourism to sustain global and local environments, as well as to focusing resources on a sustainable future for tourism. Furthermore, the G20 Tourism Ministers welcomed the *Recommendations for the transition to a green travel and tourism economy* submitted by the WTO, which provide a framework to carry out and voluntarily share experiences, while also promoting sustainable destinations as strategic assets to secure a resilient and inclusive post-COVID-19 tourism economy.

⁹ Digital and green prospects for existing and future infrastructure in G20 countries http://www.dt.mef.gov.it/en/news/2021/g20_06052021.html



Being at the crossroads of many policies, culture guides sustainable development between economic, social, and ecological pressures and needs, while contributing to improving resilience and accelerating the recovery of societies from the pandemic. The G20 Ministers of Culture acknowledged the importance of the full recognition and integration of culture into development processes and policies, involving all levels of societies, including local communities, as a driver and an enabler for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In their *Rome Declaration*, G20 Ministers of Culture reaffirmed culture's role and potential in developing solutions to address climate change and the importance of mobilizing society at the local level towards achieving urban sustainability and contributing to the goals of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, while recognising the importance of sustainable cultural tourism for affirming the value of culture as a resource for dialogue and mutual understanding among people, for the preservation and appreciation of cultural diversity, the conservation of cultural heritage and the sustainability of local communities, the G20 Ministers of Culture encouraged the sustainable management of cultural heritage sites, the increased participation of the cultural and creative sectors and local communities in the development of tourism and better protection in case of important tourism flows. Finally, Ministers also advocated the introduction of Culture in the G20 workstream, as a proof of its economic and social impact at the national and global level.

One Health Approach to COVID-19 response

One of the key cross-cutting priorities of the G20 during the Italian Presidency is the promotion of a science-based holistic One Health approach to COVID-19 recovery. The DWG emphasised this priority across its work streams in 2021, especially in relation to food security and nutrition, as well as territorial development. In the *Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems*, G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers recognised that “the health of people and planet is inseparable” and committed to promote “a science-based holistic One Health approach, by integrating it into national policies and international action as part of our collaboration, so to improve public health outcomes with a multi-sectoral response to address food safety risks, risks from zoonoses, and other health risks at the human-animal-ecosystem interface, and to provide guidance on how to reduce these risks”. The *Communiqué of Development Ministers* also underscores “the relevance of adopting territorial approaches for the design and implementation of multi-level governance systems, dialogues and policies. Such approaches should take into account the interconnection between human and animal health and the environment, in line with the One Health approach and subject to national contexts and circumstances”. Building on this political guidance, the DWG, via the work of the G20 Platform on Intermediary Cities and SDGs Localisation, will aim to promote discussions, and possibly pilot projects and city-to-city partnerships, to identify ways in which the One Health approach can support the SDGs, particularly at local levels.

This year, G20 Environment Ministers, in recognizing the interdependency between interlinked global challenges such as biodiversity loss, resource depletion, waste generation, marine litter and climate change, committed to integrate the One Health approach and other holistic approaches in all relevant policies and decision-making processes, in order to prevent and address challenges such as food insecurity, malnutrition, zoonotic disease spillover and future pandemics, which disproportionately affect people living in vulnerable situations. In this context, the G20 welcomed the establishment of the One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) by the WHO, the FAO, the OIE and the UNEP and encouraged further collaboration.

The G20 work on health has highlighted the importance of long-term engagement in surveillance, epidemic and pandemic prevention and preparedness to develop sustainable interventions driven by impact and the relevance of implementing the One Health approach for advancing the SDGs. The *Position Paper on Healthy and Sustainable*



Recovery prepared by the Italian Presidency in collaboration with OECD and WHO highlighted how the progress towards the SDGs is being reversed by the impacts of the pandemic. The Rome Declaration of the Global Health Summit stressed (in “Principle 2”) the importance of better supporting the full implementation, monitoring of and compliance with both the International Health Regulations and the One Health Approach. Furthermore, the G20 recognized the role of the OHHLEP to provide guidance on One Health-related matters that support improved cooperation among governments.

Building on the Rome Declaration at the Global Health Summit, G20 Health Ministers identified four key priority areas for global health in the time of COVID-19 and beyond: healthy and sustainable recovery; building One Health resilience; coordinated and collaborative response; and accessible safe and effective vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics. Ministers committed to improving rapid and transparent research, data, information and material access and sharing, in line with applicable laws and regulations at the national and international levels, necessary to prevent, detect, and respond to future potential health emergencies, and collectively resolve to strengthen research initiatives to better understand the links between human, animal (both domestic and wild) and environmental health, to enhance decision making based on solid scientific evidence.

Overall, G20 countries remain determined to bring the pandemic under control everywhere as soon as possible, and welcome efforts towards pandemic PPR. G20 Finance and Health Ministers continue to work together to strengthen future pandemic PPR and improve international governance, financing and coordination between global health and finance policy makers. This can include exploring the development of coordination arrangements between Finance and Health Ministries that recognise the crucial leadership role of the WHO in the international health work.

Empowerment of women and youth for an inclusive recovery

Women and youth have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic and its socioeconomic consequences. The Italian Presidency identified the empowerment of women and youth as a key crosscutting priority of the G20 to build an inclusive and sustainable recovery.

The DWG emphasised this priority across all its work streams in 2021. In their final Communiqué, G20 Development Ministers highlighted “the importance of gender equality, youth empowerment via quality education and decent jobs, and social protection systems as key crosscutting and catalytic areas to eradicate poverty, reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities.” Gender equality and youth empowerment have been a key focus of the work on FSD. In its outcome document on Territorial Development and SDGs Localisation, the DWG recognizes that “intermediary cities provide an enabling environment for the empowerment of women, youth, and people living in vulnerable situations, including those in remote, rural areas and informal settlements”. As such, this will be a key priority focus of the Compendium of good policy practices and inspiring examples to promote intermediary city-to-city partnerships for the SDGs. In the Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems, G20 Ministers emphasized “the need for policies, technical assistance, capacity building and investments that create new decent work and agri-entrepreneurship opportunities for women and youth and support their empowerment as active participants and leaders at all levels of food systems and institutions”.

The pandemic increased the financial vulnerability of particular segments of the society, including women, and youth, especially in emerging markets and developing economies. To address them, the G20 Menu of Policy Options for digital financial literacy and financial consumer and MSME protection “*Enhancing digital financial inclusion beyond the COVID-19 crisis*”, which focuses on two aspects which are critical enablers for women’s and youth’s empowerment: digital financial education and consumer protection.



To develop the *Menu* the GPFi took a closer look at the countries' strategies aimed at addressing the new challenges to, and opportunities for, financial inclusion stemming from the COVID-19 crisis and the ensuing hastened digitalization of the whole finance ecosystem. The *Menu of Policy Options* has been developed by distilling the most effective country-level policy responses from the extensive work of GPFi implementing partners – namely, the OECD, the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation (IFC)-SME Finance Forum (SMEFF). The aim of the *Menu* is to provide a guide and inspiration for governments in their efforts to lay the ground for new financial inclusion strategies in the post-pandemic world, with an emphasis on the contribution that digitalization and technological innovation can provide in this regard, especially for the most vulnerable, including women and youth.

In continuing to have a leading role in the facilitation of the flow of remittances, the GPFi aimed also at empowering women migrants who send money back home. As part of the key role in the National Remittance Plans (NRPs) process, the GPFi has also released: (i) the 2021 Update to Leaders on Progress Towards the G20 Remittance Target, which includes each jurisdiction's achievements in the implementation of their existing NRPs with a particular focus on the analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on remittances flows; and (ii) the Biennial Update of the NRPs, based on the new template prepared by the WB and IFAD. Also, the GPFi supported the accomplishment of a WB/IFAD report aimed to shed light on the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic had on the remittances market amid an unprecedented switch to digital channels.

The COVID-19 pandemic has had widespread negative effects on the protection, empowerment and rights of women and girls, including a rise in violence against women and girls and in early school leaving among girls, especially in developing countries. In this context and for the first time in the G20 system, the Italian G20 Presidency hosted a Ministerial Conference on women's empowerment (Santa Margherita Ligure, August 26, 2021). Participants gathered to discuss strategies to successfully protect and promote women's and girls' rights and achieve women's empowerment at global level, with a particular focus on STEM, digital and financial literacy, environment and sustainability, and labour and economic empowerment and work-life balance. As emphasized under the German and Japanese Presidencies, women and girls along with other vulnerable groups face important digital divides and are lagging behind in the digital revolution. The response to the pandemic, for example in schools, further exposed the negative impacts of digital divides. In this regard, and building on achievements of previous presidencies, the G20 continues to work to foster investment in education in order to counter the existing gap in STEM disciplines which, in turn, are crucial for innovation and economic opportunities in all sectors.

G20 Labour and Employment Ministers recognised that women have experienced greater job losses, and more occupational exposure to the virus due to overrepresentation among frontline workers and a higher burden of unpaid caregiving and household responsibilities. Therefore, they committed to continue addressing barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and work towards the achievement of the SDGs, notably by ensuring their collective voice and taking into account the International Labour Organization (ILO) Violence and Harassment Convention, 2019 (No. 190). In this context, G20 Labour and Employment Ministers agreed on the *G20 Roadmap Towards and Beyond the Brisbane Target*, which combines commitments to achieve the Brisbane target of reducing the gender gap in labour market participation rates by 25% by 2025, with additional voluntary measures aimed at increasing, the quantity and quality of women's employment and ensuring equal opportunities in business activities among others. Building upon the work of previous presidencies, Ministers also committed to continue to promote the *G20 Youth Roadmap 2025* as agreed in Riyadh in 2020, in order to improve the labour market prospects of young people.

Acknowledging the impact of the pandemic on education systems, which exacerbated obstacles to teaching and



learning, the G20 Ministers of Education recognized the need to provide equal access to all levels and types of education and to facilitate transitions from early childhood education to primary, secondary, post-secondary education, including higher education, and other learning opportunities, particularly for girls, women, and vulnerable groups. Furthermore, G20 Education Ministers committed to continued collaboration in education by sharing experiences, best practices and lessons learnt, to promote equitable, efficient, and effective policy and technical support, with particular focus on vulnerable groups within G20 countries and beyond and agreed to continue collaboration on effective methods to overcome obstacles to teaching and learning exacerbated by the pandemic and on policy options to reduce educational poverty. This is in line with the G20 Education Ministers' Declaration of 2018 and 2020, and constitutes a pivotal measure to guarantee an inclusive and sustainable economic recovery from the crisis.

G20 Environment Ministers recognized the critical importance of involving youth in environment-related processes at all levels. They highlighted the need for innovative approaches to deliver environmental education, training and to re-orient relevant institutions towards how younger generations can be agents of change and support the economic transitions. In this regard, the Ministers acknowledged the importance of empowering younger generations with the necessary skills and tools to contribute to foster sustainable consumption and production.

Finally, the *Rome Declaration* of the G20 Ministers of Culture pays particular attention to the importance of youth-led action and entrepreneurship in culture and innovation-related fields and welcomes youth-led initiatives to raise awareness on the value of cultural resources for more sustainable, inclusive and resilient societies, such as the Y20 awareness-raising campaign. In this regard, the G20 is committed to fostering the inclusion of youth in decision-making processes and their role as change-makers, while also encouraging the development of youth-targeted initiatives, with the support of international fora.

