



**G20**

SOUTH AFRICA 2025



Solidarity

Equality

Sustainability

# DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP



## MODERNIZED ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK



## **SOUTH AFRICA G20 DEVELOPMENT WORKING GROUP**

The Group of 20 (G20) continues to play a pivotal role in advancing global sustainable development and accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Building on the 2016 Action Plan and the 2023 Action Plan to Accelerate Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the South African presidency reaffirms the collective commitment to leave no one behind.

Global development trajectories remain constrained by persistent macroeconomic imbalances, widening inequality, climate shocks, food insecurity and malnutrition, technological divides, and escalating geopolitical tensions. As a result, many SDG targets are off track, and in several areas progress has regressed. According to the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals Report, only 18% of SDG targets are currently on track, while 17% show moderate progress. Nearly half are advancing too slowly to meet the 2030 deadline, and almost one-fifth are reversing due to conflict, climate shocks, and economic instability.

Under the overarching theme, *Building a More Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Future*, the Development Working Group (DWG) advanced three cross-cutting priorities:

### **a. Advancing Global Public Goods:**

During the reporting period, the DWG Chair issued a Chairperson’s Statement on Emerging Principles for Fostering International Cooperation for the Protection and Delivery of Global Public Goods (GPGs), reflecting the Chair’s assessment of discussions held under the DWG. This strengthens G20 leadership on transboundary challenges—including climate change, biodiversity loss, pandemics, and peacebuilding—by identifying governance and financing gaps. The presidency proposed the establishment of an “Ubuntu Commission,” mandated to develop by 2027 a comprehensive conceptual and operational framework for GPGs to guide long-term cooperation and governance reform.

### **b. Combatting Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs):**

South Africa elevated global attention to Combatting Illicit Financial Flows (IFFs), leading to the adoption of Voluntary and Non-Binding High-Level Principles for Combatting Illicit Financial Flows. These principles aim to reinforce domestic resource mobilisation, financial integrity, and transparency, particularly in developing economies through approaches such as improved beneficial ownership disclosure, enhanced data systems, strengthened cross-border cooperation, and the use of digital technologies to detect and disrupt illicit flows. To support implementation, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) were tasked with jointly developing a comprehensive IFF Roadmap by 2027.

### **c. Advancing Universal Social Protection Systems:**

The adoption of the Call to Action on Universal, Inclusive and Sustainable Social Protection Systems reaffirmed social security as a human right and a pillar of resilience, poverty reduction, and equality. The Call urges G20 members to expand coverage—

especially in low-income countries—strengthen financing sustainability, and build adaptive, shock-responsive, and digitally enabled systems. The presidency also reinforced collaboration with the Universal Social Protection 2030 (USP2030) and the Global Accelerator for Jobs and Social Protection, mandating SPIAC-B to provide annual progress reports.

The 2025 Accountability Update builds on these priorities, outlining progress, lessons learnt, and the way forward.

**Section 1:** updates the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, consistent with the Modernised Accountability Framework, assessing implementation across different tracks and also identifying new commitments while noting sunsetted legacy commitments to streamline the DWG’s agenda.

**Section 2:** details progress on ongoing interventions and commitments.

**Section 3:** synthesises lessons from initiatives over the past five years, identifying enablers of effectiveness.

Together, these components provide a coherent foundation for evaluating implementation, tracking progress, and identifying areas requiring renewed attention as the G20 accelerates efforts towards the 2030 Agenda and beyond.

South Africa’s presidency maintained a strong emphasis on coordinated global action, scaled-up financing, and inclusive policy solutions, championing tangible outcomes for developing countries most affected by current crises.

## **SECTION 1: UPDATE ON THE G20 ACTION PLAN ON THE 2030 AGENDA**

### **1.1 Introduction**

The 2030 Agenda remains the universal framework for sustainable development. The G20, representing the world’s largest economies, bears a distinctive responsibility to align policy actions with the SDGs, mobilise resources, and promote cross-sectoral cooperation. South Africa assumed the presidency amid economic fragility, persistent inequality, food and energy insecurity, and intensifying climate risks—pressures that disproportionately affect developing and vulnerable countries and threaten past development gains. The G20 continues to pursue a holistic approach that recognises the indivisible and interdependent nature of economic, social, and environmental dimensions of development. This update reflects work undertaken across the different tracks to advance global cooperation and sustainable outcomes.

### **1.2 G20 Priorities and contributions to the SDGs under the South African presidency**

Building on prior presidencies, South Africa prioritised actions that promote equality, resilience, and sustainability. The DWG coordinated implementation under three thematic pillars: Financing for Development, Social Protection, and Global Public Goods—core levers for accelerating SDG progress.

At the 2025 G20 Development Ministers’ Meeting in the Kruger National Park, ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the 2030 Agenda and to leaving no one behind.

Acknowledging that only 35% of SDG targets are on track, they recognised compounding global challenges—slow growth, debt distress, inequality, climate change, food insecurity and malnutrition, and gender disparities—disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations. Against this backdrop, ministers underscored the need for strengthened international cooperation and coherent global action to accelerate progress towards sustainable and inclusive development.

Ministers endorsed the Call to Action on Universal, Inclusive and Sustainable Social Protection Systems, emphasising social security as a human right and social protection broadly as a key driver of inclusive development. They committed to expanding equitable, shock-responsive systems that provide essential services and basic income security, integrated into national economic and climate strategies. (SDG 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.)

In parallel, the presidency advanced commitments to strengthen Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM) and combat IFFs. Recognising that an annual financing gap estimated in the trillions must be addressed through efforts for mobilising financing from all sources for a quantum jump from billions to trillions of dollars in order to realise the SDGs and strategic prioritisation that is adaptable to national priorities and capacities. It is therefore imperative that all resources, public and private, domestic and international, are directed towards the most effective, transformative, and catalytic interventions. They also adopted the Ministerial Call to Action on Voluntary and Non-Binding High-Level Principles on Combating IFFs, encompassing transparency, data integrity, tax cooperation, capacity building, asset recovery, and technological innovation. (SDG 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.)

The presidency also progressed discussions on GPGs, proposing the Ubuntu Commission to shape future cooperation. While most members endorsed the concept, some expressed reservations regarding scope and definition. Three task forces within the Sherpa Track were convened to further advance the SDGs:

- (i) inclusive economic growth
- (ii) food security
- (iii) artificial intelligence governance

Ministers expressed appreciation for South Africa's leadership under the theme *Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability* and reaffirmed the importance of multilateralism and coordinated global action, welcoming the United States (US) as the incoming 2026 G20 Presidency.

### **1.3 DWG Accountability Process**

#### **1.3.1 Background**

Since 2012, G20 leaders have underscored the importance of strengthening DWG accountability to enhance effectiveness and credibility. The first Accountability Report was produced under the Russian presidency in 2013, followed by the establishment of the Accountability Framework under Australia in 2014.

The 2016 G20 Action Plan for the 2030 Agenda organised monitoring around Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS). Over time, complexity increased, prompting members to call for simplification and more actionable reporting. Under the Saudi Arabian presidency in 2020, the DWG combined the Annual Update on the G20 Action Plan with the Accountability Report into a single comprehensive document, encompassing updates on implementation and progress toward development commitments.

### 1.3.2 Simplification and streamlining

Responding to the call for efficiency, South Africa's presidency proposed:

- sunsetting completed or outdated commitments;
- consolidating overlapping or related commitments to avoid duplication; and
- updating commitments with more recent and outcome-orientated initiatives.

Of the 36 active commitments from the 2024 Rio Update, three were sunsetted, four consolidated, and six updated—leaving 29 ongoing commitments, with three additional commitments introduced under Brazil's presidency. Commitments are presently grouped by SDS, which expanded from six in 2019 to 18.

## **SECTION 2: COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT**

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

In 2024, three new development commitments were introduced on the recommendation of the Indian Presidency and endorsed by South Africa for continued implementation. These additions reflect the G20's evolving priorities and reinforce its commitment to addressing interlinked global challenges through collaborative, inclusive, and evidence-based approaches.

#### (i) Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty:

The G20 launched the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, designed to mobilise finance and knowledge sharing to support large-scale, country-led initiatives that reduce hunger and poverty. The Alliance seeks to accelerate progress on SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), with strong linkages to SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals). Members welcomed the Alliance's emphasis on locally owned, evidence-based interventions and called on all countries, international organisations, development banks, knowledge centres, and philanthropic actors to contribute. The G20 underscored the need to scale up resources from all sources, emphasising a robust IDA-21 replenishment—including an expanded donor base and sustained support from existing contributors—as well as renewed commitments to the African Development Fund and other regional instruments.

#### (ii) Artificial intelligence:

Recognising the transformative potential of artificial intelligence (AI), G20 members committed to promoting international cooperation and inclusive governance to ensure equitable access, ethical use, and shared benefits. The group reaffirmed the G20 AI

Principles and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, while encouraging capacity building in developing countries to bridge digital divides. Members agreed to harness AI for social good—particularly in education, health, and climate resilience—while safeguarding human rights and security.

(iii) Social Inclusion:

The G20 renewed its commitment to promoting social, economic, and political inclusion and eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices. Members highlighted the imperative of combatting racism, advancing ethnic and racial equality, and strengthening legislative and institutional mechanisms that foster empowerment for all. This agenda reinforces SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

As part of the 2025 work programme, the South African presidency led a review of ongoing and legacy commitments from prior presidencies to ensure relevance, reduce duplication, and improve impact. Following consultation, the DWG agreed to sunset several outdated or completed commitments, enabling the group to focus on high-impact areas aligned with current priorities. The following commitments were formally concluded:

- continued implementation of the G20 Action Plan through coordinated collective actions across work streams;
- endorsement of the Financing for Sustainable Development Framework; and
- the OECD-led initiative to assess data needs for regional planning and strengthen mechanisms for data collection and use, first launched in 2019.

Through this rationalisation, the DWG reaffirmed its focus on a concise, forward-looking agenda that supports practical delivery on the SDGs.

## **2.2 Implementation of G20 Development Commitments**

This section reviews progress on G20 development commitments since the 2019 Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR), covering all commitments currently monitored by the DWG and excluding those previously designated as completed.

