



**DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP**  
**2024 G20 Rio Update**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

By adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, the international community recognized the need to promote economic growth, environmental protection and social inclusion, as the way to build a better future for the incoming generations. In 2016, the G20 was committed to further aligning its work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by putting forward the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The G20's efforts towards the SDGs have been reaffirmed through annual updates, and more recently, by adopting the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs during the Indian Presidency in 2023. As the 2030 Agenda remains the overarching roadmap for achieving sustainable development, through this 2024 G20 Rio Update, the G20 once again demonstrates its continued and strong commitment to making progress towards implementing the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Development Working Group (DWG) as the coordinating body and policy resource for G20 actions towards developing countries and cross-cutting issues of sustainable development, has prepared the 2024 G20 Rio Update. In line with G20 Modernized Accountability Framework, this Update correlates the collective and concrete actions taken by the G20 with corresponding SDGs and tracks the progress of the development commitments made by each presidency, in pursuance of the 2023 G20 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs and the 2016 G20 Action Plan.

In our current context of intricate global challenges and crises, such as climate change, the persistence of poverty and hunger and a growing demand for natural resources, the importance of promoting the three dimensions of sustainable development - social, economic and environmental - including the imperative of poverty eradication, gains unprecedented prominence on international agendas. We note with alarm the first increase in extreme poverty and inequality in more than two decades. Approximately 712 million people were living in extreme poverty in 2022, 23 million more than in 2019, with higher rates affecting the poorest countries, and children disproportionately affected, being twice as likely as adults to be living in extreme poverty<sup>1</sup>.

In this context, under the motto “Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet”, Brazil proposed the following priorities: social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty; energy transitions and the promotion of sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions; and reform of global governance institutions. During its presidency, Brazil worked to build consensus within the group, listening to all members while striving to bridge divides and adamantly pursuing a high level of ambition for a result-oriented G20.

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<sup>1</sup> According to World Bank Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report, 2022; UNICEF's Commitment to Ending Child Poverty and Achieving the SDGs: Measurement, Advocacy and Evidence Based Policies, 2022; ILO, UNICEF, Learning for Wellbeing Institute. The promise of universal child benefits: The foundational policy for economic and social development. Social Protection Spotlight, February 2024.

The first section of the 2024 Rio Update aims to provide a progress report on the Brazilian G20 Presidency's collective and concrete actions to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its related SDGs. This section showcases the correlation between working groups and SDGs, based on the concrete results of each group and on the targets and indicators of each SDG. The working groups' actions were also categorized according to the different Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS).

In addition to the deliverables accomplished by each working group within the Finance and Sherpa tracks, the Brazilian Presidency has established specific outcomes linked to each of its priorities. Aware that the fight against hunger and malnutrition, poverty eradication, and social inclusion are not mere aspirations, but prerequisites for a prosperous and harmonious world, Brazil adopted an all-encompassing focus on inequality and proposed the creation of a temporary G20 Task Force to discuss and launch a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.

As the climate crisis and its consequences need urgent action, Brazil's G20 Presidency also proposed the establishment of a Task Force for Global Mobilization Against Climate Change and launched a G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy, with the objective of deepening the international debate on the subject. For a reinvigorated and strengthened multilateral system, the Brazilian Presidency proposed the Call to Action on Global Governance Reform, which was endorsed by all G20 members in the first G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting on the sideline of the UN General Assembly. All United Nations members were invited to endorse the Call to Action and to express their support for exploring how future G20 Foreign Ministers' Meetings can be more open and inclusive.

The second section of the 2024 G20 Update sheds light on the progress made during previous years in accomplishing the G20 development commitments established by leaders during the past G20 presidencies. The status of each commitment is assessed through progress updates provided by past presidencies and relevant international organizations. The G20 2024 Update evaluates 38 active development commitments, with 0 categorized as "completed" and 33 as "on track".

It is imperative that the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs be resumed in a collective way, making sure hunger, poverty and inequalities are addressed and no one is left behind. The 2024 Rio Update demonstrates the G20's commitment to the SDGs by fostering collaborative multilateralism and implementing strategies that are economically, socially, and environmentally sustainable, along with ensuring reliable and systematic tracking of progress on development commitments.

# SECTION 1: RIO UPDATE ON G20 ACTION PLAN ON THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## 1.1 Introduction

Under the theme *‘Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet’*, Brazil’s G20 Presidency has focused on further integrating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into the G20’s efforts. By aligning economic policies with sustainable development goals, Brazil aims to promote strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, address climate change, and strengthen global cooperation to tackle pressing challenges, working toward a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

The unparalleled multidimensional crises and challenges facing the world today are deeply impacting people, the planet, prosperity, peace and partnership, and have reversed years of progress on the SDGs.

With only six years left to achieve the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, only 17% of the SDG targets are on track, nearly half are showing minimal or moderate progress, and progress on over one third has stalled or even regressed<sup>2</sup>.

While these challenges and crisis affect us all, they do not affect us equally, disproportionately impacting persons living in poverty and in vulnerable situations and leaving developing countries with limited resources and capacity to achieve the SDGs.

Inequality within and among countries is at the root of most challenges addressed by the 2030 Agenda or makes them harder to solve. As a root cause of many crises we face today, inequality profoundly impacts various sectors and is a key factor in their worsening. Recognizing this, Brazil’s G20 Presidency has placed inequality in all its dimensions at the center of the G20 agenda and initiated targeted actions to address its multifaceted nature.

By advocating for the integration of social equity into economic policies, Brazil emphasizes sustainable development strategies to uplift and empower those most in need. The presidency has fostered dialogues to enhance international cooperation, encouraging G20 members and invited countries to invest in inclusive growth initiatives and innovative financing mechanisms. This approach not only addresses the immediate impacts of inequality but also fosters long-term economic resilience. By mobilizing collective efforts around this critical issue, Brazil aims to drive meaningful progress toward the SDGs, ensuring a just and sustainable future for all, leaving no one behind.

Aware of its mandate of being the guardian and the coordinating body of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda and mindful of the integrated, universal, and indivisible nature of its 17 SDGs, Brazilian G20 Presidency presents the “2024 G20 Rio Update” on behalf

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<sup>2</sup> According to [The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2024](#)

of the Development Working Group (DWG) to track the progress of G20's collective actions for sustainable development.

## **1.2 G20's Priorities and Contribution to the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs during the Brazilian Presidency**

### **1.2.1 Overview**

The Brazilian Presidency took place in the context of multiple crises that reinforce each other and whose solutions require stronger international cooperation. As the world grapples with pressing challenges, the G20 meetings offered an opportunity for evaluating the progress and impact regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the future role of the G20 in accelerating the progress of the SDGs.

In this crisis context, persons living in poverty and in vulnerable situations and in developing countries are disproportionately affected, yet their critical role as stakeholders in crafting viable solutions is often overlooked. Recognizing that inequality within and among countries is at the root of most challenges addressed by the 2030 Agenda or makes them harder to solve, the Brazilian Presidency has prioritized addressing inequality in all its dimensions within the G20 agenda to accelerate the achievement of all 17 SDGs, in line with their integrated, universal and indivisible nature.

As in the past, the world looks up to the G20 group for lasting solutions to shared global challenges. To guide our actions towards concrete results, the Brazilian G20 Presidency has focused this year's work on three priorities: (1) social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty; (2) energy transitions and the promotion of sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions; and (3) reform of global governance institutions.

The 2030 Agenda recognizes that eradicating poverty (SDG1) is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The advances towards reducing poverty and eradicating hunger have suffered significant setbacks since the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of people facing hunger has reached the staggering figure of 733 million people in 2023, with children and women being the most affected. These unprecedented challenges call for greater and more effective commitment, financing, and actions at all levels.

In light of this, the Brazilian Presidency proposed the launch of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty to support and accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty (SDGs 1 and 2) while reducing inequalities (SDG 10), contributing to revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17) and to the achievement of other interlinked SDGs, and championing sustainable, inclusive and just transition pathways.

The Alliance presents an innovative approach to mobilizing finance and knowledge for

the implementation of country-led, country-owned, large-scale and evidence-based programs aiming at reducing hunger and poverty worldwide. All countries, international organizations, multilateral development banks, knowledge centers and philanthropic institutions are invited to join the Alliance to accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty while reducing inequalities and contributing to revitalizing global partnerships for sustainable development. In addition to this initiative, most working group's priorities and deliverables contribute directly or indirectly to the promotion of social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty.

Regarding energy transitions and the promotion of sustainable development priority, Brazil's G20 Presidency proposed the establishment of a Task Force for Global Mobilization Against Climate Change, bringing together the Sherpa and Finance Tracks to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG13) through bold, timely and structural actions in G20 economies and in the international financial system, in synergy with sustainable development priorities and efforts to eradicate poverty and hunger. The topic of energy transitions was put at the center of the agenda in the Energy Transitions Working Group to enhance energy security as well as accelerate clean, sustainable, just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions, in line with SDG7. Recognizing the remarkable potential of bioeconomy to contributing to a sustainable future and economic growth, the Brazilian Presidency launched the G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy (GIB), which produced the "High Level Principles on Bioeconomy" linking with the implementation of interrelated SGDs, such as 2, 8, 14 and 15. Fortunately, the work of GIB will continue in the G20 South Africa Presidency.

The third priority of Brazil's G20 Presidency was to reinvigorate multilateralism for sustainable development (SDG17) and promote the reform of global governance institutions. The Brazilian G20 Presidency promoted discussions on strengthening economic and political multilateralism through the reform of existing institutions and key debates, creating space for the enhanced participation of developing countries and giving due attention to their priorities. Noting the ongoing reform processes of international institutions and in light of the urgent need to live up to our shared goals, the Brazilian Presidency proposed the Call to Action on Global Governance Reform in the Second G20 Foreign ministers Meeting, a pledge to work for a reinvigorated and strengthened multilateral system, for renewed institutions and a reformed governance that is more representative, effective, transparent and accountable, reflecting the social, economic and political realities of the 21st century.

To address the all-encompassing gender dimension of Inequality (SDG5), the Brazilian presidency held, for the first time, the technical and ministerial meetings of the Empowerment of Women Working Group, which was created in 2023 at the New Delhi Leaders' Summit, as the expression of a collective effort to promote measures on achieving gender equality and boosting the empowerment of all women and girls. Likewise, the Brazilian Presidency continued the Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (related to SDG 1 and SDG 11) to build resilience and reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and

environmental shocks and disasters.

The Brazilian Presidency undertook an innovative approach to better integrate engagement groups, as it highlighted the constructive role civil society can, and should, play in addressing economic, financial, political, environmental and social issues. As a concrete action, a session of the 3rd Sherpa Meeting was dedicated exclusively to receiving recommendations from all engagement groups in time for the ministerial meetings of the Sherpa Track working groups. The Brazilian Presidency also decided to convene a G20 Social Summit, in Rio, to provide non-government stakeholders an opportunity to voice their views on fundamental issues of the international agenda.

The Development Working Group (DWG) coordinates the sustainable development theme across the G20 and conducts annual progress reports on collective and concrete actions undertaken by each G20 Presidency. In addition to the core priorities and actions presented by the Brazilian Presidency, the first section of the “2024 G20 Rio Update” showcases the contributions made by the Working Groups of the Sherpa and Finance Tracks to accelerate the achievement of SDGs.

## 1.2.2 Major priorities and contributions of 2024

### *Sherpa Track*

#### **DWG**

The **Development Working Group (DWG)** is the coordinating body and policy resource for advancing sustainable development within the G20. In line with the motto Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet, and the core priorities of the G20 Brazilian Presidency, the DWG prioritized: (1) reducing inequality; (2) improving access to water and sanitation services; and (3) promoting trilateral cooperation.

The G20 Ministers responsible for Development adopted the document “Leaving no one behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for reducing inequalities” to address the urgent need to reduce inequalities within and among countries and to realize opportunities for all people, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status. They reaffirmed their strong commitment to accelerating the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The Brazilian G20 Presidency has commissioned studies on reducing inequalities and empowering people living in vulnerable situations, acknowledging the pressing need for data-driven and evidence-based policies for reducing inequalities.

Additionally, the Ministers adopted the “**G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Services**” to reaffirm the G20’s commitment to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation, and promote water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems that deliver equitable, inclusive, integrated, sustainable, gender-responsive and climate, environment and disaster-resilient.

The DWG also recognized trilateral cooperation as a modality that contributes to, inter alia, promoting partnership, unity, and cooperation to accelerate a fair, inclusive and equitable development and to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The Brazilian Presidency proposed the creation of a G20 Trilateral Cooperation Co-Lab, an initiative aimed at the exchange of experiences and best practices in trilateral cooperation to be voluntarily adopted by members, invited countries, international organizations and other interested partners.

The DWG's work has a significant impact on several key SDGs, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Ministers also encouraged countries to lead by example by adopting further measures to promote inequality reduction, in accordance with national circumstances. Brazil's adoption of its own commitment on inequalities, titled "SDG 18 – Combating racism and Promoting Ethnic and Racial Equality", was noted with appreciation.

## **AWG**

The **Agriculture Working Group (AWG)** outlined as key priorities: (1) promoting the sustainability of agriculture and food systems through diverse pathways; (2) enhancing international trade's contribution to food and nutritional security; (3) recognizing the crucial role of family farmers, peasants, indigenous peoples, and local communities in fostering sustainable, healthy, and inclusive food systems; and (4) supporting the sustainable integration of fisheries and aquaculture into both local and global value chains. These priorities closely align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). The AWG also emphasized the importance of reducing food waste at retail and consumer level by 50% and minimizing food losses across supply chains, in line with SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), Target 12.3. Furthermore, the group underlined the need to eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing and called for the entry into force of the 2022 WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies and effective disciplines on certain forms of harmful fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, as outlined in SDG 14 (Life Below Water), Target 14.6, while advocating for sustainable fish production that balances growing demand with the preservation of aquatic ecosystems.

## **ACWG**

The **Anti-corruption Working Group (ACWG)** focused on developing anticorruption principles and standards to enhance the implementation of international instruments, especially the United Nations Convention against Corruption. In alignment with the 2030 Agenda, the ACWG prioritized advancing justice, reducing inequalities, and promoting sustainable development, particularly by addressing four key areas closely linked to

SDGs 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals): (1) contributing to a just world and a sustainable planet through anticorruption and integrity promotion; (2) incentives for the private sector to adopt comprehensive and consistent integrity measures to prevent and combat corruption; (3) designing and improving structural organization of public administration to strengthen public integrity; and (4) making use of all available tools for asset recovery: exploring direct measures in foreign jurisdiction and ensuring national coordination for effective asset recovery.

## **CWG**

The **Culture Working Group (CWG)** under Brazil's Presidency prioritized four main topics that are linked to SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): (1) cultural diversity and social inclusion; (2) Culture, digital environment and copyright; (3) Creative economy and sustainable development; and (4) the preservation, safeguarding and promotion of cultural heritage. The Ministers of Culture recognized culture's power and intrinsic value in nurturing solidarity, dialogue, collaboration and cooperation, fostering a more sustainable world, in all dimensions and from all perspectives.

## **DEWG**

The **Digital Economy Working Group (DEWG)** had four priorities: (1) digital inclusion and Universal Meaningful Connectivity (UMC); (2) digital government: building a trustworthy and inclusive Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI); (3) integrity of information online and trust in the digital economy; and (4) artificial intelligence for inclusive sustainable development and inequality reduction. These priorities are correlated with the following SDGs: 1 (End Poverty), for the digital economy was acknowledged as a tool in combating poverty; 4 (Quality Education), since G20 members have ongoing initiatives aimed at enhancing skills for the digital era and incorporating AI into secondary and higher education; 5 (Gender Equality), as Ministers recognized the need for the implementation of policies specifically addressing the gender gap; 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), since G20 members recognized that AI may act as a catalyst for achieving economic growth; 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), due to the focus on DPI; and 10 (Reduced Inequalities), as the group discussed the potential of AI for inequality reduction.

## **ECSWG**

For the **Environmental Climate Sustainability Working Group (ECSWG)**, the priorities set by the Brazilian Presidency were: (1) oceans; (2) payments for ecosystem services; (3) waste and circular economy; and (4) enhancing adaptation action and finance in the context of climate change. These priorities align closely with several SDGs, particularly SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life

on Land), and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). The focus on adaptation to extreme weather events and ecosystem services relates to climate resilience (SDG 13), while the emphasis on oceans addresses marine conservation (SDG 14). The priorities of waste and circular economy contribute to both terrestrial ecosystem protection (SDG 15) and sustainable resource management (SDG 12).

## **ETWG**

Regarding the **Energy Transitions Working Group (ETWG)** priorities, they were defined as: (1) accelerating financing for energy transitions; (2) social dimension of energy transitions; and (3) innovative perspectives on sustainable fuels. Considering these priorities, it is possible to correlate them with SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy)); SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), as priority 2 relates to the necessary retraining of workforce in the transitioning process; SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), since priority 3 is related to the innovative perspective on biofuels; SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), as priority 1 refers to expanding rapidly and fairly the access of poorer nations to financial and human resources; SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), since energy transition entails sustainable patterns of energy production and consumption; and SDG 13 (Climate Action), as Ministers stressed the urgency of energy transitions to respond to climate change, taking into account different national circumstances.

## **EWG**

The **Employment Working Group (EWG)** has as priorities: (1) creation of quality jobs, employment and promotion of decent work as a means to ensure social inclusion, eliminate poverty and combat hunger; (2) gender equality and promotion of diversity in the world of work; (3) Climate change and the challenge of a just transition in the world of work; and (4) technologies as means to improve quality of life for all. These priorities align closely with several SDGs, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

## **EdWG**

The **Education Working Group (EdWG)** focused on three key priorities: (1) valuing and building the capacity of education professionals—what collective actions can we take?; connecting managers of digital resource platforms to facilitate the sharing of educational materials on Education for Sustainable Development; and (3) launching the G20 Initiative for School-Community Engagement. The EdWG's work is closely aligned with SDG 4 (Quality Education). It also contributes to SDG 1 (No Poverty), particularly through its promotion of National School-Feeding Programmes, and to SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), with a special emphasis on recognizing and enhancing the role of teachers.

