



**BUENOS AIRES ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**  
**on G20 Development Commitments**

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## Abbreviations

AAAA	Addis Ababa Action Agenda
AAG	Africa Advisory Group
ACET	African Center for Economic Transformation
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AEOI	Automatic Exchange of Information
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIF	African Investment Forum
APR	Annual Progress Report
ARM	Agriculture Risk Management
ATI	Addis Tax Initiative
BEPS	Base Erosion and Profit Shifting
CAR	Comprehensive Accountability Report
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CTA	Centro de Tecnologías ambientales of Perú
CwA	Compact with Africa
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
DPIGI	Dialogue Platform on Inclusive Green Investment
DRM	Domestic Resource Mobilisation
DWG	Development Working Group
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EDFI	European Development Finance Institutions
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
EWG	Employment Working Group
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FIAP	Financial Inclusion Action Plan
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FSRBs	FATF Style Regional Bodies
GAfSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GFSG	Green Finance Study Group
GIF	Global Infrastructure Facility
GIZ	German Cooperation Agency
GPFI	Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion

HLPs	High Level Principles
HRD	Human Resource Development
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICCR	International Committee on Credit Reporting
IDA	International Development Association
IDFR	International Day of Family Remittances
IF on BEPS	Inclusive Framework on BEPS
IFC	International Finance Corporation
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INTI	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Industrial of Argentina
IO	International Organisation
IPPF	Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility
ISCA	IFC Support for G-20 Compact with Africa Initiative
IsDB	Islamic Development Bank
ITC	International Tax Compact
KSP	Knowledge Sharing Platform
LDC	Least developed countries
LIC	Low-income country
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSBP	One-stop-boarder-post
PARM	Platform for Agriculture Risk Management
PCT	Platform for Collaboration on Tax
PPF	Project Preparation Facilities
PE/VC	Private Equity and Venture Capital
PPF	Project Preparation Facility
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PwA	Partnership with Africa
QII	Quality Infrastructure Investment
RAI	Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
RMCs	Regional Member Countries

SADC	South African Development Community
SATTFP	Southern Africa Trade and Transport Facilitation Program's
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SDS	Sustainable Development Sector
SENAI	National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship of Brazil
SENATI	The Vocational Training Institute of Peru
SFSG	Sustainable Finance Study Group
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
SWG	Sustainability Working Group
TAPI	Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India
TAS	Transaction Advisory Service
TFTC	Task Force on Tax Crimes and Other Crimes
TIWB	Tax Inspectors Without Borders
TPFLW	Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
WBG	World Bank Group
WCO	World Customs Organization
We-Fi	Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative
WPSMEE	Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship

## I. Introduction

Accountability mechanisms are important for the legitimacy of an institution of global governance such as the G20 and help to improve and communicate its output. The accountability process has been one of the cornerstones of the G20 Development Working Group's (DWG) work ever since its first Saint- Petersburg accountability report on G20 Development commitments in 2013.

The G20 DWG [2014 Accountability Framework](#) established the parameters of the DWG's accountability process to provide a description of the current status of each development commitment, increase the effectiveness of DWG's actions, disseminate lessons learned, improve transparency by "monitor[ing] and assess[ing] the implementation of our development commitments in an open and transparent manner" and strengthen "credibility among non-G20 members, particularly developing countries, and other stakeholders". According to the Framework, a Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR) of the DWG shall be prepared every three years. The next CAR is scheduled for 2019. In the years in between, the DWG publishes an Annual Progress Report (APR).

The purpose of this 2018 Annual Progress Report is to report on the status of the G20 DWG commitments, as endorsed by G20 leaders and has been designed to enable comparison of progress on previous commitments, from year to year. The DWG's accountability process gives an overview of progress made regarding the group's work and makes it visible and transparent to the public.

This 2018 APR builds on the Hamburg Annual Progress Report on G20 Development Commitments by reporting on the progress of ongoing commitments and showing the progress the G20 has made on new commitments since the end of the reporting period covered by the Hamburg APR. For that purpose, it will provide and update on commitments reported in the Hamburg Update.

The G20 Development Commitments Monitor will be structured around the Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) outlined in the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This will improve comparability to the Buenos Aires Update and updates to the G20 Action Plan in following years. This will also provide a solid foundation for future DWG accountability products, notably the CAR on G20 Development Commitments to be produced under the Japanese G20 Presidency in 2019.

Further, with the adoption of the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the DWG was mandated to support Sherpa's to track progress on the alignment of G20 actions with the 2030 Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). The G20 Action Plan highlights the G20's comparative advantage and where it can add value as a global forum for economic cooperation. At the same time, it underlines that collaboration with other G20 working groups and work streams is crucial to enhance policy coordination and coherence on sustainable development and contribute to delivering on the 2030 Agenda. Regarding accountability, the G20 Action Plan states that each G20 working group and work stream can contribute with input to the DWG accountability products by sharing information on progress made on relevant actions.

Consequently, the scope of DWG accountability now also includes actions that go beyond the DWG, with the DWG acting "as a coordinating body and policy resource for sustainable development across the G20". Regarding this, the 2014 Accountability Framework explicitly leaves room for additional content on "a particular thematic area or cross-cutting theme". Therefore, besides tracking progress on all active DWG commitments, the 2018 APR will offer short, descriptive analyses and progress on G20 commitments in two selected areas which extend beyond the DWG and advance the 2030 Agenda.

These commitments are related to skills and jobs as they contribute to Human Resource Development (HRD), and to the G20 Africa Partnership. Both examples showcased in this report are representative of the overall people-centred agenda of the DWG during the Argentine G20 Presidency, and illustrate how G20 working groups' and work streams' efforts contribute to global sustainable development against the backdrop of the 2030 Agenda.

## II. G20 Development Commitments Monitor

This chapter will review G20 commitments tracked by the DWG that had not been considered completed by earlier accountability reports. It will also review the commitments agreed upon in the DWG under Germany's G20 presidency in 2017.

This report structures all G20 development commitments around its SDS, and the G20's overall commitment on contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda thus improving comparability with the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the Buenos Aires Update and serving as reference for future accountability and update processes.

The alignment of existing commitments with the SDS has not affected their substance in any way, since the new framework can accommodate all of them. G20 commitments on development issues have been regrouped according to the SDS framework. The following table gives an overview of effected changes.

Pillars of DWG accountability in the Hamburg Annual Progress Report 2017	SDS aligned framework for DWG accountability in the Annual Progress Report 2018
2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
Infrastructure	SDS Infrastructure
Food Security and Nutrition	SDS Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition
Human Resource Development	SDS Human Resource Development and Employment
Financial Inclusion and Remittances	SDS Financial Inclusion and Remittances
Domestic Resource Mobilization	SDS Domestic Resource Mobilization
Inclusive Business	SDS Inclusive Business
Inclusive Green Growth	SDS Climate Finance and Green Finance
Industrialisation in Africa	SDS Industrialization

The two commitments marked “complete” in 2017 will not be measured in 2018. The two commitments identified in 2017 as “complete, ongoing monitoring” will be monitored when developing the DWG CAR in 2019, which will focus on longer-term outcomes.

Four 2017 DWG commitments agreed by the DWG in 2017 have been added to the APR, including an indication of their status.

Therefore, the 2018 Development Commitments Monitor reviews 31 commitments: 2 under “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”; 6 under “SDS Infrastructure”; 6 under “SDS Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition”; 6 under “SDS Human Resource Development and Employment”; 3 under “SDS Financial Inclusion and Remittances”; 6 under “Domestic Resource Mobilisation” (DRM); 1 under “Climate and Green Finance”, and 1 under “Industrialization”.

Of the 31 commitments reviewed: 17 are assessed as being on track; 4 are assessed as having registered mixed progress; and 10 are assessed as having been completed with ongoing monitoring.

The status of the commitments will be summarised in a table using the “traffic light”-style coding adopted in previous accountability reports: on track (green); mixed progress (orange); stalled (red). Complete and complete with ongoing monitoring are identified with a ✓.



No.	Status		Commitment
<b>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b>			
1	On track		(2017) "...Continue to take forward the Action Plan by agreeing upon and implementing comprehensive and concrete collective actions. Facilitated by G20 work streams in coordination with the Development Working Group (DWG) [...] the list of comprehensive and concrete actions will be updated by successive G20 presidencies." (Hamburg Update, p. 2)
2	On track		(2017) Engage in voluntary peer learning on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and call upon others to join this important exercise as a complementary action towards Voluntary National Reviews." (Leaders' Declaration, para 27)
<b>SDS Infrastructure</b>			
3	On track		(2010) Identify a limited number of regional initiatives with an action plan to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes
4	Complete with on-going monitoring	✓	(2010) Assess how best to integrate environmental safeguards in an effective, cost efficient manner
5	On track		(2014) MDB-based Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs) will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritised lists of infrastructure projects. MDB-based PPFs with a focus on public-private partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure are requested to report on the key elements of their current approach to country-specific sector diagnostic and approaches to project prioritisation
6	On track		(2014) Initiate a dialogue on factors affecting risk perception in low-income countries (LICs) to better inform risk management and mitigation approaches and explore engagement between institutional investors and other potential stakeholders
7	On track		(2015) Promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors, and relevant stakeholders on cross-cutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups
8	On track		(2016) Promote investment with a focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality
<b>SDS Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition</b>			
9	On track		(2010) Promote increased procurement from smallholder producers and strengthen their access to markets in line with domestic and regional strategies
10	Mixed progress		(2010) Confirm commitment to scaling-up nutrition through a combination of direct nutrition interventions and incorporation of nutrition into all relevant policies