Since 2019, the DWG has expanded its monitoring framework to include new commitments, reflecting the evolving global development context and lessons from implementation. Of the commitments assessed:

- 19 were classified as “complete with ongoing monitoring”;
- 33 were deemed “on track”, showing steady progress toward targets;
- and a small number were designated for consolidation or updating to ensure coherence and measurable outcomes.

All commitments are aligned with the SDS set out in the G20 Action Plan and continue to serve as the analytical basis for tracking contributions to the 2030 Agenda. The current monitoring framework emphasises results-orientated reporting, interlinkages across thematic areas, and the alignment of G20 initiatives with national and regional priorities.

The DWG also intensified efforts to enhance policy coherence, data-driven reporting, and partnership synergies across G20 workstreams, including Finance, Climate, Digital Economy, and Employment. This integrated approach enables the G20 to capture the cross-cutting nature of sustainable development challenges and to promote coordinated global responses.

Table 1 provides detailed updates on progress under each active commitment, including lead institutions, milestones achieved, challenges encountered, and areas for accelerated implementation.

In summary, the 2025 Comprehensive Accountability Report demonstrates continued G20 engagement in addressing key development priorities while streamlining its agenda to maximise coherence and impact. Through the integration of new commitments, such as those on global hunger eradication, AI governance, and social inclusion, the DWG underscores the G20's role as a platform for collective leadership and innovation in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

### **2.3 Linkages to other Working Streams**

Collaboration across G20 workstreams was a defining feature of South Africa's presidency, ensuring a coherent, aligned, and integrated approach to delivering on the 2030 Agenda. The DWG worked closely with the Sherpa and Finance Tracks, with notable progress achieved through the inaugural Joint Sherpa and Finance Deputies Meeting, which strengthened coordination on financing for development, debt sustainability, domestic resource mobilisation, and the Africa-centred development agenda under the African Engagement Framework.

The DWG's efforts were further reinforced through collaboration with key G20 Working Groups, including the Employment, Health, Agriculture, Environment and Climate Sustainability, Digital Economy, Trade and Investment, Education, Disaster Risk Reduction, and Anti-Corruption Working Groups. Their Ministerial Outcome Documents and Chairs' Summaries significantly contributed to DWG priorities and the broader development agenda.

Strategic coherence was also enhanced through coordination with the Joint Finance and Health Task Force, which advanced integrated approaches to pandemic preparedness, resilient health systems, and sustainable health financing. Collaboration with the AI Task Force, the Empowerment of Women Working Group, and the G20 Extraordinary Committee on Global Inequality further enriched the DWG's cross-cutting focus on inclusion, technology, equity, and governance reform.

These collaborative efforts ensured that DWG deliverables were embedded within the broader G20 architecture, amplifying their strategic impact and supporting priority development outcomes under the South African presidency.

The G20 remains a central platform for advancing sustainable development and accelerating progress toward the 2030 Agenda. Building on the 2016 and 2023 Action Plans, the South African presidency reaffirmed the collective resolve to restore momentum. Yet the SDG Report 2025 highlights persistent challenges: Lower Middle-Income Countries (LMICs) faced record debt-service costs of US\$1.4 trillion in 2023 (3.7%

of Gross National Income), while the global SDG financing gap reached an estimated US\$4 trillion annually. Based on preliminary data from the OECD, declining Official Development Assistance (ODA), which fell 7.1% in 2024 to US\$212.1 billion, compounds fiscal constraints, limiting investment in social protection, education, health, and climate-resilient infrastructure.

Debt vulnerabilities exacerbate global inequalities, with external debt in developing economies rising to US\$11.7 trillion in 2024 and debt-service ratios climbing sharply. Least Developing Countries (LDCs) experienced particularly acute pressures, with debt service reaching 13.5% of exports. These trends divert resources from SDG-critical investments, undermining resilience and jeopardising long-term development trajectories. Without enhanced multilateral cooperation, expanded fiscal space, and reform of the international financial architecture, structural inequalities risk entrenchment, and SDG progress may stall.

Aligned with the G20 Modernised Accountability Framework, the 2025 Accountability Update highlights progress across development workstreams. The South African Presidency prioritised coordinated global action, scaled-up financing, and inclusive policy solutions, particularly for vulnerable countries. Collaboration across workstreams, working groups and tracks (including Finance and Sherpa) — Employment, Health, Agriculture, Climate, Digital Economy, Trade, Education, Disaster Risk Reduction, Anti-Corruption, AI, Women’s Empowerment, and the Global Inequality Committee — strengthened policy coherence, integrated delivery, and cross-cutting impact.

Key initiatives, such as the Joint Sherpa and Finance Deputies Meeting, enhanced coordination on financing for development, debt sustainability, domestic resource mobilisation, and Africa-focused development under the African Engagement Framework. These efforts ensured that DWG deliverables were embedded within the broader G20 architecture, reinforcing strategic impact and priority development outcomes.

## **2.4 G20 Outreach and Engagement**

The presidency emphasised a structured and coherent engagement model for guest countries and international organisations (IOs), ensuring broad inclusivity while maintaining focused and effective dialogue. Evidence-based inputs from IOs underpin high-quality decision-making and strengthen follow-up on commitments through institutional memory and monitoring.

Enhanced alignment between Engagement Groups and presidency priorities is crucial. A centralised online repository for final and draft outcome documents would improve transparency, institutional memory, and stakeholder tracking.

**Table 1: Summary of G20 Workstream Contributions to the SDGs (2024–2025)**

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
<b>SDS 1: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>					
1	SDG 11 (5, 7, 10, 12, 13)	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 20</b>	We endorse the G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities, with the support of the OECD and UN-Habitat. We will support intermediary cities in adopting integrated and inclusive urban planning; accelerating their transitions towards clean and sustainable energy and sustainable mobility for all; improving waste management; fostering empowerment and decent work for women, youth, migrants and refugees; assisting disabled and elderly persons; enhancing food systems sustainability; and enabling more equitable access to digital innovations.	On track	<p>The G20 PLIC is the G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities. It is an initiative launched under the Italian G20 presidency in 2021 to promote the role of intermediary cities in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The OECD Development Centre, in partnership with Brazil's G20 Presidency and UN-Habitat, convened the annual meeting of the G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities (G20-PLIC), hosted in Belém by Brazil's Ministry of Cities. The event brought together delegates from the G20 Development Working Group, the Disaster Risk Reduction Working Group, and experts from multiple countries and international organisations. The discussions highlighted the growing importance of collaboration across the G20 to strengthen urban resilience and accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Key insights from the meeting included:</p> <p>a) <b>Intermediary Cities are critical yet vulnerable links in national resilience.</b> Many ICs face significant exposure to climate risks but lack the resources, planning capacity, and national policy influence to respond effectively. Strengthening climate-resilient infrastructure and urban systems in these cities is essential not only for local wellbeing but for the stability and competitiveness of entire national economies.</p> <p>b) <b>Localisation of development requires empowering local communities:</b> Intermediary Cities, particularly in developing countries, house growing populations but often operate with limited financial and decision-making power. Enhancing their access to resources and policy influence would enable them to drive local economic development, support food security, improve rural-urban linkages, and create quality jobs. Innovations in the agro-food sector offer new opportunities for</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>sustainable growth and poverty reduction.</p> <p>c) <b>Localising the SDGs demands coordinated action across multiple levels and actors:</b> Intermediary Cities depend on supportive national frameworks and public goods, alongside robust multi-level governance systems. Strengthened international cooperation—through platforms such as the G20-PLIC and the UN LOCAL2030 initiative—can help these cities address their vulnerabilities and advance localised, resilient, and sustainable development.</p> <p>The 9<sup>th</sup> OECD-UNDP G20 Workshop (also referred to as the 9th High-Level Meeting of the OECD Development Centre's Governing Board) brought together members of the G20 Development Working Group (DWG) to reflect on development priorities, especially in the context of financing sustainable development goals in intermediary cities took place from 10 to 11 December 2024 at the OECD, Paris.</p> <p>During 2022-24, as part of the workstream “Learning from cities”, the OECD carried out policy-orientated empirical analysis to better understand local innovation ecosystems 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 online 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.</p> <p>In September, the OECD organised the panel “Food-tech for net zero and zero hunger in Upper Egypt’s intermediary cities” the OECD organised the panel “Food-tech for net zero and zero hunger in Upper Egypt’s</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>intermediary cities”</p> <p>On track 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 continued in 2024-2025 with activities conducted for the case studies of Belém, Brazil and Villa Maria, Argentina.</p>
2	SDG 17	<b>G20 Bali Leaders’ Declaration, para 42</b>	We are deeply concerned that multidimensional crises, including the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as lack of fiscal space and unequal access to finance and technology, are posing significant challenges towards realising the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in a timely manner. We will demonstrate leadership and take collective actions to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and 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>The 2025 G20 Leaders’ Declaration underscores renewed momentum toward comprehensive multilateral reform, building on measures advanced during Brazil’s 2024 G20 presidency. Reforming Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) remained a central priority in the Finance Track, culminating in the G20 Roadmap Towards Better, Bigger and More Effective MDBs, aimed at scaling up resources, mobilising innovative financing and private sector funding improving operational efficiency, coordination between those institutions and strengthening support for global development. Several initiatives have helped to amplify support for this agenda (4P, Compact with Africa, Hamburg Sustainability Platform).</p> <p>Complementing this, the second G20 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting—held in September 2024 in New York with participation from all UN Member States and Permanent Observers—issued a “Call to Action on Global Governance Reform.” The document reaffirmed the G20’s commitment to revitalising the multilateral system and outlined key reform areas, including:</p> <p>[i] Reform of the United Nations system, covering the General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, and the Peacebuilding Commission</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>[ii] Reform of the International Financial Architecture, including IFIs/MDBs, global financial systems, sovereign debt frameworks, and related economic governance structures</p> <p>[iii] Reform of the Multilateral Trading System, to ensure inclusivity, fairness, and responsiveness to global development needs.</p> <p>On a wider outreach, the United Nations adopted the 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 that a transformation in global governance is essential.</p>
3	SDG 17	<b>Buenos Aires Update to the Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, p. 4</b>	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>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 third 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> <p>The South African presidency continued and expanded the G20 Social Summit, which was convened from 18 to 20 of November 2025. This summit is an initiative that created a dedicated platform for non-government actors to contribute their perspectives on key global issues. Engagement groups participated in the third Sherpa meeting. All groups handed over their summit declarations either to the President or to ministers/deputy ministers of international relations and cooperation. The acknowledgement of</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					engagement groups is in paragraph 120 of the leaders' declaration.
4	2030 Agenda (17)	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 24</b>	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.		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. During its 2025 G20 presidency, South Africa successfully kept the G20's focus on accelerating progress on the SDGs, ensuring that the commitment to the 2023 Action Plan remained a core priority of the G20 agenda and culminating in a new Leaders' Declaration that reaffirmed this commitment. Both the South African and Brazilian G20 presidencies have made significant progress on commitments to women-led development, gender equality, and accelerating the SDGs, particularly poverty alleviation. South Africa also convened the G20 Empowerment of Women Working Group (EWWG), which aligns with Brazil's previous leadership and provides a platform to continue the commendable work undertaken by Brazil in 2024. As Chair of the EWWG, South Africa built upon Brazil's initiatives and further contextualised these priorities during its presidency. South Africa's Chairship occurred as the world marked a decade since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs, particularly SDG 5 on women's empowerment and gender equality. With only five years left to achieve the 2030 targets, the Working Group under South Africa will champion accelerating SDG 5 among G20 members.
<b>SDS 2: Financing for Sustainable Development</b>					
5	2030 Agenda Financing (8, 9,	<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		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 OECDs and