## **EWVG**

The **Empowerment of Women Working Group (EWVG)** was created in 2023 at the New Delhi Leader's Summit to promote measures on achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and, therefore, to advance the full realization of the SDG 5 (Gender Equality) among G20 members. To support these goals in its first year of establishment, under the Brazilian Presidency, the EWVG outlined three priorities: (1) gender equality; (2) confronting misogyny and violence; and (3) climate justice. These priorities steered the Chair's Statement on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women's commitments on gender equality, economic autonomy and care economy and care system, ending misogyny and gender-based violence, and gender and climate action. Although focused on the SDG 5, the EWVG priorities under the Brazilian Presidency aligned with other SDGs, such as SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 13 (Climate Action).

## **GIB**

The **G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy (GIB)** was launched by the Brazilian Presidency in 2024. Unlike other themes traditionally discussed within G20 work streams, bioeconomy lacked an established international forum for debate, and the G20 had not previously addressed the subject. As a result, under the Brazilian presidency the GIB focused on initiating a conceptual dialogue about what bioeconomy represents today and how it can evolve to effectively integrate sustainability into the global economy. This dialogue was structured around three key themes, closely aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: (1) science, technology, and innovation (SDG 17); (2) the sustainable use of biodiversity (SDGs 12, 13, 14, 15, 16); and (3) the role of bioeconomy in promoting sustainable development (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 10). The G20 decided on 10 voluntary, non-binding High-Level Principles on Bioeconomy, the initiative's main output, marked the first time the subject was formalized in a multilateral document, elevating bioeconomy on the global agenda.

## **HWG**

The priorities of Brazil's G20 presidency for the **Health Working Group (HWG)** have been defined based on three central narrative axes that underpin them all: (1) the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, with a pronounced focus on Goal 3; (2) the strengthening of national health systems for more inclusivity, people-centeredness, resilience, effectiveness, and quality, with an emphasis on primary health care, and with a view to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC), benefiting also SDGs 1, 5, 6 and 10; and (3) the pursuit of health equity, mainly focused on SDG 10.

## **RIWG**

The established priorities of the **Research and Innovation Working Group (RIWG)** were: (1) open innovation to strengthen international North-South cooperation in S,T&I; (2) open innovation for the decarbonization of the economy, including energy; (3) open innovation to guarantee the right, access and information to health; (4) open innovation for a sustainable Amazon; and (5) inclusion, diversity and combating inequalities in science. They relate closely to several SDGs, for instance, SDG 3 (Good Health and Well- Being) relates to priority 3; SDG 4 (Quality Education) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality) relate to priority 5, as it refers to accessibility and diversity in science. SDG 7 relates to priority 2, for energy is one of the means to promote decarbonization; SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) and SDG 15 (Life on Land), relate to priority 4, as it refers to a sustainable management of the Amazon through innovation. Finally, SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) relate to priority 1, as it mentions the North-South Cooperation and Ministers have recognized the inequalities among countries regarding S, T&I.

## **DRRWG**

The **Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group (DRRWG)** is committed to six priorities: (1) combating inequalities and reducing vulnerabilities; (2) global coverage of early warning systems; (3) disaster and climate resilient infrastructure; (4) financing strategies for Disaster Risk Reduction; (5) recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction in the event of disasters; and (6) nature-based solutions and ecosystem-based approaches for disaster risk reduction. The priorities relate closely to the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals. Priority 1 is aligned with SDG 5 (Gender Equality) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities). Priority 2 and 4 can be associated with SDG 17 (Partnership for the Goals), since global coverage and financing require broad cooperation initiatives. Priorities 3 and 5 relate more closely to SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities). SDG 13 (Climate Action) is the common thread among all priorities, since the risk of disasters is multiplied manyfold by climate change.

## **TWG**

The **Tourism Working Group (TWG)** prioritized: (1) tourism and sustainable development (Sustainable Tourism); (2) technical training; and (3) strengthening tourism as a driver of socioeconomic development. The TWG's activities were closely aligned with several SDGs, notably SDGs 1, 8, 9, 11, and 12, particularly through the promotion of the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST), endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission, and the G20 Tourism and SDGs Dashboard, developed under the Indian Presidency in collaboration with UN Tourism. Under Brazil's leadership, the number of case studies featured on the Dashboard more than doubled.

## **TIWG**

The **Trade and Investment Working Group (TIWG)** prioritized: (1) trade and sustainable development; (2) promoting the role of women in international trade; and (3) sustainable development in investment agreements. The TIWG's work is strongly connected to several SDGs, including SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **TFGAAHP**

The **Task Force for a Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty (TFGAAHP)** had as its primary goal the launch of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty (GAAHP), which aims to (a) provide sustained political drive and galvanize collective action, building upon synergies with other existing efforts to combat hunger and poverty; and (b) facilitate mobilization and improved alignment of domestic and international support, including public and private financial resources and knowledge, to enable large-scale country-owned and country-led implementation of evidence-based programs and policy instruments, focusing on countries most affected by hunger and extreme poverty and persons in vulnerable situations and those most likely to be left behind. The Alliance's objectives are closely aligned with several SDGs, including SDG 1 (No Poverty, Targets 1.3, 1.4, 1.5), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger, Targets 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 4 (Quality Education), and SDG 5 (Gender Equality, Targets 5.a, 5.4). Furthermore, the Alliance contributes to SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **TF - CLIMA**

The **G20 Task Force on Global Mobilization against Climate Change (TF-CLIMA)**, established by the Brazilian Presidency, prioritized creating a high-level, policy-oriented agenda for structural transformations keeping a limit of 1.5C of global warming within reach. By integrating Sherpa and Finance tracks, TF-CLIMA addressed climate change mainstreaming in the global economic and development agendas, strengthening G20's coordinated response through 2030 and beyond and the need for enhanced finance. It focused on enhancing credible, just national transition plans and developing a financial sector agenda that complements public funding for ambitious investments in mitigation, adaptation, and just transitions. Considering these priorities, it is possible to correlate them with SDGs 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 17.

## ***Finance Track***

### **FWG**

The **Framework Working Group (FWG)** established four priorities: (1) putting inequality at the forefront – macroeconomic and distributive implications of emerging global trends global and domestic trends; (2) addressing distributional implications of climate change and sustainable transition policies.; (3) creating fiscal space to support more and better public investment while catalyzing private investment; and (4) monitoring of global macroeconomic risks. The FWG's activities were closely aligned with several SDGs, notably SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **IFAWG**

The **International Financial Architecture Working Group (IFAWG)** prioritized: (1) making Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) better, bigger, and more effective; (2) making the Global Financial Safety Net (GFSN) more effective, representative, and resilient; (3) addressing sovereign debt issues; (4) identifying and addressing vulnerabilities emerging from the cross-border integration of payment systems; and (5) promoting resilient capital flows to Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs). The IFAWG's activities were closely aligned with several SDGs, including SDGs 5 (Gender Equality), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **IWG**

The **Infrastructure Working Group (IWG)** prioritized: (1) financing climate-resilient infrastructure; (2) linking infrastructure and poverty reduction; (3) mitigating exchange rate risk; and (4) delivering cross-border infrastructure. The IWG's activities were closely aligned with several SDGs, notably SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **SFWG**

The **Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG)** has 4 priorities: (1) optimizing the operations of the International Environmental and Climate Funds to deliver sustainable finance; (2) advancing credible, robust, and just transition plans; (3) analyzing implementation challenges related to sustainability reporting standards, including for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs); and (4) financing Nature-Based Solutions (NbS). The SFWG's activities were closely aligned with several SDGs, including SDGs 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13

(Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **ITC**

The **G20 International Taxation Cooperation (ITC)** set 4 priorities: (1) devising tax strategies as instruments for the reduction of inequality; (2) continuing our commitment to the swift implementation of the Two Pillar Solutions; (3) enhancing tax transparency, and (4) studying the intelligent and effective use of tax benefits. The ITA's activities were closely aligned with SDGs 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **GPFI**

The **Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI)** prioritized: (1) policy options for improving "last mile" access and quality inclusion; (2) action plan for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) financing; and (3) a conceptual framework and measurement tools of financial well-being. The GPFI's activities were closely aligned with several SDGs, notably SDGs 1 (No Poverty), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **FSI**

The **G20 Financial Sector Issues (FSI)** refers to the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Meeting and have set 3 priorities for 2024: (1) sustainability-related financial risks; (2) digital innovations; and (3) lessons learned from the recent banking crisis. The FSI's activities were closely aligned with SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure) 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 13 (Climate Action), 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

## **TF – Finance and Health**

The **Joint Finance and Health Task Force (JFHTF)** worked around three priorities in 2024: (i) unpacking the centrality of financing initiatives designed to tackle the social determinants of health; (ii) increasing resource mobilization to the health sector through assessing "debt-for-health" (DfH) swap arrangements; and (iii) improving the assessment of global health, and social and economic vulnerabilities. The JFHTF's activities were closely aligned with SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well-being), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

### 1.2.3 Collective and Concrete Actions undertaken by G20 Work Streams in 2024

**TABLE 1: COLLECTIVE AND CONCRETE ACTIONS UNDERTAKEN BY G20 WORK STREAMS IN 2024**

G20 WORKING GROUP	COLLECTIVE AND CONCRETE ACTION IN 2024	SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION	RELATED SDGs
<b>SDS 1: Agenda 2030 for sustainable development</b>			
Development Working Group	Decided on the <b>Leaving No One Behind: G20 Ministerial Declaration for Reducing Inequalities, which sent a high-level message on the urgent need for more action on the reduction of inequalities</b> . The Development Working Group also held the following side events: “SDG 18’ and ethnic-racial equality” on March 17 in Brasilia; “Homeless Population: Data Production and Best Practices in Public Policies” on May 28 in Salvador; and “States of the Future” and “Fighting inequalities and eradicating poverty, hunger and malnutrition” on July 22-23 in Rio de Janeiro. The DWG brought the attention of the international community to the importance of reducing inequalities and realizing opportunities for all.	Leaving no one behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for reducing inequalities	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17
Development Working Group	The Brazilian Presidency proposed the creation of a <b>G20 Trilateral Cooperation Co-Lab, an initiative aimed at the exchange of experiences and best practices in trilateral cooperation to be voluntarily adopted by members, invited countries, international organizations and other interested partners</b> . To support this initiative, the presidency prepared a policy brief on trilateral cooperation based on consultations and surveys conducted among G20 members and guests. In addition, the “VII Regional Conference on Trilateral Cooperation with Latin America and the Caribbean” was held in Salvador, prior to the May 27- 29 DWG meeting.	Leaving no one behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for reducing inequalities	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17
Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty	<p>The Brazilian presidency of the G20 <b>created a Task Force (TF-Alliance) for the Establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty</b>, with the main aim of designing the initiative and drafting the reference documents and other arrangements for its constitution.</p> <p><b>Commissioned reports</b> acknowledging the pressing need for data-driven and evidence-based policies for fighting hunger and poverty, including one on <b>“Financing the fight against poverty and hunger: mobilizing resources for a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reset.”</b></p> <p><b>Approved the constitutive documents of the Alliance:</b> (a) the Inception Document “United Against Hunger and Poverty”; (b) the Terms of Reference and Governance Framework; (c) Criteria for the Reference Policy Basket; and (d) the Template for the Individual Statement of Commitment to the Alliance.</p> <p>The main outcome of the work of the TF-Alliance was the creation of <b>the Global Alliance Against Hunger</b></p>	<b>G20 Task Force constitutive documents of the Alliance:</b> (a) the Inception Document “United Against Hunger and Poverty”; (b) the Terms of Reference and Governance Framework; (c) Criteria for the Reference Policy Basket; and (d) the Template for the Individual Declaration of Commitment to the Alliance.	1, 2, 7, 8, 10

	and Poverty, launched during the G20 Leaders' Summit, on 18th November 2024.	“Financing the fight against poverty and hunger: mobilizing resources for a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reset.”	
<b>Tourism Working Group</b>	<p><b>Delivered TWG's "Report 1A"</b>, which examines previous statements and implementation of measures and recommended actions undertaken by G20 members in the tourism sector and identify areas for further coordination. The report by the Brazilian presidency identifies four key areas: <b>Sustainability and Tourism, Information Management, International Cooperation, and Tourism as an Economic Enhancer.</b></p> <p>Recognized the <b>G20 Tourism and SDGs Dashboard</b> developed under the Indian Presidency as a valuable tool for aggregating, and showcasing best practices and initiatives aimed at progressing the contribution of tourism to the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The G20 members acknowledge the potential to harness these and other best practices by connecting stakeholders with similar challenges and helping them develop solutions.</p> <p>Reaffirmed their collective commitment to <b>advancing sustainable, resilient, and inclusive tourism.</b> Recognizing the sector's important role in driving economic, social, and environmental sustainability, and <b>committed to align their efforts with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).</b></p>	<p>Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST)</p> <p>Report Delivery 1A – Implemented actions by G20 Members 2010-2023</p> <p>The Belém Ministerial Declaration</p>	1, 8, 9, 11, 12
<b>International Financial Architecture Working Group</b>	<p>Presented a <b>G20 Roadmap for creating a better, bigger, and more effective MDB system.</b> The roadmap will serve as a guiding document for IFAWG work, contributing to a more regular, meaningful, and deeper engagement with MDBs, ultimately enhancing their ownership and ability to work as a system. For this they delivered the “<b>G20 Roadmap towards better, bigger and more effective MDBs</b>”.</p> <p>Proposed to advance in governance reforms of MDBs and the IMF. For this they delivered the “<b>Review of Multilateral Development Banks' Capital Adequacy Frameworks</b>”.</p>	<p>G20 Roadmap towards better, bigger and more effective MDBs</p> <p>G20 Presidency Note on Representation at Top IFI Positions</p> <p>G20 Presidency Note IMF Quota Share Realignment</p>	5, 8, 10, 16, 17
<b>SDS 2: Financing for sustainable development</b>			

<b>Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty</b>	<b>Commissioned reports</b> acknowledging the pressing need for data-driven and evidence-based policies for fighting hunger and poverty, including one on “ <b>Financing the fight against poverty and hunger: mobilizing resources for a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reset.</b> ”	Financing the fight against poverty and hunger: mobilizing resources for a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) reset	1, 2, 7, 8, 10
<b>Tourism Working Group</b>	Commended the Brazilian G20 Presidency for the initiative to prepare the “ <b>Presidency Report Delivery 3: Funding Lines and Priority Areas for Investment in Tourism.</b> ”	The Belém Ministerial Declaration  Report Delivery 3	1, 8, 9, 11, 12
<b>Sustainable Finance Working Group</b>	Delivered <b>recommendations for jurisdictions and standard-setting bodies on addressing challenges for SMEs and EMDEs to implement just sustainability reporting.</b> For this they delivered the “ <b>2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report.</b> ”	2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17
<b>International Taxation Working Group</b>	A Note on alternatives for revenue mobilization to fund the new Global Alliance Against Hunger—to be commissioned from the IMF. For this they delivered the <b>IMF G-20 Note on “Alternative Options for Revenue Mobilization.”</b>	IMF G-20 Note on “Alternative Options for Revenue Mobilization”	10, 17
<b>SDS 3: Infrastructure</b>			
<b>Infrastructure Working Group</b>	<p>A report with case studies from G20 member countries, showcasing strategies to financing and investing in climate-resilient infrastructure, including recommendations on possible policy actions for G20 member countries to support the financing of climate-resilient infrastructure. For this they delivered the <b>G20 Report on “Approaches for financing and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure.”</b></p> <p>A report with tactics and initiatives to achieve universal access to essential urban infrastructure services, emphasizing poverty-reducing policies that increase affordability. For this they delivered the “<b>G20 Report on Infrastructure and Poverty Reduction: Innovative Policies for Effective Access.</b>”</p> <p>A strategic and practical guidance note highlighting best practices to mitigate foreign exchange risk in infrastructure projects, featuring recommendations to increase the attractiveness of national infrastructure projects to foreign investors. For this they delivered the “<b>G20 Report on Addressing Exchange Rate Risk in Infrastructure Projects in EMDEs.</b>”</p> <p>Stocktaking of best practices for carrying out and financing cross-border infrastructure projects. The paper will highlight the role of MDBs in mobilizing stakeholders and in structuring and financing such projects. For this they delivered the “<b>G20 Report on Delivering Cross-Border Infrastructure: Conceptual Framework and Illustrative Case Studies.</b>”</p>	<p>G20 Report on “Approaches for financing and investment in climate-resilient infrastructure”</p> <p>G20 Report on Infrastructure and Poverty Reduction: Innovative Policies for Effective Access</p> <p>G20 Report on Addressing Exchange Rate Risk in Infrastructure Projects in EMDEs</p> <p>G20 Report on Delivering Cross-Border Infrastructure: Conceptual</p>	1, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17