11	Mixed progress		(2015) Uphold the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Committee on World Food Security 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 Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)
12	On track		(2015) Support human resource development through G20 low-income developing countries' (LIDCs) knowledge-sharing forums on enhancing vocational training and promoting food security and nutrition safety nets
13	On track		(2015) Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LIDCs
14	Completed with ongoing Monitoring.	✓	(2015) Establish and operationalise a G20 technical platform for sharing information and experiences in measuring and reducing food loss and waste
<b>SDS Human Resource Development and Employment</b>			
15	Completed with ongoing Monitoring.	✓	(2010) Knowledge-sharing platform on skills for employment
16	Mixed progress		(2013) Enhancing national capacities on skills to meet labour market needs
17	On track		(2013) Developing regional and international cooperation for training
18	Completed with ongoing Monitoring	✓	(2015) Carry out further work in 2016 to improve policy coherence on Human Resource Development, specifically between the DWG and the Employment Working Group
19	On track		(2017) Launch the G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment in developing countries with a focus on Africa contributing, in alignment with developing countries' strategies, to creating 1.1 million new jobs by 2022 and to providing innovative skills development programmes for at least 5 million young people over the next five years
20	On track		(2017) Launch the #eSkills4Girls initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation for women and girls in the digital economy, in particular in low income and developing countries
<b>SDS Financial Inclusion and Remittances</b>			
21	Completed with ongoing monitoring	✓	(2015) Implementing, monitoring, and updating National Remittance Plans: Annually review the implementation of National Remittance Plans to monitor progress
22	Completed with ongoing monitoring	✓	(2015) Undertake analysis to better understand remittance sectors and key corridors
23	Completed with ongoing monitoring	✓	(2015) G20 Action Plan on SME Financing.

SDS Domestic Resource Mobilization			
24	On track		(2014) Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from, the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) agenda and related international tax issues
25	On track		(2014) Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from, Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI)
26	On track		(2014) G20 members take practical steps, on a voluntary basis, to make available tax policy and administration experts to assist international and regional organisations that strengthen developing countries' capacity
27	Completed with ongoing monitoring	✓	(2015) Call on the OECD to develop an inclusive framework to monitor and support implementation of (and review progress on) BEPS measures by early 2016 with the involvement of interested non-G20 countries and jurisdictions
28	Completed with ongoing monitoring	✓	(2015) Carry out the first reporting in 2016 on steps taken in relation to the Call to Action for Strengthening Tax Capacity in Developing Countries
29	On track		(2016) 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 (WCO) for a study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit
SDS Industrialization			
30	Mixed Progress		(2016) Launch the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and least developed countries (LDCs) [...] with a focus on women and youth; and promoting science, technology, and innovation as critical means for industrialisation.
SDS Inclusive Business			
In this SDS all commitments are considered completed.			
SDS Climate Finance and Green Finance			
31	Completed with ongoing monitoring	✓	(2012) Encourage further exploration of effective mechanisms to mobilise public and private funds for inclusive green growth investments in developing countries, including through the public-private Dialogue Platform on Inclusive Green Investment (DPIGI)

### **III. Efforts in other G20 working groups and work streams furthering the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**

The G20 Leaders committed in 2016 “to further align our actions with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, domestically and internationally”. The G20 Action Plan, endorsed in that same year, strengthened the role of the DWG as the G20’s coordinating working group regarding matters of sustainable development. This momentum allowed the DWG to further develop its existing accountability methodology in 2017 in order to incorporate the progress made in other G20 working groups and work streams relating to sustainable development and the implementation of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This chapter reports on G20 work in selected policy areas that are not exclusive to the DWG but contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. In this way, it seeks to showcase how the G20 adds value to enhance policy coordination and coherence on sustainable development through its different working groups and work streams and how it achieves successful cooperation with other relevant stakeholders.

With the Argentine Presidency motto “Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development” acting as a broad framework, the DWG’s work during 2018 has been directed to promoting inclusive economic growth, which contributes to expanding possibilities for all children, men and women to fully develop and achieve their maximum potential. The commitments selected to be showcased in this chapter are “people-centred” and represent efforts towards empowering people, reducing inequalities and achieving development in all its dimensions.

#### **III.1 Human Resource Development & Employment**

Human Resource Development (HRD) & Employment is key when it comes to promoting sustainable and more inclusive development. Ensuring access to all levels of education, including technical and vocational and demand-oriented training as well as the acquisition of skills are important conditions for individuals to be able to participate fully in the economy and society and seek a better future. The Argentine G20 Presidency reflects this in prioritising “The Future of Work” for G20 discussions in 2018 across G20 working groups and work streams.

HRD is a well-established issue on the G20’s agenda and the body of work conducted on this subject has grown considerably over recent years. HRD has been a staple of the DWG’s work since its very establishment as a working group and the Seoul Development Consensus in 2010.

In 2011, G20 leaders resolved to create the Task Force on Employment in order to address the challenge of youth employment, which evolved into the Employment Working Group (EWG) in 2015, after G20 leaders’ decision to transform it into a permanent work stream in support of G20 Labour and Employment Ministers.

Under the Turkish Presidency, the DWG and EWG discussed priorities of common interest, including: improving the availability of skills indicators and development of skills for the modern economy; job quality, including by strengthening transitions from informality to formality and through better occupational safety and health; the improvement of employment outcomes and participation of youth, women, seniors and persons with disabilities, notably in rural areas; and improving training and employment programmes, including in development cooperation.

This section on HRD is also consistent with the 2016 CAR which stressed that “low-income and other developing countries face significant challenges in terms of employment generation to match their demographic trends”, “often employment creation concentrates in the informal sector, with significant consequences in terms of job quality, vulnerability and income inequality” and that “lack of adequate social protection exacerbates vulnerabilities”, notably for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

In Hangzhou (2016), leaders agreed to include HRD and Employment as one of the Sustainable Development Sectors of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the latter’s 2017

Hamburg Update indicated that this area would be taken forward by both the EWG and the DWG within their respective remits.

More recently, other G20 work streams have also contributed to HRD and a series of initiatives has been launched across the G20. HRD is an excellent example for a global policy challenge complementarily addressed from different angles across several G20 working groups and work streams. Taking stock of progress made on HRD across the G20 showcases notable advances, maps links and synergies of action and promotes policy coherence.

### **Selected major G20 outputs on HRD**

DWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– G20 Training Strategy (2010)</li> <li>– Global Knowledge Sharing Platform (2013)</li> <li>– World Indicators of Skills for Employment (2015) and initiatives in LICs around training</li> <li>– HRD Action Plan (2015)</li> <li>– G20 #eSkills4Girls Initiative (2017)</li> <li>– G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment (2017)</li> </ul>
EWG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Conclusion of the G20 Strategies on Youth Employment (2012)</li> <li>– Joint meeting of G20 Labour and Employment and Finance Ministers (2013)</li> <li>– G20 Employment Plans (2014)</li> <li>– G20 Skills Strategy (2015)</li> <li>– Framework on Promoting Quality Jobs (2015)</li> <li>– Policy Principles for Better Youth Employment Outcomes (2015)</li> <li>– G20 Principles on Silver Economy and Active Ageing (2015)</li> <li>– G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan (2016)</li> <li>– G20 Policy Recommendations to Enhance Employability (2016)</li> <li>– G20 Initiative to Promote Quality Apprenticeships (2016)</li> <li>– G20 Priorities on the Future of Work (2017)</li> <li>– G20 Policy recommendations to reduce gender gaps in labour force participation and pay by improving women’s job quality (2017)</li> <li>– G20 Labour and Employment Ministerial Declarations (2010-2018)</li> </ul>
Jointly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Multi-Year Framework for Policy Coherence and Coordination on Human Resource Development between the DWG and EWG of the G20 (2015)</li> </ul>

Early work of the G20 Task Force on Employment focused on the issue of youth unemployment with important implications for HRD.

Recommendations by G20 members suggested strengthening education and training systems as well as policies, including apprenticeships and internships as means to improve the employability of youth by enhancing human resources.

This body of work – while keeping its strong attention for the needs of young people – expanded in 2013 under Russia’s Presidency and branched out (as was indicated in the Joint Communiqué of Labour and Employment and Finance Ministers) to increasing labour force participation, including among youth, women, seniors, and people with disabilities, as well as reducing structural unemployment, long-term unemployment, underemployment and job informality. General employment concerns and a strong focus on the needs of young people were also pursued with *the G20 Policy priorities for preventing unemployment from becoming structural* or the *Employment Plans* developed in 2014 under Australia’s G20 Presidency. Efforts to increase the inclusiveness of G20 labour markets, such as the Brisbane target of reducing the gender gap in labour force participation by 25% by 2025 and the Antalya target on reducing the share of young people who are most at risk of being left permanently behind in the labour market by 15% by 2025 also link to HRD in general and the adequate use of existing skills across the population in particular.

In 2015 under the Turkish G20 Presidency, the newly institutionalised EWG developed the *G20 Skills Strategy*, which put HRD front and centre rather than presenting it as a means in the pursuit of better employment outcomes. It synthesised earlier work into 17 policy principles, which set out how the G20 approaches skills development domestically, and built on several contributions developed by the OECD and ILO for the G20 DWG (i.e. the G20 Training Strategy and the World Indicators of Skills and Employment, WISE-framework) among other references such as the OECD Skills Strategy and the ILO Recommendation No. 195 on Human Resource Development.