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
	17)		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.		<p>international partners' capacity-building efforts. Over the years, the G20 has paid close attention to the challenges faced by developing countries in implementing BEPS Actions. In 2021, the Italian presidency of the G20 asked for a report on BEPS and developing countries. One key recommendation was to explore ways to make country-by-country reporting more accessible to developing countries while safeguarding confidentiality of sensitive information. This report was followed up in 2022 and 2023.</p> <p>The 2023 G20/OECD Roadmap set a target for more developing countries to receive country-by-country (CbC) reports (BEPS Action 13) over the following three years. Additional capacity building has been provided to help developing countries implement CbC. While progress towards the 2024 target is notable, meeting future targets will require effective coordination and cooperation among stakeholders. Recognising the need for further work and the resource constraints faced by developing countries, the Inclusive Framework agreed in 2025 to invite each low-income or middle-income Inclusive Framework member to identify a preferred timeframe for meeting the conditions to access CbC reports. Tailored support will be provided to help maximise each country's chances of achieving this goal. Further progress has been made on the finalisation and implementation of the Two-Pillar Solution. The presidency ensured that developing-country perspectives are acknowledged. It is a high priority to ensure that developing countries can benefit from the Global Minimum Tax (GMT), 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 (Amount B). Concrete progress has been achieved in supporting the implementation of the GMT, and pilot programmes on the GMT and tax incentives, as well as a series of multilateral, interactive workshops for small groups of similarly situated countries on the GMT, economic impact assessment and tax incentives, delivered both in English and French, have</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>proven effective. A new series of multilateral workshops on Amount B implementation for African countries has been jointly delivered by the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) and the OECD.</p> <p>The Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT), a joint initiative of the IMF, OECD, UN and WBG to strengthen collaboration on domestic resource mobilisation, published “Tax Incentives Principles” in May 2025. The focus is on how tax incentives are impacted by recent international tax developments, including the Global Anti-Base Erosion Rules (GloBE) and the introduction of a GMT. This is an update to the 2015 toolkit for the assessment of tax incentives for investment developed by the IMF, OECD, WBG, and UN at the request of the G20 DWG.</p> <p>At South Africa's request, the OECD produced comprehensive 2025 stocktake reports on a decade of progress under the BEPS initiative, identifying achievements and future priorities. Strengthening DRM in developing countries has been a major focus, supported through side events and calls for investment in effective and resilient revenue systems.</p> <p>The Revenue Statistics in Africa 2023 report, released on October 31, 2023, included data from 33 African countries. The 2024 edition, titled “Revenue Statistics in Africa: Facilitation and Trust as Drivers of Voluntary Tax Compliance in Selected African Tax Administrations” expanded to cover 36 countries. The report included data spanning from 1990 to 2022 and feature a special section on voluntary tax compliance in Africa. The 2025 edition further expanded coverage to 38 countries and included a special feature on commonalities and specificities across revenue classifications in Africa, providing an initial framework for the development of an African revenue classification.</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>Under the 2025 theme <i>Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability</i>, South Africa's G20 presidency has advanced a strong, Africa-centred tax and financing agenda. It has elevated African Union priorities in global tax cooperation, particularly on domestic resource mobilisation (DRM) and capacity building. The presidency also guided continued discussions on the implementation of the OECD/G20 Two-Pillar Solution, ensuring developing-country perspectives are acknowledged.</p> <p>A significant legacy of the presidency is the endorsement of the G20 Africa Engagement Framework (AEF) in October 2025. This long-term mechanism, running from 2026 to 2030, aims to advance Africa's economic, financial, and institutional development, including improvements in governance and financial architecture.</p>
6	2031 Agenda financing 8, 9, 17	<b>(G20 Rio Leaders Declaration, para 20)</b>	We will seek to engage cooperatively to ensure that ultra-high-net-worth individuals are effectively taxed. Cooperation could involve exchanging best practices, encouraging debates around tax principles, and devising anti avoidance mechanisms, including addressing potentially harmful tax practices. We look forward to continuing to discuss these issues in the G20 and other relevant forums, counting on the technical inputs of relevant international organisations, academia, and experts. We encourage the Inclusive Framework on BEPS (IF) to consider working on		<p>Following Brazil's 2024 G20 presidency, which championed the idea of effectively taxing ultra-high-net-worth individuals, South Africa continued this effort during its 2025 presidency by encouraging ongoing discussions, pushing for transparency, and supporting initiatives like the new coalition to promote progressive taxation. South Africa's efforts involve engaging in the G20 and other forums to develop anti-avoidance mechanisms and tax principles, with support from international organisations and civil society, to build on the momentum from the previous presidency.</p> <p>South Africa supports the coalition led by Spain and Brazil that was announced at the UN's Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Spain in June/July 2025 to promote more effective taxation of the super-rich worldwide. This initiative aims to promote an international debate to ensure progressivity and efficiency in all tax systems with the aim of reducing social inequality worldwide. It focuses on the taxation of high-net-worth individuals and</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
			these issues in the context of effective progressive tax policies		recognises that to combat inequality, it is essential to have information that allows for a detailed diagnosis of the global situation. One of the objectives of this initiative is to gather data to address this problem, which is closely aligned with South Africa's G20 presidency objective of enhancing transparency.
7	2032 Agenda financing 8, 9, 17	<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 developing countries' capacity to participate in and benefit from the G20 tax agenda and implement the DWG's Guiding framework, and support regional (including inter-regional) tax administration forums.		In total, 167 programmes have been launched to date, helping TIWB Host Administrations assess more than US\$6.39 billion, disallow US\$2.50 billion in carry-forward losses and generate more than US\$2.4 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. In 2025 14 new programmes were launched, in addition to 50 ongoing programmes. Of these new programmes, six were started in the African region, one programme in Latin America and the Caribbean) and four programmes in Eastern Europe, and three programmes in Asia and the Pacific. The first TIWB-GMT programme was launched in North Macedonia in 2025. More than 10 TIWB programmes were completed during 2025.
8	2033 Agenda financing 8, 9, 17	<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		The OECD Academy for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation provides law enforcement authorities with the core skills required to combat tax and other financial crimes and empowers them to implement and share this knowledge in their day-to-day roles. 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”

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
			study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit.		<p>courses leading to the recruitment of more instructors from developing jurisdictions for its programmes. Sixteen programmes were held in 2025. In the most recent evaluation of the academy, 91% of participants responding reported enhancements in their investigations following participation in the academy.</p> <p>The Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information for Tax Purposes (172 member jurisdictions, over 55% being developing countries) 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 under the Latin America Initiative in which 15 Latin American countries participate. Seven of these countries joined the pilot project to enhance wider use of treaty-exchanged information. 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 2024-25, seven Latin American countries signed a Competent Authority Agreement to facilitate wider use of treaty-exchanged information for purposes other than tax and 6 of them have activated it. The progress made by Latin American countries in fighting IFFs is 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. However, over 10 African countries are still not participating in the work on tax transparency. 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 released in 2024. Both the Africa and Latin America Initiatives have developed in 2024 a model strategy to enhance the use of exchange of information by all relevant functions to</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					tackle IFFs, which led to the endorsement of a resolution by 10 Latin American countries and 30 African countries to carry out a self-assessment to develop or improve their exchange of information strategy, which was completed for most of them in 2025. A similar initiative was launched in 2021 in Asia, with currently 18 member jurisdictions, with the second Tax Transparency in Asia report published in 2025. They advanced their work on improving the use of AEOI data and on the use of EOI for VAT/GST purposes. The three initiatives are sharing their deliverables, creating synergies in fighting IFFs. The Global Forum Secretariat also released in 2025 model legislations to support its members implement the Amended Common Reporting Standard, the Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework and Beneficial Ownership Central Registers. In 2024 alone, developing countries accounted for 70% of €4 billion in additional revenues reported as identified by members in the context of the implementation and use of exchange of information.
9	2030 Agenda Financing (8, 9, 17)	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 14</b>	Recognising 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		More than 86 countries are implementing the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF) approach to enhance sustainable development financing. Of these, 13 national and subnational governments have operationalised financing strategies, and over 50 are conducting financing reforms shaped by their INFFs. Analysis of reforms implemented by 17 of these countries finds US\$16 billion in new funding and improved the SDG alignment of US\$32 billion in existing funds, demonstrating the transformative potential of this approach. 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, and 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 LDCs and Small Island