Conclusion

The G20 under the Italian Presidency continued to support COVID-19 recovery in developing countries and the implementation of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In particular, through the Ministerial Meetings and Events held in Matera, in Brindisi and in Venice, the Italian Presidency reaffirmed the commitment of G20 countries to address the impacts of the pandemic and the crisis on developing countries and raised the profile of the development agenda within the G20 reaffirming the G20's commitment to further align its work with the 2030 Agenda. The Presidency adopted an inclusive approach, engaging a wide range of stakeholders, including from developing countries, to prepare its deliberations and deliverables. It also promoted regular consultation between the DWG and other workstreams, with a view of enhancing policy coherence and coordination as mandated in the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda. Under the three pillars of People, Planet and Prosperity, sustainable development has been placed at the core of G20 processes. Several working groups and ministerial sessions focused on similar priority areas, such as FSD, SDG localisation, women and youth empowerment, One Health approach, bringing complementary perspectives and sharing knowledge that can support developing countries as they devise their own policies. The Rome Update reports the key policy discussions and achievements of the G20 in its different work streams and their contribution to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



Collective and Concrete Actions by Working Groups and Work Streams Contributing to the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Infrastructure			
Working Group/ Work Stream	Collective and concrete action (2021)	Supporting documentation collective action	Related SDGs
Development Working Group	G20 Development Ministers underscored that enhancing <i>rural-urban linkages and connectivity, including through the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and the G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity</i> , contributes to the localisation of the SDGs	G20 Development Ministers Communiqué	1, 9, 11, 17
Finance Track (IWG)	<p>Recognize the critical role of quality infrastructure investments in the recovery phase and welcome the creation of the InfraTracker by the Global Infrastructure Hub (GIH).</p> <p>Endorsement of the G20 Policy Agenda on infrastructure resilience and maintenance, accompanied by members case studies.</p> <p>Endorsement of the “G20 Guidelines for Financing and Fostering High Quality Broadband Connectivity for a Digital World”.</p> <p>G20 countries recalled their previous agreement on exploring possible indicators on Quality Infrastructure Investments (QII) and took note of the work on possible QII indicators prepared by the International Finance Corporation.</p> <p>Welcome advancing the work related to the G20 Principles for QII, as well as the GIH QII Survey Report.</p> <p>Reiterate the need to better inform infrastructure investment decisions, including through the Infrastructure Data Initiative.</p> <p>Continue to develop further the collaboration between the public and private investors to mobilise private capital, including through the first G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue on Financing Sustainable infrastructure for the Recovery”, a conference held on 3 June, whose outcomes advanced policy messages and possible actions as a non-binding and voluntary input to continue the collaboration and the dialogue with the private sector.</p> <p>Encourage knowledge sharing with the representatives from local authorities to facilitate enhanced coordination with national governments to achieve more inclusive societies, including through a dedicated High-Level Conference on Local Infrastructure Investment</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p> <p>Update of the G20 Action Plan, April 2021</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 12-13 October</p>	9, 11, 17



	held in Genoa on September 27		
Tourism Working Group	Tourism Ministers endorsed "G20 Rome Guidelines for the Future of Tourism" and committed to take action in key interrelated policy areas, among them Investment and infrastructure, focusing resources on a sustainable future for tourism. Endorsement of a Set of actions to support policies to raise resources for the funding and financing of investment and infrastructure for a transition to a resilient and inclusive tourism economy	G20 Rome Guidelines for the Future of Tourism- OECD Report to G20 Tourism Working Group	8, 9, 11, 12
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition			
Development Working Group	G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers committed to work with developing countries to advance a set of priorities related to agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition and with a view to achieving zero hunger. Among the priorities: the need for sustainable policies, research, technical assistance, social protection, capacity building and investments that create decent jobs and agri-entrepreneurship opportunities for smallholder farmers, women and youth social protection measures, particularly for emergency food assistance, and strengthening local and regional value chains	G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems	1, 2, 5, 8, 10, 17
	Accelerating the adaptation of agriculture and food systems to climate change that includes: promoting more integrated farming systems, climate sensitive, agro-ecological, and other innovative approaches as appropriate, supporting biodiversity as a source of climate resilience, fast-tracking the implementation of the agriculture and food-systems related parts of adaptation plans along with the effort to reduce the food loss and waste generation	G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems	2, 12, 13, 15
	G20 Foreign Affairs Ministers, Development Ministers, UN agencies and other partners committed to strengthen their collective efforts to implement this call to a global mobilization in coordination with the G20 Ministers of Agriculture and existing initiatives and encouraged partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by FAO	G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems	2, 3, 4, 5, 17
Agriculture Deputies/ Ministerial	G20 Agriculture Ministers, emphasizing the commitments to the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement, will continue to work to promote sustainable and resilient food systems and take urgent actions to address the causes and impacts of climate change and conserve, protect and restore biodiversity and ecosystems	G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting - Communiqué	2, 13, 14, 15
	G20 Agriculture Ministers committed to working together to identify and overcome the major hurdles to meeting the SDGs and to inform their policies. They acknowledged and	G20 Agriculture Ministers' Meeting - Communiqué	2, 17



	appreciated the ongoing activities of FAO and other relevant international organizations and bodies supporting our actions by reporting progress towards the SDGs and providing science and evidence-based policy recommendations		
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Human Resource Development, Employment and Education			
Development Working Group	G20 Development Ministers highlighted the importance of fostering external support and domestic resources in the financing of sustainable social protection systems, including by leveraging INFFs. They noted with appreciation the joint ILO/OECD/WB policy note on financing social protection systems and look forward to work with G20 employment, education and finance tracks to identify G20 actions to support the mobilisation of domestic and international financing in these areas. Ministers highlighted the importance of focusing on gender equality and youth empowerment via quality education and decent jobs, and social protection systems as key crosscutting and catalytic areas to eradicate poverty, reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities. They highlighted the role of intermediary cities and rural-urban linkages for employment creation	G20 Communiqué of Development Ministers	1, 5, 8, 10
Employment Working Group	Labour and Employment Ministers of the G20 committed to a renewed effort to support more employment opportunities for women, in order to achieve the Brisbane target and agreed on the G20 Roadmap Towards and Beyond the Brisbane Target (Annex 1)	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	5, 8, 10
	Agree on a set of G20 Policy Options to enhance regulatory frameworks for remote working arrangements and work through digital platforms (Annex 3) to be developed and implemented in cooperation with Social Partners	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	8
	Agree on a set of actionable G20 Policy Principles to ensure access to adequate social protection for all in a changing world of work (Annex 2), to make “adequate social protection for all” a sustainable reality	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	1, 3, 8
	Adoption of the G20 Approaches on Safety and Health at Work (Annex 4) developed by the G20 Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Experts’ Network	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	3, 8
	Promote the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025 as agreed in Riyadh in 2020, to improve the labour market prospects of young people and ask the OECD and ILO to continue monitoring progress towards the Antalya Goal	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	4, 8
Education Working Group	The Ministers of Education of the G20 members and invited countries reaffirmed the commitment to mitigating the impact of the pandemic on education systems in order to	G20 Education Ministers’ Declaration June 22, 2021- Catania	4



	ensure access to quality education and educational continuity		
	Recognise the need to provide equal access to all levels and types of education and to facilitate transitions between levels, particularly for girls, women, and vulnerable groups, as one of the means to address educational, professional, economic, and social inequalities	G20 Education Ministers' Declaration June 22, 2021- Catania	4, 5, 8
Education Working Group/ Employment Working Group	With reference to the Antalya Goal and building on the G20 Youth Roadmap 2025, the G20 Joint Education and Labour and Employment Ministers' Declaration committed to addressing the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the educational continuity and employment prospects of young people	G20 Joint Education and Labour and Employment Ministers' Declaration June 22, 2021 Catania	4, 8
	Promote the acquisition of knowledge, skills and attitudes through lifelong learning that facilitate the transition of young people from education to quality employment, as part of an overall strategy to modernize education and labour market systems and foster initiatives that help match the supply and demand of competencies	G20 Joint Education and Labour and Employment Ministers' Declaration June 22, 2021 Catania	4, 8
	Continuing to promote opportunities for technical and vocational education and training and other work based learning, that can provide individuals with the work experience and skills needed to facilitate a path into decent work, especially in the digital and green sectors, while also supporting diversity and inclusion, being gender-sensitive and address the needs of vulnerable young people, those at risk of dropping out of education and training, and those Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs), as well as temporary or part-time workers, low-wage self-employed workers, migrants and informal workers	G20 Joint Education and Labour and Employment Ministers' Declaration June 22, 2021 Catania	4, 5, 8
Academics informal gathering	G20 Research Ministers endeavour to continue their work to identify the ethical principles and values required to shape inclusive, resilient and sustainable societies through Open Science and education initiatives taking into account the need to: Protect human rights; ensure that inclusion, fairness, equality, non-discrimination and access define all Open Research and Education initiatives; promote the participation of women and girls in STEM studies and in other subjects linked to the design and implementation of digital initiatives develop digital initiatives across all disciplines so as to promote equal access and participation by all communities in an inclusive and equitable manner; ensure the sustainability of the development and use of trustworthy and robust digital resources for higher education, research and innovation	Declaration of G20 Ministers on Leveraging Research, Higher Education and Digitalisation for a Strong, Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Recovery	4, 5, 10



<p>Ministers responsible for equal opportunities, relevant international organizations and engagement groups</p>	<p>The Italian Presidency has organized the first G20 Conference on Women’s Empowerment, with a focus on promoting an inclusive and sustainable recovery in line with the UN 2030 Agenda. To reach this goal, female talent needs to be fully employed on a global scale, promoting policies to foster full and equal participation of women in the society and economy. G20 members and the other participants convened on the importance to give continuity to a specific ministerial meeting dedicated to women’s empowerment in the G20 framework</p>	<p>G20 Conference on Women’s Empowerment, Chair’s Statement</p>	<p>5, 8, 10, 17</p>
<p>Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Financial Inclusion and Remittances</p>			
<p>Finance Track</p>	<p>Commit to a timely and effective implementation of the G20 Roadmap to enhance cross-border payments, endorsed at the G20 Riyadh 2020 Summit, also to facilitate the flow of remittances. Support the GPF’s efforts to identify and address the gaps in financial inclusion, especially for the most vulnerable, and underserved, as well as for MSMEs</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10</p>
	<p>Welcome the GPF’s focus on remittances, including on their reducing transfer costs. Welcome the progress made by the GPF in advancing the 2020 Financial Inclusion Action Plan. Look forward to the “High-level symposium on coping with new and existing vulnerabilities in a post-pandemic world” and to the menu of policy options for enhancing digital financial inclusion for individuals and MSMEs. Welcome the outcome of the workshop on “Remittances in times of crisis and beyond”. Look forward to the release of the NRP. Recognise that financial literacy is an essential skill for the empowerment of people, especially the most vulnerable and underserved, including MSMEs, and for supporting individual and societies’ well-being, financial inclusion, financial consumer protection and transformation in the post-pandemic era. Welcome the “OECD Recommendation on Financial Literacy”, which presents a voluntary and non-binding instrument on financial literacy to assist governments, other public authorities and relevant stakeholders in their efforts to design, implement and evaluate financial literacy policies</p>	<p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July 2021</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10</p>
	<p>Endorsement of the GPF G20 Menu of Policy Options for digital financial literacy and financial consumer and MSME protection “Enhancing digital financial inclusion beyond the COVID-19 crisis”, which aims to provide a guide for policymakers in their efforts to lay the ground for new financial inclusion strategies in the post-pandemic world, especially for the most vulnerable and underserved groups, including MSMEs.</p>	<p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10</p>



	<p>Look forward to the review of the G20/OECD High-Level Principles for Financial Consumer Protection in 2022.</p> <p>FMCBGs welcome the 2021 Update to Leaders on Progress Towards the G20 Remittance Target.</p> <p>Support the GPF in bringing forward the monitoring of National Remittances Plans, also gathering more granular data, and strongly encourage the continued facilitation of the flow of remittances and the reduction of average remittance transfer costs</p>		
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Domestic Resource Mobilization			
Finance Track	<p>Endorsement of the final political agreement as set out in Statement on a two pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy and in the Detailed Implementation Plan, released by the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) on 8 October, joined so far by 136 of the 140 OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Based Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) members.</p> <p>Call to swiftly develop the model rules and multilateral instruments as indicated in and according to the timetable provided in the Detailed Implementation Plan, with a view to ensure that the new rules will come into effect at global level in 2023.</p> <p>The two-pillar package reforms and modernizes the tax system rules, and creates a global level playing field by introducing a global effective minimum corporate tax. It will provide much-needed support to governments needing to raise necessary revenues to repair their budgets and their balance sheets while investing in essential public services, infrastructure and the measures necessary to help optimise the strength and the quality of the post-COVID recovery.</p> <p>The G20 is committed to support developing countries' capacity building and requested the OECD to prepare a report on progress made through their participation at the <i>OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS</i> and identified possible areas where domestic resource mobilization efforts could be further supported.</p> <p>Further discussions will be conducted on a regular basis on the initiatives undertaken to follow up the recommendations included in the report</p>	<p>Statement on a two-pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalisation of the economy</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October</p>	8, 10, 17
	<p>Cooperate for a globally fairer, sustainable, and modern international tax system, and acknowledge the progress made to date and urge the OECD G20 Inclusive Framework on BEPS to address the outstanding issues to achieve an agreement on a global consensus-based solution to the challenges arising by the digitalization and globalization of the economy</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p>	8, 10, 17



Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Inclusive Business			
Tourism Working Group	Tourism Ministers endorsed the "G20" Rome Guidelines for the Future of Tourism" and committed to take action in key interrelated policy area, among which inclusiveness: widening community engagement and benefits from tourism	G20 Tourism Ministers Meeting Rome Communiqué	5, 8, 10
	Tourism Ministers endorsed a Set of actions to support policies aiming to ensure and expand inclusiveness in tourism development and management	G20 Rome Guidelines for the Future of Tourism- OECD Report to G20 Tourism Working Group	5, 8, 10,
Employment Working Group	Promote women's entrepreneurship, including in the digital economy, and encourage the Entrepreneurship Research Center on G20 Economies to conduct research in this regard. Welcome the work of the Private Sector Alliance for the Empowerment and Progression of Women's Economic Representation (EMPOWER) in complementing our efforts to promote the advancement of women in the private sector and in decision-making positions	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	4, 5, 10
	Provide a tailored support to businesses and workers in the transition and commit to shape a human-centred, inclusive, fair and sustainable digital transformation and future of work as well as closing the digital gender divide	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania	5, 8
Energy Transition and Climate Working Groups	Encourage gender equality and diversity in the energy sector and initiatives that promote a more inclusive and equitable energy future, such as the Equal by 30 Campaign	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Energy			
Energy Transition and Climate Sustainability Working Groups	The G20 Ministers in charge of Energy and Climate commit to invest further in critical low emissions and innovative clean technological solutions, recognizing the importance of getting these technologies to cost parity, thus contributing to SDG7 and Paris Agreement Goals	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 17
	Strive to enhance multilateral initiatives already existing at the global level, including the G20 Energy Efficiency Leading Programme (EELP) and the Energy Efficiency Hub. We recognize the opportunity to act on efficiency, sustainable production and consumption patterns and circularity, aware that no single fuel or technology on its own can enable the entire energy sector to reduce GHG emissions. Note the Presidency work on efficiency and circularity in the context of post-COVID recovery and its main elements: "Sustainable Input", "Flexibility" and "Decentralization" (see the relevant Annexed	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 17



	document “Energy Efficiency and Circularity in a Post Pandemic Economy”		
	Acknowledge the disproportionate impacts brought about by COVID-19 pandemic onto vulnerable populations, especially those without access to energy. Reiterate the crucial role G20 Members must play in promoting energy access and eradicating energy poverty	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7
	Building on G20 Energy Ministers’ communiqué in 2020, emphasizing “our collective effort to eradicate energy poverty”, the G20 worked to provide a more detailed scope of the G20 energy poverty policy agenda, as an integral part of the G20 efforts to ensure universal energy access. A set of voluntary actions is proposed to exploring the opportunity for G20 countries to coordinate further energy poverty analytics and lessons with the European Union (EU) Energy Poverty Observatory & Advisory Hub as a way of encouraging cross-regional learning	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué Presidency document ANNEX II Energy Poverty Eradication – Voluntary Actions	7
	Underline the key role of innovation and Research and Development (R&D) and emphasize the need to raise levels of public R&D and market-led private innovation funding and building on international collaborative efforts. Welcome the launch by some of us of the second phase of Mission Innovation as a global platform to deliver a decade of clean energy innovation and strengthen international cooperation to make clean energy affordable, attractive, and accessible to all	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 17
	Highlight the role of cities, large urban conglomerated and large metropolitan areas as strategic partners for a sustainable and inclusive growth, to accelerate the pace of our efforts to tackle climate change and speed up the clean sustainable energy transitions. Recall the crucial importance of sustainable urban development as underlined by the New Urban Agenda. We also acknowledge the key role of bottom-up initiatives such as the Global Covenant of Mayors, the C40 and ICLEI	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 11
	Recognize cities as innovative laboratories of clean, energy efficient, sustainable, affordable and reliable technologies and acknowledge the “Digital Demand-Driven Electricity Networks (3DEN)” initiative, launched by the G20 Presidency in collaboration with the IEA	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 11
	G20 Energy and Climate Ministers welcome the 2021 Naples principles on Energy cooperation complementing the 2014 G20 Brisbane principles on Energy collaboration in light of the urgencies of global recovery and in the increased pace of the sustainable and global clean energy transition in the Annex III	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué Presidency Document Annex III 2021 Naples principles on Energy cooperation	7



		complementing the 2014 G20 Brisbane principles on Energy collaboration	
Finance Track	<p>G20 Ministers and Governors agreed on the importance to design mechanisms to support clean energy sources, including the rationalisation and phasing-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable.</p> <p>G20 Ministers and Governors agreed that, in order to support clean energy transitions, the policy mix should include a wide range of fiscal, market and regulatory mechanisms, including, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable.</p> <p>They also acknowledged the importance of climate finance, technology transfer and investment in innovative technologies that promote decarbonisation and circular economy</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021.</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July 2021</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October 2021</p>	7, 13, 17
Sustainability Development Sector (SDS): Trade and Investment			
Development Working Group	Increasing catalytic investments for food security, nutrition, and sustainable food systems and territorial development, as part of the substantial COVID-19 emergency funding and longer-term national recovery plans and packages, in a manner consistent with WTO obligations and taking into account the voluntary Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems	2, 12
Digital Economy Task Force	The G20 Digital Ministers commit to reinforce their actions and policies for the digitalisation of production and to strengthen international cooperation, in order to promote and accelerate a strong, resilient, sustainable and inclusive recovery, in a way that benefits all. They reaffirm the willingness to implement trustworthy Artificial Intelligence (AI) and to commit to a human-centred approach, and recognise the opportunities and challenges of data free flow with trust and cross-border data flows	Declaration of G20 Digital Ministers	9, 10
Trade and Investment Working Group	Recognising the importance of reinvigorating investment flows, notably towards developing countries, the Trade and Investment Ministers of the G20 reaffirmed the value of improving open, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable conditions that foster sustainable investment. They also affirmed the importance of providing appropriate support to developing countries and least developed countries in order to better enable them to seize sustainable trade opportunities through Aid for Trade	G20 Trade and Investment Ministerial Meeting – 12 October 2021	8, 10



Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Anti-Corruption			
Finance Track	<p>Commitment to fully implement and strengthen Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the Financing of Terrorism AML/CFT global standards on beneficial ownership transparency and virtual assets regulation and supervision within respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>Support for the OECD ongoing work analyzing proposals for the automatic exchange of information on crypto-assets.</p> <p>Welcome the Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering's (FATF) ongoing work on money laundering risks resulting from environmental crimes, and recognise the links between climate and biodiversity threats and other serious crimes</p>	<p>Key challenges in the Global Fight against money laundering, terrorist and proliferation financing</p> <p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021.</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July 2021</p>	16, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): International Financial Architecture (IFA)			
Finance Track [IFA]	<p>Step up the support to vulnerable countries in addressing the challenges associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Call on the IMF to make a comprehensive proposal for a new Special Drawing Rights (SDR) general allocation of USD 650 billion to meet the long-term global need to supplement reserve assets.</p> <p>Support the proposal to the IMF Board of Governors of a new general allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in an amount equivalent to USD 650 billion to help meet the long-term global need for reserve assets and urge its swift implementation.</p> <p>Welcome the measures to enhance transparency and accountability in the reporting and use of SDRs and appreciate the recent progress by the IMF towards providing actionable options for members with strong external positions to voluntarily channel a share of their allocated SDRs, in accordance with national laws and regulations, to help vulnerable countries. Work on the implementation of the significant scaling up of the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust's lending capacity and call for further loan and subsidy contributions from countries able to do so. Call on the IMF to establish a new RST – in line with its mandate – to provide affordable long-term financing to help LICs, small developing states, and vulnerable middle income countries to reduce risks to prospective balance of payment stability, including those stemming from pandemics and climate change. The new RST should preserve the reserve asset characteristics of the SDRs channeled through the Trust. Remain open to</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 10 July 2021</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October 2021</p>	1, 8, 10



	consider viable options to voluntarily channel SDRs to MDBs		
	<p>Agreed to the final extension of the DSSI by 6 months through end-December 2021, which is also agreed by the Paris Club.</p> <p>Committed to implementing the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI in a coordinated manner, including by sharing information among participating official bilateral creditors. Stressed, in accordance with the Common Framework and its comparability of treatment principle, the importance for other official bilateral creditors and private creditors of providing a debt treatment at least as favourable as the one agreed within the Common Framework. Welcome the establishment of the creditor committee for Ethiopia, and look forward to progress in the negotiations, as well as look forward to progress in the discussions between the IMF and Zambia. Reiterated the importance of joint efforts by all actors, including private creditors, to continue working towards enhancing debt transparency.</p> <p>Welcome the improvement in implementation of the G20 Operational Guidelines for Sustainable Financing. Look forward to the launch of the joint Institute of International Finance (IIF)/OECD Data Repository Portal and encourage all private sector lenders to adhere to this initiative, in line with the IIF Voluntary Principles for Debt Transparency</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 10 July 2021</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting</p>	1, 8, 10, 16, 17
	a) Committed to strengthening long-term financial resilience and supporting inclusive growth, including through promoting sustainable capital flows, developing local currency capital markets and maintaining a strong and effective Global Financial Safety Net with a strong, quota-based, and adequately resourced IMF at its centre	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 10 July 2021	1, 8, 10
	b) Look forward to an ambitious and successful IDA20 replenishment by December 2021, including the sustainable use of IDA's balance sheet	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 10 July 2021	1, 8, 10
	c) Agreed to launch an Independent Review of MDBs' Capital Adequacy Frameworks, to promote the sharing of best practices, maximise their development impact, taking into account their respective development mandates and without prejudice to their governance, credit ratings and preferred creditor treatment	<p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 10 July 2021</p> <p>Annex I: An Independent Review of Multilateral Development Banks' Capital Adequacy Frameworks Terms of Reference</p>	1, 8, 10, 17



	d) Better coordination will boost MDBs complementarity and effectiveness. FMCBGs welcome the update on the G20 Principles for Effective Coordination between the IMF and MDBs in Case of Countries Requesting Financing while Facing Macroeconomic Vulnerabilities and we endorse the complementary G20 Recommendations for the use of Policy-Based Lending	Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 10 July 2021 Annex II: G20 Principles for Effective Coordination between the IMF and MDBs in Case of Countries Requesting Financing while Facing Macroeconomic Vulnerabilities and the complementary G20 Recommendations for the use of Policy-Based Lending	1, 8, 10
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Sustainable Growth Strategies			
Development Working Group	G20 Development Ministers are committed to promote enhanced mobilization, alignment and impact on the SDGs of all sources of finance, including domestic resources and ODA in line with existing commitments, as well as South-South and Triangular co-operation initiatives, blended and private sector financing	G20 Development Ministers Communiqué	8, 17
	G20 Development Ministers established a G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities, a space for policy dialogue to support actions to address knowledge, policy, financing, and capacity gaps	G20 Development Ministers Communiqué	8, 11, 16
Tourism Working Group	Tourism Ministers endorsed the "G20 Rome Guidelines for the Future of Tourism" and committed to take action in key interrelated policy area, among which green transformation and digital transition	G20 Tourism Ministers Meeting Rome Communiqué	8, 9, 11
	Tourism Ministers welcomed the "Recommendations for the transition to a green travel and tourism economy" by WTO and called for action to embrace sustainability in tourism. The Recommendations provide a framework to ensure that political and financial voluntary support from the G20 economies to build back a more sustainable and resilient tourism sector is coordinated and coherent to maximise its impact. At the same time, the Recommendations offer the possibility to carry out regular and voluntary "sharing of experiences" to track progress and achieve what it is aimed for – a more resilient and inclusive tourism model built on the principles of sustainability for people, planet, and prosperity	G20 Tourism Ministers Meeting Rome Communiqué Recommendations for the transition to a green travel and tourism economy by UNWTO	11, 12, 13
Environment Working Group	Environment Ministers restated their commitment to the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its sustainable development goals (SDGs) and targets,	G20 Environment Communiqué, Final	13, 15, 17