		Framework and Illustrative Case Studies	
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group</b>	<p>Developed <b>Guidelines for producing informative and educational material on disaster risk</b> aimed at vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Presented a <b>Document about financing strategies to build resilient infrastructure</b>.</p> <p>Developed the <b>“Budget Tagging for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation – Guide for Design and Taxonomy”</b>.</p> <p>Promoted a <b>Virtual Side Event: “Addressing Inequality and Reducing Vulnerability”</b>, a Join Webinar with the Development Working Group in addressing inequalities, a Thematic Workshop – Technical Session on Vulnerability and Inequality, a <b>Virtual Side Event: “Leveraging EWS Cell Broadcast Technology in Support of Early Warnings for All</b>, a <b>Thematic Workshop on Technical Session on Early Warning and Early Action</b>; a <b>Virtual Side Event “Resilient Infrastructure to Environment and Disasters”</b>; and <b>Thematic Workshops on Resilient Infrastructure and on Private Sector Engagement in Disaster Risk Reduction</b>.</p> <p>Presented a <b>White Paper - Leveraging Existing Platforms for Knowledge Sharing on Early Warning Systems</b>.</p> <p>Developed a <b>Compendium of good practices on disaster resilient infrastructure and infrastructure risk assessment tools</b>.</p> <p>Developed a <b>Compendium of Inclusive and Resilient Recovery in the Face of Increased Risks</b>.</p>	Ministerial Declaration	5, 10, 11, 13, 17
<b>Development Working Group</b>	Ministers responsible for Development committed “to explicit actions to mainstream water and sanitation and hygiene services within domestic and international cooperation policies and by reinforcing systems <sup>3</sup> that deliver equitable, inclusive, integrated, sustainable, and climate, environment and disaster-resilient WASH services, benefiting both developed and developing countries and society as a whole”.	G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services	6, 10
<b>SDS 4: Agriculture, food security and nutrition</b>			
<b>Agriculture Working Group</b>	<p>The Ministers of Agriculture, Agrarian Development, Fisheries and Aquaculture <b>adopted the “G20 Agriculture Ministers Declaration”</b>.</p> <p><b>Reinforced their commitment to address global pressing issues</b>, including food security and nutrition; the transition to more sustainable, resilient, and inclusive food systems; both current and longstanding</p>	G20 Agriculture Ministers Declaration	1, 2, 12,13, 14, 15

	<p>challenges in international agricultural trade; and exploring the crucial role of family farmers, artisanal fishers, fisheries and aquaculture in food production and income generation worldwide. They also reaffirmed their strong commitment to accelerating the full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.</p> <p><b>Held dedicated sessions on the topics of Family Farming</b> (Brasília, April 29-30) <b>and Fisheries and Aquaculture</b> (Brasília, June 11-12), which have been highlighted as priorities for the first time in a G20 Ministerial Agriculture Declaration. A <b>meeting of the G20 Agriculture Chief Scientists, MACS</b>, was also convened (Brasília, May 15-17).</p> <p><b>Organized a Seminar on Aquatic Food Systems</b> under the priority “Promote the sustainable integration of fisheries and aquaculture into local and global value chains”.</p> <p><b>Expressed our intention to hold henceforward a dedicated session during future G20 presidencies on Family Farming</b>, including smallholders, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, women and youth, given their fundamental importance in jointly addressing the global poverty, hunger, and environmental crises.</p>		
<b>Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty</b>	<p>The Brazilian presidency of the G20 <b>created a Task Force (TF-Alliance) for the Establishment of a Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty</b>, with the main aim of designing the initiative and drafting the reference documents and other arrangements for its constitution.</p> <p><b>Approved the constitutive documents of the Alliance:</b> (a) the Inception Document “United Against Hunger and Poverty”; (b) the Terms of Reference and Governance Framework; (c) Criteria for the Reference Policy Basket; and (d) the Template for the Individual Statement of Commitment to the Alliance.</p> <p>The main outcome of the work of the TF-Alliance was the creation of <b>the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, launched during the G20 Leaders’ Summit</b>, on 18th November 2024.</p>	<b>G20 Task Force constitutive documents of the Alliance:</b> (a) the Inception Document “United Against Hunger and Poverty”; (b) the Terms of Reference and Governance Framework; (c) Criteria for the Reference Policy Basket; and (d) the Template for the Individual Declaration of Commitment to the Alliance.	1, 2, 7, 8, 10
<b>SDS 5: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education</b>			
<b>Education Working Group</b>	<p>The EdWG <b>emphasized the importance of inclusive and equitable quality universal education</b> in building a just world and a sustainable planet, as well as the particular importance of education professionals in reaching this goal and called all actors involved to continue working to dignify, value and diversify teaching professionals.</p>	G20 Education Working Group Summary Booklet	1, 4, 5, 8, 13

	<p>The Group appreciates the variety of learner-centred, multi-disciplinary platforms and digital content on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) that already exist in G20 countries. Teachers and students need to be involved in the development of digital resources, which are not a substitute for in-person teaching. The Group also observes that digital and media literacy have become necessary topics for education systems, alongside critical thinking, social-emotional learning, digital citizenship and other important subjects.</p> <p>The Group <b>underscores the importance of engaging educators and students in the development of digital resources, and contents that are accessible and adaptable across different connectivity contexts and can complement in-person teaching. Furthermore, the Group emphasized that applications of artificial intelligence in education should be grounded in quality-assured educational content. For that, digital solutions need to be developed with a strong emphasis on diversity, equity and inclusion.</b></p> <p>The Group <b>highlighted the potential of school-community engagement practices as catalysts of quality, equitable and inclusive education and of social development for all.</b> Connecting schools with communities fosters practical and meaningful learning, positively influencing learning outcomes. The virtual exhibition organized this year helped the Group identify a diverse range of inspiring practices worldwide. Based on the examples showcased, the Group invited countries and institutions to support, within their respective mandates, adaptation and replication of school-community engagement practices, with due regard to the diversity of needs and of local circumstances.</p>		
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	Decided to create quality jobs and promote decent work for all, as these are the most effective tools for achieving social inclusion, reducing income inequalities and eliminating poverty.	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration	1, 4, 5, 8, 9
<b>Culture Working Group</b>	<p>Approved a <b>Ministerial Declaration on Culture.</b></p> <p>Promoted the <b>G20 Side-event – Seminar on Public Policies and Creative Economy Governance.</b></p> <p>Promoted the <b>G20 Side-event on Cultural Heritage and Climate Action.</b></p>	Salvador da Bahia Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture	4, 5, 8, 10, 11
<b>Tourism Working Group</b>	The Tourism Working Group " <b>Report Delivery 2</b> " identified <b>qualification and technical training initiatives carried out by the G20 members that enhance the competencies of tourism professionals.</b> The research analyzed the efforts of members to promote tourism education, understand the offerings and challenges of developing skills aligned with sector needs, and strengthen tourism on the global agenda.	"Report Delivery 2"  The Belém Ministerial Declaration	1, 8, 9, 11, 12
<b>SDS 6: Financial Inclusion and Remittances</b>			

<p><b>Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion</b></p>	<p>Report with policy options for improving ‘last mile’ access: Develop an empirical analysis of the reasons behind the lack of substantial progress. The analysis should identify the challenges in achieving ‘last mile’ access to digital financial services. For this they delivered the <b>“G20 Policy Options to Improve Last Mile Access and Quality Inclusion through Digital Infrastructure, including Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Consumer Protection and other FIAP Objectives”</b>.</p> <p>Report with policy options for improving quality inclusion: Work on the identification and definition of indicators which can track the evolution of financial inclusion from a quality perspective. For this they delivered the <b>“G20 Policy Options to Improve Last Mile Access and Quality Inclusion through Digital Infrastructure, including Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Consumer Protection and other FIAP Objectives”</b>.</p> <p>Leveraging the work conducted on both issues, the GPFi will work to identify best practices and policy options for improving ‘last mile’ access and quality inclusion for individuals and MSMEs. For this they delivered the <b>“G20 Policy Options to Improve Last Mile Access and Quality Inclusion through Digital Infrastructure, including Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Consumer Protection and other FIAP Objectives”</b>.</p> <p>Development of a new <b>action plan for MSME Finance</b>.</p> <p>Organization of a 1-day <b>seminar to discuss the landscape of financial services to MSMEs</b>, to take place together with the 1st GPFi Plenary.</p> <p>A report comprising: a. A unified and consensual concept of financial well-being. b. A list of financial well-being indicators and/or measurement tools. For this they delivered the <b>“G20 Policy Note on Financial Well-being”</b>.</p> <p>2024 Report with <b>Update to Leaders on Progress Towards the G20 Remittance Target</b>.</p>	<p>G20 Policy Note on Financial Well-being</p> <p>G20 Policy Options to Improve Last Mile Access and Quality Inclusion through Digital Infrastructure, including Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI), Consumer Protection and other FIAP Objectives</p>	<p>1, 8, 9, 10, 17</p>
<p><b>SDS 7: Industrialization</b></p>			
<p><b>Development Working Group</b></p>	<p>“We reaffirm our commitment to help developing countries better integrate into the global industrial, value and supply chains and accelerate their industrialization and modernization process. We recognize that human capital development is essential to tackling poverty and inequality. We note that persistently high inequality is often associated with lower, less durable economic growth and greater financial instability. Continued inequalities, including in the rural- urban continuum, undermine the potential for development as those in vulnerable situations do not have opportunities to learn and develop their skills and productive capabilities”.</p>	<p>Leaving no one behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for reducing inequalities</p>	<p>1, 10, 17</p>

**SDS 8: Inclusive Business**

<b>Trade and Investment Working Group</b>	Fair, just and inclusive transitions. Fair, just and inclusive transition pathways should promote the well-being of people and communities, promote decent work, advance equity and inclusivity, foster economic diversification, technological innovation and production of value-added goods and services, as well as ensure that the benefits of trade and sustainable development extend to all. Measures, to the extent possible, should encourage trade and investments that contribute to fair, just and inclusive transitions.	G20 Principles on Trade and Sustainable Development	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 17
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**SDS 9: Innovation, digital transformation, artificial intelligence and data for development**

<b>Development Working Group</b>	<b>The Brazilian G20 Presidency has commissioned studies and acknowledged the pressing need for data-driven and evidence-based policies for reducing inequalities.</b> To make informed policies, we need good data and reports. In this spirit, the Brazilian Presidency worked with different Organizations and Think Thanks to present reports on the state of inequalities, how it affects different vulnerable groups, the potential of economic growth brought by inclusion policies and what policies are effective in overcoming them.	Leaving no one behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for reducing inequalities	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17
<b>Digital Economy Working Group</b>	<p>Welcomed the <b>“G20 Guidelines on Indicators and Metrics for Universal and Meaningful Connectivity”</b>, developed in collaboration with the ITU (Annex 1 to the G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration), as well as the report “Universal and Meaningful Connectivity: A framework for indicators and metrics”.</p> <p>Held the <b>Workshop on Universal and Meaningful Connectivity</b>.</p> <p>G20 members and invited countries at the DEWG <b>welcomed the “G20 General Principles on the Governance of Digital Identity”</b> (Annex 2 to the G20 Maceió Ministerial Declaration), developed in collaboration with the OECD, and the Brazilian Presidency introduced the “G20 Compendium on data access and data sharing across public institutions and with the private sector for public interest”, which constitutes a reference document for the deployment and enhancement of data access and data sharing solutions, with appropriate safeguards.</p> <p>Held the virtual <b>workshop “Digital Government and Inclusion”</b>.</p> <p>Recognized the relevance of promoting information integrity, understood as the result of an information ecosystem that allows for reliable, diverse, accurate information and knowledge, in a timely fashion. The DEWG <b>acknowledged the contributions of UNESCO to inform this debate and achieved consensus on the document “Promoting Information Integrity and Trust in the Digital Environment”</b>.</p> <p>Held the side event “Promoting information integrity: combating disinformation, hate speech and threats to public institutions online”, in which Brazil’s presidency announced the <b>“Global Initiative for</b></p>	<p>The “G20 Guidelines on Indicators and Metrics for Universal and Meaningful Connectivity”</p> <p>The report “Universal and Meaningful Connectivity: A framework for indicators and metrics”</p> <p>The document “G20 General Principles on the Governance of Digital Identity”</p> <p>The document “G20 Compendium on data access and data sharing across public institutions and with the private sector for public interest”</p> <p>The document “Promoting</p>	1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10

	<p><b>Information Integrity on Climate Change</b>", to be developed in partnership with the United Nations, UNESCO and interested countries.</p> <p>Welcomed the document "<b>Enabling resources for the development, deployment, and use of AI for good and for all</b>".</p> <p>The Brazilian presidency also presented a <b>Toolkit for Artificial Intelligence Readiness and Capacity Assessment</b> and the report "<b>Mapping of AI Adoption for Enhanced Public Services in the G20</b>", both produced with the support of UNESCO.</p> <p>Held the G20 side event "<b>Harnessing Artificial Intelligence for Social Equity and Sustainable Development</b>".</p>	<p>Information Integrity and Trust in the Digital Environment"</p> <p>The document "Enabling resources for the development, deployment, and use of AI for good and for all".</p> <p>The report "Mapping of AI Adoption for Enhanced Public Services in the G20"</p>	
<b>Culture Working Group</b>	<p>Promoted the <b>G20 International Seminar on Property Rights, AI and Digital Technologies related to Culture</b>.</p> <p><b>Salvador da Bahia Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture:</b> "Recognizing the many opportunities and common challenges posed by Artificial Intelligence (AI) and the digital environment to the cultural and creative sectors, notably in relation to copyright and related rights, and noting the critical importance of creators, artists, musicians, and authors, we, in line with applicable legal frameworks, (i) emphasize the importance of appropriate payment for rights holders in the digital environment; (ii) encourage the consideration of appropriate safeguards, which could include transparency over AI model inputs and outputs; and (iii) encourage continuing an international dialogue, to guide and safeguard an ethical, safe, inclusive, trustworthy, transparent AI for good and for all, that is respectful of intellectual property rights;"</p>	<p>Salvador da Bahia Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture</p>	4, 5, 8, 10, 11
<b>Health Working Group</b>	<p>Established a <b>Coalition for Local and Regional Production, Innovation and Equitable Access</b> centered on voluntary cooperation in order to promote access to vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics, and other health technologies for neglected diseases and persons in vulnerable situations, which also could be repurposed for other diseases and health emergencies if necessary whilst fostering collaboration with and avoiding duplication with multilateral and other relevant initiatives.</p> <p>Reaffirmed the importance of digital health, including G20 engagement in ongoing work of the WHO-led Global Initiative on Digital Health established by the Indian G20 Presidency; promoting the transformational nature of telehealth for increasing access to health care; realizing the potential of artificial intelligence for health care while also promoting the safe, secure and trustworthy development and use of AI systems in the health sector; and maintaining an adequate and effective health and care workforce.</p> <p>Reaffirmed the importance of mitigating and adapting to climate change from the health sector, including</p>	<p>Health Ministerial Declaration</p>	3, 5, 6

	<p>through a One Health approach.</p> <p>Two high-level seminars on Digital Health, digital practices and interventions in health, with a focus on Artificial Intelligence (seminar 1) and Telehealth (seminar 2), during the first and second in-person HWG meetings.</p>		
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	<p>Decided to <b>collaborate on policy approaches to address new forms of employment</b>, in order to help fully harness the potential of emerging technologies while safeguarding workers' rights, acknowledging that the development, deployment and use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI), can provide opportunities to workers but also pose ethical concerns and risks.</p>	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration	1, 4, 5, 8, 9
<b>Research and Innovation Working Group</b>	<p>Adopted the <b>"Manaus Declaration"</b> to advance international cooperation in science, technology, and innovation (STI) as a tool to address the major global challenges that we face, to reduce global inequalities and asymmetries in the access and production of STI, and achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of the United Nations and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), under the theme <b>"Open Innovation for a Just and Sustainable Development"</b>.</p> <p>Held the <b>Amazon and Tropical Forest Scientific Seminar</b> to harness synergies and maximize the impact of scientific and technological projects, including for biodiversity conservation and restoration and on tropical forests.</p> <p>Launched the <b>"G20 and Belmont Forum Partnership for Research and Innovation in the Amazon and Tropical Forests"</b>, whose goal is to coordinate actions and projects aimed at developing innovative solutions to the challenges faced in tropical forest regions.</p> <p>Championed the efforts undertaken by the <b>Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF)</b> in cataloguing species and expanding open biodiversity databases, helping to increase the biodiversity data available from various regions.</p> <p>Adopted the <b>Terms of Reference of the RIWG</b>, providing it with a body of rules of procedure that establishes a guiding framework for the functioning of the WG.</p> <p>Recognized Open Innovation initiatives as fundamental tools for achieving the SDGs, <b>endorsing the adoption of the G20 Strategy to Promote Open Innovation Cooperation</b>, which aims to promote knowledge exchange, enhance international cooperation in science, technology, and innovation (STI), and support voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms.</p>	<p>Research and Innovation Ministerial Declaration, the "Manaus Declaration"</p> <p>The Terms of Reference of the RIWG</p> <p>The G20 Strategy to Promote Open Innovation Cooperation</p> <p>The G20 Recommendations on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility</p> <p>A compendium of national clean energy innovation policies for the just energy Transitions</p>	3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17

	<p>Applauded the adoption of the <b>G20 Recommendations on Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility in STI</b> by the RIWG.</p> <p>Requested the International Energy Agency (IEA) to prepare a thorough overview of clean energy technologies to be targets of voluntary co-development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of knowledge on mutually agreed terms; and <b>a compendium of national clean energy innovation policies for the just energy transitions</b>, providing a basis for international exchange and cooperation.</p>		
<b>Tourism Working Group</b>	<p><b>Recognized that working towards comparable measurement is essential for advancing the sustainable planning and management of tourism.</b> Therefore, we value having an internationally agreed framework, the Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST), to guide the production of credible, comparable, and integrated data on tourism's vital role within our economic, social, and environmental systems.</p> <p>Welcomed the endorsement of the <b>SF-MST by the UN Statistical Commission</b> and aim to work towards its implementation and echoed the UN Statistical Commission's call to the international donor community and countries to support and finance the measurement of tourism and its sustainability, taking into consideration national circumstances, needs, and priorities.</p>	Statistical Framework for Measuring the Sustainability of Tourism (SF-MST)	1, 8, 9, 11, 12
<b>Agriculture Working Group</b>	<p><b>Pledged to strengthen the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)</b>, by providing the necessary data and resources as well as broadening the donor-base acknowledged as a tool in combating price volatility and food security crises.</p>	G20 Agriculture Ministers Declaration	1, 2, 12, 14, 15