Acknowledging their shared concern for HRD, the EWG and DWG developed the *Multi-Year Framework for Policy Coherence and Coordination on HRD* between both working groups in 2015. The document outlines the division of labour, means to promote synergies between the two working groups’ programmes and identifies several areas of common interest. With its principles of operationalisation, the framework contributes to coordination between EWG and DWG with respect to HRD efforts. A G20 Knowledge Sharing Workshop held at the OECD in October 2016 helped advance further the mutual understanding and synergies across working groups on Human Resource Development, Skills and Labour Mobility for Inclusive Labour Markets and Growth.

Under the Chinese G20 Presidency in 2016, EWG and DWG introduced mutual information sessions as part of their official meetings in line with the *Multi-Year Framework for Policy Coherence and Coordination on HRD*. That year, following the Business20 (B20) and Labour20 (L20) Apprenticeship cooperation experience of 2013 and the G20 Apprenticeship conference held in 2014, the EWG put forward the *G20 Initiative to Promote Quality Apprenticeships* focusing on voluntary actions to increase the quality, quantity and diversity of apprenticeships in G20 member countries. In 2016’s *G20 EWG Multi-Year Agenda*, HRD was recognised as a continuing priority among eight others. At the same time, HRD concerns featured in many other deliverables of the EWG and other G20 working groups, such as the *G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan*, the *G20 New Industrial Revolution Action Plan*, the *G20 Blueprint for Innovative Growth* and the *G20 Digital Economy Development and Cooperation Initiative*. The latter three also marked the advent of the link between HRD and digitalisation or “the future of work” in the G20.

In 2017, under the German G20 Presidency, this link was further reinforced with the EWG’s *G20 Priorities on the Future of Work*, which feature, among other HRD concerns, the following commitment: “[...] we will address the need of workers to reskill and upskill, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships, while paying specific attention to disadvantaged groups.” The *G20 Initiative on Digital Skills in Vocational Education and Training*, including contributions to G20 efforts on HRD, was endorsed at the first ever meeting of the G20 Ministers responsible for Digitalisation in 2017. It focuses on the promotion of digital skills content in technical and vocational training programmes.

The EWG continued to promote the inclusiveness of labour markets by putting forward the *G20 Policy Recommendations to Reduce Gender Gaps in Labour Force Participation and Pay by Improving Women's Job*

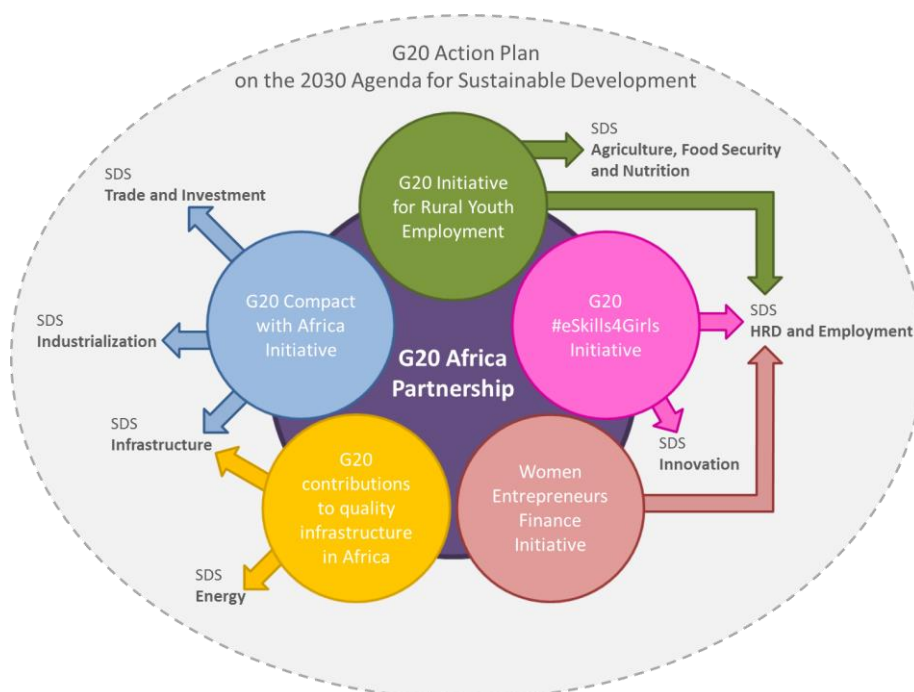
*Quality*, while the DWG put forward the *G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment* and the *G20 #eSkills4Girls Initiative* to empower youth and women in developing countries for better employment outcomes.

In sum, the DWG has made important contributions to HRD in developing countries which is reflected in the G20 Development Commitments Monitors (see annex). Additional G20 efforts on HRD have produced a considerable body of work dedicated to guidance on how to approach challenges with regards to skills development and empowerment in G20 member countries and developing countries. In recent years, focus has shifted to preparing the workforce by means of adequate skills development to the future of work with a particular emphasis on digital literacy, skills and inclusion. This trend has manifested in all G20 working groups and work streams involved in HRD efforts. It points to some level of policy coherence as well: while most contributions have been developed independently from one another, their objectives integrate well against the backdrop of Sustainable Development Sectors, contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 4 “Ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning”.

In this respect, the EWG, the Education Working Group, the Digital Economy Task Force and the DWG is one example for joint work multiplying the G20’s impact on HRD.

Furthermore, Argentina’s choice of the Future of Work as a G20 priority is a clear statement on the relevance of HRD during the Argentine Presidency. Consequently, there are numerous building blocks to develop upon in several work streams in order to further integrate efforts on HRD across the G20 and enhance policy coherence in the pursuit of sustainable development at the global level.

### III.2 The G20 Africa Partnership



In 2017, the G20 launched the G20 Africa Partnership to renew efforts for sustainable economic development in Africa. The Partnership combines inputs from the DWG (G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment and #eSkills4Girls) and the Sustainability Working Group (SWG) with the G20 Finance Track’s Compact with Africa Initiative as well as the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-FI), and builds on earlier G20 initiatives, notably the G20 Initiative for Industrialization in Africa and LDCs.

As such, the G20 Africa Partnership is a prime example of how the G20 synthesises the results of different working groups and work streams to integrate them into an overarching framework and ensure policy coherence. It also illustrates how the discussion on sustainable development has increased the involvement of other G20 working groups and work Streams. The G20 Africa Partnership’s dedication to promote sustainable development in Africa also makes it a good example for how the G20 can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.



The G20 Africa Partnership contributes to seven out of the 15 SDS set out in the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda. The above graph gives an overview of the G20 Africa Partnership's five constituent initiatives and their respective links to SDS, with the G20 Action Plan functioning as its broad framework.

This report focuses on two branches of the G20 Africa Partnership. First, the *G20 Compact with Africa Initiative* showcases the G20's contribution to sustainable economic development in Africa against the backdrop of the Argentine G20 Presidency's priority on "Infrastructure for Development". Second, on the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) which represents a good practice in cooperation and coordination among G20 and other non-G20 countries with the Women20 Engagement Group, and builds upon the G20's long-standing engagement in women's empowerment and financial inclusion. Although the Initiative is not limited to African countries, it forms part of the "Annex to G20 Leaders Declaration G20 Africa Partnership".

The DWG's contributions to the G20 Africa Partnership are covered in more detail in the G20 Development Commitments Monitor (see annex).

### ***G20 Compact with Africa***

Since its launch in March 2017, the [\*G20 Compact with Africa\*](#) (CwA) has made significant progress both in terms of governance and implementation. The initiative aims at promoting reform efforts in participating African countries through Investment Compacts based on commitments with respect to the G20 Compact with Africa Initiative's three pillars: macro-economic, business and finance frameworks. By highlighting ongoing reform efforts in participating countries and showcasing progress, the Initiative seeks to mobilise private investors to increase their investment activity on the African continent, with an emphasis on infrastructure projects. The World Bank Group (WBG), the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Bank (AfDB) are leading this work.

Eleven African countries have joined the Initiative so far (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Morocco, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia).

The G20 Finance Track has developed a solid framework to oversee, monitor and advance the Initiative's implementation. The Africa Advisory Group (AAG) is tasked with the overall coordination of the Initiative and meets twice a year to discuss progress made and report to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors. Compact teams have been set up in all participating African countries to facilitate the process of identifying and monitoring reform commitments at the national level.

The Initiative's implementation has substantially progressed as well. Each Compact country, working through the in-country Compact, teams, actively supported by involved international organisations, has put together a policy matrix outlining its commitments to reform measures with regards to their respective macro-economic, business and finance frameworks. Alongside country investment prospectuses and contacts for further information, all policy matrices are displayed on the Compact website. The OECD is contributing to the Initiative as well with a focus on tax matters and domestic resource mobilisation and by working directly with Côte d'Ivoire, Morocco and Senegal in the framework of Multi-Dimensional Country Reviews that support the design and implementation of national development strategies.

The first monitoring exercise, led by the WBG in early 2018, revealed notable progress in terms of reform measures and support for those reforms from AAG members.

International organisations have rolled out important programmes and initiatives in support of the G20 Compact with Africa Initiative. For instance, AfDB extended use of its Private Sector Credit Enhancement Facility and Partial Credit and Partial Risk Guarantees to Compact countries; the IMF promotes knowledge-sharing through workshops and events, as well as stepping up technical assistance to support Compact implementation; the WBG approved the first International Development Association (IDA) 18 Private Sector Window project in Africa. The International Finance Corporation (IFC) has launched the IFC Support for G-20



Compact with Africa Initiative (ISCA), which is a dedicated programme to contribute to Compact objectives. International organisations also put together a toolbox on “Instruments Available to Support Private Investment in Compact with Africa Countries” and made it publicly available on the Compact website.