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
			Development and Finance Ministers to further enhance their cooperation.		<p>Developing States (SIDS) and integrating financing approaches for climate and development at the country level. 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. In line with the G20 High-Level Principles on Sustainability-Related Financial Instruments, the Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI), 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 aims to mobilise private capital at scale through a derisking mechanism and will invest as an "anchor investor" in green bonds issued in low- and middle-income countries. Given its position as an anchor investor, the fund will also aim to attract additional private investment to each issuance. So far, about €1 billion of public investments have been committed to this initiative, which could in turn enable it to attract private capital and support a total of €15-20 billion in green bonds to finance sustainable investments globally. In parallel, a comprehensive technical assistance will support potential LMIC issuers every step of the way in designing and issuing green bonds, sharing the</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>EU experience and expertise in collaboration with strategic implementing partners. Finally, the Green Coupon Facility will partially subsidise coupon (interest) payments of LMIC issuers facing particularly high interest rates under specific conditions. The OECD has continued work on SDG-aligned finance and on the mobilisation of finance for sustainable development, notably:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UNDP-OECD Framework for SDG Aligned Finance (OECD &amp; UNDP, 2021) also accessible online at: On track <a href="http://undp2021.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Framework-for-SDG-Aligned-Finance-OECDUNDP.pdf">http://undp2021.wpengine.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Framework-for-SDG-Aligned-Finance-OECDUNDP.pdf</a></li> <li>• The report Global Outlook on Financing for Sustainable Development 2023 (OECD, 2023); available here.</li> <li>• The Report on Bottlenecks to Access SDG Finance for Developing Countries (OECD, 2022); available here.</li> <li>• The report on Multilateral Development Finance 2024 (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>• A transition finance toolkit (available here: Transition finance   OECD) with country and regional diagnostics, including for countries most in need (see recent OECS study for SIDS: Financing sustainable development in the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States   OECD)</li> </ul> <p>The 2024 G20 Sustainable Finance Report of the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) covers the optimisation 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</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					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. A total of 36 African countries, including 10 out of the 16 INFF Pioneer Countries, have already started to development and implement INFFs. The continent has demonstrated its commitment to policy and institutional reforms that will link planning with finance, strengthen public-private collaboration, promote effective financial management and align budgets to the SDGs. These commitments, which are also reflected in the support of 31 African countries for the 4P's cross-cutting agenda on SDG financing and climate finance, will go a long way towards promoting and channelling innovative financing approaches to achieve the AU Agenda 2063 and the SDGs in Africa.
10	2030 Agenda Financing (8, 9, 17)	<b>G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, para 43</b>	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.		The G20 commitment to scale up the implementation of blended finance was recalled in several of the G20 outcome documents under the Brazilian presidency, particularly the ones delivered by the DWG. The South African G20 presidency made significant progress on the G20 commitment to scale up blended finance, particularly within the Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) and the Infrastructure Working Group (IWG), to support sustainable development in Africa. South Africa's presidency produced frameworks and reports to help implement blended finance. This included a report on using de-risking measures like guarantees and credit enhancements to mobilise private capital at scale for sustainable infrastructure in emerging markets and developing economies, and a toolkit for developing cross-border infrastructure projects.  In the G20 Development Ministerial Outcome Document called "Leaving

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>No One Behind: G20 Development Ministerial Declaration for Reducing Inequalities”, paragraph 15 calls on all partners to mobilise all sources of financing. Blended finance is recognised as one of the most effective and innovative financing mechanisms implemented for mobilising private capital. This is also the case for financing the drinking-water and sanitation planning, programmes and infrastructure in the “G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services”. The Global Blended Finance Alliance (GBFA) has also made much significant progress. In May 2024, there was the signing of a Letter of Intent by nine countries, the High-Level Panel Discussion, and the 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 was signed in November 2024 by Indonesia and seven Prospective Founding Members, which are DR Congo, Fiji, Kenya, Luxembourg, Sri Lanka, and the UAE following countries committed to completing their respective internal processes. Additional Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed in 2024 with United in Diversity, the Tony Blair Institute, and the UNDP, which also provided knowledge partnerships. Aside from those milestones, GBFA has also conducted Blended Finance Capacity Building with Tiongkok and ASEAN in January 2024, a Thematic Discussion of GBFA at the Indonesia Sustainability Forum in September 2024, and the Dialogue on Financing for Nature-based Solutions at the Indonesia-Africa Forum in September 2024. Additionally, the EIB’s blending activity has grown considerably in recent years and involves accessing the EU Regional Blending Facilities (RBFs) as well as utilising complementary Trust Funds 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</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>agreements signed each year.</p> <p>The OECD training for Italy's Development Cooperation System is a direct implementation of the South African G20 presidency's commitment to scale up sustainable infrastructure investment through blended finance. Progress on this commitment is primarily articulated in the G20/OECD Report on Blended Finance De-risking Measures, which was a key deliverable during South Africa's 2025 presidency. The South African G20 presidency made "Scaling Up Sustainable Infrastructure Investment through Blended Finance" a core priority. The presidency consistently emphasised blended finance as a crucial mechanism to attract private capital for development, especially in Africa and the Global South.</p>
11	SDG 17	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 48</b>	We underscore the need for enhancing the 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>South Africa's presidency worked closely with the African Union (AU) to amplify Africa's representation in the G20 Finance Track. The AU Ministers and Central Bank Governors expressed strong support for a sustained G20 Africa Engagement Framework during their October 2025 meeting in Johannesburg, endorsing the presidency's proposed G20 Africa Engagement Framework as a durable mechanism for ongoing G20 engagement with Africa beyond South Africa's presidency. Amplification of the voice of the Global South was also 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. On the 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</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					and financial institutions to deliver more effective, credible, accountable, and legitimate institutions. The creation of a 25th IMF Executive Board seat to strengthen Sub-Saharan Africa's representation marks a significant step toward greater inclusivity in global economic governance. This, together with the African Union's induction as a permanent G20 member at the 2023 New Delhi Summit and its active engagement in G20 processes in 2025, reflects the G20's broader emphasis on elevating the voice, representation and responsibility of the Global South in multilateral institutions.
<b>SDS 3: Infrastructure</b>					
12	SDG 9 (17)	<b>G20 DWG Inclusive Growth and Development: Antalya Development Roadmap, page 3</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>During its G20 presidency in 2025, South Africa used its position to champion the D20-LTIC's goals by advocating for scaled infrastructure investment through innovative financing models, deeper ESG integration, and strengthened partnerships with MDBs to reduce Africa's cost of capital. During its 2025 G20 presidency, South Africa advanced priorities that closely aligned with the D20-LTIC's focus on long-term, sustainable investment. South Africa hosted key Trade and Investment Working Group meetings and the G20 Social Summit, providing platforms for dialogue with long-term investors, including the D20-LTIC. The presidency placed Africa's development needs at the centre of the G20 agenda—particularly infrastructure financing, sustainable development, and resilience, which resonates strongly with the D20-LTIC mandate.</p> <p>South Africa emphasised the importance of maintaining debt sustainability for low-income countries, mobilising climate finance for a just energy transition, and promoting blended finance to close Africa's infrastructure gap. These efforts reflected the priorities outlined in the D20-LTIC's 2023 statement on green and just transitions. Additionally, the G20 Leaders' Declaration endorsed the Voluntary High-Level Principles for Investing in Disaster Risk Reduction, reinforcing the importance of resilient, future-</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>proof infrastructure—another core area for long-term investors. Overall, South Africa’s presidency advanced several initiatives complementary to D20-LTIC objectives, integrating African development, climate resilience, and sustainable investment more deeply into the G20 agenda.</p> <p>Relative to the baseline set in 2015, substantial progress on this commitment has been achieved in fostering a comprehensive policy dialogue with all relevant partners. The level of engagement and coordination across stakeholders has notably improved, supported by the expanded use of digital tools and platforms that facilitate more inclusive and efficient collaboration.</p> <p>In 2025, multilateral development banks (MDBs) reported a record increase in climate-related infrastructure financing—reaching US\$ 137 billion globally—with the majority directed to low-and middle-income economies. This marks a 10% rise compared with 2024 and underscores an elevated level of coordination among MDBs, investors and recipient countries to support sustainable infrastructure projects.</p> <p>Moreover, the 2025 edition of the Infrastructure for Development Conference (Infra4Dev)—organised by the World Bank Group and academic partners in May 2025—convened leading policymakers, financing institutions and private investors from across the world to discuss cross-sectoral infrastructure issues including energy, transport, urban resilience and finance. The event served as a platform consistent with the spirit of this commitment, deepening “policy dialogue” and technical exchange among LICs, MDBs, investors and other stakeholders.</p>
13	SDG 9 (5, 10, 11)	<b>G20 High-Level Principles on</b>	Promote effective and multi-stakeholder partnerships to stimulate		The City Climate Finance Gap Fund—implemented by the World Bank, EIB, and GIZ—supports early-stage climate project development in cities

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
		<b>Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning, Way forward, page 4</b>	and deepen the sharing of experiences and lessons learnt 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>across developing countries and has already assisted 60 cities in turning climate ambitions into viable project proposals. Building on this, the OECD has partnered with the European Commission to examine how city-to-city partnerships can mobilise public and private investment for sustainable urban development, including under the EU Global Gateway strategy. The OECD is also applying its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to assess how decentralised development cooperation (DDC) and peer-to-peer partnerships contribute to SDG localisation and improved local governance.</p> <p>At the 7<sup>th</sup> OECD Roundtable on Cities and Regions and the SDGs, discussions highlighted the role of AI and digitalisation in advancing SDG localisation, strategies for financing SDG-aligned urban development, and a forthcoming global stocktake on SDG localisation co-developed with UN-Habitat. The OECD further engaged in UN High-Level Political Forum events, contributing to the Local2030 Coalition and hosting sessions on multilevel governance and the role of local action in driving global sustainable development outcomes.</p>
14	SDG 9 (8, 10)	<b>G20 Osaka Leaders' Declaration, para 13</b>	Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality and stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment		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, MDBs, and private sector representatives. These events highlighted initiatives aimed at enhancing connectivity and encouraging private capital investment in infrastructure under the PGII. In 2025, over US\$410 billion was mobilised towards the PGII