<p><b>Financial Sector Issues</b></p>	<p>The Financial Stability Board (FSB) delivered an assessment of the financial stability implications of the tokenization of assets at the October FMCBG meeting. For this they delivered the <b>“FSB Report on Financial Stability Implications of Tokenisation”</b>.</p> <p>The Bank for International Settlements (BIS) and the Committee on Payments and Market Infrastructures (CPMI) delivered a report examining the meaning of tokenization in the context of money and other assets, and how to envision a tokenized environment that builds on the best attributes of the current monetary and financial system, while discussing potential future implications, at the October FMCBG meeting. For this they delivered the <b>“BIS-CPMI Report on Tokenisation in the context of money and other assets: concepts and implications for central banks”</b>.</p> <p>The Financial Stability Board (FSB) will work on a <b>report on the financial stability implications of AI</b>, to be delivered to the G20 by November.</p> <p>The Financial Stability Board (FSB), in collaboration with the IMF and other Standard-Setting Bodies (SSBs), is to implement the Roadmap on Crypto Assets to ensure effective, flexible, and coordinated execution of the comprehensive policy response to these assets. It delivered the first status report on the Roadmap to the G20 by October. For this they delivered the <b>“FSB-IMF Status Report on G20 Crypto-Asset Policy Implementation Roadmap”</b>, the <b>FATF Targeted Update on “Implementation of the FATF Standards on Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers”</b>, the <b>“IMF-IAG-FSB Progress Report for the Third Phase of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-3)”</b>, and the <b>“IMF Note Financial Platforms: What Are They and What Are Their Macro-Financial Implications?”</b>.</p> <p>The Financial Stability Board (FSB) produced a summary of the works on interest rate and liquidity risks in the financial system, and on deposit behavior and the role of technology and social media at the October FMCBG meeting. For this they delivered the <b>“FSB Report on Depositor Behaviour and Interest Rate and Liquidity Risks in the Financial System”</b>.</p>	<p>FSB Report on Financial Stability Implications of Tokenisation</p> <p>BIS-CPMI Report on Tokenisation in the context of money and other assets: concepts and implications for central banks FSB-IMF Status Report on</p> <p>G20 Crypto-Asset Policy Implementation Roadmap</p> <p>FATF Targeted Update on “Implementation of the FATF Standards on Virtual Assets and Virtual Asset Service Providers”</p> <p>IMF-IAG-FSB Progress Report for the Third Phase of the G20 Data Gaps Initiative (DGI-3)</p> <p>IMF Note Financial Platforms: What Are They and What Are Their Macro-Financial Implications?</p> <p>FSB Report on Depositor Behaviour and Interest Rate and Liquidity Risks in the Financial System</p>	<p>8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17</p>
<p><b>SDS 10: Energy</b></p>			

<p><b>Energy Transition Working Group</b></p>	<p>Adopted a <b>Ministerial Outcome Statement</b> spelling out relevant priorities as a way forward to guide energy transitions.</p> <p><b>Commissioned a Roadmap to Increase Investment in Clean Energy in Developing Countries</b>, by the International Energy Agency (IEA), and noted the creation of the Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP), intended to support national governments by facilitating cooperation, streamlining capacity building, and enabling the exchange of best practices in national energy policy planning.</p> <p>The Presidency <b>commissioned the Roadmap for the Brazil G20’s Presidency Clean Cooking Strategy</b>, with the support of the IEA, the World Bank/Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (WB/ESMAP), and Sustainable Energy for All (SEforAll), which proposes a set of actions to achieve universal access to clean cooking services by 2030 and meet the net-zero emission target by 2050.</p> <p>Discussed the importance of mutually recognized, interoperable, transparent, comparable and verifiable standards and certification methodologies for assessing sustainable fuels, based on context-specific life cycle assessment principles, in line with national circumstances, to contribute to sustainable fuels’ scalability, affordability, fair competition and deployment. The culmination of this discussion was the <b>High-Level Dialogue on Seeking Consensus on Performance-Based Sustainability Assessments and Frameworks</b>, on October 1st, in Foz do Iguaçu.</p> <p>Delivered <b>two reports</b> produced by the IEA in support of the Brazilian G20 Presidency: a) “<b>Carbon Accounting for Sustainable Biofuels</b>”, which discusses regulatory approaches for assessing biofuels carbon intensity and calls for sound regulatory frameworks to attract investments needed to scale up biofuels production; and b) “<b>Towards Common Definitions of Sustainable Fuels</b>”, which explores the feasibility and implications of setting up common criteria to enable fair comparisons of sustainable fuels and maps commonalities and differences among standards, regulations and certifications currently used across different regions and markets.</p>	<p>Ministerial Outcome Statement</p> <p>Roadmap to Increase Investment in Clean Energy in Developing Countries</p> <p>Principles for Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions</p> <p>Roadmap for the Brazil G20’s Presidency Clean Cooking Strategy</p>	<p>7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13</p>
<b>SDS 11: Trade and Investment</b>			
<p><b>Trade and Investment Working Group</b></p>	<p>Decided on the <b>G20 Principles on Trade and Sustainable Development</b>. Brazil proposed a joint effort by the G20 Members to identify and decide on a list of voluntary, non-binding and non-exhaustive principles to serve as guidelines for policy implementation and as a baseline for further work by the G20 on the subject.</p> <p>Advanced discussions on <b>G20 political support for WTO reform and strengthening the Multilateral</b></p>	<p>G20 Principles on Trade and Sustainable Development</p>	<p>1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 17</p>

	<p><b>Trading System</b> and reflected this progress in the outcome document of the G20 Trade and Investment Working Group.</p> <p>Launched a G20 compendium of best practices to increase women's participation in international trade.</p> <p>Mapped the treatment given by G20 members to sustainable development issues within investment agreements making use of an UNCTAD-OECD report, which provided a <b>repository that could serve as a reference for coming investment treaties</b>. Such information could include a compendium of clauses on sustainability, mechanisms on monitoring, consultations and enforcement, impact assessment disciplines, incentives, best practices or performance standards, cooperation agendas, capacity building and technical assistance programs, among others.</p>		
<b>SDS 12: Anti-Corruption</b>			
<b>Anti-Corruption Working Group</b>	<p>A thematic <b>Ministerial Declaration “Contributing to a just world and a sustainable planet through anti- corruption and integrity promotion”</b>.</p> <p>A <b>background paper on the issue of corruption and its connections with sustainable development and a side event</b> with specialists on the subject.</p> <p><b>High-Level Principles on Incentives for the Private Sector to Adopt Comprehensive and Consistent Integrity Measures to Prevent and Combat Corruption.</b></p> <p><b>Action Plan 2025-2027.</b></p> <p>Accountability Report on <b>Organizing Against Corruption.</b></p> <p><b>Side event:</b> “Direct recovery of assets in foreign courts: possibilities and challenges in combating transnational corruption”; “Asset Recovery: the centrality of inter-institutional coordination for the strategic advancement of national policies”; “Just and Sustainable Procurement for People and the Planet”; “How can anticorruption and integrity contribute to a just world and sustainable planet?”</p>	Anti-corruption Ministerial Declaration	16
<b>International Taxation Cooperation</b>	<p>A Report on the three key items mentioned under the Tax Transparency agenda (Beneficial Ownership, Real Estate, and CARF). For this they delivered the <b>OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Strengthening International Tax Transparency on Real Estate – From Concept to Reality”</b>, the <b>OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Bringing Tax Transparency to Crypto-Assets – An Update”</b> and the <b>OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Beneficial Ownership and Tax Transparency – Implementation and Remaining Challenges”</b>.</p>	OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Strengthening International Tax Transparency on Real Estate – From Concept to	11, 17

		Reality”	
		OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Bringing Tax Transparency to Crypto-Assets – An Update”	
		OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Beneficial Ownership and Tax Transparency – Implementation and Remaining Challenges”	
<b>SDS 13: Sustainable Growth Strategies including Implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions globally while leaving no one behind</b>			
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	Adopted the <b>G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration</b> , in which they decided to focus their effort and policies on guaranteeing a just transition in all sectors for workers in face of the digital transformation and energy transition, recognizing that the future of work must be human-centered.	G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration	1, 4, 5, 8, 9
<b>Energy Transition Working Group</b>	<b>Adopted the voluntary Principles for Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions</b> , an important landmark for policymaking and policy implementation, financing, field research and discussions for G20 and other multilateral fora, responding to the main challenges in achieving a more comprehensive definition of just and inclusive energy transitions.  <b>Held a High-level Dialogue on Principles for Promoting Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions</b> , on May 27th, in Belo Horizonte.	Principles for Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions	7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13
<b>Sustainable Finance Working Group</b>	Delivered <b>recommendations on credible, robust and just transition plans for jurisdictions, financial institutions and IOs</b> focusing on how to assess and mitigate negative social and economic impacts of transition activities and investments. For this they delivered the “ <b>2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report</b> ”.	2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report	7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17
<b>Framework Working Group</b>	Delivered a <b>side event and analytical notes on the distributional impact of energy transition, as well as policy recommendations towards a just transition</b> .  Presented <b>analytical notes on various policy aspects related to macroeconomic and distributions implications of climate change and sustainable transition pathways including the macroeconomic and distributional impacts of climate change and options for transition policies that reflect and</b>	G20 Note on the macroeconomic and distributional impacts of climate change and transition policies	1, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17

	<p>respond to these potential impacts. For this they delivered the “<b>G20 Note on the macroeconomic and distributional impacts of climate change and transition policies</b>”, the “<b>Inter-American Development Bank input Assessing the Distributional Implications of Transition Policies</b>”, the “<b>NGFS report: Macroeconomic aspects of climate change</b>”, the “<b>International Energy Agency report: Strategies for Affordable and Fair Clean Energy Transitions</b>”, and the “<b>OECD report: Distributional impacts of energy transition pathways and climate change</b>”.</p>	<p>Inter-American Development Bank input Assessing the Distributional Implications of Transition Policies</p> <p>NGFS report: Macroeconomic aspects of climate change</p> <p>International Energy Agency report: Strategies for Affordable and Fair Clean Energy Transitions</p> <p>OECD report: Distributional impacts of energy transition pathways and climate change</p>	
<p><b>International Financial Architecture Working Group</b></p>	<p>Proposed to advance in debt treatment for highly indebted low- and middle-income countries. For this they delivered the “G20 Note Common Framework: Lessons learned and ways forward”. The Presidency also presented two G20 Presidency Notes on “Climate Resilient Debt Clauses: State of play and ways forward” and on “Debt-for-Development Swaps”.</p> <p>Started to discuss the IMF/World Bank new three-pillar approach to support vulnerable countries with liquidity challenges, based on three pillars: (i) domestic reforms, including on domestic resource mobilisation, (ii) new external financing, including from IFIs, and (iii) where appropriate, country-specific action on debt.</p> <p>Conducted an Analytical work on international drivers of capital flows, considering ongoing global economic trends and an Analytical work on macro-financial impacts of international integration of domestic fast payment systems and Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDCs). For this they delivered the “<b>G20 Presidency Note on the macro-financial implications of cross-border integration of domestic payment systems including CBDCs: Trends, benefits and risks</b>” and the “<b>OECD G20 report on Assessing and Promoting Capital Flow Resilience: Evidence on Investment Drivers</b>”.</p>	<p>G20 Note on “SDR Channelling”</p> <p>UNCTAD Input “Sovereign debt vulnerabilities in developing countries”</p> <p>IMF-WB Input “Stepping up domestic resource mobilization: a new joint initiative from the IMF and WB”</p> <p>G20 Note on Common Framework: Lessons learned and ways forward</p>	<p>5, 8, 10, 16, 17</p>

		<p>G20 Presidency Note on Climate Resilient Debt Clauses: State of play and ways forward</p> <p>G20 Presidency Note on Debt-for-Development Swaps</p> <p>G20 Presidency Note on the macro-financial implications of cross-border integration of domestic payment systems including CBDCs: Trends, benefits and risks</p> <p>OECD G20 report on Assessing and Promoting Capital Flow Resilience: Evidence on Investment Drivers</p>	
<b>Financial Sector Issues</b>	The Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) delivered a progress report on its follow-up work to the 2023 banking crisis at the October FMCBG meeting. The report updated the G20 on the work conducted by the BCBS since the publication of its October 2023 Report on the 2023 banking crisis, with a particular focus on liquidity risk. For this they delivered the <b>“BCBS Progress Report on the 2023 Banking Turmoil and Liquidity Risk”</b> .	BCBS Progress Report on the 2023 Banking Turmoil and Liquidity Risk	8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17
<b>SDS 14: Climate and Green Finance</b>			
<b>Environment and Sustainability Working Group</b>	<p>Adopted the <b>“Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Sustainability”</b> and reaffirmed their commitment to scale up urgent action to address the crises and challenges posed by climate change, biodiversity loss, desertification, ocean and land degradation, drought, and pollution. The Brazilian G20 Presidency also <b>prepared four technical papers on each of these topics</b>, which they published as documents by the Presidency.</p> <p><b>Hosted two side events:</b> “Finances Today to Ensure our Tomorrow” and “Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) Workshop for G20”, which included a field visit to Guanabara Bay. In Manaus, the ECSWG hosted a side event on “Payment for Ecosystem Services”.</p>	The Ministerial Declaration on Environment and Climate Sustainability	6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15

<p><b>Global Mobilization Against Climate Change</b></p>	<p><b>Proposed the TF-CLIMA aiming at establishing a high-level, policy-oriented agenda for structural transformations to pursue efforts to keep 1.5°C temperature goal of the Paris Agreement within reach.</b> The taskforce brought together the Sherpa and Finance tracks to address technical discussions on further mainstreaming climate change into the global economic agenda. It also built on and provided a higher status to climate-relevant developments under G20 working groups.</p> <p>Delivered an <b>Outcome Document "G20's Enhanced Ambition Agenda Pursuing efforts to keep 1.5 °C within reach in the context of the Paris Agreement"</b> that summarizes the current state of Climate Change in two pillars ("resetting action" and "resetting finance"), seeking to launch a future action agenda for the G20</p> <p>Delivered a <b>Summary document of the Brazilian Presidency</b> on Scope and status of climate-related issues in the G20 WGs and TFs.</p> <p>Convened a <b>Panel bringing together experts with backgrounds in sustainable development and in climate change economics and finance</b>, who will participate in their personal capacities.</p>	<p>G20's Enhanced Ambition Agenda Pursuing efforts to keep 1.5 °C within reach in the context of the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>6, 7, 13, 14, 15</p>
<p><b>Energy Transition Working Group</b></p>	<p>Discussed Accelerating Financing for Energy Transitions, especially in developing countries, as one of three priorities established by the Presidency. Under this priority, the Group <b>held a High-level Dialogue on De-risking Investments in Developing Countries' Clean Energy Financing</b>, on April 15th, in Brasilia.</p>	<p>Ministerial Statement Outcome</p>	<p>7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13</p>
<p><b>Health Working Group</b></p>	<p>On climate change and health nexus, a <b>high-level seminar was held to address the issue of equity</b>. The main existing known adverse effects on health were examined under the equity lens and offered views and action-oriented conclusions.</p>	<p>Health and Climate Change Declaration</p>	<p>3, 5, 6</p>
<p><b>Sustainable Finance Working Group</b></p>	<p>Conducted an <b>independent review of the functioning of international environmental and climate funds</b>, with the objective of proposing recommendations to improve their operations, aiming at simplifying access to resources according to each one's profile (comparative advantage). For this they delivered the <b>"Accelerating Sustainable Finance for Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (Independent Review of the Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds, prepared by the Independent High-Level Expert Group)"</b>.</p> <p>Delivered a <b>report presenting the evaluation of blended finance instruments and recommendations for improving existing financial solutions to adapt them to the specific needs of NbS</b>. For this they delivered the <b>"2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report"</b>.</p>	<p>Accelerating Sustainable Finance for Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (Independent Review of the Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds, prepared by the Independent High-Level Expert Group)</p> <p>2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report</p>	<p>7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17</p>

<b>Financial Sector Issues</b>	<p>The Brazilian Presidency asked the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to work on a stocktaking of regulatory and supervisory initiatives associated with identification and assessment of nature related financial risks, and to investigate the perception of central banks and supervisors regarding whether the risk of biodiversity loss is a relevant financial risk. This output was delivered at the July FMCBG meeting. For this they delivered the <b>“FSB Stocktake on “Nature-related Risks”</b>.</p> <p>The Financial Stability Board (FSB) delivered the Climate Disclosures Progress Report in November.</p>	FSB Stocktake on “Nature-related Risks”	8, 9, 10, 13, 16, 17
<b>SDS 15: Global Health</b>			
<b>Development Working Group</b>	<p>Proposed to strengthen WASH systems with the adoption of the <b>“G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking Water and Sanitation and Hygiene Services”</b> to reaffirm the G20’s commitment to ensure safe drinking water and sanitation, and promote water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) systems that deliver equitable, inclusive, integrated, sustainable, and climate, environment and disaster-resilient WASH services. In this context, the DWG held the following side events: “Universal Access to Water and Sanitation” on March 17 in Brasilia, and “Growing Life Economies: Addressing the root causes of inequality, climate change and unsustainable development” on July 17 in Rio de Janeiro.</p>	G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services	1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16, 17
<b>Health Working Group</b>	<p>Established a <b>Global Coalition for Local and Regional Production, Innovation, and Equitable Access</b>, a network that will connect main stakeholders involved in developing vaccines, treatment and strategic health inputs for neglected diseases which are strongly socially determined. Its main purpose would be to try and bridge market gaps. It will be a voluntary network which aims to promote regional manufacturing of counter measures against neglected diseases.</p> <p>On digital health, a <b>more systematic approach was implemented towards the Global Initiative on Digital Health (GIDH)</b> established by the WHO during India’s G20 Presidency, with the proposition of goals for the implementation of the GIDH and to facilitate coordination in line with other existing frameworks.</p> <p>Two <b>high-level seminars on Digital Health</b>, digital practices and interventions in health, with a focus on Artificial Intelligence (seminar 1) and Telehealth (seminar 2), during the first and second in-person HWG meetings.</p> <p>A <b>high-level seminar was held to address the issue of equity</b>. The main existing known adverse effects on health will be examined under the equity lens and will offer views and action-oriented conclusions.</p> <p>A <b>High-Level Seminar on One Health</b>. The primary objective was to facilitate the exchange of best practices, groundbreaking evidence, data, and innovative approaches related to One Health implementation. Furthermore, it fostered discussions on how to create an enabling environment for One</p>	Health Ministerial Declaration	3, 5, 6