In order to increase private sector involvement in the Initiative and enhance its visibility for private investors, a series of outreach events with strong participation from the private sector has been organised throughout 2017 and 2018. Most notably, the G20 Africa Partnership Conference which took place in Berlin, Germany, on 12-13 June 2017, particularly its Investors Roundtable, facilitated dialogue between private sector representatives and high-level political officials from Compact countries. The AAG committed to organising at least one G20 Compact with Africa investors event every year, including an event in collaboration with the AfDB’s African Investment Forum, in Johannesburg in November 2018.

### ***Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-FI)***

The [Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative](#) (We-FI) was launched in 2017 in recognition of the critical role played by women’s entrepreneurship and economic empowerment in creating jobs, achieving inclusive economic growth, and ending poverty. However, women throughout the developing world face numerous challenges to starting, financing, owning and growing their businesses. We-FI seeks to unlock more than USD 1 billion in financing for women-owned/led small and medium enterprises (SMEs) by improving access to finance, markets, technology, mentoring, and other services for women entrepreneurs while also creating a supportive policy, legal and regulatory environment. The initiative is focused on women entrepreneurs in ODA-eligible IDA and IBRD countries by scaling up access to financial products and services, building capacity, expanding networks, offering mentors, and providing opportunities to link with domestic and global markets. It will also assist governments in creating enabling environments for women in business. Although the Initiative is not limited to African countries, it is listed in this APR’s section because it forms part of the “Annex to G20 Leaders Declaration G20 Africa Partnership”.

We-FI is a collaborative partnership among 14 governments, eight multilateral development banks (MDBs), and other public and private sector stakeholders, hosted by the WBG. These 14 governments have committed over USD 340 million to We-FI. The WBG houses the We-FI Secretariat and serves as Trustee. We-FI’s Governing Committee comprises the 14 founding contributors as decision-making members. Observers include the W20 Chair, UN Women and representatives from civil society organisations and the private sector.

The first call for proposals was closed on December 15, 2017. The We-FI Governing Committee met in February 2018 to discuss the proposals that were submitted, and the allocation decisions of USD 120 million were announced in April 2018. The first round of funding allocations is expected to mobilise an additional USD 1.6 billion from commercial and other sources. This initial round of grant allocations alone mobilised twice the amount originally targeted for We-FI over its lifetime. Some 58 percent of the first allocations were to IDA countries or states affected by fragility, conflict or violence.

#### IV. Conclusions and outlook

DWG accountability is important as it increases the effectiveness of G20 actions, contributes to disseminating lessons learned and improves the transparency and legitimacy of the G20 development agenda. Internally, DWG accountability can significantly foster knowledge exchange among different G20 working groups and work streams. The DWG is dedicated to fulfil its role stipulated in the G20 Action Plan to “supporting Sherpas to enhance policy coordination and coherence for sustainable development across relevant G20 tracks and work streams, facilitating the implementation of the Action Plan and reporting on regular basis to G20 Sherpas”. Externally, DWG accountability can strengthen credibility among non-G20 members, particularly developing countries, and other stakeholders including civil society.

The 2014 Accountability Framework underpins the DWG accountability process, which seeks to present a realistic and faithful picture of the G20’s contribution to promoting sustainable development. However, with the adoption of the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, and the mainstreaming of sustainable development actions across the G20’s working groups and work streams, the scope of this objective now includes actions that go beyond the DWG. The G20 Action Plan also emphasises that each relevant working group and work stream will be responsible for actions it takes forward as well as tracking progress through relevant G20 accountability processes and mechanisms. Each relevant working group and work stream can contribute with inputs to the DWG accountability products by sharing the information with the DWG on progress made on relevant actions. The G20 will ensure that a coherent, streamlined and credible accountability approach is in place to support reporting on the Action Plan and its further Updates.

Against this backdrop, the DWG has improved in two critical ways since the adoption of the Action Plan. First, it opened its accountability report for input from other G20 working groups and work streams in light of the 2030 Agenda’s universal and integrated approach and notable efforts to promote sustainable development in the G20 beyond the DWG. It also restructured the way G20 development commitments are presented along the 15 Sustainable Development Sectors set out in the Action Plan.

This 2018 Annual Progress Report (APR) contributes both to internal and external accountability, seeking to inform the public both within and outside the G20 member countries. The APR 2018 examines progress made on 31 development commitments. Many commitments, some dating back to the very beginning of the DWG’s work, are on track, still awaiting their successful completion. Some commitments were completed and only few show mixed progress. It also present progress on selected policy measures related to Human Resource Development and to the G20 Africa Partnership which include multi-faceted, cross-cutting topics covering a wide range of commitments within and beyond the DWG, particularly relevant for the 2030 Agenda and closely related to the priorities of the Argentine G20 Presidency.

In 2019, the DWG will prepare its next Comprehensive Accountability Report (CAR) which is produced every three years. It will be the first CAR after adopting the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and is therefore an important document to monitor and report on DWG’s actions and showcase progress made by the G20 on contributing to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda through collective and concrete actions.

While accountability always is a challenging endeavour, the 2019 CAR’s development will have to find solutions to several issues. The following elements could form part of deliberations in 2019 on how to best align agendas and accountability processes across the G20:

- Whether the 2014 DWG Accountability Framework needs to be revised to reflect the new overarching reference framework of the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda and the included mandate of the DWG.
- How to ensure new development commitments are designed in a way that makes it easy to objectively assess progress with “a defined outcome or end date against which progress can be measured”

according to the 2014 DWG Accountability Framework. This would contribute to more transparency within and outside the G20 and make accountability reports more understandable for every reader who is interested in G20's actions related to sustainable development and their progress.

- How to best select sustainable development actions which occur beyond the DWG in future accountability reports.
- How to benefit from the learning function of accountability, e.g. through more detailed description of the selected commitments or explanatory sections on commitments with "mixed progress".
- How to use accountability reports to identify issues of long-term importance to the G20 and where continued engagement of the G20 is therefore useful.
- Whether and how the CAR should integrate the lists of collective and concrete actions presented in the Hamburg and Buenos Aires Updates to the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda so as to produce a consolidated frame of reference for accountability purposes.
- How to find a balance in the CAR between comprehensiveness, detailed analysis, accessibility and readability for all interested stakeholders.
- How to involve other G20 working groups and work streams more closely in accountability on the G20 efforts for sustainable development without duplicating existing accountability processes. This could include measures to raise awareness across the G20 of how to contribute to the DWG accountability process on a voluntary basis.

## ANNEX

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
<p>1</p> <p><u>Status</u></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><u>Commitment (year of adoption: 2017)</u></p> <p>"...Continue to take forward the Action Plan by agreeing upon and implementing comprehensive and concrete collective actions. Facilitated by G20 work streams in coordination with the Development Working Group (DWG) [...] the list of comprehensive and concrete actions will be updated by successive G20 presidencies..." (Hamburg Update to the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, p. 2)</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>In 2017, the G20 Development Working Group developed the Hamburg Update as the first update to the 2016 G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda in close coordination with other G20 working groups and work streams. The Hamburg Update presented the G20's approach to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and an extensive list of collective and concrete actions being undertaken by the G20 in order to promote sustainable development.</p> <p>In 2018, the G20 keeps the international momentum going to advance sustainable development for all. In drawing on the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda and its high-level principles, and complementing the Hamburg Update, the Buenos Aires Update compiles the new comprehensive and collective actions decided upon in 2018 across the G20 working groups and work streams. These concrete actions are framed around the G20 Sustainable Development Sectors (SDS) outline in the G20 Action Plan and related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda, aiming to align relevant G20 policy actions in a coherent and integrated manner.</p> <p>Furthermore, the DWG launched a second round of the Voluntary Peer Learning Mechanism (VPLM), to share experiences and fostering mutual learning on 2030 Agenda-related. To further discuss different means to implement the G20 Action Plan on the 2030 Agenda, the G20 DWG convened a workshop on "Prospects for Triangular Cooperation in the G20" and a Side Event presenting on various collective and concrete efforts regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Representatives of G20, non-G20 countries, engagement groups and other development partners were invited to participate in the discussions and expressed their views and recommendations.</p>
<p>2</p> <p><u>Status</u></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><u>Commitment (2017)</u></p> <p>Engage in voluntary peer learning on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and call upon others to join this important exercise as a complementary action towards Voluntary National Reviews." (Hamburg Leaders' Declaration, para 27)</p>

#### Progress since APR 2017

The first round of voluntary peer learning was launched in 2017 and successfully concluded in early 2018. Two groups were constituted: representatives from China, Germany and Mexico (with Argentina as an observer) discussed their respective approaches to the alignment of national sustainability strategies with the 2030 Agenda; representatives from Mexico, the Netherlands and Norway engaged in fruitful exchange on their respective approaches to the involvement of the private sector in 2030 Agenda implementation.

Policy briefs were developed on the experiences of the first round of voluntary peer learning and the insights gained. These were presented to the G20 Development Working Group. A second round of voluntary peer learning is planned to be launched by the Argentinian G20 Presidency in the second half of 2018, before the Leaders' Summit. Argentina, Chile, European Union, Indonesia, Japan, Spain, South Africa, The Netherlands, United Kingdom and United States of America, have volunteered to participate in this second round.