	<p>the AAAA, the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, the CBD, and the UNCCD</p>		
	<p>Environment Ministers called for the intensification of actions to conserve, protect, restore and sustainably use the ocean, seas and marine resources, including climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, at all levels. They also recognized that overfishing, illegal, unreported, unregulated (IUU) and destructive fishing practices, and fisheries subsidies contributing to IUU fishing, overfishing and overcapacity, remain a serious threat. Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the implementation of the G20 Marine Litter Action Plan and to act at global level</p>	G20 Environment Communiqué, Final	13, 14, 17
	<p>Environment Ministers acknowledged the importance of resource efficiency and circular economy for the achievement of sustainable development and significantly contributing to sustainable consumption and production as well as to addressing climate change, biodiversity loss, land degradation and pollution. Ministers set out a vision to drive forward actions and contribute to the achievement of SDG 12 and other relevant SDGs.</p> <p>They committed to continue collaborating in the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue to enhance collaborations with industry, international organizations and relevant stakeholders and tasked the Dialogue to step up action by sharing information on relevant national indicators, targets and best practices in all these areas to strengthen policy development, inter alia on the built environment, food waste prevention, and fashion and textile value chains, including textile industries</p>	G20 Environment Communiqué, Final	12, 13, 15, 17
	<p>Recognize the role of cities as promoters, facilitators, and enablers of sustainable development, including through sustainable consumption and production patterns and circular economy.</p> <p>Commit to support cities in their efforts to improve resource efficiency and circular approaches, including through the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue</p>	G20 Environment Communiqué Final	11, 12
Energy Transition and Climate Sustainability Working Groups	<p>Smart, Resilient and Sustainable Cities Action Plan sets out general principles as a specific menu of options to help guide voluntary actions and measures for more inclusive and sustainable cities. These could be implemented taking into account differences in governance systems, development levels, financing access and financial flows, local context, national circumstances, needs and priorities, including geographical, social, environmental and climatic conditions, while ensuring meaningful participation of local communities, Indigenous peoples, women and youth, the private sector, as well as science and academia</p>	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué - ANNEX IV Smart, Resilient and Sustainable Cities Action Plan	7, 8, 11



Finance Track	<p>Endorse the second update of the G20 Action Plan (Annex 2) setting a forward-looking agenda to tackle current and future global challenges.</p> <p>In line with the Riyadh Leaders' Declaration of November 2020, reiterate the commitment to keeping the G20 Action Plan a living document and to regularly review, update, track implementation of, and report on it</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p> <p>Annex II: Update of the G20 Action Plan, April 2021</p>	8
	<p>Endorsement of the G20 Menu of Policy Options - Digital Transformation and Productivity Recovery. The Menu of Policy Options will provide good practices for harnessing the opportunities offered by digitalization while ensuring that these opportunities are shared within and across countries. Policies to foster productivity through digitalization include sustaining innovation and the knowledge economy, social protection and facilitating access to training and workers' re-skilling opportunities, especially for Small and Medium Enterprises</p>	<p>G20 Menu of Policy Options - Digital Transformation and Productivity Recovery</p>	8
	<p>Recognize the need to promote a more comprehensive analysis of the physical and transition risks stemming from climate change that could threaten macroeconomic stability and growth.</p> <p>FMCBGs agreed on the importance of conducting, through the Framework Working Group, a more systematic analysis of macroeconomic risks stemming from climate change and of the costs and benefits of different transitions, including by drawing on well-established methodologies. They recognized the need of carrying out further analysis on macroeconomic and distributional impacts of risk prevention strategies and mitigation and adaptation policies. They also agreed that such analysis could benefit from the exchange of experiences and practices by G20 members</p> <p>Endorsement of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap and the Synthesis Report prepared by the SFWG. The Roadmap is a multi-year action-oriented document that sets out actions for the G20 to take to achieve key priorities of the sustainable finance agenda, and includes a set of specific actions to enhance assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks. It will inform the broader G20 agenda on climate and sustainability, future work plans of the SFWG and other relevant international work streams</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April.</p> <p>Annex II: Update of the G20 Action Plan, April 2021.</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October 2021</p> <p>SFWG multi-year G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap (October 2021)</p>	8, 13
Culture Working Group	<p>Culture Ministers affirm culture's transformative role in sustainable development, helping address economic, social, and ecological pressures and needs. In this respect, we call for the full recognition and integration of culture and the creative economy into development processes and policies, involving all levels of societies, including local communities,</p>	<p>Rome Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture</p>	10, 17



	as a driver and an enabler for the achievement of the Goals set out in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development		
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Climate and Green Finance			
Finance Track	<p>FMCBGs agreed to coordinate their efforts to tackle global challenges such as climate change and environmental protection, and to promote transitions towards greener, more prosperous and inclusive economies and societies. They called on different G20 work streams to act in synergy to inform their discussions on the most appropriate policy mix to move towards low-greenhouse gas emission economies, taking into account national circumstances. FMCBGs asked for a more systematic analysis of macroeconomic risks stemming from climate change and of the costs and benefits of different transitions, including by drawing on well-established methodologies, as well as on macroeconomic and distributional impacts of risk prevention strategies and mitigation and adaptation policies.</p> <p>FMCBGs also recognized the need for further analysis by international organisations on the impact of recovery packages and of adaptation and mitigation policies on climate and environment, as well as on jobs, growth and equity.</p> <p>They agree that a closer international coordination on climate action may help achieve our common goals. This can better inform our discussion on the appropriate policy mix to shape just and orderly transitions to a low- GHG emission, more prosperous, sustainable and inclusive economy, taking into account national circumstances. This mix should include a wide set of tools, such as investing in sustainable infrastructure and innovative technologies that promote decarbonisation and circular economy, and designing mechanisms to support clean energy sources, including the rationalisation and phasing-out of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable.</p> <p>Welcome the constructive discussions held at the G20 High Level Tax Symposium on Tax Policy and Climate Change and acknowledge the importance of a dialogue to address climate change related challenges and promote transitions towards a greener and more sustainable economy.</p> <p>They encourage IFIs, including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), to step up their efforts to pursue alignment</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October 2021</p> <p>G20 High Level Tax Symposium Statement</p> <p>Presidency Summary of the International Conference on Climate Change (11 July 2021)</p> <p>FSB Roadmap (July 2021) SFWG Synthesis Report (October 2021)</p> <p>SFWG multi-year G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap (October 2021)</p>	13, 14, 15, 17



	<p>with the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes and finance sustainable recovery and transition strategies, Nationally Determined Contributions and long term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies in Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs), in line with their mandates and while continuing to support the achievement of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. International climate finance is critical for supporting developing countries' climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.</p> <p>Acknowledge that mobilizing sustainable finance is essential for global growth and stability and for promoting the transitions towards greener, more resilient and inclusive societies and economies.</p> <p>Agree on the importance of promoting globally consistent, comparable high-quality standards of disclosure for sustainability reporting, building on the recommendations of the FSB's Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures.</p> <p>Re-establishment of the SFWG. Endorsement of the SFWG Synthesis Report and of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap and the Synthesis Report prepared by the SFWG. The Roadmap is a multi-year action-oriented document that sets out actions for the G20 to take to achieve key priorities of the sustainable finance agenda, and includes a set of specific actions to enhance assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks. It will inform the broader G20 agenda on climate and sustainability, future work plans of the SFWG and other relevant international work streams.</p> <p>Welcome the work programme of the International Financial Reporting Standards Foundation to develop a baseline global reporting standard under robust governance and public oversight, building upon the TCFD framework and the work of sustainability standard-setters, involving them and consulting with a wide range of stakeholders to foster global best practices.</p> <p>Acknowledge the presence of data gaps for financial institutions to monitor and assess climate-related financial stability risks and the need to fill those gaps, with granular and comparable data. Highlight the importance for financial authorities to consider scenario analysis, by further improving forward-looking metrics on climate-related risks, both at the level of individual firms and the financial system as a whole.</p> <p>Take note of the final IMF/OECD Report on Tax Policy and Climate Change, recognizing the G20 Finance Track policy</p>		
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	dialogue on the macroeconomic and fiscal impact of climate change policies could benefit from further technical work		
	Call on different G20 work streams to act in synergy, to inform our discussions on the most appropriate policy mix to move towards low-greenhouse gas emission economies, taking into account national circumstances	Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 12-13 October	7, 8, 9, 13, 15, 17
Environment Working Group	Continue the efforts to combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, and strive to achieve Land Degradation Neutrality by 2030 in furtherance of SDG Target 15.3 and a number of related Sustainable Development Goals and Targets	G20 Environment Communiqué, Final	13, 14, 15, 17
	Commit to strengthen cooperation and collaboration, including through sharing innovation and best practices in order to improve and enhance sustainable and resilient integrated water resource management at the river basin scale recognizing the benefits of cooperation between neighbouring countries also through the G20 Dialogue on Water	G20 Environment Communiqué, Final	6, 17
Energy Transition and Climate Sustainability Working Groups	Recognize the need for investment and financing for advanced and clean technologies, including Carbon Capture and Utilization (CCUS)/Carbon Recycling and other related technologies to abate their emissions, depending on national circumstances, reaffirming G20 2016 call for the need to use the best available technologies and practices in order to address the environmental impacts, including GHG emissions, of their production, transport and consumption	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	7, 13, 17,
Environment Working Group/ Energy Transition and Climate Sustainability Working Groups	Ministers recalled their collective commitment to hold the global average temperature increase well below 2° and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1,5°C above pre-industrial levels and stress the need to accelerate action to achieve this temperature limit across mitigation, adaptation, and finance during the critical decade of the 2020s, recognizing that the impacts of climate change at 1.5°C are much lower than at 2°C	Joint G20 Energy-Climate Ministerial Communiqué	6, 7, 13, 17
Sustainable Development Sector (SDS): Global Health			
Development Working Group	G20 Development Ministers welcomed the Ministerial Event on Humanitarian Assistance in Brindisi that highlighted the role played by logistics in the global response to future humanitarian and health crises, as well as to ensure continuity of essential health services	G20 Development Ministers Communiqué	2, 3
	G20 Development Ministers reaffirmed the role of extensive COVID-19 immunisation as a global public good and reiterated the need to scale up efforts to enhance	G20 Development Ministers Communiqué	3



	access to safe, effective and affordable COVID-19 tools (vaccines, therapeutics, diagnosis and personal protective equipment) supporting efforts to boost and diversify global vaccine-production capacity and strengthening health systems		
	Promoting a science-based holistic One Health approach to improve public health outcomes with a multi-sectoral response, recognizing that the health of people, animal and planet is inseparable	G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems	3, 14, 15
	G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers welcomed the One Health High-Level Expert Panel established by FAO, OIE, WHO and UNEP which provides guidance to design strategies and assistance in preventing zoonotic disease, the emergence of AMR, and also supports sustainable development, and global and food security	G20 Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems	2, 3, 14, 15
Ad hoc Group	G20 Leaders set out principles and guiding commitments, as voluntary orientation for action for global health to support health system capabilities and capacities to improve preparedness, prevention, detection and coordinated response and recovery from the current and future potential public health emergencies. Among the principles and the commitments: enablement the access to high-quality, safe and effective prevention, detection and response tools, Investment in the worldwide health and care workforce and address the need for enhanced, streamlined, sustainable and predictable mechanisms to finance long-term pandemic preparedness, prevention, detection and response	Rome Declaration – Global Health Summit 2021	3
Health Working Group	The G20 Health Ministers identified key actions by focusing on these priority areas: healthy and sustainable recovery; building One Health resilience; coordinated and collaborative response; and accessible vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics. The members especially support the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVAX Facility, including strengthening the Health Systems Connector and other relevant initiatives, and call on partners to support closing the ACT-A funding gap, in order to help it fulfil its mandate and potentially extend this mandate into 2022 The G20 welcomed the outcomes of the COVAX Advanced Market Commitment (AMC) Summit and urged additional support for vaccine production, necessary supplies, other delivery and distribution needs, and vaccination support, also sharing more dose to meet the immediate need for safe, effective and quality and affordable vaccines	Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers, September 5-6, 2021 Rome	3, 10, 17