	Health at the global, regional, and national levels.		
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	Adopted the <b>Annex entitled “G20 Approaches to Safety and Health at Work”</b> . This annex was drafted by the G20 Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) Network, co-chaired by Brazil, Türkiye and the USA. The G20 OSH Network met in Fortaleza on 22 July at a meeting coordinated by Brazil’s Ministry of Labour and Employment, which focused on protecting workers from heat stress. Throughout discussions, social partners and governments showcased their efforts to address the social impacts of climate change, promote decent job plans, and develop skills within Just Transition strategies.”	G20 OSH Network’s Annex to the 2024 G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declaration	1, 4, 5, 8, 9
<b>Joint Finance and Health Taskforce</b>	<p>Deliverables included <b>“G20 Policy Note on Debt-for-Health Swaps”</b>, the <b>“UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Report Sovereign Debt-for-Development Swaps”</b>, and the <b>“Rockefeller Foundation Report A retrospective analysis of Debt-for-Health Swaps”</b>.</p> <p>A side event to discuss the financing of actions to tackle environmental and social determinants that impact health outcomes. For this they delivered the <b>“G20/World Health Organization Policy Note on Social Determinants of Health”</b>.</p> <p>In consultation with experts and the membership, improve the Framework on Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks leading to the development of a global report on health, social and economic vulnerabilities and risks related to pandemics; further develop response financing options building on the Mapping Pandemic Response Financing Options and Gaps; and develop a Strategy/Operational Playbook. For this they delivered the <b>“G20/World Health Organization / World Bank Global Report on the Framework for Health, Social, and Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks (FEVR) related to Pandemics”</b> and the <b>“G20/World Bank/World Health Organization Operational Playbook for Pandemic Response Financing”</b>.</p>	<p>G20/World Health Organization Policy Note on Social Determinants of Health G20 Policy Note on Debt- for-Health Swaps</p> <p>G20/World Health Organization/World Bank Global Report on the Framework for Health, Social, and Economic Vulnerabilities and Risks (FEVR) related to Pandemics</p> <p>G20/World Bank/World Health Organization Operational Playbook for Pandemic Response Financing</p> <p>The UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD) Report Sovereign Debt-for- Development Swaps</p> <p>The Rockefeller</p>	3, 10, 17

		Foundation Report A retrospective analysis of Debt-for-Health Swaps	
<b>SDS 16: Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls</b>			
<b>Women's Empowerment Working Group</b>	<p><b>Commissioned a study on public policies on equal pay</b> that promote the entry, permanence and rise of women in the formal labor market, especially in leadership positions, and in careers that have historically been almost exclusively reserved for men, such as science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) careers.</p> <p><b>Conducted an International Seminar on Care Policies</b> with the objectives of (1) presenting conceptual definitions on care and economic autonomy, (2) analyzing data, indicators and the global impact of care work on women's economic autonomy, and (3) sharing public policies and experiences among G20 members.</p> <p><b>Commissioned research on displays of misogyny in social networks in G20 members</b>, as well as domestic actions and policies developed in these countries to confront them. Published a <b>Chair's Statement</b> with recommendations and commitments to address misogyny and hate speech against women, including preventive and assistance aspects</p> <p><b>Commissioned research on the incidence of environmental injustice in the lives of women and girls</b> and the actions and public policies related to this matter conducted by G20 member countries in their territories.</p>	G20 Chair's Statement on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women	1, 5, 10, 16
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	Is working to ensure gender equality and promote diversity in the world of work, including promoting women's full, equal, and meaningful participation in economies and their access to comprehensive social protection benefits.	G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting	1, 4, 5, 8, 9
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	Issued the <b>Annex on labor income share and inequalities, titled "G20 Policy Priorities to Reduce Inequalities in the World of Work"</b> . Within the annex, Ministers asked the ILO and OECD to develop proposals for potential G20 commitments on closing the gender pay gap, for consideration during South Africa's 2025 G20 Presidency. This text was an outcome of the recreated G20 Labour Income Share and Inequalities Subgroup, which is dedicated to debating income and inequalities in the world of work. In 2024, the Subgroup was co-chaired by the USA and South Africa.	Annex 1: G20 Policy Priorities to Reduce Inequalities in the World of Work	1, 4, 5, 8, 9
<b>Employment Working Group</b>	<b>Called on G20 countries to join the Equal Pay International Coalition (EPIC)</b> , an initiative of the ILO, UN Women, and the OECD. Spain, Chile and Türkiye have committed to joining the EPIC, which has brought the number of governments who are members to 27. The G20 Employment Working Group held a side event in Fortaleza on 24 July 2024, titled 'Together Let's Close the Gender Pay Gap NOW'.	G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting	1, 4, 5, 8, 9

SDS 17: Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)			
<b>Initiative on Bioeconomy</b>	<p>The Brazilian Presidency of the G20 <b>launched the G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy (GIB)</b>. This Initiative is the first international diplomatic forum dedicated exclusively to the subject. The main outcome of the GIB was a set of voluntary and non-binding High-Level Principles on Bioeconomy.</p> <p><b>Held three in-person expert meetings:</b> “Research, development and innovation and traditional knowledge for the bioeconomy”, in the Brasilia meeting (May 7-9); “Sustainable use of biodiversity for the bioeconomy”, in the Manaus meeting (June 17-19); and “Bioeconomy as an enabler for Sustainable Development”, in the Rio de Janeiro meeting (September 9-11).</p>	G20 High-Level Principles on Bioeconomy	1, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group</b>	<p>Developed a <b>G20 Compendium of good practices for community organization of vulnerable population</b>. It will be included at Brazil G20 Website and at Prevention Web.</p> <p><b>Compendium of good practices on benefits of Eco-DRR.</b></p>	Disaster Risk Reduction Ministerial Declaration	5, 10, 11, 13, 17
<b>Development Working Group</b>	<p>“We recognize the importance of embracing sustainable consumption and production and mainstreaming Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)”.</p> <p>DWG held the side event “Growing Life Economies: Addressing the root causes of inequality, climate change and unsustainable development” on July 17 in Rio de Janeiro.</p>	Leaving no one behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for reducing inequalities	12
SDS 18: Reducing inequality and promoting social protection, diversity and inclusion			
<b>Culture Working Group</b>	<p><b>Salvador da Bahia Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture:</b> “We commit to the principles of inclusion, social participation and accessibility, for the full exercise of cultural rights, recognizing the importance of cultural diversity and the promotion of civic engagement in promoting equal opportunities for everyone, including persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations, to access, to participate and to benefit from culture, confronting racism, discrimination and prejudice, safeguarding and promoting linguistic rights, valuing plural cultural expressions.</p> <p>Developed a <b>catalogue of existing festivals, exchange programs, artistic-cultural residencies, training activities and scholarships in G20 members</b>, to promote the popular and traditional cultures of the member countries and expand the promotion of dialogue and intercultural exchange.</p> <p>Promoted the G20 <b>Side-event – International Seminar on Culture, Diversity and the Construction of a Sustainable Planet.</b></p>	<p>Salvador da Bahia Declaration of the G20 Ministers of Culture</p> <p>Catalogue of existing festivals, exchange programs, artistic-cultural residencies, training activities and scholarships in the G20 countries</p>	4, 5, 8, 10, 11

<p><b>Employment Working Group</b></p>	<p>ILO and ISSA <b>launched the G20 Social Protection and Social Inclusion Portal</b>. This portal was designed at the request of the G20 Employment Working Group and is a repository of public policies that promote social inclusion aimed at the world of work. The portal will provide access to reports and data resources to policymakers. The link to the portal is <a href="https://g20ewgportal.org">https://g20ewgportal.org</a>.</p>	<p>G20 Labour and Employment Ministers' Meeting</p>	<p>1, 4, 5, 8, 9</p>
<p><b>Framework Working Group</b></p>	<p>Made presentations on the <b>Global Economic Outlook, G20 Surveillance Notes, and the Strong, Sustainable, Balanced, and Inclusive Growth (SSBIG) Report</b>. For this they delivered the <b>ECLAC Technical Report “Growth and the Distribution of its Benefits: Measurement and Policy Recommendations”</b>, the <b>ILO Analytical Note “The role of labour market, social protection, and other key institutions”</b>, the <b>IMF “G20 Background Note on the Impact of Growth on Inequality and Social Outcomes”</b>, the <b>OECD Report “Policy approaches to reduce inequalities while boosting productivity growth”</b>, the <b>UNCTAD G20 Background Note “Inequality: Major Trends, Policy Challenges and the Need for Global Economic Compact”</b>, and the <b>World Bank Background Policy Note “Policies for Inclusive Growth: Strengthening the link between economic growth and equity”</b>.</p> <p>Conducted a <b>Conference on the macroeconomic and distributive impacts of global trends and domestic policies</b>.</p> <p>Presented a <b>G20 document featuring a menu of policy recommendations for tackling inequality pressures</b> based on a summary of analytical notes provided by IOs; the analytical notes will include diagnostics and assessments of inequality, as well as their interaction with global and domestic economic trends. For this they delivered the <b>G20 Note “A Menu of policy measures and recommendations to address inequality pressures”</b>.</p>	<p>G20 Note “A Menu of policy Measures and recommendations to address inequality pressures”</p> <p>ECLAC Technical Report G20 Note “A Menu of policy Measures and recommendations to address inequality pressures”</p> <p>ECLAC Technical Report “Growth and the Distribution of its Benefits: Measurement and Policy Recommendations”</p> <p>ILO Analytical Note “The role of labour market, social protection, and other key institutions”</p> <p>IMF “G20 Background Note on the Impact of Growth on Inequality and Social Outcomes”</p> <p>OECD Report “Policy approaches to reduce inequalities while boosting</p>	<p>1, 7, 8, 10, 13, 17</p>

		<p>productivity growth”</p> <p>UNCTAD G20 Background Note “Inequality: Major Trends, Policy Challenges and the Need for Global Economic Compact”</p> <p>World Bank Background Policy Note “Policies for Inclusive Growth: Strengthening the link between economic growth and equity”</p>	
<p><b>International Taxation Cooperation</b></p>	<p>A Report on International Taxation and Inequality—to be commissioned from a leading international expert on the matter. For this they delivered the <b>OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Taxation and Inequality”</b>, the <b>“Blueprint for a Coordinated Minimum Effective Taxation Standard for Ultra-High-Net-Worth Individuals, Gabriel Zucman”</b> and the <b>“OECD Secretary-General Tax Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors”</b>.</p> <p>A Declaration on International Taxation and Inequality— proposed by the G20 Presidency in consultation with members, civil society organizations, and experts. The declaration will be non-binding and open to the accession of Finance Ministers from the G20 and beyond. For this they delivered the <b>“Rio de Janeiro G20 Ministerial Declaration on International Tax Cooperation”</b>.</p>	<p>Blueprint for a Coordinated Minimum Effective Taxation Standard for Ultra-High-Net-Worth Individuals, Gabriel Zucman</p> <p>OECD Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors: “Taxation and Inequality”</p> <p>OECD Secretary-General Tax Report to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Rio de Janeiro G20 Ministerial Declaration on International Tax Cooperation</p>	<p>10, 17</p>

## 1.2.4 Lessons Learned and Ways Forward

Recognizing the importance of the DWG Update Report in maintaining transparency and credibility with external stakeholders, this section aims to highlight key points that can inform our discussions on the Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR) during G20 South Africa Presidency. We also advocate for the continuation of this section in future annual reports, as it presents an opportunity for the next presidencies to refine the processes for updating contributions to the 2030 Agenda and to evaluate the commitments made by previous leaders.

As a key lesson for the way forward, we support the continuous reporting on G20 activities to future presidencies and to enhance public engagement and transparency in G20 actions. Considering that the access to the Update Report may be better leveraged by the public through a more simplified approach, we encourage discussions on the necessity of maintaining our current Sustainable Development Sectors (SDSs). While these SDSs were created to capture the G20's collective actions towards sustainable development across its three dimensions, there could be a more direct connection between G20 contributions and the SDGs, which are widely recognized. The understanding of each SDS requires prior knowledge of the work of the DWG, which may not be familiar to many external stakeholders.

The procedure to elaborate the report could also be simplified. The "G20 Modernised Accountability Framework" could be updated to facilitate the elaboration of the report and some steps could be eliminated. In addition, given the wide range of coordinated actions endorsed and implemented by G20 members, and the increasing relevance and breadth of issues addressed in recent years, future G20 Presidencies could benefit from incorporating this accountability exercise into the activities of the Sherpa team. The Sherpa team is uniquely positioned to take a comprehensive view of the year's achievements, which could significantly enhance and streamline the reporting process. Therefore, the involvement of the Sherpa team in this process is worth considering for future updates.

In addition, considering the accountability process takes a long time and to include partners throughout the whole process, it could benefit to be interwoven with the whole G20 presidency, starting in its first few months. As noted in the 2022 G20 Bali Update, the incoming G20 Presidency and the working groups would also have the opportunity to revisit and build upon the collective and concrete actions reported in the past Accountability Document in putting forward its new actions/commitments. This would also contribute to avoiding redundancy and overlapping of actions across Presidencies. The focus could be shift to advance the current actions or create novel ones.

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

## **SECTION 2: ANNUAL UPDATE ON G20 DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS**

### **2.1 Introduction and Overview of the G20 Development Agenda**

The **Development Working Group (DWG)** has been releasing accountability reports since 2013 to enhance the visibility, credibility and continuity of the G20's actions for development. Following the adoption of the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, the Annual Update tracks progress made by the G20 on its active development commitments since its inception. These commitments have been tracked under Sustainable Development Sectors, initially introduced in the 2016 G20 Action Plan, corresponding to key areas of G20 work, and updated regularly to accommodate deliverables brought forward by subsequent presidencies, responding to new emerging needs, lessons and challenges. Since 2020, the Annual Update has been prepared in line with the 'G20 Modernised Accountability Framework' adopted under the Saudi Presidency. As mentioned in the Accountability and Reporting section of the G20 2023 Action Plan, adopted by the G20 Development Ministers in June 2023, the G20 will deliver results according to the priorities listed in the 2016 Action Plan, its associated deliverables and subsequent updates, as well as in the 2023 Action Plan. Hence, the commitments have been listed under a revised set of SDSs (which have been listed in Annexure).

Section 2 of the **2024 G20 Rio Update** provides details of the progress achieved in advancing the active G20 development commitments made by G20 members. The status of each commitment is determined through the assessment of the progress update, provided by past presidencies and relevant international organizations.

### **2.2 Progress Assessment of G20 Development Commitments**

Active commitments have been tracked under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and a revised set of SDSs including Financing for Sustainable Development; Infrastructure; Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition; Human Resource Development, Employment and Education; Financial Inclusion and Remittances; Energy; Trade and Investments; Inclusive Business; Anti-Corruption; Climate and Green Finance; Global Health; Sustainable Growth Strategies including implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions Globally, while leaving no one behind; Lifestyles for Sustainable Development; Innovation, Digital Transformation and Data for Development; Gender Equality and Empowerment of all Women.

In 2024, **six new development commitments** were added to the list of active development commitments, on the recommendation of India (as previous G20 Presidency), which are as follows:

1. To accelerate progress on SDGs, we commit to taking collective action for effective and timely implementation of the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs, including its High-Level Principles (*New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, 2023, Para 24*).
2. We underscore the need for enhancing representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions (*New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, 2023, Para 48*).
3. We commit to halve the digital gender gap by 2030 (*New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, 2023, Para 65*).
4. We endorse the G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) and welcome the decision to launch Data for Development Capacity Building Initiative, and other existing initiatives (*New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, 2023, Para 24 – i*).
5. We will pursue development models that implement sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind. We support strong international and national enabling environments to foster innovation, voluntary and mutually agreed technology transfer, and access to low-cost financing (*New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, 2023, Paras 4 and 38*).
6. Commit to implement the G20 High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. Support the implementation of the High-Level Principles (HLPs) through international cooperation, financial support, and development, deployment and dissemination of technology. We encourage International Organizations to incorporate the HLPs into their programs, as appropriate (*New Delhi Leaders' Declaration, 2023, Para 36 – i and ii*).