#### **Infrastructure (IWG & DWG)**

3

#### Status

**On track**

#### Commitment (2010)

*Special measures for regional integration:* identify a limited number of regional initiatives with an action plan to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes (Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 2)

#### Progress since APR 2017

This action was intended to illustrate the bottlenecks and challenges in relation to exemplary regional projects. Many of the identified projects have been significantly progressed by the relevant governments and MDBs:

- The West African Power Pool project is moving forward towards the interconnection between Burkina Faso and Niger.
- The Ethiopia and Kenya Power Systems Interconnection project's ongoing construction of a transmission with 2000 MW capacity will enable to proceed to Power Trade in 2019. The project's completion is expected for 2020.
- The Inga Hydropower project has been conceptualised, including concertation with the South African government, and is moving forward towards the implementation of its first phase.
- The North-South Corridor project is moving forward with studies for several road sections and interconnections, ready for financing. Moreover, SADC, with support from AfDB's PIDA CAP project, has developed a legal and institutional framework for a corridor management institution, including legal agreements to be signed off by the member countries. A programme by the NEPAD Business Foundation is working on improving railway interconnection along the North-South Corridor.

- The Isaka-Kigali Railway project has completed its technical and feasibility studies, which are currently being reviewed and updated. Dialogue on investment is on-going between Rwanda and Tanzania, which have signed a bilateral agreement for the joint implementation of the project. The financing model is likely to involve the private sector and a Transaction Advisory mandate for the AfDB is under preparation.
- As of 2018, the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund has committed financing for nine projects for a total amount of 520 million USD in four ASEAN countries in a variety of sectors, including energy, urban infrastructure, transport and water resource management. Plans are put into place to open the ASEAN Infrastructure Fund to non-sovereign lending in order to catalyse private investment for the region's infrastructure development.
- The Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline project is moving forward in a two-phase approach. The involved stakeholders are moving forward with the necessary preparation for Phase 1: construction of the pipeline with one compressor station in Turkmenistan.

Other important regional projects underway include the Dar es Salaam Maritime Gateway Project was approved by the World Bank Board on June 30, 2017, with implementation starting shortly thereafter or the African Development Bank's support to the Multinational Nacala Road Corridor Development Project – Phase IV, approved December 2014 and expected to be completed December 2019.

4

#### Status

**Complete with on-going monitoring**

#### Commitment (2010)

*Transparency and sustainability:* assess how best to integrate environmental safeguards in an effective cost-efficient manner. (Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 2)

#### Progress since APR 2017

The World Bank is launching a new Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) in October 2018. An intensive preparation and training period is now under way to prepare for the introduction of the new framework. The ESF consolidates and modernizes many of the requirements under the current Safeguard Policies for Investment Project Finance Operations. The ESF offers a broader and more systematic coverage of environmental and social risks. The ESF also requires attention to environmental and social issues throughout the preparation and implementation of a project, with increased focus on stakeholder engagement and monitoring. It clarifies roles and responsibilities between the World Bank and its Borrowers. The ESF also places more emphasis on building borrower governments' own capacity to deal with environmental and social issues and sets out a risk management approach tailored to risks and impacts of projects. The ESF is the result of the most extensive consultations ever conducted by the World Bank, with nearly four years of analysis and engagement around the world with governments, development experts, and civil society groups, reaching nearly 8,000 stakeholders in 63 countries.

As of its last update in 2018, the ESF features specific reference to occupational health and safety, labor and working conditions, community health and safety, and human security in the context of conflicts or crime. Requirements for transparency and stakeholder engagement can since be found throughout the ESF. The ESF also includes non-discrimination provisions against disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups and highlights additional environmental issues, for example the

estimation of project greenhouse gas emissions, the sustainable management of living natural resources, and water management.

IFC has developed comprehensive market guidance and practical tools to integrate safeguards in the context of emerging markets with the objective to provide useful information for investors and other stakeholders, drawing on its track record in applying the Performance Standards and Corporate Governance Methodology: the IFC Corporate Governance Progression Matrix guides companies, investors, regulators, corporate-governance evaluators, and other stakeholders in assessing and improving a company's environmental, social, and governance framework; the IFC Transparency and Disclosure Toolkit and Guidance helps companies in emerging markets prepare comprehensive and best-in-class annual reports that are appropriate for their size and organisational complexity and adapted to the context of operation.

The new ESF to be implemented by the World Bank is an important step towards the integration of environmental safeguards at a large scale.

[Principle 4 of the Policy Options for Regional Planning Strategies (Annex to the G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning) lays the ground for further developing this work. The DWG continued to work on the HLP as this report was being finalised.]

5

#### Status

**On track**

#### Commitment (2014)

*Maximising the Effectiveness of Project Preparation Facilities to Leverage Greater Private Sector Investment:* MDB-based PPFs will collaboratively support governments to develop prioritised lists of infrastructure projects, building on existing cooperation and allotting sufficient time for approaches to be evaluated by the relevant institutions. MDB-based PPFs with a focus on PPPs for infrastructure are requested to report on the key elements of their current approach to country-specific sector diagnostic and approaches to project prioritization. (G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 6-7)

#### Progress since APR 2017

Efforts to improve infrastructure project preparation are being made by the MDBs. MDBs have decided to form an Infrastructure Cooperation Platform to reinforce the coordination of their activities encompassing areas such as Infrastructure Data, Standards, Project Preparation, and Credit Enhancement. The Infrastructure Cooperation Platform can serve as a means to support the preparation and financing of infrastructure investments as well as the increased mobilisation of private finance to close the global infrastructure services gap".

Acknowledging that common approaches, standards and tools used across project preparation facilities (including those developed by MDBs) would help to crowd-in private capital in infrastructure, the G20 Infrastructure Working Group (IWG) delivered a set of Principles for Infrastructure Project Preparation in July 2018. In response, the MDBs have proposed the a list of actions for consideration by the G20 IWG to act in complement to the G20 Principles for Infrastructure Project Preparation, based primarily on the results of recent MDB experience in creating and operationalising a number of Project Preparation Facilities (PPFs).

The Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation's SOURCE platform, launched and funded by the MDBs in response to the G20, operates at two different levels: 1) Project preparation and management software 2) Global Delivery Platform The platform is available for free to developing and emerging countries.

NEPAD-Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (NEPAD-IPPF), hosted by the AfDB, focuses on priority and viable regional infrastructure project preparation (Energy, ICT, Transport and Transboundary Water). Moreover, the African Development Bank is setting up a new PPP Transaction Advisory Service (TAS), to assist Regional Member Countries (RMCs) in the planning, procurement and implementation of medium to large-scale transactions for private investment.

The report “Mobilisation of Private Finance by Multilateral Development Banks and Development Finance Institutions”, prepared by the IFC and other IOs, was launched in June 2018 (See commitment 7).

6

#### Status

**On track**

#### Commitment (2014)

Promoting Better Understanding of Risk and Return in Infrastructure Investment in Low-Income Countries (LICS): [...] initiate a dialogue on factors affecting risk perception in LICs, to better inform risk management and mitigation approaches and explore engagement between institutional investors and other potential stakeholders. (G20 DWG Report on Infrastructure Agenda and Response to the Assessments of Project Preparation Facilities in Asia and Africa, p. 7)

#### Progress since APR 2017

The Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class, developed in 2018 under the Argentine G20 Presidency, includes a work stream on financial engineering, risk allocation and mitigation. In 2018, part of this work involved exploring ways to harmonise and standardise MDBs’ guarantees schemes, with the aim of unleashing the catalysing effects of guarantees and overall greater private sector funding towards infrastructure projects.

MDBs and IOs have been tasked to establish, manage and maintain a global open database on infrastructure. The Infrastructure Database Initiative will include project and asset level investment data on the financial, economic, environmental, social and governance dimensions of infrastructure investments, as well as macroeconomic sectoral data at sovereign, sub-national, and municipal levels aiming at deriving appropriate performance benchmarks. The Infrastructure Database Initiative will provide a common standardised framework, which the G20 has called to serve as the foundation for the collection of data from governments, the private sector, MDBs and DFIs.

The World Bank’s latest report *Procuring Infrastructure Public-Private Partnerships 2018* identifies areas for improvement in the preparation, procurement, and management of PPPs, as well as in the management of unsolicited proposals by benchmarking the regulatory frameworks of 135 economies in all regions against internationally recognized good practices in procuring PPPs.

ADB’s Private-Public Partnership Monitor (PPP Monitor), launched in 2018, tracks the development of the PPP business environment across ADB member countries and provides insights for governments on structuring a sound environment for PPPs in Asia. The report aims to benefit both policymakers and investors by providing in-depth information and data on the business environment for PPPs over time, enabling infrastructure developers to assess opportunities across countries and sectors. Country coverage will be expanded in future editions.

The G20 and its partners continue to work towards a better understanding and increased data availability with regards to infrastructure projects in general, including in LICs.



7

Status

On track

Commitment (2015)

*Cross-cutting infrastructure dialogue:* promote a policy dialogue with LICs, MDBs, regional institutions, investors and relevant stakeholders on cross-cutting infrastructure issues requiring joint inputs from both groups. (G20 DWG Inclusive Growth and Development: Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 3)

Progress since APR 2017

The MDBs continue to move forward collaboratively on cross-cutting infrastructure issues with guidance and support by the G20 and its member countries.