	<p>The G20 commit to operationalizing the One Health Approach at all levels, and collectively supporting the development by the WHO, OIE, FAO, and UNEP of a common strategy, including a joint workplan on One Health to improve prevention, monitoring, detection, control and containment of zoonotic disease outbreaks, with a joint vision and commitment to advancing collective action on One Health implementation, linked to related SDG targets</p>	<p>Declaration of the G20 Health Ministers, September 5-6, 2021 Rome</p>	<p>3, 10, 17</p>
<p>Employment Working Group</p>	<p>Ensure safe and healthy working conditions for all workers in all sectors. Commend the work undertaken by the G20 OSH Experts' Network in the preparation of Annex 4 on "G20 Approaches on Safety and Health at Work"</p>	<p>G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration June 23, 2021 Catania</p>	<p>3, 8</p>
<p>Finance Track</p>	<p>Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors reiterates the support to all collaborative efforts, especially to the four pillars of the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) and its COVAX Facility and underlined the need to address the financing gap of all ACT-A pillars. They acknowledges the formation of the Multilateral Leaders Task Force by the World Bank, WHO, WTO and IMF, and encourage the Task Force to work to accelerate access to and on-the-ground delivery of COVID-19 tools.</p>	<p>Second G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 7 April 2021</p> <p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July 2021</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 13 October</p>	<p>3</p>
	<p>Welcome the Report of the G20 High Level Independent Panel on Financing Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and Response (HLIP) "A Global Deal for Our Pandemic Age", take note of its recommendations. They commit to work together and with IFIs and relevant partners, in particular the WHO.</p> <p>Look forward to discussing concrete proposals at the Joint G20 Finance and Health Ministers' meeting on 29 October to strengthen future pandemic PPR and improve international governance, financing and coordination between global health and finance policy makers. This can include exploring the development of coordination arrangements between Finance and Health Ministries that recognise the crucial leadership role of the World Health Organization in the international health work</p>	<p>Third G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 9-10 July</p> <p>G20 High Level Independent Panel on Financing Global Commons for Pandemic Preparedness and Response. A Global Deal for Our Pandemic Age</p> <p>Fourth G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors meeting Communiqué, 12-13 October</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>Environment Working</p>	<p>Commit to integrate the One Health approach and other Holistic approaches in all relevant policies and decision-</p>	<p>G20 Environment Communiqué, Final</p>	<p>1, 3, 6, 12</p>



Group	making processes, also to address challenges including food security, zoonotic spillover and future pandemics		
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II. Annual Update on G20 Development Commitments

1. Introduction and Overview of the G20 Development Agenda

In 2012, the Leaders mandated the DWG to establish an accountability process to increase the effectiveness, awareness, transparency and accountability of development actions taken by the group, and to help improve its legitimacy and communicate its outputs. Since then, this process has been an essential part of the DWG's work. In 2020, under the Saudi Presidency, the G20 introduced the Modernized Accountability Framework for a greater coherence of G20 efforts and to incorporate lessons learned since the adoption of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda in 2016.

In 2021, the DWG supported the proposal of the Italian Presidency to modify the title of the whole accountability document from "Annual Update" to 2021 Rome Update. The new title, which adds Year and City to the Update, represents better its function of showcasing sustainable development commitments and forward-looking comprehensive and concrete actions taken during a Presidency to further contribute to the 2030 Agenda implementation.

The Update on Development Commitments, in 2021, tracks progress of development commitments made by G20 leaders over the previous years. All active development commitments, with details on the progress achieved on each of them, are presented in the next Section. In view of the next year accountability process, we endeavour to review the current list of active development commitments with the aim of consolidating them for reporting purposes.

2. Progress Assessment of G20 Development Commitments

As envisaged in the Modernized Accountability Framework, the development commitments will be structured and grouped under each Presidency's defined priorities and reported under relevant Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS).

In 2021, three new commitments were added:

1. *We endorse the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework*
2. *We endorse the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries*
3. *We endorse the G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity*

The 2021 Update reviews 35 G20 development commitments, of which 2 are assessed as being "complete" (grey) and 33 are assessed as being "on track" (green).

The following table gives an overview of the status of all 35 active development commitments:



No.	Year	Status	Commitment	Progress
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development				
1	2017	On track	<p>Continue to take forward the Action Plan by agreeing upon and implementing comprehensive and concrete collective actions.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>(Hamburg Update to the G20 Action Plan, p. 2)</i></p>	<p>Since its endorsement by the G20 leaders in 2016, the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has been updated annually by the DWG. This process continued in 2020 with the Riyadh Update and new comprehensive and concrete collective actions were agreed upon. Furthermore, during the Saudi Presidency in 2020, the annual update on the G20 Action Plan (Riyadh Update) and the DWG Accountability Report were merged for the first time.</p> <p>This process continues in 2021 during the Italian Presidency with the 2021 Rome Update.</p>
2	2017	On track	<p>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.</p> <p><i>(Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders’ Declaration, p. 2)</i></p>	<p>The VPLM was established under the German G20 Presidency in 2017 (Hamburg Summit). It is a voluntary, partnership-based learning process for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Two VPLM rounds have been held since 2017 (under the German, Argentinian G20 Presidencies). In 2020, the Saudi G20 Presidency initiated a new round while in 2021, the Italian Presidency launched the fourth VPLM exercise with a focus on whole-of-government and a whole-of-society approach to sustainable development goals. Participating countries (Germany and Japan), and the Italian Presidency as observer, were supported by OECD and UNDP.</p>
3	2018	On track	<p>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.</p> <p><i>(Buenos Aires Update to the Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, p. 4)</i></p>	<p>Space for a more structured dialogue of the DWG with the G20 engagement Groups and other main stakeholders have grown over the years. In 2021, the Italian Presidency organized a series of Thematic Groups meetings to advance the preparation of the DWG deliverables on FSD, territorial development and SDGs localization, and the Matera Declaration on Food Security. These meetings proved particularly successful in facilitating the dialogue and knowledge exchange with representatives of member states, G20 engagement groups, international organisations and other relevant</p>



				<p>stakeholders, at an early stage of the process and in a regular and systematic manner.</p> <p>The OECD-UNDP G20 DWG workshop reached its 5th edition in January 2021 and continues to provide a platform for reflection and engagement, bringing together DWG delegates with experts, representatives of non-G20 countries, G20 engagement groups, and other guests for mutual exchange and inspiration.</p>
4	2020	On track	<p>We endorse the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework</p> <p><i>(G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22)</i></p>	<p>In 2020, the Saudi Presidency hosted a DWG side event on role of private saving and managerial capital in supporting 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. A group of G20 members and non-G20 countries is preparing the launching of a FSD initiative in the 4th quarter of 2021 to support sustainable development in developing countries, such as Nigeria and Bangladesh, through the introduction of private saving and building managerial capital.</p> <p>Building on the Financing for Sustainable Development (FSD) Framework endorsed in 2020 under the Saudi Presidency, in 2021, the Italian Presidency advanced the implementation of the G20 commitment to promote such a Framework through the Communiqué of the G20 Development Ministers’ meeting (Matera, 29 June 2021) and the work carried out by the DWG and its Thematic Group on FSD. These Groups have been consolidating the three main components of the DWG deliverable on FSD:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G20 Framework for voluntary support a greater uptake and operationalization of the INFFs for SDGs Finance and COVID-19 Recovery in Developing Countries 2. G20 High-Level principles on scaling up Sustainability related financial instruments in developing countries 3. G20 Common vision and voluntary reporting principles for SDGs alignment of fiscal space <p>The DWG work also recognised the importance of gender equality, youth empowerment, and social protection systems as key crosscutting and catalytic areas to eradicate poverty, reduce vulnerabilities and inequalities. The DWG discussions and deliverable on FSD also benefitted from inputs and analysis of International Organisations:</p>



				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - two stocktake reports on INFFs (UNDP) and on green, social and sustainability bonds (OECD), - two scoping notes on SDG financing gap (OECD/UNDP) and on financing social protection (ILO/OECD/WBG).
5	2020	On track	<p>We endorse the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries.</p> <p><i>(G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22)</i></p>	<p>Under the Saudi Presidency, the G20 leaders endorsed initiatives to support the developing countries including the DSSI and the Common Framework for Debt Treatments beyond the DSSI¹⁰.</p> <p>During the Italian Presidency in 2021, the G20 put forward concrete and collective actions to advance on the three dimensions of the G20 Support to COVID-19 Response and Recovery in Developing Countries:</p> <p>1 Supporting the Global Humanitarian Response: on June 30th 2021, the Italian Presidency and the WFP co-organized in Brindisi a Ministerial Event on Humanitarian Assistance that highlighted the role played by logistics in the global response to future humanitarian and health crises.</p> <p>2 Responding to the Health Emergency: the Rome Declaration signed by G20 Leaders at the Global Health Summit sets out 16 principles serving as “voluntary orientation for current and future action for global health to support the financing, building, and sustaining of effective health system capabilities and capacities and Universal Health Coverage to improve preparedness, early warning of, prevention, detection, coordinated response, and resilience to, and recovery from, the current pandemic and future potential public health emergencies”.</p> <p>Under the Italian Presidency, the DWG committed to promote a science-based holistic One Health approach to COVID-19 recovery, as highlighted also in the Matera Declaration on Food Security Nutrition and Food Systems and Communiqué of Development Ministers (Matera, 29 June).</p>

¹⁰ The Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) helps address urgent liquidity needs for LICs to combat the pandemic. As of March 8, 2021, more than 60 percent of the eligible countries have made requests for the debt service suspension. According to the IMF, in 2020 43 countries are estimated to have benefited from US\$5.7 billion in debt service suspension, while the first six-month DSSI extension through June 2021 could provide an additional US\$7.3 billion of debt service suspension for the participating countries as of March 8, 2021. On April 7, 2021, G20 bilateral official creditors agreed to a final extension of the DSSI by 6 months through end-December 2021.

The G20 Common Framework beyond the DSSI is an agreement of the G20 and Paris Club countries to coordinate and cooperate on debt treatments for up to 73 low income countries that are eligible for the DSSI. Debt treatments under the Common Framework are initiated at the request of a debtor country on a case-by-case basis. The Common Framework can be used to address a wide range of sovereign debt challenges of DSSI-eligible countries. Until June 2021, three countries have applied to benefit from the Common Framework. The first Creditors Committee, Co-Chaired by Saudi Arabia and France, has convened its meetings with the participation of China, India and the Paris Club. Progress is ongoing regarding Chad’s debt treatment.