The **2024 G20 Rio Update** reviews **38** G20 development commitments, of which 0 are assessed as being "completed", **33** are assessed as being "on track", and 5 commitments are recorded as "no update received". *The following table gives the status of all 38 active development commitments.*

## TABLE 2: PROGRESS ASSESSMENT OF G20 DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS

### SDS 1: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
1	2017	<b>Hamburg Update to the G20 Action Plan, p. 2</b>	<p>Continue to take forward the Action Plan by deciding 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>The Brazilian G20 Presidency is committed to continuing the implementation of the G20 2016 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the G20 2023 Action Plan to accelerate progress on the SDGs. The 2024 G20 Rio Update showcases this commitment by establishing the connections between the G20 Brazilian Presidency and Working Groups' priorities and deliverables- from the Sherpa Track and the Sherpa Track - and the achievement of SDGs. The concrete and collective actions are laid out and categorized under the relevant Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS). In line with the urgency and priority discussion on reducing inequalities, there was the proposal of adding on new SDS on Reducing inequality and promoting social protection, diversity and inclusion.</p>	On track
2	2017	<b>Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders' Declaration, p. 10</b>	<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>We decided to sunset this commitment, as it was assessed in years 2022, 2023 and 2024 as "on progress" but the narrative illustrates activities (VPLM rounds) implemented only until 2021.</p>	Finished
3	2021	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 20</b>	<p>We endorse the G20 Platform on SDG Localization and Intermediary Cities, with the support of the OECD and UN-Habitat. We will support intermediary cities in adopting integrated and inclusive urban planning; accelerating their transitions towards clean and sustainable energy and sustainable mobility for all; improving waste management; fostering empowerment and decent work for women, youth, migrants and refugees; assisting disabled and elderly persons; enhancing food systems sustainability; and enabling more equitable access to digital innovations.</p>	<p>In 2024, the G20 PLIC continued to promote policy dialogue and expand the knowledge base on intermediary cities. The third Annual Meeting of the G20 PLIC will take place on 29 October 2024 in the city of Belém, Brazil (Hybrid). The event was held back-to-back with the third G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group meeting to encourage synergies and collaborations between both groups. The meeting will highlight the critical role of disaster risk reduction for addressing inequalities and improving services for people in vulnerable situations. Additionally, participants will have the opportunity to explore the findings from PLIC's "Learning from Cities" workstream, which analyses how innovation and technology drive the transformation of ecosystems in agro-food across intermediary cities to advance towards net-zero emissions and eliminating hunger. G20 PLIC envisages hosting its Steering Committee Meeting back-to-back with the 9th OECD-UNDP G20 Workshop, scheduled for December 10-11 2024 at the OECD, Paris.</p> <p>During 2022-24, as part of the workstream "Learning from cities", the OECD carried out policy-oriented empirical analysis to better understand local innovation ecosystem that are conducive for the deployment of food-tech in intermediary cities in Egypt, Jordan, Kenya, Brazil, and Argentina. In June 2024, the OECD organised the expert meeting "Food-tech for net zero and hunger zero in Salt, Jordan". This meeting was held on-line and brought together more than 30 participants including government representatives, stakeholders linked to the food-tech ecosystem in Jordan, and international partners to discuss key opportunities and challenges for unleashing food-tech in the country, and in particular in intermediary cities such as Salt. In September, the OECD organised the panel "Food-tech for net zero and zero hunger in Upper Egypt's intermediary cities"</p>	On track

				<p>within the Ripple Summit in Alexandria, Egypt. The summit was organised by the Arab Academy for Science Technology &amp; Maritime Transport (AAST) and represents one of the most important events related to innovation and start-ups in Egypt. This panel consisted of Egyptian and international experts and was devoted to exploring the current status of the food-tech ecosystem in Upper Egypt's intermediary cities, and what actions and partnerships are needed to unleash its potential. The work will continue in 2024-2025 with activities planned for the case studies of Belém, Brazil and Villa Maria, Argentina.</p>	
4	2020	<b>G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, para 42</b>	<p>We will accelerate the achievement of the SDGs by 2030 and address developmental challenges by reinvigorating a more inclusive multilateralism and reform aimed at implementing the 2030 Agenda.</p>	<p>The reform of MDBs continued being a priority for the Brazilian G20 Presidency in 2024 in the Finance Track; members decided on a G20 Roadmap Towards Better, Bigger and More Effective MDBs.</p> <p>2nd G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting--which was also opened to all UN Member States and Permanent Observers—held in September 2024 in New York, delivered “Call to Action on Global Governance Reform” as a pledge to work for a reinvigorated and strengthened multilateral system. This document enshrined several points on the [i] reform of the United Nations, including in the GA, SC, ECOSOC, and Peacebuilding Commission; [ii] reform of the International Financial Architecture, including IFIs/MDBs, financial systems, debt systems, etc; as well as [iii] reforms of the Multilateral Trading System.</p> <p>On a wider outreach, the United Nations adopted Pact for the Future during the 79TH UN General Assembly Session which reiterates and highlights the pledge to a new beginning in multilateralism. Particularly on its 64th para, the commitment to take action to strengthen and reinvigorate multilateralism and deepen international cooperation was enshrined, including the recognition of a transformation in global governance is essential.</p>	On track
5	2018	<b>Buenos Aires Update to the Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, p. 4</b>	<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>The Brazilian Presidency undertook an innovative approach to better integrate engagement groups, as it highlighted the constructive role civil society can, and should, play in addressing economic, financial, political, environmental and social issues. As a concrete action, a session of the 3rd Sherpa Meeting was dedicated exclusively to receiving recommendations from all engagement groups in time for the ministerial meetings of the Sherpa Track working groups. The Brazilian Presidency also decided to convene a G20 Social Summit, in Rio, to provide non-government stakeholders an opportunity to voice their views on fundamental issues of the international agenda.</p>	On track
6	2023	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 24</b>	<p>To accelerate progress on SDGs, we commit to taking collective action for effective and timely implementation of the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs, including its High-Level Principles.</p>	<p>The G20 has reaffirmed its commitment to the implementation of the G20 2023 Action Plan in this year's G20 Development Ministerial Declaration on Reducing Inequalities and remains committed to full and effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Further, endorsing the role of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls, the Brazilian Presidency has taken the legacy of Women-led development forward by convening the “Empowerment of Women Working Group” as mandated by the G20 Leaders during the G20 New Delhi Summit.</p> <p>Accelerating Progress on SDGs has also been a key theme of the Summit of the Future and its elements have been reflected in the recently adopted Pact of the Future, as well. The Pact calls for urgently accelerating progress towards achieving the Goals, including through concrete political steps and mobilizing significant additional financing from all sources for sustainable development, with special attention to the needs of those in special situations and creating opportunities for young people.</p> <p>The Brazilian Presidency has carried forth the commitment in the G20 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the SDGs to make poverty alleviation a key priority in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda as the key focus of G20 this year. A key outcome of G20 this year is the launch of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.</p>	On track

## SDS 2: Financing for Sustainable Development

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
7	2014	<b>G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 36</b>	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>Developing countries have made good progress in implementing international tax standards. Support for implementing the BEPS Action Plan and the Two-Pillar Solution to Address the Tax Challenges Arising from the Digitalisation of the Economy (the Two-Pillar Solution) remain key areas of the OECD's and international partners' capacity-building efforts.</p> <p>The 2023 G20/OECD Roadmap set a target for more developing countries to receive country-by-country reports (BEPS Action 13) over the following three years. While progress towards the 2024 target is notable, meeting future targets will require effective coordination and cooperation among stakeholders. Further progress has been made on the finalisation of the Two-Pillar Solution. It is a high priority to ensure that developing countries can benefit from the Global Minimum Tax, the Subject to Tax Rule (STTR), including through widespread participation in the multilateral instrument to implement the STTR, as well as from the simplified and streamlined approach to transfer pricing.</p> <p>The Revenue Statistics in Africa 2023 report, released on October 31, 2023, included data from 33 African countries. This year's edition will expand to cover 36 countries and will be released at the end of the year. It will include data spanning from 1990 to 2022 and feature a special section on voluntary tax compliance in Africa. Unlike last year's bilingual edition, this year's report will be available in separate English and French editions for the first time. The data will be accessible on the new OECD data portal at <a href="https://data-explorer.oecd.org">data-explorer.oecd.org</a>, which was launched this year, replacing the previous OECD.Stat portal.</p>	On track
8	2014	<b>G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, page 37</b>	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>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes includes 171 members. In 2023, the Global Forum provided support to 55 jurisdictions on AEOI. To date, 51 developing countries are committed to start to automatically exchange financial account information by 2027. Already 34 of them have effectively started these exchanges and it is anticipated that 4 others will start their first exchanges by the end of 2024.</p> <p>In 2021, the Global Forum released a new strategy to unleash the potential of AEOI for developing countries and, in 2023, at the request of the Indian G20 Presidency, the Global Forum delivered a report on the progress made by developing countries under this strategy. Scaling up its technical support, the Global Forum Secretariat launched in November 2023 a large-scale initiative aimed at offering to its developing country members not yet engaged in AEOI a preliminary maturity assessment of their information security arrangement to inform their decision on implementing AEOI on financial accounts, as well as CARF and CbCR.</p> <p>To date, 21 developing countries have engaged in this technical assistance programme. Additional developing countries are considering a suitable date for the first exchange, with the Secretariat's support. At least EUR 45 billion of additional revenues (tax, interest, penalties) have been identified by developing countries since 2009, thanks to the exchange of information, including voluntary disclosure programmes, similar initiatives, and offshore tax investigations.</p>	On track
9	2014	<b>G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, page 5</b>	G20 members will, on a voluntary basis, take practical steps to make available tax policy and administration experts to assist international and regional organisations that strengthen	144 programmes have been launched to date, helping TIWB Host Administrations assess more than USD 6.05 billion and generate more than USD 2.30 billion in additional tax revenues. The TIWB initiative continues to expand beyond the audit of MNEs, to a range of areas where the TIWB model provides added value through enabling experts to work with confidential taxpayer data. TIWB criminal tax investigation programmes are well established and count 13 ongoing programmes offering both capacity building and casework support. Frontier areas include support in the digitalisation of tax administration and use of information received through	On track

			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.	information exchange. Demand remains high and the initiative expects to expand to more jurisdictions by 2025.	
10	2016	<b>G20 Hangzhou Summit Leaders' Communique para. 36</b>	Continue our work on addressing cross-border financial flows derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade mis-invoicing, which hampers the mobilisation 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>The OECD Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation celebrated its 10th anniversary in 2024. With on-site and virtual courses, the Academy has trained over 3,200 officials from 171 jurisdictions across all its Centres in Argentina, Japan, Italy and Kenya, and pilot programmes – the South Asia pilot in India (launched in 2023), and a new pilot for French-speaking jurisdictions in Togo. The Academy continues to hold “trainer of trainers” courses leading to the recruitment of more instructors from developing jurisdictions for its programmes. Over 17 programmes will be held in 2025.</p> <p>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes provides tailored support to countries by supporting regional initiatives. In 2021, the work on wider use of treaty-exchanged information for purposes other than tax (fighting money laundering, terrorism financing and corruption, and customs matters) started. 7 Latin American countries joined a pilot project to enhance wider use of treaty-exchanged information.</p> <p>In 2023, following a request from the Indian G20 Presidency, the Secretariat of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes presented a possible approach to advance and streamline wider use between interested jurisdictions, which is based on this regional work. In 2024, Latin American countries signed a Competent Authority Agreement to facilitate wider use of treaty-exchanged information for purposes other than tax. The progress made by Latin American countries in fighting IFFs are reflected in the annual Tax Transparency in Latin America report. The Africa Initiative has brought together 39 member jurisdictions, with the progress reflected in the annual Tax Transparency in Africa report. They advanced their work on cross-border assistance in tax collection (CBAR) with a toolkit on establishing a CBAR function released in 2023 and a Model manual to be released in 2024. A similar initiative was launched in 2021 in Asia with currently 17 member jurisdictions, with the second Tax Transparency in Asia report published in 2024. They advanced their work on improving the use of AEOI data and on the use of EOI for VAT/GST purposes.</p>	On track
11	2020	<b>G20 Riyadh Summit, Leaders Declaration, para 22</b>	We endorse the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework	<p>The OECD has continued work on SDG-aligned finance and on the mobilization of finance for sustainable development, notably</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP-OECD Framework for SDG Aligned Finance (OECD &amp; UNDP, 2021) also accessible online at: <a href="http://undp2021.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Framework-for-SDG-Aligned-Finance-OECD-UNDP.pdf">http://undp2021.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Framework-for-SDG-Aligned-Finance-OECD-UNDP.pdf</a></li> <li>• The report <b>Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development 2023</b> (OECD, 2023); available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• The Report on <b>Bottlenecks to Access SDG Finance for Developing Countries</b> (OECD, 2022); available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• The report on <b>Multilateral Development Finance 2024</b> (OECD, 2024) accessible at: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/09/multilateral-development-finance-2024_4d90da16/8f1e2b9b-en.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/09/multilateral-development-finance-2024_4d90da16/8f1e2b9b-en.pdf</a></li> <li>• <b>A transition finance toolkit</b> (available here: <a href="#">Transition finance   OECD</a>) with country and regional diagnostics, including for countries most in need (see recent OECS study for SIDS: <a href="#">Financing sustainable development in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States   OECD</a>)</li> </ul> <p>The 2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report of the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) covers the optimization of</p>	On track

				<p>operations of the International Environmental and Climate Funds to deliver sustainable finance, national transition plans, sustainability reporting standards, including for SMEs and EMDEs, as well as financing nature-based solutions. The SFWG also commissioned an Independent Review of the Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds, prepared by the Independent High-Level Expert Group (IHLEG). The OECD contributed analysis and issue notes to the SFWG on: just transition plans, financing nature-based solutions and on implementing sustainability reporting requirements that work for SMEs.</p>	
12	2021	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 14</b>	<p>Recognizing the importance of strengthening the alignment of all sources of Financing for Sustainable Development with the SDGs and the need to address the related financing gaps, in line with existing commitments, we endorse the G20 Framework for Voluntary Support to Integrated National Financing Frameworks, the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments and the G20 Common Vision on SDG Alignment, noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability. We also ask our Development and Finance Ministers to further enhance their cooperation.</p>	<p>86 countries are implementing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) approach to enhance sustainable development financing. Of these, 15 national and subnational governments have operationalized financing strategies, and over 50 are conducting financing reforms shaped by their INFFs. Recent studies reveal that these reforms have mobilized \$16 billion in new funding and improved the SDG alignment of \$32 billion in existing funds, demonstrating the transformative potential of this approach.</p> <p>Since its launch in April 2022, the INFF Facility has been brokering the demand and supply of technical support for country-led INFFs and facilitating knowledge exchange. The INFF Facility brings together the Governments of Italy, Spain, Sweden, and the European Union, and UNDP, UNDESA, UNICEF, the OECD. The Facility has provided technical assistance to 26 countries and facilitated exchanges among policymakers from over 70 countries. It is piloting support tailored to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and integrating financing approaches for climate and development at the country level.</p> <p>The INFF Facility has also been active in international forums, with discussions and side events at global platforms such as the Financing for Development Forum and regional events in Asia-Pacific and Africa. The Facility offers publications and guidance on various areas like agriculture, climate finance, disaster risk reduction, education, health, infrastructure and LNOB, tailored for LDCs and SIDS. Internationally, INFFs are gaining recognition in global agendas, including the UN Secretary-General's SDG Stimulus and the Doha Programme of Action. INFFs are also referenced in key documents from the Finance in Common Summit and the Vienna Implementation Report to the UN Secretary-General.</p> <p>In line with the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments, the <a href="#">Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI)</a>, steered by the European Commission together with an EIB-led consortium of European Development Finance Institutions, Multilateral Development Banks and the Green Climate fund, aims to scale up the green bond markets in low- and middle-income countries. Relying on three pillars: a public-private fund, a technical assistance programme and a Green Coupon Facility, the GGBI is a comprehensive answer to the challenges LMICs face in developing their green bond market. The public-private fund will mobilise private capital at scale through a derisking mechanism and will invest as "anchor investor" in green bonds issued in low- and middle-income countries. By acting as an anchor investor, the fund will also aim to attract additional private investment to each issuance. So far, about EUR 1 billion of public investments have been committed to this initiative, which could in turn enable to attract private capital and support a total of EUR 15-20 billion in green bonds to finance sustainable investments globally. In parallel, a comprehensive technical assistance will support potential LMICs' issuers every step of the way in designing and issuing green bonds, sharing the EU experience and expertise in collaboration with strategic implementing partners. Finally, the Green Coupon Facility will partially subsidise coupon (interest) payments of LMICs' issuers facing particularly high interest rates under specific conditions.</p> <p>The OECD has continued work on SDG-aligned finance and on the mobilization of finance for sustainable development, notably</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNDP-OECD Framework for SDG Aligned Finance (OECD &amp; UNDP, 2021) also accessible online at:</li> </ul>	On track