The 2017 Mobilisation of Private Finance by MDBs and DFI report, published in June 2018, complements individual MDB and DFI financial statements by reporting on amounts mobilized, directly and indirectly, from private investors alongside MDB/DFI investment and advisory operations. This provides a common basis for tracking progress in increasing contributions towards catalysing private investment in support of shared development objectives.

The MDBs have decided to form a cooperation platform to reinforce the coordination of their activities encompassing areas such as Infrastructure Standards, Project Preparation, and Credit Enhancement. The infrastructure cooperation platform is a response to the areas of greatest need for collaboration and expansion identified by the G20 Infrastructure Working Group under the Argentine Presidency and the observations of G20 members.

The Global Infrastructure Forum 2018 will take place in October in Bali (Indonesia), hosted by the Asian Development Bank and Indonesian government. The AfDB is expected to convene the Africa Investment Forum (AIF) in November 2018.

8

Status

On track

Commitment (2016)

Reaffirm commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality. [...] Stress the importance of quality infrastructure investment [...] (Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders' Communiqué, para. 39)

Progress since APR 2017

The Compact with Africa was launched in the finance track in 2017 under the German presidency. It aims to mobilise and support reforms in participating countries that will improve the framework conditions for private investment, including in infrastructure. The first Monitoring Report on the G20 Compact with Africa Initiative, presented to the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors on the margins of the 2018 IMF/WB Spring Meetings, signalled strong commitment and outlined important progress made with regards to reform implementation and private sector mobilisation. 11 African countries have joined the Initiative since its inception.

Building on the work of past G20 presidencies, the Argentine G20 Presidency developed the G20 Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class (2018). The Roadmap draws, in a holistic forward looking way, the critical steps needed to develop infrastructure as an asset class and promote bankable projects. It Includes a work stream that recognises that concerted action across several interconnected

dimensions is required to deliver quality infrastructure. In 2018, this Roadmap will look forward to key progress in the following areas: a) project preparation; b) Financial engineering and risk mitigation; c) Standardisation; and d) Addressing data gaps.

[In 2018, DWG is discussing the development of “G20 High Level Principles on Sustainable Habitat through Regional Planning” (HLP) that consider quality infrastructure as a crosscutting issue where regional planning strategies within countries can significantly contribute to a better allocation of investments, increasing positive impacts and efficiency. It proposes to work on developing standards on quality infrastructure, in coordination with the Finance and Sherpa tracks, to avoid duplicating efforts. The DWG is continuing to work on the HLP as this report is finalised.]

The WBG and Japan have established the Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Partnership for the purposes of raising awareness and scaling-up attention to quality dimensions of infrastructure in developing countries through financial support for project preparation and implementation, and through knowledge dissemination.

#### **Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (Agri. Dep. & DWG)**

9

##### Status

**On track**

##### Commitment (2010)

Promote increased procurement from smallholder producers and strengthen their access to markets in line with domestic and regional strategies (Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth – Annex: Multi-Year Action Plan on Development, p. 6)

##### Progress since APR 2017

The G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment, launched in 2017, re-commits the G20 to improving access to markets, with particular attention for the needs and demands of smallholders and family farmers, by featuring the commitment: “we will strengthen efforts to improve access to markets, education and technology along inclusive value chains, while paying attention to the particular needs and demands of smallholders, family farmers and rural wage workers.”

10

##### Status

**Mixed Progress**

##### Commitment (2010)

Confirm commitment to scaling-up nutrition through a combination of direct nutrition interventions and incorporation of nutrition into all relevant policies (Cannes Summit 2011 - G20 Leader’s Final Declaration, p. 15)

##### Progress since APR 2017

G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment, launched in 2017, declares that “decreasing malnutrition in rural areas continues to be a priority” (para 23).

Nutrition also plays an important role in the G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development (ECD), developed by the G20 DWG in 2018. It stresses the importance of good nutrition, including

breastfeeding, from the early moments of a child's life even before birth, which ensures the foundation for brain and body development, and reiterates that a diversified, balanced and healthy diet at all stages of life, particularly during the first 1,000 days of life, has a lifelong positive impact on the child's growth and ability to learn and to lead economically productive lives. The DWG continued to work on the ECD initiative as this report was being finalised.

11

Status

Mixed Progress

Commitment (2015)

*Promoting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, improving market transparency, increasing incomes and quality jobs, and fostering sustainable and productive growth, paying particular attention to the needs of smallholder and family farmers, rural women and youth:*

(a) Uphold the VGGT and CFS-RAI and promote their application, on a voluntary basis, to investment originating in G20 members and support the GAFSP. (G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 5)

Progress since APR 2017

The G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment, launched in 2017, endorses both VGGT and CFS-RAI. Furthermore, it features the commitment to support GAFSP and other mechanisms for job creation for youth in rural areas.

The 2018 G20 Agriculture Ministers' Declaration promoted VCCT and CFS RAI. It also supported complementary market transparency through commitment to AMIS and fostering sustainable and productive agricultural growth through promoting the G20-initiated analytical framework for improving agricultural productivity and sustainability.

12

Status

On track

Commitment (2015)

*Promoting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, improving market transparency, increasing incomes and quality jobs, and fostering sustainable and productive growth, paying particular attention to the needs of smallholder and family farmers, rural women and youth:*

(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. (G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 7)

Progress since APR 2017

The G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment, launched in 2017, acknowledges the importance of skills development, values the African Union's Skills Initiative with its Africa-wide virtual dialogue platform and features the commitment to increase G20 support to providing innovative, employment-oriented skills development projects for at least 5 million young people by 2022.

In their 2017 Action Plan, G20 Ministers of Agriculture agreed to strengthen efforts to improve the ICT skills of farmers and farm workers via training, education and agricultural extension services with a particular focus on smallholders, women and youth.

The SPIAC-B continues its work stream on Inter-Agency Social Protection Assessment (ISPA) tools, with four tools finalized (on Social Protection Systems, on Public Works Programmes, Identification Systems and Payment Systems) and three tools under development (on Policy Options, Food Security and Nutrition and on Information Systems) and more than 56 tool applications of different tools at country level – see also [www.ispatools.org](http://www.ispatools.org).

G20 Agriculture Ministers' Declaration welcomed Argentina's proposal to contribute to the Development Working Group's G20 Initiative on Rural Youth Employment to promote rural youth employment in agriculture, through the collaborative implementation of one of the many aspects of the Initiative, namely: bringing to as many countries as possible an engagement methodology to effectively connect rural youth with purposeful and sustainable technological innovation in a way that enhances employment opportunities for them.

13

Status

**On track**

Commitment (2015)

*Promoting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, improving market transparency, increasing incomes and quality jobs, and fostering sustainable and productive growth, paying particular attention to the needs of smallholder and family farmers, rural women and youth:*

(c) Improving the investment climate in agriculture sectors of LIDCs by supporting the Platform for Agriculture Risk Management. (G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 10)

Progress since APR 2017

PARM is currently active in 8 selected countries: Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia. Since 2013, PARM has become a global reference on ARM methodology, policy processes and solutions delivery and a reference for the African continent thanks to its strategic partnership with AU-NEPAD. At the country level, PARM has promoted a rigorous methodology to assess, prioritize and manage agricultural risks. The Platform uses a holistic approach and facilitates the integration of ARM tools into national investment plans and strategies following a participatory process. Achievements to date (June 2018) include:

- Evidence has been gathered to improve perception of risk, and 85 per cent of assessment studies have been validated by governments.
- Major risks have been identified in all 8 selected countries, including: plant and animal pests and diseases, climate and weather related risks, post-harvest losses and price volatility, and uncertain access to market.
- ARM tools have been identified in 6 out of 8 selected countries related to information systems, crop pests and disease management, warehouse receipt systems, contract farming, remittances, capacity development and strengthening farmers' cooperatives for access to market.

- 19 risk and tools assessment studies have been published and 27 policy briefs and country profiles have been produced.
- 820 national stakeholders have taken part in 11 national workshops, 575 of them have taken training on ARM, while 270 international practitioners have been reached through webinars.
- A network of 64 local and international experts on ARM has been created and ARM curricula are being integrated into local universities and regional knowledge partners such as Makerere University in Uganda, Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar in Senegal, University of Hawassa in Ethiopia and AGHRYMET Regional Center in Niger.
- Over 270 international partners have been engaged in two international knowledge events organized by PARM in Rome where over 40 global initiatives on ARM have been showcased.

21 consultations with strategic and donor partners have been carried out to move the ARM agenda forward.

The 2018 G20 Agriculture Ministers' Declaration acknowledges the contribution of the G20 initiated PARM to the agenda of promoting holistic approaches to risk assessment and risk management in the agriculture sector and encourages the G20 Agricultural Chief Scientists (MACS) to give scientific contribution for improving the available risk assessments and management tools for possible further decisions. The G20 Agriculture Deputies undertook a stocktake of progress of PARM in March 2018.

14

#### Status

Complete with on-going monitoring

#### Commitment (2015)

*Reducing food loss and waste globally:* Promoting reductions of food losses and waste in G20 and LDCs. (G20 DWG Implementation Plan of the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework, p. 9) Establish a G20 technical platform, building on existing platforms and relevant to both G20 members and Low Income and Developing Countries, for sharing information and experiences in measuring and reducing food loss and waste, and ensure its effective operationalization by the relevant international organizations as soon as possible.