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<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 and seven projects have been certified so far. In January 2025, the FAST-Infra label was official launched, thus becoming the first-of-its-kind global labelling system to evaluate the sustainability and resilience performance of infrastructure projects, with the objective of transforming sustainable infrastructure as a deep and liquid asset class.</p> <p>A High-Level Leaders' Dialogue, held before the launch, emphasised the private sector's role in meeting infrastructure demands and mobilising 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 minimising the impact of natural disasters on infrastructure assets and operations. In July 2024, the G20 Development Ministers adopted the "G20 Call to Action on Strengthening Drinking-Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Services," emphasising 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. Finally, the EU's Global Gateway, focused on reducing global infrastructure investment gaps, aims to mobilise up to €300 billion in investments by 2027. The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a key partner, committed to supporting one-third of this target, with the ultimate goal of achieving the SDGs by 2030.</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
<b>SDS 4: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition</b>					
15	SDG 2 (SDG 1,9)	<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.		In 2024, the 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 looked forward to the national implementation of programmes 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. G20 Task Force Members also welcomed the upcoming replenishment of the Global Finance Facility and redoubled efforts to mobilise new resources through the GAFSP. Until this time, the GAFSP has been the only multilateral partnership for food and nutrition security financing, with a US\$2.5 billion portfolio. With over 300 projects in the world's poorest countries, the programme 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. The policy basket of the Global Alliance Against Hunger And Poverty includes a policy instrument on land access, ownership and tenure security that is fully aligned with the VGGT.
16	SDG 2 (SDG 4, 8)	<b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition</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		In 2024, the G20 Task Force for Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty was established to strengthen the collective efforts for a global mobilisation to fight hunger and poverty, leveraging existing initiatives including the G20 Rural Youth Employment Initiative and targeted programmes for promoting rural development.

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
		Framework, page 7	safety nets.		<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 the 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. The programme’s holistic approach has been effective in tackling substantial and long-term impacts, reaching 80 000 women and 400 000 households in its first phase.</p> <p>Under South Africa’s 2025 G20 presidency, the commitment to strengthen human resource development and economically empower rural women and youth—as outlined in the G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the Food Security and Nutrition Framework—has been actively taken forward through targeted capacity-building and knowledge-sharing initiatives. The presidency elevated rural skills development by convening G20–LIDC knowledge-exchange sessions focused on vocational training for agriculture, agro-processing and digital farming tools, with strong participation from African and Asian low-income countries. South Africa also worked with the FAO, IFAD and AUDA-NEPAD to showcase community-based farmer training models and women-led cooperatives, promoting them as scalable approaches for food security and income generation. The G20 Food Security Task Force Ministerial further highlighted the importance of nutrition safety nets, with South Africa facilitating dialogue on expanding school feeding schemes, climate-smart extension services and youth agripreneurship programmes. These actions collectively strengthen the G20’s commitment to SDG 2 and its linkages to SDG 4 and SDG 8, while positioning rural empowerment at the centre of the 2025 development agenda.</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
17	SDG 2 (9)	<b>G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, page 10</b>	Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LIDCs by supporting the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM).	On track	To improve the investment climate in agriculture—as called for in the DWG Implementation Plan through support for the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM)—has been further advanced. The presidency hosted the first G20 Agriculture Working Group meeting in March 2025, underlining the importance of risk management in global agrifood systems. At a G20 Meeting of Agricultural Chief Scientists held in Polokwane, South Africa, the role of climate-smart agriculture, soil health, digital agriculture and risk mitigation strategies was emphasised. In line with PARM's mission, South Africa's Presidency used these forums to promote holistic agricultural risk assessment, capacity-building and technical cooperation, especially in developing countries. These actions contribute to mobilising partnerships and resources for PARM's ARM tools, helping align risk-management strategies with national investment priorities across low-income agrarian economies.
18	SDG 2 (SDG 3,10, 17)	<b>G20 Rome Leaders' Declaration, para 15</b>	We are committed to achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all, leaving no one behind. To this end, we endorse the Matera Declaration and its Call to Action. We encourage partners and stakeholders to collaborate with or join the Food Coalition launched by the FAO to respond to the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition.	On track	By building on the momentum created by the Matera Declaration in 2021, G20 continues to prioritise food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems. 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 <i>Tavolo Nazionale sui Sistemi Alimentari</i> (Italian National Food Systems Table), which actively support the Italian strategy in creating sustainable food systems. 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 implemented by FAO is aiming at

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>developing a worldwide network of farmers' markets while providing support to farmers and their representative organisations in the form of capacity development programmes. Under the Italian Climate Fund, which also addresses the adaptation of food systems to climate change in developing countries, a specific project in Tunisia on food security and climate has entered its operational phase in the second half of 2024. The twin goals of this initiative are 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> <p>Achieving food security and adequate nutrition for all—as set out in the Rome Leaders' Declaration and the Matera Declaration—has been advanced through a strengthened focus on resilient food systems, equitable access to nutrition, and enhanced global cooperation. The Presidency convened the G20 Food Security Task Force Ministerial in Cape Town, which reaffirmed the need for the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food, prioritised climate-resilient agriculture, and called for expanded support to vulnerable communities. South Africa also encouraged greater participation in the FAO-led Food Coalition by showcasing African food-systems initiatives and facilitating engagement between the FAO, the AU and SADC to align regional responses to food insecurity and malnutrition. In addition, the presidency promoted increased development financing for food security through its Africa Engagement Framework (2026–2030), which targets agricultural productivity, nutrition programmes and reduced cost of capital for African food-systems investments. These efforts reinforce the G20's commitment to SDG 2 and its linkages to SDGs 3, 10 and 17, while ensuring that food security and nutrition remain central to global recovery and sustainable development.</p>
<b>SDS 5: Human Resource Development, Employment and Education</b>					

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
19	SDG 4 (17)	<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 programmes in low-income and developing countries based on their national needs and priorities.		Under South Africa's 2025 G20 presidency, the commitment to mobilise resources and expand financing for quality Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes has been reinforced through stronger coordination with international organisations, MDBs and global financing platforms. The Presidency encouraged MDBs to identify appropriate funding instruments—such as concessional windows, blended-finance mechanisms and community-based service grants—to support ECD expansion in low-income and developing countries. South Africa also facilitated technical engagements between UNICEF, UNESCO, the World Bank and African development institutions to align financing with national ECD priorities, focusing on scaling low-cost early learning centres, improving nutrition programmes, and training ECD practitioners. Through the G20 Education Working Group, the Presidency advanced discussions on pooled financing for ECD systems, supported work on harmonised early-learning assessment tools, and promoted South–South and Triangular Cooperation to share successful community ECD models. These efforts collectively strengthen the G20's push to mobilise greater resources for early childhood development, aligned with SDG 4 and SDG 17, while positioning ECD as a cornerstone of long-term human capital development across the Global South.
20	SDG 4 (17)	<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 programmes, 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		The advancement of the G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development (ECD) has been strengthened through concrete actions aimed at improving quality, access and international cooperation for early learning. The presidency elevated ECD in the G20 Education Working Group by prioritising Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) as a flagship focus area and convening technical sessions on foundational learning, child nutrition, parental support and early stimulation programmes. South Africa also promoted enhanced North–South, South–South and Triangular Cooperation by facilitating partnerships between UNICEF, the AU, UNESCO and developing-country ECD ministries to share low-cost teaching models, expand community-based ECD centres and