				<p>3 <u>Supporting a Strong, Inclusive and Sustainable Recovery</u>: the work of the DWG on the priorities and cross-cutting themes identified by the Italian Presidency in 2021 aims to support COVID-19 recovery in developing countries and accelerate progress on the 2030 Agenda. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enhancing mobilisation, use and SDG alignment of financing for sustainable development • strengthening the role of intermediary cities for achieving the SDGs at the local level • promoting a One Health approach and the empowerment of women and youth. <p>At these meeting G20 Countries reaffirmed their commitment to address the impacts of the pandemic and the crisis on developing countries and to raise the profile of the development agenda within the G20.</p>
Infrastructure				
6	2010	On track	<p>Identify a limited number of regional initiatives with an action plan to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes.</p> <p><i>(Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 2)</i></p>	<p>In 2010, G20 committed to identify eleven infrastructure projects aimed at reducing bottlenecks in their regional context. The advancement is reported for the following projects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ASEAN Infrastructure Fund (AIF): the AIF is helping the region to shift its investment focus on “green infrastructure” through its ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF). Through ADB’s financial, technical, and operational support, green and sustainable infrastructure investments in the region will be catalyzed, representing an important effort for South-South cooperation. 2. For the West African Power Pool (WAPP), the Gambia River Basin Development Organization’s (OMVG) regional interconnection project was approved in 2015 by the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), aiming to supply low cost clean and renewable energy, boost the regional electricity market, and reduce the fossil-based electricity generation and CO2 emissions. The environmental and social due diligence is underway, and the start of implementation is expected at the end of 2021. Furthermore, under the WAPP, the CLSG interconnector project aims to improve the isolated electricity systems of the West African



				<p>countries of Ivory Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea (CLSG) to increase the reliability of the electricity system and allow the development of regional electricity trade. As of today, the implementation rate is estimated around 93%. The European Investment Bank (EIB) financing for this project was fully disbursed and its related section in Sierra Leone fully implemented.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. TAPI Pipeline: Following the July 2017 decision, the project implementation is split into two phases. The works are expected to be completed by end of June 2022 (targeting financial close for the project in Q2-2022). The current situation in Afghanistan is expected to put project activities on hold (until Q1-2023). 4. Inga Hydropower: The Inga 3 Basse Chute (BC) project consists of a 4.8 GW hydro power plant and a 3400 km transmission line to convey the power within Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and South Africa. “The Pan-African Conference on the Grand Inga Project and Hydroelectricity in the DRC”, a high level week-long virtual conference, took place in June 2020, when the EIB confirmed its interest in being part of an Expert Advisory Group to provide strategic direction on key project deliverables. 5. The Pacific Corridor: it is the shortest route between Mexico and Panama. As of today, 76% (2,471 km) of the Corridor has reached adequate physical and functional conditions for the current and future traffic demand in comparison to 40% registered in 2011. However, border crossings still represents one of the main bottlenecks for cargo moving across the Corridor, while pending investments are estimated at around US \$ 1,500 million and the private sector participation in this initiative is still a pending task. So far progress has been uneven.
7	2014	On track	MDB-based PPFs will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritized lists of infrastructure projects, building on existing	In 2019, the World Bank contributed to leverage private sector investment by producing its Guidance on PPP Contractual Provisions. The Guidance is now being used by client countries. Furthermore, to address the specific challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic to the PFI and PPP contracts, and in particular to infrastructure



			<p>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.</p> <p><i>(G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 6-7)</i></p>	<p>projects globally - at all stages and in all sectors, WB has developed a succinct practitioner's tool regarding PPP legal frameworks. This serves as Practice Note for the drafting of a guidance that will identify key provisions of PPP legislation, while highlighting those elements critical for building resilience in PPP structures, as well as modifications necessary to allow for differences in legal systems and markets of differing maturity. The guidance will be released in 2021.</p>
8	2014	On track	<p>Initiate a dialogue on factors affecting risk perception in LICs, to better inform risk management and mitigation approaches and explore engagement between institutional investors and other potential stakeholders.</p> <p><i>(G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 7)</i></p>	<p>In 2020, at the High-level G20 Infrastructure Investors Dialogue - Financing Sustainable Infrastructure for the Recovery, the G20 Presidency, together with the OECD and relevant infrastructure stakeholders, advanced the proposals found in the G20/OECD Report on the Collaboration with Institutional Investors and Asset Managers on Infrastructure which reflects a close dialogue with investors and contains investor proposals, including on risk mitigation. The report also supports ongoing collaboration between the public and private sectors in order to unlock further investment and sustainability, particularly in light of the role of quality infrastructure investment for the recovery. The OECD, jointly with the African Development Bank (AfDB), the IMF and the WB, continues to provide technical support to relevant initiatives aimed at increasing the quantity and quality of sustainable infrastructure investment in Africa (e.g. the PIDA Quality Label). Furthermore, the Quality Infrastructure Investment Partnership established by the WB and the Government of Japan is providing support to the implementation of QII Principles in WB-financed infrastructure projects.</p>
9	2015	On track	<p>Promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors and relevant stakeholders on</p>	<p>To promote understanding of the elements needed to support quality infrastructure investments in alignment with the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment and towards a sustainable recovery, OECD</p>



			<p>crosscutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups.</p> <p><i>(G20 DWG Inclusive Growth and Development: Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 3)</i></p>	<p>published the Compendium of Policy Good Practices for Quality Infrastructure Investment. It provides a unique set of integrated and multidisciplinary good practices that policymakers and practitioners in both developed and developing economies can use. A symposium related to the Compendium was held virtually on 2 November 2020. In addition to this, in July 2020 the OECD delivered the G20/OECD Report on the Collaboration with Institutional Investors and Asset Managers on Infrastructure to G20 FMCBGs. The report reflected a close dialogue with investors and contains investor proposals, including on risk mitigation.</p> <p>Finally, MDBs continue to collaborate closely through the MDB Infrastructure Cooperation Platform (ICP).- This has involved significant government engagement on macro-fiscal reforms and sector reforms to ensure sustainable investment, including through critical PPP infrastructure projects. MDBs, within their respective mandates, help create and enable ecosystems for private sector participation, along with proper project preparation to ensure infrastructure development across the whole project cycle is sustainable, resilient, inclusive and quality oriented. In addition to the various Project Preparation Funds (PPFs) that MDBs manage, the Global Infrastructure Facility, which was established by the G20, continues to support MDBs as a system.</p>
10	2016	On track	<p>Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. [...] Stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment [...]</p> <p><i>(Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 39)</i></p>	<p>In 2020, G20 Leaders endorsed the “G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity”, the document underlines that International Organizations and Multilateral Development Banks could help build and expand capacity in quality connectivity infrastructure in developing countries including by better coordinating their activities and considering the different conditions in each country.</p>
11	2018	On track	<p>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</p>	<p>The OECD has defined a framework to localise SDGs at the scale of regions and cities and published a database covering over 600 cities and 600 regions to support policy makers at different government levels. The OECD has also co-developed with other International Organisations a new definition of cities, urban and rural areas that was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission</p>



			<p>experiences, especially those related to the design and implementation of mechanisms to strengthen data collection. We look forward to a first report in 2019.</p> <p><i>(G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, p.4)</i></p>	<p>as a recommended method for international statistical comparisons.</p> <p>The Cities Connect Initiative aims to expand knowledge on the main challenges facing intermediary cities. The first cycle of the initiative (2020-2022) focuses on the direct and indirect effects of climate change on intermediary cities in low and middle income countries. It also assesses intermediary cities' capacities for adaptation and mitigation actions as well as the financing gaps facing these agglomerations in their efforts to address climate risks as well as deliver basic urban services to their growing populations.</p> <p>The OECD will launch a report on intermediary cities and climate change in late 2021, as part of the Cities Connect Initiative.</p>
12	2018	On track	<p>Promote effective and multi-stakeholder partnerships to stimulate and deepen the sharing of experiences and lessons learned in regional planning.</p> <p>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 (...).</p> <p><i>(G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, p.4)</i></p>	<p>In 2020, the IDB continued to facilitate with a focus on Covid-19 response the exchange of knowledge on regional planning through its Cities Network in cooperation with 160 cities in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as associated partners.</p> <p>UN Habitat there are several initiatives that work around this commitment: First International Forum on Urban-Rural Linkages (IFURL 2019); The Urban Rural Linkages Webinar Series "Urban-Rural Linkages in the Time of Covid-19: Neighbourhood Governance and Community Response (June 2020)", through the Urban Policy Platform (by UN Habitat).</p> <p>The OECD has set up a multi-stakeholder community of practice on A Territorial Approach to the SDGs gathering within the OECD Roundtables on Cities and Regions for the SDGs, which every six months convenes cities, regions and their umbrella organisations; national governments, European Commission representatives, alongside international organisations (in particular UN organisations), private sector representatives, donor agencies, and other stakeholders.</p> <p>The G20 DWG is working on the establishment of a Platform on Intermediary Cities and SDGs localization.</p>
13	2019	On track	<p>"We stress the importance of maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development" ... "and</p>	<p>In 2020, the G20 Presidency put an emphasis on regional infrastructure connectivity to deepen the policy discussion on systemic issue. In parallel, the OECD finalized a Compendium on Good Practices for Quality Infrastructure Investment to guide policy makers in their</p>



			strengthening infrastructure governance.” <i>(G20 Osaka Leaders’ Declaration, para 13)</i>	efforts to promote infrastructure development (November 2020). Furthermore, a High-level Seminar on QII and the OECD Forum on the Governance of Infrastructure was held in 2020.
14	2020	On track	We endorse the G20 Guidelines in Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity <i>(G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22)</i>	The aim of the guidelines is to support policy makers involved in infrastructure development by bringing focus to the economic, social and environmental considerations and needs for cooperation among diverse stakeholders to support the development and maintenance of quality connectivity as highlighted in the endorsed G20 Guidelines. There are ongoing efforts to share the guidelines with developing countries, especially the piloting countries for the G20 FSD initiative.

Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

15	2010	On track	Promote increased procurement from smallholder producers and strengthen their access to markets in line with domestic and regional strategies. <i>(Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex II: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 6)</i>	In 2020, G20 Agriculture and Water Ministers encouraged efforts to enhance the sustainability, resilience and efficiency of value chains, strengthening the links between small-scale farmers, producers and markets and recalled the objectives of the 2017 G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment. They also underscored that expanding opportunities for the participation of small-scale and other family farms, MSMEs and entrepreneurs in agri-food value chains is necessary, with a specific focus on the inclusion of women and youth.
16	2011	On track	Confirm commitment to scaling-up nutrition through a combination of direct nutrition interventions and incorporation of nutrition into all relevant policies. <i>(Cannes Summit Final Declaration – Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All, para 72)</i>	In 2020, the G20 Agriculture and Water Ministers, reaffirmed their commitments to cooperate closely and take concrete and effective actions to safeguard global food security and nutrition and committed to work together to help ensure that sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food continues to be available and accessible to all people, including the poorest, the most vulnerable, and displaced people in a timely, safe, and organized manner, consistent with national requirements. In 2021, G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers signed the Matera Declaration on Food Security, Nutrition and Food Systems – a call to action to strengthen international efforts to contain the effects of the pandemic on lives and livelihoods and particularly regarding food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms to build sustainable food systems



17	2015	On track	<p>Uphold the 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.</p> <p><i>(G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 5)</i></p>	<p>In 2020, G20 Agriculture and Water Ministers reiterated their commitment to support the expanded implementation of the VGGT, the CFS-RAI Principles, the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains and related instruments, and to support their monitoring and encourage implementation through existing mechanisms and efforts.</p> <p>By the end of 2020, the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) portfolio was US\$1.7 billion in grants to 140 projects. GAFSP was active in 47 countries, with approximately 63 percent of funds allocated to projects in Africa and the remaining projects located across Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa. In 2020, additional GAFSP funding for Covid-19 support and recovery through ongoing GAFSP Public Sector Window projects was provided.</p> <p>The OECD-FAO Guidance, which references and draws upon the VGGT and CFS-RAI Principles, promotes responsible investment and business practices across the agricultural value chain. This work continues to engage with policy makers and business in OECD and non-OECD countries (notably in Southeast Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean), to integrate responsible business expectations in national and regional policies and operationalise risk-based due diligence in global agricultural supply chains. This action promotes collaboration amongst stakeholders and across the agricultural value chain to prevent and address risks to people and the planet, in alignment with Agenda 2030 and the SDGs.</p> <p>In 2021, G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers reiterated their commitment in the Matera declaration to take into account the CFS-RAI Principles</p>
18	2015	On track	<p>Support human resource 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>	<p>In 2020, the G20 Agriculture and Water Ministers committed to work together with International Organisations to: reinforce international cooperation; identify additional actions to alleviate the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition as well as on water and sanitation; strengthening the meaningful participation, in particular of women and youth, in agri-food development decision-making processes; share best practices and lessons learned, such as addressing barriers to supply chains; promote evidence and science-based information and combat misinformation; provide</p>



			(G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 7)	capacity building and technical assistance; and promote research, responsible investments, innovations and reforms that will improve the sustainability and resilience of agriculture and food systems. In 2021, G20 Foreign Affairs and Development Ministers emphasized the need for policies, technical assistance, research, social protection, empowerment, capacity building and investments with a particular focus on women and youth in the Matera declaration.
19	2015	On track	Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LDCs by supporting the Platform for Agriculture Risk Management (PARM). (G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 10)	Over the last years, the G20 as a whole has supported PARM politically and some members made financial contributions as well. During its first phase (2014/2019), with the support of PARM, Agricultural Risk Management has been or is in the process of being incorporated in the National Agricultural Policy and Investment Plan and the Extension Services Strategy of 8 sub-Saharan African countries (Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia). The initiative; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brought evidence leading to risk perception improvements (85% of assessment is officially validated by Governments), • identified major priority risks in 8 out of 8 selected countries, • assessed and identified agricultural risk management tools in 8 out of 8 selected countries. The Platform launched the second phase of the programme PARM Horizon 2 (2019-2024) and is seeking new partners active in the agriculture sector and risk management to join in moving to new horizons.