#### Progress since APR 2017

The Technical Platform on the Measurement and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste (TPFLW), maintained by FAO and IFPRI, continued providing information on advancements and state-of-the-art methodologies on FLW measurement, hosting appropriate and innovative survey instruments, datasets, training materials and statistical codes. TPFLW acts as a convener of knowledge and facilitates knowledge dissemination through the website, which has been reached by over 63,000 visitors, with a return rate of 40%. Synergies with other food waste and loss reduction initiatives were also forged (e.g. with relevant repositories of food loss reduction solutions belonging to initiatives of the Secretariat members as well as other associated partners, including the FLW research platform of the MACS-G20).

FAO will initiate work to develop a Community of Practice on Food Waste in 2018 and 2019 in collaboration with UNEP. Merging the existing Community of Practice on Food Loss Reduction with the new one on Food Waste and the TPFLW may bring considerable added value in facilitating

<p>knowledge and information sharing for the international community toward the achievement of SDG 12.3.</p> <p>The 2018 G20 Agriculture Ministers' Declaration emphasises the importance of TPFLW. It encourages the initiatives working to reduce food loss and waste and support the collaboration between FAO and UNEP.</p>
<b>Human Resource Development and Employment (EWG &amp; DWG)</b>
15
<p><u>Status</u></p> <p>Complete with on- going monitoring</p> <p><u>Commitment (2010)</u></p> <p><i>Knowledge sharing platform: skills for employment.</i> (Cannes Summit 2011 – G20 Leaders' Final Declaration, p. 15: "[...] enhance knowledge sharing on skills for employment in low income countries."</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>The knowledge sharing platform on Skills for Employment has been developed to a satisfactory level in recent years. The G20 will continue to monitor its use and impact in the medium term.</p> <p><a href="http://www.skillsforemployment.org/KSP/en/index.htm">www.skillsforemployment.org/KSP/en/index.htm</a></p>
16
<p><u>Status</u></p> <p>Mixed Progress</p> <p><u>Commitment (2013)</u></p> <p><i>Enhancing national capacities on skills to meet labour market needs:</i> work with relevant IOs to assist interested developing countries to assess skills development needs and build national capacity on quality training for all stakeholders. (Saint Petersburg Development Outlook - Annex, p. 8)</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>The skills development programme entitled "Skills for Employment and Productivity" in Mozambique and Nepal, funded by the Republic of Korea and managed by the ILO is on-going and making good progress. The technical cooperation project "Applying the G20 training strategy" in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Armenia, Vietnam and Jordan, funded by Russia is progressing as expected.</p> <p>The management of TVET institutions' simulator tool and skill-technology foresight tool were successfully tested and the Russian government launched a second phase of the project for the period of 2016-2019. Based on DWG - EWG HRD Multi-Year Framework approach the project was expanded for G20 countries including five Russian regions. The new training model for TVET managerial teams will be developed till the end of 2018. A concept model for TVET teachers training will be developed in 2018 as well.</p>
17
<p><u>Status</u></p>

On track

Commitment (2013)

*Developing regional and international cooperation for training:* explore ways to develop south-south and triangular cooperation programs involving G20 members, focused on provision of training and knowledge-sharing to developing country nationals. (Saint Petersburg Development Outlook - Annex, p. 8)

Progress since APR 2017

The Argentine G20 Presidency hold an International Workshop on “Perspectives for Triangular Cooperation in the G20” in Buenos Aires in April 2018. The workshop convened over 100 representatives of G20 member states, international organisations, think-tanks and civil society organisations. The discussions showed that Triangular Cooperation is an area of common interest which can serve as an entry point for increased collaboration, knowledge sharing, in particular peer-to-peer learning, and capacity building on the basis of political dialogue and joint cooperation activities among G20 members, international organisations and non-G20 countries. Participants discussed, among other issues, existing experiences with Triangular Cooperation on HRD, the evolving nature of international cooperation and the pivotal role the G20 can play in promoting greater cooperation and sustainable development impact.

Some of those experiences and cases studies presented were:

- JovenES con Todo Project, is a triangular cooperation project with El Salvador, Argentina and Spain, which main objective is to promote the development of skills and competencies to improve access to the labour market and the productive inclusion of young people.
- The Centre for Environmental Technologies (CTA by its Spanish acronym, Centro de Tecnologías Ambientales), based in Peru, created with the objective of training professionals in areas related to clean production and environmental conservation and to offer environmental technology companies market-oriented training and professional development as well as other services. Was the result of a triangular partnership among the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship of Brazil (SENAI), the Vocational Training Institute of Peru (SENATI) and the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ).
- Kaizen Tango Project, presented by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the National Industry Technology Institute of Argentina (INTI),”which aims to improve the competitiveness of Argentine companies through the application of Japanese management technologies represented by the KAIZEN.

A pre-copy of the report referred to in last year’s APR (“*UNESCO and the ILO are preparing a background paper on inter-ministerial cooperation on skills and illustrative case studies*”) was published by UNESCO in May 2018, entitled “Taking whole of government approach to skills development”. As informed to the DWG, the report will be retitled to “Strengthening inter-ministerial coordination on TVET and Skills”.

18

Status

Complete with on-going monitoring

Commitment (2015)

*Strengthening G20 coherence on HRD:* Carry out further work in 2016 to improve policy coherence on HRD, specifically between the DWG and the Employment Working Group. (Inclusive Growth and Development: 2015 Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 8)

Progress since APR 2017

The DWG and EWG continued to inform each other about their respective work streams and deliverables. Moreover, in 2018, the G20 Development Working Group developed this Annual Progress Report, including a section on Human Resource Development efforts across the G20 (see chapter 3 of this report). This section was developed jointly with other G20 working groups and work streams, especially the Employment Working Group, so as to give an overview, analyse recent progress and promote policy coherence.

Consistent with DWG-EWG HRD Multi-Year Framework Russia has provided funding for the ILO Trust Fund to expand HRD activities, initiated for pilot countries, for G20 countries to enhance national capacities on skills to meet labour market needs for the period of 2016-2019.

19

Status

On track

Commitment (2017)

Launch the G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment in developing countries with a focus on Africa contributing, in alignment with developing countries' strategies, to creating 1.1 million new jobs by 2022 and to providing innovative skills development programmes for at least 5 million young people over the next five years (Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders' Declaration, para. 33)

Progress since APR 2017

The G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment has been taken up prominently by various G20 members and African partners, e.g. during the EU-AU summit focusing on "Investing in Youth for a sustainable future", additional pledges to the AU-Skills Initiative, the African Green Revolution Forum in Abidjan and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in Rome.

International organisations and countries are currently stepping up their efforts in implementing and mainstreaming the topic within their organisations, e.g. IFAD made rural youth a new corporate priority with concrete targets across the entire portfolio.

A more detailed review of the implementation status with a common monitoring framework is planned for in the upcoming CAR in 2019.

The Argentine G20 Presidency supported implementation through a series of high-level events on rural youth employment to ensure a continued exchange and joint learning for future policy development.

The Annual General Assembly of the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development in June 2018 decided to work jointly towards a more comprehensive and common framework and to develop a compendium on development partners' engagement in rural areas.



20
<p><u>Status</u></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><u>Commitment (2017)</u></p> <p>(2017) Launch the #eSkills4Girls initiative to promote opportunities and equal participation for women and girls in the digital economy, in particular in low income and developing countries (Hamburg Summit 2017 – G20 Leaders’ Declaration, para. 30)</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>The G20 #eSkills4Girls Initiative was endorsed by G20 leaders at their summit in Hamburg. Since then the initiative's action plan has been implemented, including the #eSkills4Girls Hackathon, the #eSkills4Girls Poetry Slam and the SAP Africa Code Week.</p> <p>The #eSkills4Girls online knowledge sharing platform has been setup as a joint project by leading institutions in the field: UNESCO, UN Women, ITU, OECD, the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) support the platform in a consortium. It showcases 31 flagship projects to foster education and employment of women and girls in the digital economy submitted by G20 member and guest countries.</p> <p>The EQUALS multi-stakeholder initiative, acknowledged in the G20 #eSkills4Girls Initiative, works to bridge the gender digital divide with 55 members in three coalitions (skills, access, leadership) and a research group.</p>
<b>Financial Inclusion and Remittances (GPFI)</b>
21
<p><u>Status</u></p> <p><b>Completed with ongoing monitoring</b></p> <p><u>Commitment (2015)</u></p> <p><i>Implementing, monitoring and updating National Remittance Plans:</i> Annually review the implementation of National Remittance Plans to achieve commitments on reducing costs of transferring remittances, and the GPFI to annually monitor plans, updating every two years (Inclusive Growth and Development: 2015 Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 6)</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>The GPFI has established processes to monitor and update the National Remittance Plans. The first annual review was completed in 2016.</p> <p>The first update process of the National Remittance Plans has been completed under German Presidency in November 2017, with strong support by the World Bank Group and the next annual review will be due by the end of 2018.</p> <p>The individual updated National Remittance Plans were published on the GPFI Website Along with an overview of the National Remittance Plans, which was provided to G20 Leaders</p> <p>The 2017 FIAP, a revision of the earlier 2010 and 2014 editions, reaffirms the G20 Leaders' commitment to advance financial inclusion benefiting all countries and all people, including in</p>

particular underserved groups (such as the poor, women, youth, and people living in remote rural areas) and vulnerable migrants, elderly people, and forcibly displaced persons. Progress against these remittance commitments will be continuously monitored and reported on.

In its resolution (A/72/L.56) adopting the International Day of Family Remittances (IDFR), initially proclaimed by IFAD governing council in 2015, the UN General Assembly recognised the work done by the G20.