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					scale training for ECD practitioners. In addition, the presidency encouraged collaboration on data systems by supporting work on harmonised early-learning assessment tools for low-income countries. Through these actions, South Africa ensured that ECD is firmly embedded within the G20's human capital agenda, aligning with SDG 4 and SDG 17 while demonstrating practical steps to strengthen early childhood systems across the Global South.
21	SDG 4 (17)	<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 emphasised in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development.		<p>In September 2023, G20 leaders committed to inclusive, equitable, high-quality education and skills training for all, including for those in vulnerable situations, and recognised the importance of investment in supporting human capital development. Leaders also started 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 of support of 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).</p> <p>The commitment to strengthening human capital and advancing inclusive, equitable, and high-quality education for all, as outlined in the G20 Initiative on Human Capital Investment for Sustainable Development. Under the current presidency, significant progress was driven through a focused education agenda. The presidency convened the G20 Education Working Group (EdWG)</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					to set priorities on early childhood care and education, mutual recognition of qualifications, and strengthening teacher capacity to respond to global and technological shifts. It also successfully hosted the G20 Education Ministers' Meeting in Skukuza in October 2025, where ministers adopted a Chair's Statement emphasising resilient education systems, improved foundational learning, and professional development for educators. Through these processes, the presidency ensured strong alignment with SDG 4 and advanced a coordinated global effort that reflects its broader agenda of solidarity, equality, and sustainability.
<b>SDS 6: Industrialization</b>					
22	SDG 9 (5, 10)	<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 industrialisation.		<p>Under the current presidency, the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialisation in Africa and LDCs has regained momentum. With a strong focus on women, youth, and STI, the presidency prioritised digital industrialisation, skills development, equitable tech access, sustainable manufacturing, and STI capacity-building. High-level dialogues on women in science and innovation complemented efforts to strengthen value chains and reduce Africa's cost of capital. Aligning the initiative with the Africa Engagement Framework (AEF 2026–2030), these actions have meaningfully advanced the Hangzhou commitments and placed Africa's industrialisation and inclusive innovation at the centre of the 2025 G20 development agenda, reinforcing SDGs 5, 9 and 10.</p> <p>The OECD Production Transformation Policy Review (PTPR) of Egypt: Spotlight on AfCFTA and Industrialization (2023) was launched in November 2023 during the Intra-African Trade Fair and Africa Industrialization Week. Building on the 2021 PTPR, the review examines how Egypt—and Africa more broadly—can leverage the AfCFTA to drive industrialisation by strengthening regional value chains in sectors such as renewable energy, pharmaceuticals, logistics, and creative industries. Findings were earlier presented at the AU 17th</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>Extraordinary Summit on Industrialization and Economic Diversification in Niamey (2022).</p> <p>The PTPR of Bangladesh (2023)—the first for a Least Developed Country—was launched in September 2023. Conducted with UNCTAD and several UN bodies, it highlights the need for digitalisation, stronger governance, and shared responsibility between the state, private sector and international partners to support sustainable development and smooth LDC graduation.</p> <p>The PTPR of Togo was launched in December 2024 at the OECD Africa Forum. The report, a collaboration between the OECD, UNCTAD, UNECA, UNIDO, and the ITC, identifies challenges like limited production diversification and low productivity while outlining strategies for investment, innovation, and integration via the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). An abridged version of the review was published in May 2025.</p> <p>The OECD Initiative for Policy Dialogue on GVCs, Production Transformation and Development has continued to engage African institutions such as ECA, AUC and Afreximbank to advance the outcomes of the 2022 AU Summit on Industrialization. Its global meetings took place in July 2023 (Paris), October 2023 (Costa Rica), and July 2024 (Azores). The 23rd Plenary meeting took place in Addis Ababa in November 2024, which brought together policymakers and business leaders to discuss global economic issues and advanced the work on the AU Summit's agenda.</p> <p>The African Investment Observatory (AfIO)—now the AU-OECD Africa Virtual Investment Platform (AVIP)—aims to enrich investment data and analysis in Africa. Its roadmap has been reviewed across several OECD bodies and endorsed by OECD Members (May 2024), AU Member States (July 2023), and the G7 Leaders (June 2024), positioning it as a key tool for strengthening</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>investment cooperation with Africa.</p> <p>The OECD also co-hosted key global dialogues in 2023–2024, including discussions on critical minerals and the role of natural gas in just energy transitions.</p>
<b>SDS 7: Inclusive business</b>					
23	2030 Agenda Financing (9)	<b>G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business, para 25</b>	We call on MDBs and development finance institutions to boost their efforts towards the sector through financial and non-financial services, and strengthen the impact measurement, management and reporting of their investments.		<p>The European Investment Bank has signed the Operating Principles for Impact Management developed by IFC and endorsed the 2X criteria to mobilise investments that contribute to women’s economic empowerment.</p> <p>The call for multilateral development banks and development finance institutions to expand financial and non-financial support for inclusive business has been actively advanced through targeted interventions in the Finance Track and the Sustainable Finance Working Group. The presidency steered discussions urging MDBs to scale up blended-finance instruments, concessional facilities and risk-mitigation tools to unlock greater investment for MSMEs and inclusive enterprises in developing economies. It also prioritised stronger development-impact measurement, directing the G20 to work with MDBs on more transparent, harmonised reporting frameworks that better capture the social and economic outcomes of their investments. In addition, the presidency pushed for enhanced access to finance for vulnerable and underserved business sectors, promoted private-sector mobilisation through inclusive and innovative investment approaches, and ensured that inclusive-business models were integrated into broader G20 conversations on sustainable and resilient growth. Through these actions, the presidency strengthened implementation of the G20 Call on Financing for Inclusive Business and positioned inclusive enterprise development as a key driver of equitable growth across the Global South.</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
24	2030 Agenda Financing (9)	<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.		The Buenos Aires commitment to mobilise public, private and multilateral resources for the 2030 Agenda has been given practical effect through a series of targeted initiatives. Under Saudi Arabia's G20 presidency, the Debt Service Suspension Initiative and the Common Framework were launched to deliver urgent liquidity relief and establish a coordinated approach to resolving sovereign debt distress, representing a pivotal step in strengthening the global debt architecture. The Presidency led the adoption of the Africa Engagement Framework (2026–2030) in the Finance Track, positioning it as a mechanism to reduce Africa's high cost of capital, expand infrastructure financing and crowd in private-sector investment. It also directed the Sustainable Finance Working Group to scale up blended-finance approaches and deepen collaboration with MDBs to mobilise climate-resilient and growth-orientated financing for developing countries. In addition, South Africa prioritised debt sustainability as a core agenda item, guiding G20 finance ministers towards commitments on greater debt transparency, reforms to the Common Framework and coordinated actions to address the elevated borrowing costs faced by developing economies. These interventions ensured that the resource-mobilisation goals of the Buenos Aires Declaration were advanced in a concrete and measurable manner.
<b>SDS 8: Innovation, Digital Transformation, Artificial Intelligence and Data for Development</b>					
25	SDG 9	<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.		In September 2024, G20 Digital Economy Ministers acknowledged the role of international cooperation, partnerships, innovation, competition and entrepreneurship in the digital sphere, and recognised 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.

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>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. Also, G20 Research and Innovation Ministers recognised 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 enhancing 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 ecosystem degradation, waste, pollution, and pandemics, which contribute to greater poverty and inequality, subdued economic growth, hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, disaster risks, and migration. In April 2024, the OECD high-level science and technology representatives of more than 50 countries and international organisations adhered to a Ministerial Declaration that emphasises 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 realise 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 organised an event on Generative AI, establishing the G7 Hiroshima AI Process Friends Group with the participation of many G20</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>members.</p> <p>Under South Africa's 2025 G20 presidency, the Osaka commitment to advance the Guiding Principles for Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for the SDGs is being driven through concrete actions led by the Research and Innovation Working Group (RIWG). The presidency convened RIWG meetings in Bloemfontein and Mpumalanga to shape deliverables on innovation for sustainable development, prioritising STI solutions that address inequalities and support developing countries. South Africa also initiated and hosted the Chief Science Advisers Roundtable on equity-based STI for inclusive human development and global sustainability, ensuring that developing-country perspectives are central to global STI governance. In addition, the presidency steered closer alignment between G20 STI work and Africa's Science, Technology and Innovation Strategy (STISA 2034), including championing the bioeconomy initiative to strengthen capacity-building, research collaboration and equitable technology partnerships. These actions demonstrate South Africa's leadership in operationalising the Osaka STI principles across the 2025 G20 agenda.</p>
26	SDG 9	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, page 24 (i)</b>	We endorse the G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) and welcome the decision to launch the Data for Development Capacity Building Initiative and other existing initiatives.		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). The 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. The Global Emerging Markets Risk Database (GEMs), 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 mobilising more private-sector investment in emerging markets and

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>developing economies by regularly publishing data on default and recovery statistics. 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 SDGs.</p> <p>The G20 Principles on Harnessing Data for Development (D4D) has been advanced through a series of concrete actions centred on digital inclusion, data governance and innovation. The presidency established and operationalised the new G20 Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance and Innovation, which is developing shared approaches to ethical data use, responsible AI, and capacity building for developing countries. South Africa also prioritised digital public infrastructure and data-for-development systems across the Finance and Sherpa Tracks, ensuring that developing economies gain the tools, training and institutional support needed to harness data for inclusive growth. In addition, the Presidency integrated D4D priorities into MSME development, just transition financing and broader digital cooperation workstreams, reinforcing the objective of enabling countries—particularly in Africa and the Global South—to leverage data, AI and digital innovation in a fair, transparent and development-orientated manner.</p>
<b>SDS 9: Sustainable Growth Strategies including Implementing Sustainable, Inclusive and Just Transitions globally, while leaving no one behind</b>					
27	SDG 8(1, 5, 9, 13, 14)	<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		The G20 efforts to build resilience in dealing with multiple crises are continued by the commitments put forward in several of the 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

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
			Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience in Developing Countries, including LDCs and SIDS.		<p>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 the G20 Tourism Ministers Meeting and the G20 Maceio Ministerial Declaration on Digital Inclusion for All put forward by G20 Ministers responsible for the Digital Economy. The blue economy is also aimed to be advanced in the Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group Ministerial Declaration. Furthermore, the European Investment Bank launched its new approach to increase financing and advisory services in support of a just transition and just resilience worldwide. 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> <p>To strengthen inclusive and sustainable recovery for developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS have been actively advanced through concrete institutional and policy actions. The Presidency convened the G20 Disaster Risk Reduction Ministerial, which reaffirmed resilience-building for vulnerable regions and strengthened cooperation on early warning systems and climate-related risks. Minister Maropene Ramokgopa led the Development Working Group in prioritising adaptive social protection and expanded development financing, while the Chair facilitated discussions on issues related to global public goods. National Treasury, under the presidency’s mandate, approved and operationalised the Africa Engagement Framework (2026–2030), placing sustainable finance, just transitions, infrastructure investment and financial inclusion at the centre of Africa-focused G20 cooperation. In addition, South Africa hosted the G20 Tourism Ministers’ Meeting in Mpumalanga, which</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					elevated the role of MSMEs in recovery and called for increased investment in green and blue tourism infrastructure, with specific benefits for SIDS and tourism-dependent economies. Through these interventions, the Presidency strengthened the G20's delivery on SDG 8 and its interconnected goals on poverty reduction, gender equality, innovation, climate resilience and sustainable use of marine resources.
28	SDG 8 (9, 10, 17)	<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.		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. 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 recognising 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. The European Investment Bank launched its new approach to increase financing and advisory services in support of a just transition and just resilience worldwide. It is the first international financial institution to apply a just resilience approach from the