Human Resource Development, Employment and Education

20	2017	On track	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	Member states, international organizations and partner countries continue to step up their efforts in implementing and mainstreaming the topic. Triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic, particularly affecting youth, the issue is present in global processes: the UN Food Systems Summit also highlighted the crucial role of youth as drivers of sustainable food systems transformation and employment creation and stressed the importance of being involved in all relevant coalitions for action. In addition, at the CFS launched a High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on “Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems with policy recommendations to be adopted at the CFS 50 in October 2022. The Global Agriculture and Food Security
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			<p><i>(Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders’ Declaration, p.8)</i></p>	<p>Program (GAFSP) and the African Union (AU) Skills Initiative, the two mechanisms explicitly referenced in the RYE Initiative for creating jobs and skills development opportunities, as well as the AfDB Enable Youth Flagship Program continue to receive political and financial support from several G20 Members. In the public sector window 62% of GAFSP’s investments are related to job creation. The AU Skills Initiative is expanding, with more than 50 projects for financing in the pipeline. Also the AU is preparing a continental African Agribusiness Youth Strategy (AAYS). The ENABLE Youth Program of the AfDB is implementing activities to 14 countries, currently investing more than USD 400 million to achieve the goals set forth in its Jobs for Youth in Africa Strategy. UNIDO, FAO and the AU are joining forces under a new flagship initiative for Opportunities for Youth in Agriculture (OYA). IFAD is operationalizing it’s corporate priority set by the “Rural Youth Action Plan 2019-2021”, including the development of a mechanism for youth inclusive program design and evaluation. Youth Employment is furthered by initiatives such as the Decent Jobs for Youth (UN) and the World Banks’ Solutions for Youth Employment (S4YE) as well as the dedicated workstream of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) on Rural Youth Employment. In 2022, when the initiative is due to expire, the OECD will produce a final report to be submitted to the DWG.</p>
21	2017	On track	<p>Launch the #eSkills4Girls initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation for women and girls in the digital economy, in particular in low income and developing countries</p> <p><i>(Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders’ Declaration, p.11)</i></p>	<p>36 flagship projects by G20 members have been implemented and are showcased on the initiative’s website, while Africa Code Week workshops have been organized in 17 African countries to reach more than 27,000 girls. The G20 digital economy ministers referenced the initiative in 2019. In total, over 50 000 women and girls have been reached through the #eSkills4Girls initiative since 2017.</p>
22	2018	On track	<p>We call on IOs, MDBs and other financing institutions to identify and strengthen suitable financial instruments, mechanisms and partnerships</p>	<p>IOs and MDBs have continued in 2020 their actions to strengthen Early Childhood Development (ECD) Programmes. UNICEF has launched a “UNICEF global resource guide on public finance for children in Early Childhood</p>



			<p>and mobilize resources to scale up quality ECD programs in low-income and developing countries based on their national needs and priorities.</p> <p><i>(G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development – para 21)</i></p>	<p>Development” (2020). The instruments are identified, and are available as guide for governments to proceed. In recognition of the crisis of care and learning that resulted from the global COVID-19 pandemic, support for parenting programs and implementation of family-friendly policies have become urgent priorities, and key innovations have been developed to provide support to both caregivers and children.</p> <p>World Bank, in its “Year 2 Progress Report of the Human Capital Project” (2020) captures reforms, advances, and innovations on human capital, including ECD, across developing countries as well as describes the Group’s efforts in this area in Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East and North Africa and Asia.</p>
23	2018	On track	<p>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.</p> <p><i>(G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development – para 28)</i></p>	<p>G20 countries continue to be engaged on multi-sectoral ECD. At the end of 2019, UNICEF, GPE, the AU and the African ECD Network (AfECN) co-hosted a side-event at TICAD 7 on “Early Childhood Education: A Foundation for Human Capital Development and Improving the Wealth of Nations” and highlighted the importance of ECD in the Yokohama Declaration and Action Plan. The G20 ECD commitment has spurred momentum and renewed interest in initiatives on ECD and Family Friendly Policies and UN agencies continue to leverage these initiatives to promote collaborations across a wide range of ECD stakeholders. For example, UNICEF, WHO and may other partners have used this momentum to continue to support operationalization of the Nurturing Care Framework in over 30 countries.</p> <p>A growing number of countries have now in place multi-sectoral ECD policies (87 in 2020).</p> <p>Early Childhood Development Action Network (ECDAN) has delivered on its commitment to the G20 and constructed a global platform that serves and connects over 100 organizations and 5700 individual members through the ECD Connect and ECD Gateway at https://www.ecdan.org/ working to scale up quality ECD programs in countries based on their national needs and priorities.</p>
24	2019	On track	<p>We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education</p>	<p>The G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development acknowledged the World Bank Group’s human development initiative, and other regional and international programs for learning</p>



			<p>for all as emphasized in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development.</p> <p><i>(G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28)</i></p>	<p>assessments and to measure education, learning and skills outcomes. As of January 2021, 79 countries at all income levels are working with the World Bank Group on strategic approaches to transform their human capital outcomes. WBG is scaling up human capital investments in Sub-Saharan Africa with a strong focus on women's empowerment, leveraging technology, and accelerating innovation, among other priorities. In the Middle East and North Africa, they are focusing on areas such as early childhood and building the resilience of vulnerable people. In 2020, Education Ministers highlighted the importance of improving access to quality Early Childhood Education (ECE) as a foundation for the development of current and future generations and as a fundamental part of promoting equity and inclusion in education and encouraging lifelong learning. Furthermore, in 2020 some G20 countries have also contributed to the advancement of inclusive and equitable quality education for all in developing countries through the support to the Global Partnership for Education and Programme.</p>
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Domestic Resource Mobilization

25	2014	On track	<p>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.</p>	<p>The 140 member Inclusive Framework on BEPS includes 67 developing countries and 9 developing countries sit on the steering group. Support to developing countries has continued to be provided throughout the COVID-19 pandemic through virtual training, workshops and missions, 43 countries have induction programmes to support their integration into the IF and adoption of BEPS Actions. As it has now been five years since the establishment of the Inclusive Framework, the G20 has mandated the OECD to prepare a report on progress made through developing countries' participation in the Inclusive Framework, and identify possible areas where DRM efforts could be further supported. This report has been presented to the October meeting of G20 FMCBGs. Broad consultation was undertaken, with a number of regional meetings of developing countries, as well as discussions across the Platform for Collaboration on Tax partners, and other key development partners and stakeholders. Further discussions will be conducted, on a regular basis, on the initiatives undertaken to follow up the recommendations included in the report.</p>
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			(G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 36)	
26	2014	On track	<p>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 organisations, 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, technical advice, financial support and/or related capacity building efforts.</p> <p>(G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 37)</p>	<p>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes counts 163 members, 89 of which are developing countries. The Global Forum provided support to 35 jurisdictions on AEOI in 2020, leading to Nigeria, Oman and Peru beginning their first exchanges, while Albania committed to commencing exchanges in 2021, followed by Jamaica, Kenya, Maldives and Morocco in 2022 and Georgia in 2023. In 2021, Uganda and Ukraine also committed to start AEOI in 2023. More broadly the Global Forum provided support to 70 jurisdictions in 2020 across to all aspects of tax transparency and exchange of information. This assistance is translating into revenues: at least EUR 29 billion through voluntary disclosure programmes and offshore tax investigations since 2009 (including EUR 1.2 billion by African countries).</p>
27	2014	On track	<p>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.</p> <p>(G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 5)</p>	<p>G20 members continue to engage in this process. The OECD/UNDP joint initiative Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) continues to expand its scope. Through 87 current and completed programmes in 46 countries TIWB has helped developing countries raise more than USD 1 billion in additional taxation revenues. While the restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic have been challenging, over 80% of programmes have been able to continue through remote working. The expansion into new areas is progressing, with eight pilot projects now underway on tax assistance in criminal investigations, and one on AEOI data. The programme remains reliant on partner Administrations deploying serving tax officials to provide expertise, 18 countries (9 of which are G20 members) have provided expertise to date.</p> <p>As of 2021, the OECD Revenue Statistics initiative is partnering with almost 80 developing countries and regional organisations in Asia, Africa and Latin America</p>



				and the Caribbean to produce high-quality, harmonised tax statistics. The initiative also identifies key trends in public revenues and recent reforms in developing countries that have affected tax revenues. Together with its partners, the Revenue Statistics initiative is building communities of practice across different regions. The initiative is proving especially valuable to countries as they seek to understand the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on public finances and their options for financing their recover.
28	2016	On track	<p>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.</p> <p>(Hangzhou Summit 2016 – <i>G20 Leaders' Communiqué</i>, para. 36)</p>	<p>In 2020, the OECD Academy programme on Tax and Financial Crime Investigation moved online in response to the COVID-19 restrictions; 13 courses were run across the year, including a train the trainers' course in Africa. Tax transparency and information exchange are powerful tools to fight tax evasion and other illicit financial flows. 30 countries and the AU Commission signed the 2017 Yaoundé Declaration and its call for action to combat illicit financial flows through international tax cooperation, while the Global Forum's Africa Initiative, which helps African countries use exchange of information to combat illicit financial flows, has been extended for three years (2021-2023). The Punta del Este Declaration was signed by 13 Latin American countries to combat tax evasion and corruption through the effective use of exchange of information and the Global Forum's Punta del Este Initiative, which provides technical assistance to countries in the region to achieve the Declaration's objectives, now has a mandate and a governance framework for the period 2021-2023.</p> <p>The OECD, in collaboration with African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF), has begun work with South Africa on a new approach to identifying and prioritising illicit financial flows risks, if successful this approach could be adopted by other countries.</p>
Industrialization				
29	2016	On track	<p>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</p>	<p>G20 countries continue recognizing the important role of industrialization in advancing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and an inclusive and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, and continue engaging with IOs and multilateral partners to support industrialization in Africa and LDCs.</p>



			<p>critical means for industrialization.</p> <p><i>(Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 35)</i></p>	<p>Under the framework of the Third Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA III, 2016-2025) IDDA III, the Comprehensive Overview Initiative was launched in May 2020. It focuses on collecting data on ongoing initiatives, programmes and projects in favour of Africa’s industrialization with the view of contributing to the establishment of a comprehensive database and associated information system. The first edition of the Overview will be unveiled during the AU Summit on Africa’s Industrialization and Economic Diversification to be held in November 2021. The OECD Development Centre and the AU Commission have opened a new 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 is designed to facilitate joint work by the Member States of the AU, its Regional Economic Communities (RECs), other major stakeholders and their international partners. The Platform convened for the first time on the occasion of the 20th OECD-AU International Economic Forum on Africa in February 2021.</p> <p>Overall, in 2021, several work streams under the G20 Sherpa track have considered the role of inclusive and sustainable industrialization in areas such as digital economy, development, energy transitions, and circular economy.</p>
Inclusive business				
30	2018	On track	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In 2020 the platform supported a wide range of activities – at global and regional levels in developing and LICs – in relation to inclusive business such as: policy recommendation to governments; financing for Social Entrepreneurs; Annual Africa Conference on Social Entrepreneurship; acceleration and supporting of female entrepreneurship and others initiatives.</p>