			<p><a href="http://undp2021.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Framework-for-SDG-Aligned-Finance-OECD-UNDP.pdf">http://undp2021.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Framework-for-SDG-Aligned-Finance-OECD-UNDP.pdf</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The report <b>Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development 2023</b> (OECD, 2023); available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• The Report on <b>Bottlenecks to Access SDG Finance for Developing Countries</b> (OECD, 2022); available <a href="#">here</a>.</li> <li>• The report on <b>Multilateral Development Finance 2024</b> (OECD, 2024) accessible at: <a href="https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/09/multilateral-development-finance-2024_4d90da16/8f1e2b9b-en.pdf">https://www.oecd.org/content/dam/oecd/en/publications/reports/2024/09/multilateral-development-finance-2024_4d90da16/8f1e2b9b-en.pdf</a></li> <li>• <b>A transition finance toolkit</b> (available here: <a href="#">Transition finance   OECD</a>) with country and regional diagnostics, including for countries most in need (see recent OECS study for SIDS: <a href="#">Financing sustainable development in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States   OECD</a>)</li> </ul> <p>The 2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report of the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) covers the optimization of operations of the International Environmental and Climate Funds to deliver sustainable finance, national transition plans, sustainability reporting standards, including for SMEs and EMDEs, as well as financing nature-based solutions. The SFWG also commissioned an Independent Review of the Vertical Climate and Environmental Funds, prepared by the Independent High-Level Expert Group (iHLEG). The OECD contributed analysis and issue notes to the SFWG on: just transition plans, financing nature-based solutions and on implementing sustainability reporting requirements that work for SMEs.</p>	
13	2022	<b>G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, para 43</b>	<p>We underscore the need to address the financing gap towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda, through enhancing innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance by implementing in the G20 Bali Leaders Declaration Annex: G20 Principles to Scale-up Blended Finance in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS, while noting the importance of transparency and mutual accountability.</p> <p>The G20 commitment to scale-up the implementation of Blended Finance was recalled in several of G20 outcome documents under the Brazilian Presidency, particularly the ones delivered by the DWG. In the G20 Development Ministerial Outcome Document called "<i>Leaving No One Behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for Reducing Inequalities</i>" paragraph 15 calls on all partners to mobilize all sources of financing, blended finance is recognized as one of the innovative financing mechanisms to be implemented. This is also the case for financing the drinking-water and sanitation planning, programs and infrastructure in the "<i>G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services</i>".</p> <p>The Global Blended Finance Alliance (GBFA) has also made much significant progress. In Mei 2024, there was the signing of Letter of Intent by 9 countries, High-Level Panel Discussion, and Secretariat Launching. During the UN General Assembly in September 2024, a GBFA meeting was held in New York, including to negotiate the draft of Article of Agreement—which will be signed by Indonesia and 7 Prospective Founding Members, which are DR Congo, Fiji, Kenya, Luxembourg, Sri Lanka, and UAE. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with United in Diversity, Tony Blair Institute, UNDP as knowledge partners was signed in September 2024 in Jakarta dan New York respectively. Aside from those milestones, GBFA has also conducted Blended Finance Capacity Building with Tiongkok and ASEAN in January 2024, Thematic Discussion of GBFA at Indonesia Sustainability Forum in September 2024, and Dialogue on Financing for Nature-based Solution at Indonesia-Africa Forum in September 2024.</p> <p>Additionally, the EIB's blending activity has grown considerably in recent years and involves accessing the <a href="#">EU Regional Blending Facilities (RBFs)</a> as well as utilising <a href="#">complementary Trust Funds</a> for support to public bodies and private sector entities. Support through EU RBFs covers all regions, with the bulk of funds deployed in the EU Neighbourhood East and South, in Sub-Saharan Africa and in the Western Balkans. The focus of RBFs is mostly on project-by-project support, with an increasing number of agreements signed each year.</p>	On track

				<p>The OECD has conducted training on Blended Finance &amp; Impact Investing for Italy's Development Co-operation System. This training aimed at providing foundational knowledge and technical capacities on blended finance and impact investment.</p> <p>Ultimately, it aims to enable the Italian Development Co-operation system to identify, launch and manage specific instruments and structures, with a focus on technical assistance, GSSS bonds, and guarantees. More broadly, it strives to put in place the necessary knowledge and structures for effective dialogue and engagement between the different parts of the Italian sustainable development system, including private sector players. The training takes place over three sessions, with the first two having taken place in June and July 2024, and the final one scheduled for October.</p>	
14	2023	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 48</b>	<p>We underscore the need for enhancing representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions.</p>	<p>Amplification of the voice of Global South was a key focus of the Indian Presidency, and the same has been carried forward by the Brazilian Presidency under the priority area of Global Governance Reform.</p> <p>As a key deliverable under this priority, G20 member countries adopted a Call to Action on Global Governance Reform during the G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting held on the sidelines of the 79th UNGA high level week on 25 September 2024. This Call to Action was also supported by 32 other UN member states.</p> <p>On reform of International Financial Architecture, the Call to Action underscored the need for enhancing the representation and voice of developing countries in decision-making in Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and other international economic and financial institutions to deliver more effective, credible, accountable, and legitimate institutions. In this context, the decision to create a 25th chair at the IMF Executive Board to enhance the voice and representation of Sub-Saharan Africa is also welcome.</p> <p>In this regard, the induction of African Union as a permanent G20 member during the New Delhi Summit last year and their effective participation in the G20 mechanisms this year also amplifies G20's ambition to enhance the representation of the Global South in the multilateral fora.</p>	On track

### SDS 3: Infrastructure

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
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15	2014	<b>G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 6-7</b>	MDB-based PPF will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritized lists of infrastructure projects building on existing cooperation and allotting sufficient time for approaches to be evaluated by the relevant institutions. MDB-based PPFs with a focus on PPPs for infrastructure are requested to report on the key elements of their current approach to country-specific sector diagnostic and approaches to project prioritization.	No update received.	
16	2015	<b>G20 DWG Inclusive Growth and Development: Antalya Development Roadmap, page 3</b>	Promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors and relevant stakeholders on crosscutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups.	<p>The D20-LTIC brings together long-term investors for discussions on infrastructure and beyond, aiming to inform and foster dialogue with the G20 including through jointly organized high-level events.</p> <p>The 2023 D20-LTIC Summit took place in Dubai, UAE, on 2nd December 2023, back-to-back with the UN Climate Conference COP28. The CEOs of the D20 – Long Term Investors Club (D20-LTIC) met for their annual Steering Committee meeting, which brings together the leading public development banks from the G20 countries. During its meeting, the CEOs elected a new Co-President from the Brazilian Development Bank (BNDES). BNDES will be also the host of the 2024 annual meeting in Brazil – in line with the Brazilian G20 Presidency.</p> <p>The CEOs received an update of the ongoing work of the Club, latest climate developments from COP28 and the priorities of the Brazilian G20 presidency. D20-LTIC members decided also on a joint D20 Statement 2023, highlighting the importance of a green and just transition and the pivotal role that public and private long-term investors play in this regard.</p> <p>Under the Brazilian 2024 G20 Presidency, the OECD delivered the G20/OECD report on Approaches for Financing and Investment in Climate-Resilient Infrastructure, which covers approaches to mainstream climate resilience considerations in infrastructure project preparation and procurement practices as well as standards to align infrastructure investments with sustainability considerations. It was welcomed by FMCBG in July 2024.</p>	On track
17	2016	<b>G20 Hangzhou Leaders' Communiqué, para. 39</b>	Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. [...] Stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment [...].	<p>The EU's Global Gateway aims to narrow the international gap in infrastructure investment, and to better connect Europe to the rest of the world, all with the goal of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Global Gateway follows a values-based approach and aims at mobilising investments of up to EUR 300 billion until 2027. <a href="#">As a key implementing partner, the European Investment Bank (EIB) is committed to supporting one third of the Global Gateway investment target.</a></p> <p>The OECD (2024), <a href="#">Compendium of Good Practices on Quality Infrastructure 2024: Building Resilience to Natural Disasters</a>, was launched on April 9 in the framework of the OECD Infrastructure Forum, carried out with the financial support of Japan. This report discusses ways of enhancing government capacities to prevent, react and rebuild, thereby minimising the impact of natural disasters on infrastructure assets and operations. It identifies data, collaboration and technologies as drivers of resilience, and highlights financial resources, technical skills and regulatory frameworks as key enablers. The report presents seven actionable principles to ensure infrastructure resilience, drawing from global good practices and in-depth analyses of</p>	On track

				<p>infrastructure projects in Colombia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mozambique and the United States.</p> <p>This year, the AUC and OECD will jointly publish the 7th edition of the annual economic report Africa's Development Dynamics. The AfDD 2025: Productive Infrastructure (working title) will complement previous editions by maintaining a focus on Africa's productive transformation while adding the missing piece of infrastructure. It addresses the overarching research question: How can African policy makers unlock infrastructure development to accelerate the continent's productive transformation?</p>	
18	2017	<b>G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, page 4</b>	<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 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>The OECD and UN-Habitat have worked together to support climate mitigation efforts across intermediary cities in developing countries. To this end, a series of case studies have been carried out in the cities of Nakuru and Kiambu in Kenya, and Beira and Quelimane in Mozambique, to identify the root causes leading to carbon intensive urban systems. Through an innovative methodology based on complex systems analysis, these case studies have identified areas for reform that not only address the main sources of GHG, but also that contribute to enhancing the well-being of the population.</p>	On track
19	2018	<b>G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, page 4</b>	<p>Promote effective and multi-stakeholder partnerships to stimulate and deepen the sharing of experiences and lessons learned in regional planning. We call on the IDB and other relevant stakeholders to support and lead the exchange of knowledge on regional planning and its different dimensions, considering the vulnerability of all groups. We suggest that due consideration should be given to gender and the interlinkages with the principles (...).</p>	<p>The <a href="#">City Climate Finance Gap Fund</a>, implemented jointly by the World Bank and the European Investment Bank in partnership with GIZ, is a climate action trust fund that provides early-stage project preparation support to cities in developing countries. Since the Gap Fund's creation, the <a href="#">EIB and GIZ have supported 60 cities</a> with the technical assistance needed to turn climate-focused ideas into concrete urban project proposals.</p> <p>The OECD has engaged in a new project with the European Commission to analyze the role of city-to-city partnerships to mobilize public and private investments for sustainable urban development, including in the framework of the EU Global Gateway strategy. The OECD has also started another project, which will apply the OECD/EC Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for city-to-city partnerships to localize the SDGs to assess, document and raise awareness about the impact of DDC activities (including peer-to-peer learning ones) on local governance and SDGs outcomes</p> <p>The 7th OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions on the SDGs focused on the role of artificial intelligence and digitalization for the localization of the SDGs, including specific application of AI in urban contexts, the identification of solutions to mobilize public and private financing for SDG localization, the impact of decentralized development co-operation and city-to-city partnerships on the achievement of the SDGs as well as a roadmap and ways forward for the localization of the SDGs, including a global stocktake to be developed together with UN-Habitat.</p> <p>The OECD also participated in various side events on the role of cities and regions to achieve the SDGs at the UN High-Level Political Forum in New York, including a Contribution to the Local2030 Coalition Special Event "Unlocking transformative change through the localization of the six SDG transitions" and organized a side event on "Local Action, Global Change: Multi-level Governance for Sustainable Development."</p>	On track

20	2019	<b>G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 13</b>	We stress the importance of maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development" ... "and strengthening infrastructure governance.	<p>In September 2023, G20 leaders and Finance Ministers acknowledged the ongoing pilot of the voluntary Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Indicators and anticipated further discussions based on country-specific contexts. At the G20 New Delhi Summit that same month, a side event for the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) took place with participation from some G20 leaders. Similarly, at the G7 Apulia Summit in June 2024, Italy and the US co-hosted a PGII side event with G7 leaders, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), and private sector representatives. These events highlighted initiatives aimed at enhancing connectivity and encouraging private capital investment in infrastructure under the PGII.</p> <p>In April 2024, the Blue Dot Network (BDN) Secretariat was launched by the OECD, marking the creation of the first global certification framework for quality infrastructure projects. BDN's certification ensures projects are sustainable, resilient, transparent, and economically efficient. A High-Level Leaders' Dialogue, held before the launch, emphasized the private sector's role in meeting infrastructure demands and mobilizing investment in quality projects. That same month, the OECD and Japan's Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport, and Tourism published a "Compendium of Good Practices on Quality Infrastructure Resilient to Natural Disasters," featuring case studies from Colombia, Ghana, Japan, and the United States. The report discusses ways of enhancing government capacities to prevent, react and rebuild, thereby minimizing the impact of natural disasters on infrastructure assets and operations.</p> <p>In July 2024, the G20 Development Ministers adopted the "G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services," emphasizing the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment. This aims to significantly improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation services, particularly for vulnerable populations in rural and peri-urban areas.</p> <p>Finally, the EU's Global Gateway, focused on reducing global infrastructure investment gaps, aims to mobilize up to EUR 300 billion in investments by 2027. <a href="#">The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a key partner, committed to supporting one-third of this target, with the ultimate goal of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.</a></p>	On track
21	2020	<b>G20 Riyadh Summit Leaders Declaration, para 22</b>	We endorse the G20 Guidelines on Quality Infrastructure for Regional Connectivity.	<p>ASQIIA started with five pilot countries that are central to the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) selected priority projects for 2021-2030, and for advancing Africa's continental integration process: Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, and Senegal. Five more Country studies are currently being prepared in 2024, namely on Benin, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Tanzania.</p> <p>Additionally, in collaboration with the ACET, the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD), the African Development Bank (AFDB), the African Finance Corporation (AFC), the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, the Government of Germany, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), ASQIIA organised a hybrid Compact with Africa (CwA) peer-learning workshop on 25-27 September 2024 in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), on climate financing. The workshop gathered representatives from 12 countries, along with infrastructure specialists and climate finance managers from international organisations and key regional financial institutions.</p>	On track

## SDS 4: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
22	2015	<b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 5</b>	Uphold the FAO's CFS' Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and the principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and promote their application, on a voluntary basis, to investment originating in G20 members and support the GAFSP.	<p>In 2024, G20 Task Force for Global Alliance Against Hunger And Poverty noted the key role of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as an inclusive intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all and looking forward to the national implementation of programs and policy instruments through the support of the Global Alliance as an additional avenue to implement actions recommended under the CFS voluntary guidelines and policy products from CFS.</p> <p>G20 Task Force Members also welcomed the upcoming replenishment of the Global Finance Facility and redoubled efforts to mobilize new resources through the GAFSP.</p> <p>Until this time, the GAFSP has the only multilateral partnership for food and nutrition security financing, with USD \$2.5 billion portfolio. With over 300 projects in the world's poorest countries, the program has reached 20 million people. It has continued to provide financial and technical resources— investment grants, technical assistance, concessional finance, and advisory services—to demand driven projects along the food chain, from farm to table.</p>	On track
23	2015	<b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 7</b>	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>In 2024, G20 Task Force for Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty was established to strengthen the collective efforts for a global mobilization to fight hunger and poverty, leveraging existing initiatives including the G20 Rural Youth Employment Initiative and targeted programmes for promoting rural development.</p> <p>The Joint Programme on Rural Women's Economic Empowerment (JP RWEE), implemented jointly by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN Women and the World Food Programme (WFP), has been carried out to secure rural women's livelihoods, rights and resilience in the context of sustainable development agenda for 2030. The programme is currently in its second phase and is being implemented in Nepal, Niger, the Pacific Islands, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Tunisia.</p>	On track
24	2015	<b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 5</b>	Uphold the FAO's CFS' Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT) and the principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) and promote their application, on a voluntary basis, to investment originating in G20 members and support the GAFSP.	<p>In 2024, G20 Task Force for Global Alliance Against Hunger And Poverty noted the key role of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as an inclusive intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all and looking forward to the national implementation of programs and policy instruments through the support of the Global Alliance as an additional avenue to implement actions recommended under the CFS voluntary guidelines and policy products from CFS.</p> <p>G20 Task Force Members also welcomed the upcoming replenishment of the Global Finance Facility and redoubled efforts to mobilize new resources through the GAFSP.</p> <p>Until this time, the GAFSP has the only multilateral partnership for food and nutrition security financing, with USD \$2.5 billion portfolio. With over 300 projects in the world's poorest countries, the program has reached 20 million people. It has continued to provide financial and technical resources— investment grants, technical assistance, concessional finance, and advisory services—to demand driven projects along the food chain, from farm to table.</p>	On track

25	2021	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 15</b>	<p>We are committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind. To this end, we endorse the Matera Declaration and its Call to Action.</p> <p>We encourage partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by the FAO to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition.</p>	<p>By building on the momentum created by the Matera Declaration in 2021, G20 continues to prioritize food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems.</p> <p>In July 2023, Italy hosted the Food System Summit +2, with the goal of taking stock of the progress made since the first edition in 2021 toward globally sustainable food systems. The 2021 FSS and the subsequent 2023 edition were two high-level occasions to address the issue of food security and sustainable food systems on a global scale: synergies between food systems transformation and climate action, the importance of innovation and technologies, and the relevance of traditional healthy diets were politically elevated. In this framework, Italy is engaged in many Coalitions of Action and in the Tavolo Nazionale sui Sistemi Alimentari (Italian National Food Systems Table), which actively support the Italian strategy in creating sustainable food systems.</p> <p>Italy continues to advance the implementation of its commitment to the Food Coalition, which to date can count on different and important projects, ranging from school meals to supporting the family farming system and farmers' markets, in which the Italian food supply chain is also involved. In particular, the Global Network of Farmers' Market project is aiming at developing a worldwide network of farmers' markets while providing support to farmers and their representative organizations in the form of capacity development programs.</p> <p>Under the Italian Climate Fund, which address also adaptation of food systems to climate change in developing countries, a specific project in Tunisia on food security and climate has entered in its operational phase in the second half of 2024. The twin goals of this initiative are the improving the climate change resilience of Tunisian agricultural areas by using wastewater and increasing agricultural production of specific crops particularly vulnerable to water scarcity.</p>	On track
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## SDS 5: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
26	2018	<b>G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development, para 21</b>	We call on IOs, MDBs and other financing institutions to identify suitable instruments, and partnerships and mobilise resources to scale up quality ECD programs in low-income and developing countries based on their national needs and priorities.	No update received.	
27	2018	<b>G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development, para 28</b>	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.”	No update received.	
28	2019	<b>G20 Osaka Leaders’ Declaration, para 28</b>	We reaffirm our commitment to invest in human capital and promote inclusive and equitable quality education for all as emphasized in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development.	In September 2023, G20 leaders committed to inclusive, equitable, high-quality education and skills training for all, including for those in vulnerable situations and recognized the importance of investment in supporting human capital development.  Leaders also stated to ensure equal access to affordable, inclusive, equitable, safe and quality education from early childhood through higher education to lifelong learning and support the greater enrolment, participation and leadership of all women and girls, including those with disabilities, in STEM fields and in emerging digital technologies.  In July 2023, the AUC and OECD jointly published the 6th edition of Africa’s Development Dynamics 2024: Skills, Jobs, and Productivity (AfDD 2024). The report investigates how improving access to, and the quality of, skills development that matches employment opportunities will be key to driving the productive transformation of Africa’s economies. It benefited from the support the European Union, the German Ministry of Development Cooperation (BMZ) and its technical agency GIZ, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Portugal and the Camões Institute, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF), and the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD).	On track