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<p>start of 2024. The new approaches aim to support those most impacted by climate policies and vulnerable to climate change.</p> <p>Under South Africa’s 2025 G20 presidency, the commitment to advance development models that support sustainable, inclusive and just transitions—while ensuring that no one is left behind—has been strengthened through targeted actions that prioritise innovation, voluntary technology transfer and affordable financing for developing countries. The presidency has driven work in the Sustainable Finance Working Group and Finance Track to expand access to concessional finance, blended instruments and risk-mitigation tools to support energy transitions and low-carbon development. It has also advanced the Just Energy Transition (JET) agenda by convening technical meetings on de-risking clean-technology investments, promoting social-equity components within transition frameworks, and encouraging collaboration between multilateral development banks and the private sector. South Africa has placed strong focus on inclusive economic growth by elevating MSME financing, labour-market reforms and measures to address informality, youth unemployment, and reduce the gender pay gap and the labour force participation gap within the Employment Working Group and other G20 structures. Further, the presidency has coordinated cross-cutting work on innovation-driven industrialisation, digital infrastructure and skills development through sessions led by the G20 Task Force on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. Across all workstreams, South Africa has emphasised reducing inequality through strengthened social protection, fair labour practices and greater participation of women and youth in economic activity. The latter translated into the adoption, within the Employment Working Group, of the Nelson Mandela Bay Target and the Brisbane eThekweni Target. Through these interventions, the presidency has reinforced multilateral cooperation, prioritising partnerships, voluntary technology exchange and capacity-building to ensure that developing countries are able to fully benefit</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					from sustainable and inclusive development pathways.
<b>SDS 10: Gender Equality and Empowerment of All Women and Girls</b>					
29	SDG 12 (1, 9, 17)	<b>G20 New Delhi Leader's Declaration, p. 36 (i) and (ii)</b>	Commit to implementing 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 organisations to incorporate the HLPs into their programmes, 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 26 February to 1 March 2024, a resolution on promoting sustainable lifestyles was adopted by all participating Member States. Further, the concept of LiFE has been appreciated in various international fora, notably in the UNFCCC. The IPCC Assessment Report 6 (AR6) also recognises that socio-cultural and behavioural change can result in a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. 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> <p>The LiFE High-Level Principles remain embedded within the broader sustainability agenda, aligned with SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production and its linkages to SDG 1, SDG 9, and SDG 17. While LiFE has not been elevated as a dedicated, standalone programme, the presidency has taken steps to integrate lifestyle-change and sustainable consumption themes across multiple G20 workstreams. The Development Working Group has incorporated LiFE-related elements into discussions on sustainable development, circular economy approaches and poverty reduction, while the</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					sustainable development track has promoted behaviour-change and resource-efficiency practices within its broader work on just transitions. The Culture Ministerial, under South Africa's leadership, highlighted sustainable living through cultural preservation, creative industries and community-driven environmental practices—indirectly advancing LiFE principles. In addition, South Africa encouraged international organisations and G20 partners to align their sustainability programmes with behaviour-change and resource-efficiency objectives, though without announcing a dedicated LiFE mechanism or financial facility. Overall, the presidency's actions have focused on mainstreaming LiFE across existing sustainability platforms, rather than establishing new structures, resulting in progress that is diffuse and not yet supported by formalised, LiFE-specific implementation frameworks.
<b>New Commitments</b>					
30	G20 Rio Leaders' Declaration, Para 31	<b>SDG 2: Zero hunger (Linkages to SDG 1: No Poverty; 17: Partnerships for the goals)</b>	Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty: We have launched the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty and welcome its innovative approach to mobilising finance and knowledge sharing to support the implementation of country-led, country-owned, large-scale and evidence-based programs aiming at reducing hunger and poverty worldwide. We invite all countries, international organizations, multilateral development banks, knowledge centres and philanthropic institutions to join the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty so we can accelerate efforts to eradicate hunger and poverty while reducing inequalities and		Under South Africa's 2025 G20 presidency, the global alliance was strengthened, with renewed focus on global food inflation, cost-of-living pressures and rising undernourishment. At the G20 Food Security Task Force Ministerial Meeting in Cape Town (2025), members reaffirmed the need for the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food and committed to more resilient, inclusive and sustainable food systems. The alliance was prioritised in the Agriculture Working Group and Food Security Task Force in Durban, highlighting its role in mobilising finance and evidence-based interventions. Multilateral development banks advanced innovative financing—such as the SDR Hybrid Capital Instrument—to expand funding for eliminating hunger and extreme poverty. South Africa's G20 Presidency established a Task Force on Food Security to develop policy proposals linking food security, biodiversity and sustainable agriculture. President Ramaphosa reaffirmed at the Leaders' Summit (Nov 2025) that global partnerships remain essential to building equitable, sustainable food systems and ending hunger.

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
			<p>contributing to revitalising global partnerships for sustainable development. We recognise the need to scale up resources from all sources for the fight against hunger and poverty and, in support of this and other development goals, aim to reach a robust and impactful IDA 21 replenishment, including an expansion of its donor country base and continued support from existing donors, as well as the replenishment of other important regional instruments such as the African Development Fund (Paras 15,22)</p>		
31	SDG 9		<p>Artificial Intelligence: To unlock the full potential of AI, equitably share its benefits, and mitigate risks, we will work together to promote international cooperation and further discussions on international governance for AI, recognising the need to incorporate the voices of developed and developing countries. It is our endeavour to leverage AI for good and for all by solving challenges in a responsible, inclusive and human-centric manner while protecting people's rights and safety. Acknowledging growing digital divides within and between countries, we call for the promotion of inclusive international cooperation and capacity building for developing countries</p>		<p>The G20 2025 Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promoting safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence, grounded in human rights, transparency, explainability, fairness, accountability, privacy, and strong data-governance principles. Under South Africa's Presidency, the G20 launched the AI for Africa Initiative, aimed at expanding training, strengthening infrastructure, improving access to representative datasets, and supporting the development of sovereign AI capabilities across the continent, with UNESCO's Technology Policy Assistance Facility providing technical guidance to governments in shaping policy.</p> <p>The Leaders also reaffirmed the role of the United Nations in global AI governance, with UNESCO serving as a privileged knowledge partner to the Presidency. In support of this direction, the High-Level Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, Data Governance and Innovation for Sustainable Development is advancing multistakeholder governance approaches, while UNESCO is leading efforts on open policy tools, capacity-building programmes, datasets, and risk-</p>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
			in this domain and welcome international initiatives to support these efforts. We reaffirm the G20 AI principles and the UNESCO Recommendation on Ethics of AI. (para 77)		<p>based, open AI governance frameworks.</p> <p>Within the Friends Group of the Hiroshima AI Process for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy AI, the first in-person meeting was held in February, followed by an online meeting in May, with participation from many G20 countries.</p> <p>Under JICA's leadership, a broad-based AI human resource development network connecting core universities across African countries has been launched in collaboration with the Matsuo Laboratory, G7 members, India, and others. This initiative focuses on nurturing 500 core AI professionals while also contributing to the expansion of training opportunities to a scale of tens of thousands through partnerships with diverse stakeholders.</p>
32	SDG 8: (5-10)	<b>G20 Rio Leaders' Declaration, Para 47</b>	<p>Social inclusion: "We are striving to promote the social, economic, and political inclusion and empowerment of all, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies, and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies, and action in this regard, in particular on combatting racism and promoting ethnic and racial equality." (paragraph 24)</p> <p>We aim to reach a robust and impactful IDA 21 replenishment, including an expansion of its donor country base and continued support from existing donors, as well as the replenishment of other important regional instruments such as the African Development Fund.</p>		<p>Social Inclusion Commitment (Paragraph 24):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G20 Development Ministers (Skukuza, July 2025) adopted a Call to Action on Universal Social Protection Systems, prioritising Social Protection Floors as tools to strengthen inclusion</li> <li>• The declaration reaffirmed "Leave no one behind", strengthening global commitments to social and ethnic equality. South Africa's G20 presidency highlighted people-centred and inclusive development as a central theme.</li> <li>• The Ubuntu Legacy Initiative (2025–2030) was launched to support regional inclusion, equality and social infrastructure investment.</li> </ul> <p>Financing Commitment – IDA21 and African Development Fund:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• G20 Finance Ministers (Cape Town, Feb 2025) welcomed the successful IDA21 replenishment and encouraged rapid implementation. Further strategic discussions are needed on IDA's financial sustainability.</li> <li>• G20 called for the 17th replenishment of the African Development Fund (ADF) to support vulnerable African economies.</li> </ul>

No	SDG	Source docs	Commitment	Status	Progress
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of the Africa Engagement Framework (AEF) 2026–2030 institutionalising long-term G20–Africa cooperation.</li> <li>• G20 Infrastructure Working Group prioritised financing of social infrastructure (health, education, water, housing) to drive inclusive, sustainable growth.</li> <li>• Strengthened partnership platforms such as the Compact with Africa (CwA) on the mobilisation of the private sector and blended-finance mechanisms to boost development resources.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 3. SELECTED PROJECTS AND LESSONS LEARNT

This section examines key G20 initiatives from the last presidencies that strategically advance sustainable development in developing countries by aligning financial mobilisation, policy frameworks, and institutional mechanisms with the Sustainable Development Goals. Initiatives such as the Blended Finance Principles, the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty, the LIFE Initiative, and the Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities operationalise global normative frameworks into context-specific, country-led interventions, addressing poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, climate mitigation, and urban-rural integration. Their core objectives are to catalyse public-private investment, promote sustainable consumption and lifestyles, strengthen subnational governance, and foster multi-stakeholder collaboration to achieve inclusive and equitable development outcomes. By institutionalising knowledge-sharing platforms, facilitating cross-sectoral policy coherence, and enhancing transparency, accountability, and impact measurement, these initiatives aim to ensure the efficacy and legitimacy of development interventions. Ultimately, sustainable and transformative progress depends on consolidating domestic capacities, mobilising adaptive financing mechanisms, embedding local ownership, and sustaining coordinated global governance structures to translate commitments into tangible, equitable, and durable development results.

### 3.1.1 G20 Principles on Blended Finance in Developing Countries

*The G20 Principles to Scale Up Blended Finance in Developing Countries—including Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*—adopted under Indonesia’s 2022 G20 presidency, constitute a set of voluntary and non-binding principles designed to institutionalise blended finance as a strategic instrument for advancing sustainable development. These non-binding principles complement existing international guidance by providing both policy-level orientation and practitioner-focused operational frameworks to enhance developing countries’ capacity to attract, deploy, and scale blended finance effectively. They also aim to promote greater harmonisation across donors and DFIs.

The framework is underpinned by four interdependent pillars:

- **Localisation and Alignment with National Priorities:** Blended finance interventions should be tailored to local contexts, needs and realities anchored in national development strategies, plans and priorities, and aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and biodiversity objectives. It must catalyse financing for “last-mile” beneficiaries, particularly underserved populations and small enterprises—while promoting gender equality, social inclusion, and digital solutions. It should be supported by engaging the national and sub-national development banks, including to tailor blended finance to local contexts.
- **Domestic Market and Institutional Development:** Strengthening domestic financial ecosystems is essential. This involves policy and regulatory reforms, capacity-building initiatives and enhancing the role of local and subnational

development banks. Blended finance should operate as a transitional mechanism to crowd in private capital without distorting markets.