			(G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 18)	
31	2018	On track	<p>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.</p> <p>(G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 25)</p>	<p>At the 1st Finance in Common Summit (FiCS) in 2020, Public Development Banks focused on the critical role for the private sector, and in particular on the inclusive finance for MSMEs in Africa, in the responses to the COVID-19 crisis. The Public Development in Action Platform is also promoting main PDBs projects/programmes also in the area of inclusive business. Building on these results, a second edition of the FiCS (19-20.10.2021) was hosted during the G20 Italian Presidency. G20 Members have welcomed the establishment of a “Finance in Common” Working Group on Sustainable Financing Food Systems, led by IFAD, in recognition of the relevant role played by the private sector in building upon public efforts to improve agri-food systems.</p>
32	2018	COMPLETED	<p>We ask UNDP to develop –in cooperation with the private sector and leading global institutions– optional operational guidelines for investors or governments wishing to identify Inclusive Business, or companies interested in self-assessing their own model.</p> <p>(G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 29)</p>	<p>UNDP, Business Call to Action (BCtA) and Inclusive Business Action Network (iBAN) developed the first draft of the Inclusive Business Operational Guidelines that was publicly submitted for consultation in July 2020. The final version of these guidelines is being agreed with a multi-stakeholder working group engaging 14 organizations (European Commission, OECD, IFC, ADB, development agencies, impact investors, academics, Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and SMEs with inclusive businesses models). The final steps for refining the guidelines are ongoing, and a launching event took place on September 23rd 2021 within the BCtA Annual Forum. A tool was designed to reflect the IB-OG and will be adjusted according to its final version.</p>
33	2018	COMPLETED	<p>We call upon the OECD to develop an inventory of public policies and legal frameworks that compiles existing experiences and successful best practices across the G20 and beyond, to facilitate knowledge sharing on public procurement policies to promote inclusive business.</p>	<p>The OECD report Responsible Business Conduct in Public Procurement was launched in December 2020 and is available here: https://www.oecd.org/gov/integrating-responsible-business-conduct-in-public-procurement-02682b01-en.htm</p> <p>The report takes stock of current practices (in OECD member countries and Adherents to OECD instruments) integrating responsible business conduct (RBC) in public procurement and identifies possible avenues to increase the impact of public procurement strategies to promote responsible business conduct objectives.</p>



			(G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 30)	
34	2018	On track	<p>We will endeavor to further create enabling conditions for resource mobilization from public, private and multilateral resources, including innovative financial mechanisms and partnerships, such as impact investment for inclusive and sustainable growth, in line with the G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business.</p> <p>(2018 G20 Leaders' Declaration, para 7)</p>	<p>Building on the 2020 FSD Framework, a key engagement of DWG under the Italian Presidency has been on enhancing mobilization, alignment and impact on the SDGs of all sources of finance, with a focus on innovative instruments and strategies for an efficient and effective FSD (i.e. INFFs, sustainability-linked financial instruments, SDGs alignment of fiscal space). OECD and UNDP drafted Impact Standards for Financing Sustainable Development (IS-FSD), which was launched in May 2021. The Standards identify the key elements of a high-quality impact management system and provide a framework for public and private investors to transparently manage and measure impact.</p>
Innovation				
35	2019	On track	<p>We endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps.</p> <p>(G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28)</p>	<p>Further to the adoption of the Development of STI for SDGs Roadmaps, in 2020 the Riyadh Leaders' Declaration, digital economy was identified as a main theme. The G20 work on Covid19 response in this area was reinforced by the Extraordinary G20 Digital Economy Ministerial Meeting (March 30 2020) and by the ministerial Declaration of the G20 Digital economy ministers meeting (July 22/23 2020).</p> <p>The OECD has developed the G20 Roadmap towards a Common Framework for Measuring the Digital Economy. The OECD has also published a report on measuring science, technology, and innovation in Official Development Assistance. In 2021, the OECD continued to advance the work on measurement under the Digital Economy Task Force, holding a multistakeholder G20 Expert Workshop on Measurement of the Digital Economy in February 2021.</p>



Annex I: 2021 G20 Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism on the 2030 Agenda

Advancing whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach to Sustainable Development Goals *Policy brief*

Participating countries: Germany, Japan; **Observers:** Italian G20 Presidency, OECD, UNDP

Background

At the Hamburg Summit in 2017, G20 Leaders committed to “engage in voluntary peer learning on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda”. By adopting the Hamburg Update of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda the G20 further decided to establish a voluntary peer learning mechanism (VPLM) on the 2030 Agenda, “to ensure continuous improvement of our approaches and to be able to share our experiences and lessons learned with other countries worldwide”. In previous rounds, G20 countries have looked, inter alia, at mechanisms to foster coherence in their domestic efforts to achieve the SDGs as well as to the international dimension: how they support developing countries in their own efforts at achieving the SDGs.

The theme of the 2021 VPLM

Several G20 members have developed **whole-of-government approaches** and coordination mechanisms to design, implement and monitor their national sustainable development strategies and ensure it fully reflects the holistic and integrated nature of the 2030 Agenda. These approaches and mechanism aim to promote “horizontal” policy coherence across policy domains. At the same time, and recognising the importance of involving **the whole of a society** and all stakeholders in the design and implementation of sustainable development strategies, and to do it at all levels of governance, G20 members have also designed and implemented dedicated approaches for the **localization of the SDGs**, involving local authorities and stakeholders in accordance with their specific institutional settings. More and more, local authorities develop their own SDG strategies and indicators and multi-stakeholder consultation mechanisms. Increasingly they engage in Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) and other exercises (e.g. in the territorial approach to the SDGs, <https://www.oecd.org/cfe/territorial-approach-sdgs.htm>) to assess progress with the SDGs. Against this background, it is therefore important to promote learning among local authorities and “vertical” policy coherence across levels of governance.

The experiences of participating countries

Germany

Whole-of-government approach to the SDGs in Germany

The German Sustainable Development Strategy (GSDS) exists since 2002 and, over the years, it has been increasingly characterized by a comprehensive whole-of-government-approach, with high-level political leadership. The German Chancellor has emphasized the importance of the 2030 Agenda and the GSDS on many occasions, last time at the SDG Moment convened by the UN Secretary-General in September 2021. The GSDS is coordinated directly by the Federal Chancellery and represents an overarching strategy across all Ministries and political activities.



An important instrument for policy coherence is the sustainability impact assessment which is structured according to the SDGs and to the indicators, goals and principles of the GSDS. A very important innovation in the new 2021 strategy was the identification of six areas of transformation across sectors and SDGs. Progress in these areas can only be achieved by making use of a whole-of-government approach. The areas of transformation include climate, environment and energy as well as transport, nutrition and social justice. These areas are particularly relevant for sustainable development in Germany and their assessment is integrated into the overall strategy with relevant off-track-indicators.

In Germany, an articulated system of institutions and procedures exists to establish policy coherence on the implementation of the GSDS. The State Secretaries' Committee is the central steering body of the strategy within the Federal Government and adopts resolutions on key cross-cutting issues which are relevant for the GSDS. Its meetings are attended at permanent State Secretary level by representatives of all Ministries as well as external experts. Furthermore, Ministry Coordinators for Sustainable Development are nominated within each Ministry to ensure horizontal policy coherence.

Whole-of-society approach and localisation of the SDGs in Germany

A Dialogue Group, composed of 15 institutions active in the areas of civil society, business, environment etc., provides inputs to the meetings of the State Secretaries' Committee, thus ensuring the involvement of various stakeholders and a whole-of-society participatory process. Besides, the Parliamentary Advisory Council on Sustainable Development accompanies the sustainability policy at the level of the German Bundestag and looks inter alia at sustainability assessments in laws and regulations. The Council for Sustainable Development is an advisor of the German Government and a key stakeholder in the social dialogue around economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainable development in their national and international dimension.

In order to achieve real progress on the SDGs, it is necessary to involve all relevant stakeholders at national and local levels. For this reason, periodic exchanges take place between the Federal Government and Federal States on the implementation of the sustainable development strategy. In 2019, the Federal and State governments issued a joint political declaration - the Joint Effort for Sustainability – with the aim of increasing visibility of existing societal initiatives for the promotion of sustainable development and engaging new actors in new forms of cooperation to deliver on the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Increasing societal awareness and engagement on sustainable development is a key challenge for German policy makers in the years to come.

Japan

Whole-of-government approach to the SDGs in Japan

High-level political leadership, effective inter-ministerial coordination and a multi stakeholder approach have been key elements in the process of setting up the sustainable development strategy of Japan and ensuring its policy coherence. After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Japan established in 2016 the SDGs Promotion Headquarters in charge of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Japan, headed by the Prime Minister and composed of all Cabinet Ministers. Considering the importance of involving all relevant stakeholders, the SDGs Promotion Headquarters launched “SDGs Promotion Roundtable” meeting which gathers experts from the private sector, civil society, academia and international organizations. The participatory process of the SDGs Promotion Roundtable, accompanied by effective institutional arrangements across the Prime Minister’s office and Ministries, have been key factors to develop the SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles which set up Japan’s medium to long term



strategy towards the achievement of the SDGs in 2016 (revised in 2019). In 2020, four working groups (Monitoring, Public Relations, Environment, and Education) were established to tackle cross-cutting SDG issues. The Monitoring Working Group discussed how to develop Japan's Voluntary National Review of 2021 to ensure a multi stakeholder approach.

Whole-of-society approach and localisation of the SDGs in Japan

In Japan, local authorities are key actors for achieving the SDGs at the local level. The SDGs Implementation Guiding Principles encourage local governments to take concrete actions towards the achievement of the SDGs and "SDG-driven regional revitalization" is one of the main pillars of Japan's annual SDG Action Plans. A key initiative on the localisation of the SDGs in Japan is the SDGs Future City: every year since 2018, the national government has designated about 30 municipalities as "SDGs Future Cities" based on their efforts to integrate the SDGs into their policies. The national government provides about 10 outstanding municipalities with subsidies to accelerate actions on the SDGs. When a local government submits their proposal, they are asked to identify their priority goals and targets from the 17 SDGs and 169 targets, and to set local indicators at the municipal level.

Another key initiative is the development of local indicators to measure SDG progress at the local level. Based on the 232 global SDG indicators, the Cabinet Office established the "Working Group on Local Indicators to Promote the SDGs in Local Governments" in order to develop indicators at the national and municipal levels that reflect Japan's national circumstances, and published the "List of Local SDGs Indicators" in August 2019 which provides a common framework to measure progress on the achievement of the SDGs at local level.

The national government believes that the Future City initiative and its follow up mechanisms, including setting local indicators, has contributed significantly to the localisation of the SDGs in Japan. The ratio of Japanese local governments which were "working on the promotion of SDGs" increased from 1% in 2017 to almost 40% in 2020. The national government is committed to reach 60% in 2024.

Lessons learned from the 2021 VPLM

The following lessons learned emerged from the 2021 VPLM:

- A good mix of high level political leadership and inter-ministerial coordination mechanisms is key to foster horizontal policy coherence on sustainable development.
- Flexible, inclusive and action-oriented institutional mechanisms help strengthening vertical policy coherence and participatory processes to ensure that all levels of government and all relevant stakeholders in society are involved in sustainable development strategies.
- Setting up an integrated and coherent set of national and local SDG indicators, in line with global SDG targets and indicators, is key to monitor SDG progress at national and local level. The use of context-specific data and indicators can enrich the implementation and monitoring of SDG strategies, complementing the harmonized SDG indicators.

Some of the above outcomes and lessons learned from the 2021 VPLM may be considered by future G20 Presidencies for possible follow-up VPLM activities of the DWG.