## SDS 6: Industrialization

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
29	2016	<b>G20 Hangzhou Summit, Leaders' Communiqué, para 35</b>	Launch the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs [...] with a focus on women and youth; and promoting science, technology and innovation as critical means for industrialization.	<p>The OECD Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt: Spotlight on AfCFTA and Industrialization (OECD, 2023), was launched in November 2023, at the Intra-African Fair Trade in November 2023 and the margins of Africa Industrialization Week, hosted by AUC and Afreximbank and in collaboration with ECA. It is a follow up to the 2021 OECD/UN/UNIDO Production Transformation Policy Review of Egypt: Embracing Change, Achieving Prosperity. It discusses how harnessing the AfCFTA can support industrialization in Egypt, and more widely in Africa, by tapping the full potential of regional supply chains, including renewable energies, pharmaceuticals, logistics and creative industries. Results of this study were presented in a high-level event co-organized with the AUC, ECA and Afreximbank, and the Government of Niger at the AUC 17th Extraordinary Summit on Industrialization and Economic Diversification that took place in Niamey in November in 2022.</p> <p>The OECD Production Transformation Policy Review of Bangladesh: Investing in the future of a trading nation (OECD/UNCTAD) – the first PTPR in an LDC was launched in September 2023, in an event with the participation of the Prime Minister. It was carried out at the behest of the Ministry of Commerce and with financial support from the European Commission. Co-authored with the UNCTAD, it benefits from close co-operation with the United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP), UNDESA, and the UN Technology Bank for the LDCs. It calls for leveraging digitalization to address persistent fragilities and it advocates for a new pact based on shared responsibilities between the national government, the private sector and international partners to shift to a new development phase and ensure sustainable, smooth and irreversible graduation.</p> <p>The OECD Production Transformation Policy Review of Togo will be launched in December 2024 at the OECD Africa Forum. It was requested by the Prime Minister of Togo and benefited from co-operation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Trade Centre (ITC).</p> <p>The OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development has hosted discussions with the participation of ECA, AUC, Afreximbank and other continental partners on how to tap into regional integration for development in meetings, implementing the outcomes of the AU Draft Action Plan for the Implementation of the Outcomes of the 17th Extraordinary Summit on Industrialization and Economic Diversification that took place in Niamey in November 2022:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 20th Meetings: 5-6 July 2023, taking place in OECD Headquarters in Paris</li> <li>• 21st Meetings: 2-3 October 2023, taking place in San José, Costa Rica, hosted by the government of Costa Rica</li> <li>• 22nd Meetings: 3-4 July 2024, taking place in Azores, Portugal, hosted by the regional government of the Azores</li> <li>• The next meetings will take place 27-28 November 2024, hosted by ECA in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia</li> </ul> <p>The African Investment Observatory (AfIO), now renamed the AU-OECD Africa Virtual Investment Platform (AVIP), aims to complement existing efforts, fill data gaps, and provide innovative analysis of Africa's investment landscape. Its roadmap has been discussed at various key meetings, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OECD Investment Committee (13 April 2023)</li> <li>• DEV Governing Board meeting (14 April 2023)</li> </ul>	On track

- OECD External Committee meeting (May 2023)
- OECD Council (13 September 2023)

AVIP's roadmap was endorsed by OECD Members at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (May 2024). Under the leadership of the African Union Commission (AUC), it was also endorsed by the African Union member states at the 6th AU Ministerial meeting in July 2023 in Nairobi, Kenya. Additionally, AVIP has been endorsed by the G7 Leaders' Communiqué in Apulia, Italy (13-15 June 2024) as a tool to enhance G7 investment cooperation with African countries.

The *EFFECT Community of Practice: Just Transition Pathways for Oil & Gas Producing Developing Countries* was established in 2023 to support emerging and established gas producers navigate the risks and opportunities of using natural gas as a transition fuel. The OECD is finalizing two *EFFECT* implementing tools to help policy makers strengthen capacity to plan to reduce reliance on fossil fuels over time:

- The *Gas Use Decision Tree Tool (GUDTT) & Scorecard*, to help policy makers fully understand the risks and opportunities of using gas as a transition fuel, and balance energy security, sustainability, and equity.
- *Guidance on Methane Abatement in Developing Countries: Regulations, Incentives and Finance* (to be launched at COP29, 14 November 2024) to help fossil fuel producing countries to drive down methane emissions in the upstream oil and gas value chain and to respond to new emissions requirements on fossil fuel imports that are being introduced by their trading partners, leveraging incentive-based regulations to turn voluntary pledges into action.

In September 2023, the OECD and Center for Global Development co-hosted the webinar *Critical Minerals and Africa: Avoiding a Zero-sum Game* to discuss implications of the global rush for critical minerals for Africa. At COP28, the OECD and the African Development Bank co-hosted a side event: "*Renewables and natural gas: Friends or foes of a just transition in developing countries?*" to discuss which role natural gas can play in developing country contexts to ensure that "no one country should ever have to choose between reducing poverty, achieving a green transition and preserving the planet."

## SDS 7: Inclusive business

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
30	2018	<b>G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 18</b>	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.	The commitment was recorded as "no update received" in two subsequent Updates: 2023 and 2024, so we decided to sunset it.	Finished
31	2018	<b>G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 25</b>	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.	The European Investment Bank has signed the Operating Principles for Impact Management developed by IFC and endorsed the 2X criteria to mobilize investments that contribute to women's economic empowerment.	On track
32	2018	<b>G20 Buenos Aires Summit, Leaders' Declaration, para 7</b>	We will endeavour to further create enabling conditions for resource mobilisation 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.	No update received.	

## SDS 8: Innovation, Digital Transformation, Artificial Intelligence and Data for Development

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
33	2019	<b>G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 28</b>	We endorse the Guiding Principles for the Development of Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for SDGs Roadmaps.	<p>In September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers acknowledged the role of international cooperation, partnerships, innovation, competition and entrepreneurship in the digital sphere, and recognized the transformative power of digital technologies to bridge existing divides and empower societies and individuals including all women and girls and people in vulnerable situations. They thus committed to addressing the challenges and harnessing the potential of the digital transformation, bearing in mind the needs, circumstances and capacities of all countries, and of developing countries in particular, while aiming at the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, in order to see its benefits reach all corners of the globe.</p> <p>Also, G20 Research and Innovation Ministers recognized that the asymmetries and inequalities in the access to and production of STI can hinder green, socially just, and sustainable development, in all countries, but in particular in developing countries, and committed to enhance international cooperation in science, technology, and innovation to close those gaps, foster equitable access to research and innovation opportunities, and support the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs. They also noted that open innovation has the potential to change the business-as-usual model and achieve transformative results that can leverage national capacities in STI for collectively addressing the contemporary global challenges and crises we face, such as climate change, global warming, increasing extreme weather events, biodiversity loss, land degradation, marine ecosystems degradation, waste, pollution, and pandemics, which contribute to greater poverty and inequality, subdued economic growth, hunger, food insecurity, disaster risks, and migration.</p> <p>In April 2024, the OECD high-level science and technology representatives of more than 50 countries and international organizations adhered to a Ministerial Declaration that emphasizes the need for transformative STI policies that foster sustainability and inclusivity. Ministers also welcomed a new OECD Framework for the Anticipatory Governance of Emerging Technologies that promotes responsible innovation to help realize the transformative potential of emerging technologies while managing potential risks. The updated OECD AI Principles were adopted at the 2024 OECD Ministerial Council Meeting. At the margin of the same meeting, Japan as Chair of MCM with the OECD organized an event on Generative AI, establishing the G7 Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group with the participation of many G20 members.</p>	On track
34	2023	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 24 (i)</b>	We endorse the G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) and welcome the decision to launch Data for Development Capacity Building Initiative, and other existing initiatives.	<p>The Development Working Group, in the 2023 Action Plan on Accelerating Progress on SDGs welcomed India's initiative of launching the Data for Development Capacity Building Initiative (D4D-CBI). First executive course under this initiative to provide capacity building training to policymakers, officials and other relevant stakeholders on Data for Development (D4D) is scheduled to be conducted in October 2024 in New Delhi, India. Participation of around 30 senior officials from Global South countries is expected.</p> <p>The <a href="#">Global Emerging Markets Risk Database (GEMs)</a>, established in 2009 by the European Investment Bank and the IFC, brings together 26 multilateral development banks and development finance institutions with the shared objective of mobilizing more private-sector investment in emerging markets and developing economies by regularly publishing default and recovery statistics.</p>	On track

[The European Investment Bank joined the Development Data Partnership](#), enabling an even better assessment of the impacts of initiatives across a range of Sustainable Development Goals.

## SDS 9: Sustainable Growth Strategies including Implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions globally, while leaving no one behind

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
35	2022	<b>G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, para 43</b>	We will strengthen inclusive and sustainable recovery and build resilience in all developing countries, including SIDS in the Pacific and Caribbean and LDCs, through ambitious and concrete actions. We will focus on MSMEs, adaptive social protection, green economy and blue economy—as stated in the G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration Annex: G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS.	<p>The G20 efforts to build resilience in dealing with multiple crises are continued by the commitments put forward in several of DWG deliverables—which aim to foster several key focus areas mentioned in the G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries including LDCs and SIDS. In the “Leaving No One Behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for Reducing Inequalities”, [i] the recognition for adaptive social protection as a critical tool for reducing inequalities, mitigating and managing risks, and increasing resilience was made in para 8 with specific focus on responding to global challenges and shocks, including disasters and the adverse effects of climate change—which was the exact purpose of the commitment was made in 2022. In the same document, the need to promote collective actions in empowering women, including through MSMEs was underlined in para 10.</p> <p>Not only in the DWG documents, but several other working groups documents also include many actions on MSMEs, such as in the Belem Declaration put forward by G20 Tourism Ministers Meeting and G20 Maceio Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All put forward by G20 Ministers responsible for the Digital Economy. Blue economy is also aimed to be advanced in the Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group Ministerial Declaration.</p> <p>Furthermore, <a href="#">the European Investment Bank launched its new approach to increase financing and advisory services in support of a just transition and just resilience worldwide</a>. It is the first international financial institution to apply a just resilience approach from the start of 2024. The new approaches aim to support those most impacted by climate policies and vulnerable to climate change.</p>	On track
36	2023	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 4 and 38</b>	We will pursue development models that implement sustainable, inclusive and just transitions globally, while leaving no one behind. We support strong international and national enabling environments to foster innovation, voluntary and mutually agreed technology transfer, and access to low-cost financing.	<p>Building on the work done during the 2023 Indian G20 Presidency, Brazil identified “energy transitions and the promotion of sustainable development in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions”, as one of the three key priorities this year. Under this theme, two temporary mechanisms were instituted as part of the G20 namely, a G20 Task Force on Global Mobilisation against Climate Change (TF-CLIMA) and a G20 Initiative on Bioeconomy (GIB). A key priority area identified for TF-CLIMA is advancing credible, robust and just national transition plans that put economies on track to achieve the purpose of the Paris Agreement and Agenda 2030, while addressing associated financial challenges and negative externalities at the global level. Similarly, the GIB discussed the remarkable potential of bioeconomy to contribute to building a sustainable future and fostering economic growth for all, which can also play a key role in implementing sustainable, inclusive and just transitions.</p> <p>During the ETMM this year, G20 Energy Ministers also committed to accelerating clean, sustainable, just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions, that leave no one behind, especially the poor and those in vulnerable situations while recognizing the need to catalyse and scale up investment from all financial sources and channels for bridging the funding gap in this regard. They also endorsed “Principles for Just and Inclusive Energy Transitions” for devising and implementing domestic policies to pursue energy transitions.</p> <p><a href="#">The European Investment Bank launched its new approach to increase financing and advisory services in support of a just transition and just resilience worldwide</a>. It is the first international financial institution to apply a just resilience approach from the start of 2024. The new approaches aim to support those most impacted by climate policies and vulnerable to climate</p>	On track

change.

## SDS 10: Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
37	2023	<b>G20 New Delhi Leaders's Declaration, p 65</b>	We commit to halve the digital gender gap by 2030.	The G20 2023 Action Plan on Accelerating Progress on SDGs identified gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls as a key transformative area for full and complete implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Taking forward India's vision of women-led development and its priority on bridging the digital divide, this year's Digital Economy Working Group reaffirmed the G20 leaders' commitment in 2023 towards halving the gender digital divide. The Pact of the Future also acknowledges the importance of closing digital divides, including gender digital divides and lays emphasis on gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls and their full, equal and meaningful participation in the digital space as being essential to close the gender digital divide and advancement of sustainable development. The commitment towards bridging the gender digital divide by half by 2030 was endorsed in the the G20 Chair's Statement on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women as well.	On track

## SDS 11: Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)

No	Year	Document	Commitment	Progress for 2024	Status
38	2023	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 36 (i) and (ii)</b>	Commit to implement the G20 High-Level Principles on Lifestyles for Sustainable Development. Support the implementation of the High-Level Principles (HLPs) through international cooperation, financial support, and development, deployment and dissemination of technology. We encourage International Organizations to incorporate the HLPs into their programs, as appropriate.	<p>Building on the legacy of the Indian Presidency, G20 members decided on mainstreaming LiFE through the G20 Ministerial Declaration for Reducing Inequalities, the G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) Services, and the Inception Document of the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty.</p> <p>Additionally, at the Sixth Session of the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) in Nairobi, Kenya, from February 26 to March 1, 2024, a resolution on promoting sustainable lifestyles, was adopted by all participating Member States.</p> <p>Further, concept of LiFE has been appreciated in various international fora, notably in UNFCCC. The IPCC Assessment Report 6 (AR 6) also recognises that socio-cultural and behavioral change can result in a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>A Global Alliance on LiFE Economies Research and Innovation (GALERI) was also launched in November 2023, which has been recognised in the G20 Ministerial Declaration for Reducing Inequalities. The G20 Development Ministers have commissioned GALERI and other international organisations to conduct a study on reducing inequalities and empowering people living in vulnerable situations.</p>	On track

## Annexure: List of SDSs

Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS): The 2016 Action Plan introduced sixteen SDS to reflect the G20's long-standing efforts on development, its economic focus, and collective strength to address issues of global concern and increasingly linked towards sustainable development. These SDS capture the G20's collective actions towards.

Following the G20 Leaders' commitment in 2015 to further align G20 work with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the G20 adopted the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to ensure that no one is left behind in its efforts to eradicate poverty, achieve sustainable development and build an inclusive and sustainable future for all. As the coordinating body and policy resource for sustainable development across the G20, the DWG has adopted its accountability products and has been reporting on the progress of development commitments through Sustainable Development Sector (SDS) groupings, as detailed in the 2016 G20 Action Plan.

The 2016 Action Plan introduced fifteen Sustainable Development Sectors (SDSs) to reflect the G20's long-standing efforts on development, its economic focus, and collective strength to address issues of global concern and increasingly linked towards sustainable development. These SDS capture the G20's collective actions towards sustainable development in its economic, social and environmental dimensions and poverty eradication as addressed in the 2030 Agenda. These sectors recognize that all G20 work streams have the potential to contribute to realizing the 2030 Agenda and will be further developed according to emerging priorities.

The 2016 Action Plan mentioned that the G20 would deliver results according to the priorities outlined in the SDS across G20 presidencies while allowing flexibility for future presidencies to set and add specific priorities and focus. It was further stressed in the 2017 Hamburg Update that G20 collective actions are framed around SDSs and are intended to be updated and adapted to reflect successive G20 presidency priorities, emerging needs, lessons and challenges. Accordingly, SDSs have constantly evolved since their inception (in 2016) under different Presidencies, with the latest one on 'Financing for Sustainable Development' by the Indonesian Presidency in 2022.

Building on SDSs outlined in the 2016 Action Plan and its subsequent updates, and aligned with the 2024 G20 Development Ministerial Declaration on reducing inequalities, the Brazilian Presidency introduced two new contributions:

- The expansion of the existing SDS on "Innovation, Digital Transformation, and Data for Development" to include Artificial Intelligence, resulting in the new SDS on "*Innovation, Digital Transformation, Artificial Intelligence and Data for Development*"; and

- The addition of a new SDS on “*Reducing inequality and promoting Social Protection, Diversity, and Inclusion*”.

Therefore, under the **2024 G20 Rio Update**, commitments have been monitored across the following SDSs:

1. 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
2. Financing for Sustainable Development
3. Infrastructure
4. Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
5. Human Resource Development, Employment and Education
6. Financial Inclusion and Remittances
7. Industrialization
8. Inclusive Business
9. Innovation, Digital Transformation, Artificial Intelligence and Data for Development
10. Energy
11. Trade and Investment
12. Anti-Corruption
13. Sustainable Growth Strategies including Implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions globally, while leaving no one behind
14. Climate Finance and Green Finance
15. Global Health
16. Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls
17. Lifestyles for Sustainable Development (LiFE)
18. Reducing inequality and promoting Social Protection, Diversity, and Inclusion

The DWG discussed the opportunity to consider organising in the future commitments in a structure based, rather than on SDS, on SDGs themselves (while having regard at addressing interlinkages). This possibility may be considered may be considered at next G20 Presidency, as part of South Africa’s intention to consider G20 working methods.