- **Systemic and Transformational Scaling:** To achieve scale, blended finance must be embedded in national financing strategies, utilise programmatic and portfolio approaches, and establish pipelines of investment-ready projects. It should be supported by blended finance strategies which are embedded in broader sustainable development and mobilisation strategies. Effective multi-stakeholder coordination across governments, development partners, and the private sector is crucial for mobilising capital at scale.
- **Transparency, Impact Measurement, and Accountability:** The final principle underscores the need for rigorous impact management, common performance and result metrics, and transparent reporting at both country and project levels. Enhanced monitoring and evaluation frameworks are intended to strengthen accountability, foster investor confidence, and ensure alignment with SDG-related outcomes.

### **Progress in Implementation (2022–2025)**

Implementation has progressed through several institutional and policy initiatives:

- **Global Blended Finance Alliance (GBFA):** Launched in 2024 in alignment with the G20 Bali Leaders' Declaration, the GBFA—led by Indonesia and seven Prospective Founding Members which are Kenya, Luxembourg, Fiji, Sri Lanka, the UAE and the DRC—serves as a global platform to operationalize the G20 Principles. Its mandate includes facilitating knowledge exchange, promoting South–South cooperation, engaging the private sector, and scaling investments in climate action and sustainable development through a permanent institutional structure.
- **OECD and G20 Technical Work:** In 2025, the *G20/OECD–Report on Blended Finance De-risking Measures* provided analytical guidance on guarantees and credit enhancements for attracting private investment to higher-risk sectors, particularly infrastructure. Concurrently, the OECD DAC updated its blended finance guidance to reinforce principles of additionality, transparency, and development impact, aligned with the G20 framework.
- **Integration into Broader Agendas:** The 2023 G20 Action Plan on Accelerating SDG Progress reaffirmed the principles and linked them to Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs). Multilateral forums, including the UN Office for LDCs, LLDCs, and SIDS, have amplified blended finance priorities for vulnerable economies, reflecting growing global consensus on its role in mobilising SDG and climate finance.

### **Persistent Challenges**

Despite institutional advancements, several barriers remain:

- **Operationalisation and Scale:** The GBFA remains in an early phase, with limited membership and uncertain mobilisation capacity. Many blended finance

operations continue to be small-scale or pilot-based, falling short of the systemic transformation envisaged. Involvement of the private sector, despite its potential, is still limited due to various challenges, such as high perceived risks and gaps in the institutional and regulatory framework at the country level.

- **Complexity of De-risking:** Designing and deploying guarantees at scale remains technically challenging, with limited evidence of consistent impact measurement. There is also limited data on cost-effectiveness and appropriate risk-sharing ratios.
- **Capacity Gaps in LDCs and SIDS:** Many countries lack the institutional capacity, project pipelines, and technical expertise to originate and develop bankable blended finance initiatives, creating bottlenecks in project preparation and national ownership.
- **Integration with National Frameworks:** Embedding blended finance within INFFs and national policy structures requires sophisticated multi-ministerial coordination, which remains inconsistent.
- **Transparency and Data Standardisation:** Fragmented monitoring, evaluation, and reporting impede accountability and limit comparability of outcomes across countries and institutions.

## Conclusion

The G20 Principles have established a normative and operational foundation for scaling blended finance, particularly in LDCs and SIDS. Progress—including the establishment of GBFA, OECD–G20 technical outputs, and integration into SDG financing agendas—demonstrates growing institutionalisation. Sustainable advancement requires strengthening domestic enabling environments, harmonising impact measurement, building project origination and development, capacity, and accelerating operational maturity of global and regional platforms. The G20’s sustained leadership and multi-stakeholder collaboration are vital to realising the transformative potential of these principles.

### 3.1.2 Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty: First-Year Progress

**Objective:** Launched at the G20 Summit in Rio de Janeiro, the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty seeks to accelerate the eradication of hunger and poverty, while reducing inequalities. The alliance mobilises financing, knowledge, and political commitment to support country-led, evidence-based programmes.

#### Progress (Nov 2024–Nov 2025):

- **Governance and Operations:** Establishment of a Transition Support Team (Dec 2024), appointment of the Board of Champions (Feb 2025), and launch of a permanent Support Mechanism hosted by FAO in Rome (Oct 2025).
- **Country Implementation:** Thirteen priority countries were selected under the Fast-Track Initiative, with nine country pre-plans validated and with four (Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, and Zambia) highlighted as the most advanced. Over 85 Expressions of Interest (EOIs) were received, exemplified by Ethiopia’s “Bounty of Basket” and Zambia’s “Social Cash Plus,” both securing multi-partner support.

- **Financing:** Significant resource mobilisation includes a US\$25 billion commitment from IDB and US\$3.4 billion from World Vision. For the first four countries at the partnership stage (Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Zambia), hundreds of millions of dollars in new and realigned funding have been pledged, but resources have not been fully secured from multilateral and bilateral partners. Two initiatives under the Sevilla Platform for Action (July 2025) mobilised integrated finance for hunger and climate resilience.

**Challenges:** Declining ODA and challenges in securing funding at scale pose critical challenges to the implementation of the Global Alliance Mission while delays in the disbursement of the contributions to the funding of the support mechanism and delays in hiring permanent staff for the Support Mechanism pose temporary operational constraints that were largely resolved by November 2025.

**Lessons Learnt:** Interim structures both at FAO and in Brazil and high-level political engagement were critical in maintaining momentum. Evidence-based country ownership has demonstrated effectiveness in aligning partners even amid constrained resources.

### 3.1.3 G20 LiFE Initiative: Progress and Emerging Challenges

The Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE) initiative, launched under the Indian G20 presidency in 2023, promotes environmentally sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns. LiFE emphasises behavioural change as a core pillar for achieving SDGs and climate targets, complementing structural policy and technological solutions.

The G20 DWG endorsed the LiFE High-Level Principles in June 2023, providing a policy framework integrating environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic growth. The OECD's Policy Toolkit and International Energy Agency analyses highlight the potential of LiFE-aligned interventions to reduce G20 emissions by approximately 1.7–2 billion tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> annually, alongside co-benefits in air quality, employment, and well-being.

**Institutional Development:** The Global Alliance for Life Economies Research and Innovation (GALERI) was established to promote evidence-based policy co-creation and collaboration across governments, academia, international organisations, and civil society. GALERI has been integrated into the DWG agenda and recognised as a mechanism for advancing Life Economies as a framework for SDG delivery and Africa's Agenda 2063.

**Challenges:** Uneven adoption across countries, limitations in monitoring behavioural outcomes, inadequate financing for sustainable consumption in developing economies, and equity considerations remain pressing. LiFE's transformative potential hinges on robust national implementation, data systems, and inclusive financing.

### 3.1.4 G20 Platform on SDG Localisation and Intermediary Cities (PLIC)

PLIC, established under the Italian G20 Presidency in 2021, serves as a high-level platform for policy dialogue and knowledge sharing on SDG localisation in intermediary cities. These cities, bridging rural–urban linkages and hosting nearly half of the urban

population in developing countries, are positioned as engines for inclusive and sustainable development.

**Activities (2025):** The fourth annual meeting convened G20 DWG, DRR representatives, and global policy stakeholders to discuss resilience, disaster risk management, and financing for intermediary cities. Key projects include:

- *Food systems and food-tech innovation* across five cities in Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, Jordan, and Kenya.
- *Transforming corridors into local development drivers*, facilitating intra-Africa trade and urban development, implemented by the OECD Development Centre.

The 2026 Annual Report will produce policy briefs on sustainable food systems, disaster risk resilience, financing for local development, and corridor-based trade integration.

### **3.2. Cross-Project Analysis: Generic Conclusions**

**3.2.1 Strategic Orientation:** Collectively, the four G20 initiatives exemplify next-generation global development cooperation, combining finance, knowledge, and partnerships to advance the SDGs. They illustrate a shift toward integrated, multi-stakeholder, and locally grounded approaches. Observable patterns include:

- Institutionalisation through dedicated global platforms ensures continuity beyond rotating presidencies.
- Knowledge integration with OECD, UN agencies, and multilateral banks enhances policy coherence.
- Local ownership and city-level implementation emerge as critical determinants of success.
- Cross-sectoral integration aligns social, environmental, and economic objectives.

**3.2.2 Persistent Challenges:** Capacity constraints, operational delays, fragmented financing and data systems, cultural and behavioural change requirements, and equity concerns continue to limit full transformative potential.

#### **3.2.3 Generic Lessons are:**

- Global frameworks must be anchored locally.
- Institutional continuity sustains reform.
- Partnerships should emphasise co-creation over coordination.
- Measurement and transparency are essential for credibility.
- Financing models must be inclusive and adaptive.

### **3.3 Concluding Reflections**

These four initiatives illustrate the G20's evolution from agenda-setting to implementation-orientated global leadership. Transformative change requires the alignment of finance, behaviour, governance, and data within coherent multilevel frameworks. Embedding

action-orientated language and accountability at the earliest stages of drafting enhances measurability and trackability of commitments. Sunsetting decisions must follow agreed criteria, balancing reporting efficiency with substantive progress assessment. Transparent communication of achievements, alongside highlighting tangible outcomes, is essential to sustain legitimacy in a context of growing scrutiny of development efforts.

#### **SECTION 4 OVERALL CONCLUSION**

The G20 reached the following conclusions, among others: that the G20's effectiveness has varied across different domains. It is widely recognised as particularly effective in core economic matters, such as international financial and macroeconomic policy and tax cooperation, where it has consistently produced globally significant outcomes throughout its initial cycle. Its performance in areas such as development, health, agriculture, women's empowerment, anti-corruption, digitalisation, and employment is also generally regarded as successful. In contrast, the G20's influence in domains more recently incorporated into its agenda—such as culture, tourism, and disaster risk reduction—tends to be more limited. Consequently, Members concur that the G20's agenda should place greater emphasis on its central mandate of promoting strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth. While there are differing perspectives regarding the precise issues to be included, there is broad consensus that agenda items should be closely aligned with its mission of fostering comprehensive, sustainable and balanced global economic growth. Macroeconomic and financial policy, taxation, development, food security, health, trade and investment, the digital economy, energy and climate, employment, and anti-corruption are among the areas most frequently cited where the G20's collective engagement is expected to continue generating added value.

The update reaches similar conclusions. The work of the DWG has indeed been impactful, particularly if there is strong ownership and patronage.