22

#### Status

**Complete with ongoing monitoring**

#### Commitment (2015)

*Better understanding remittance sectors:* Undertake analysis to better understand remittance sectors and key corridors to maximize the gains from remittances, and boost financial inclusion, consumer protection and literacy. (Antalya Summit 2015 – G20 Leaders’ High-level Statement on Remittances, para. 5)

#### Progress since APR 2017

In 2018 the GPFI’s Markets and Payment Systems Subgroup worked on the scoping outline of a policy guidance document that contains recommendations for policy makers about best practices for reducing costs and making more efficient the sending and receiving of remittances. This outline is due in December 2018 and takes into consideration the progress monitoring of G20 National Remittance Plans that was due in October-November 2018.

The GPFI has been tasked with monitoring the recommendations on the use of innovation in the remittance sector from the FSB Remittance Task Force’s Stocktake of remittance service providers’ access to banking services. A report detailing the steps and actions taken with respect to the recommendations will be submitted to the G20 Ministers and Central Bank Governors in July 2019.

The new web portal “RemitScope” was launched by IFAD in May 2018 with the purpose of providing data, analyses and remittance market profiles on individual countries sub-regions and regions of the world. This web portal intends to be an online accessible tool addressing the fast-changing market realities in the remittance industry in order to help bring together the goals of remittance families, as clients, and the strategies of the private-sector service providers. The recently launched initial version, focused on Asia and the Pacific, provides market profiles for 50 countries or areas in the Asia and the Pacific region. The additional regions of the world will be included gradually. Analysis supported by the G20 and its partners continues to improve the understanding of remittance sectors and key corridors.

Status**Complete with ongoing monitoring**Commitment (2015)

*G20 SME Finance Action Plan:* Continue to work with other G20 work streams to support policy coherence on the implementation of the G20 SME Finance Action Plan and address the challenges to SME finance and financial inclusion. In 2016, the DWG will consider actions it can support to accelerate financial inclusion, focusing on private sector engagement and the application of modern technology. (Inclusive Growth and Development: 2015 Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 6)

Progress since APR 2017

Work on the implementation of the G20 Action Plan on SME Financing continues, led by the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion. The 2017 Financial Inclusion Action Plan commits the GPFI's SME Finance Subgroup to corresponding efforts. In 2017, the baseline self-assessment of G20 countries was rolled out and every two years an update will be carried out. In 2018, the SME Finance subgroup continued its outreach activities to non-G20 countries to disseminate knowledge about the Action Plan, as well as encourage participation in the SME Finance Compact. The implementation of the SME Finance Compact is ongoing in partnership with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI) and the World Bank Group. Under the SME Finance Compact, several AFI member countries announced their commitment to include SME Finance in their National Financial Inclusion Strategies, as a priority area. In this context, willing AFI SME Finance Working Group members will be encouraged to implement the Action Plan and to undertake the self-assessment to identify and prioritize areas of reform. The next self-assessment against the respective GPFI Implementation Framework will be carried out in 2019.

In 2017, the GPFI, with the WBG's support, produced the G20 Action Plan on SME financing: Credit Infrastructure Country Self-Assessment Consolidated Report. The report presents a baseline for each country in the areas of credit reporting systems, secured transactions and collateral registries, and insolvency regimes. The outstanding commitment to measure progress with respect to the three priority areas of the G20 Action Plan remains, with the second consolidated report due under Japan Presidency in 2019. The GPFI also published the study on Leveraging Financial Services for SMEs in Sustainable Global Value Chains. Based on the report on Alternative Data Transforming SME Financing published in 2017, the GPFI's SME Financing Subgroup worked together with the International Committee on Credit Reporting (ICCR) to develop high level guidelines for the use of alternative data in credit reporting to enhance creditworthiness of informal individuals and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in 2018.

In parallel, the G20 Finance Track continues to work towards the implementation of the G20/OECD High-level Principles on SME Financing. A second survey, intended to identify effective approaches to Implementing the Principles 4, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (not covered in a previous survey conducted in 2017) was launched through the G20/OECD Task Force on Institutional Investors and Long Term Financing and the Working Party on SMEs and Entrepreneurship (WPSMEE) in December 2017. 38 countries completed the survey, including 14 G20 countries. The final consolidated report was submitted to the Argentinian presidency in July 2018.

In order to improve data for guiding policy making on financial inclusion of SME, efforts are underway to extend the coverage of the OECD SME Finance Scoreboard beyond the current 43 countries and to add data on gender of entrepreneurs and SME owners for more gender-sensitive analysis.

Domestic Resource Mobilization (Fin. Dep. & DWG)
24
<p><u>Status</u></p> <p><b>On track</b></p> <p><u>Commitment (2014)</u></p> <p><i>BEPS In LICs</i>: Ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from, the G20/OECD BEPS agenda and related international tax issues. IOs will collaborate with regional tax administration forums to assess how practical toolkits can be produced in 2015 and 2016 to assist developing countries in implementing BEPS action items. In 2015, IOs drafted a report on options for developing countries on efficient and effective use of tax incentives for investment; and agreed on ways to support ongoing efforts to improve the availability of quality transfer pricing comparability data for developing countries. (G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 4-5)</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>Developing countries and regional tax administration forums are now able to participate in the BEPS discussions through the Inclusive Framework on BEPS (IF). Induction Programmes were introduced in 2017 to provide assistance to developing countries through tailor-made programmes for the implementation of the BEPS package. 11 Induction Programmes were initiated in 2017 (Botswana, Cameroon, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay and Viet Nam) and 12 have been launched in 2018 .Well over 100 countries have joined the ‘Inclusive Framework’ for implementation and monitoring of BEPS action items and close to 80 countries have also now signed the OECD-led “multilateral instrument,” which will modify over 1100 existing bilateral tax treaties to implement treaty - based BEPS minimum standards - including to mitigate treaty abuse. The OECD has been increasing assistance to developing countries through the BEPS and Developing Countries and the Global Relations Programme.</p> <p>Through the Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT), a toolkit on the use of “comparables” for transfer pricing in LICs was developed and published in June 2017. A number of workshops have been held by the OECD and the UN based on this toolkit and the feedback received so far from developing country tax administrations has been very positive. Another toolkit on taxing indirect transfers of valuable assets is undergoing public review again in a second version after the receipt of extensive public comments on the first version. Work on the Transfer Pricing Documentation toolkit advanced well and should be released for public consultation during 2018. A toolkit on Treaty Negotiation is also underway, with scoping discussions between the Platform partners taking place, and work on certain sections commenced. Scoping of a toolkit on BEPS Risk Assessment has started as well. Further toolkits on Base Eroding Payments and Supply Chain Restructuring are planned.</p> <p>Furthermore, the PCT organised its first global conference on taxation and the SDGs in February 2018, hosted at the UN in New York, bringing together over 450 participants from 106 countries, including from all the regional tax organizations. Among topics of discussion related to the SDGs were issues for LICs in international corporate taxation—including but not limited to BEPS action items.</p> <p>The IMF and the WB provide support to countries on international tax issues including helping to understand and assess the BEPS Actions and the commitments made by countries joining the BEPS Inclusive Framework, and other non-IF countries.</p>

Status**On track**Commitment (2014)

*Identify Obstacles to Information Exchange:* ensure developing countries can participate in, and benefit from AEOI. The Global Forum will work with the DWG, international and regional organisations, and other development partners, to implement a pilot of the AEOI roadmap. The pilot will identify efficient and effective methods to implement the standard, which will in turn inform other capacity building projects on AEOI. G20 members will consider supporting the pilot through information exchange, technical advice, financial support and/or related capacity building efforts. (G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 5)

Progress since APR 2017

Efforts to facilitate developing countries' access to Information Exchange benefits are being developed.

The Global Forum has put forward the Plan of Action for Developing Countries Participation in AEOI in Nov 2017. It builds on lessons learned through the pilot programmes and offers a step by step approach to developing countries considering implementing AEOI. The pilot project between Colombia and Spain came to a successful conclusion with Colombia exchanging information under the Common Reporting Standard (CRS) in September 2017. Six other pilot projects are underway with G20 members supporting countries around the globe. The Global Forum's technical assistance activities include tailored support such as structured Induction Programmes for new members and Regional Training programmes on exchange of information on request (EOIR) and automatic exchange of information (AEOI) implementation. Since the Hamburg summit in 2017, 7 new members have joined the Global Forum (Cambodia, Greenland, Madagascar, Mongolia, Montenegro, Rwanda and Serbia) and 11 new induction programmes have been launched and are presently ongoing.

Assistance on confidentiality and data safeguards, a critical stepping stone towards AEOI, as well as the implementation of international standards on beneficial ownership is extended to a considerable number of developing countries. Moreover, the Global Forum builds awareness through Regional training events, such as the ones in Nigeria (July 2017) on AEOI Implementation or in Senegal (May 2018) on Beneficial Ownership.

The World Bank continues working closely with the Global Forum to support developing countries on their tax transparency efforts, ranging from drafting legislation and building institutional infrastructure to developing roadmaps for implementing AEOI and awareness efforts on EOI standards with non GF-members. Due to the success of this joint cooperation between CIAT, IADB, GF and WB in the LAC region, similar schemes are being considered in other regions, including Africa and Asia.

In November 2017, the Global Forum plenary in Yaoundé launched the Yaoundé Declaration with a new, high level political commitment to ensuring Africa uses and benefits from Exchange of Information, complementing the Africa Initiative. The Yaoundé Declaration has currently been signed by 19 African countries.

Status**On track**Commitment (2014)

*Strengthen Capacity:* 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; implement the DWG's Guiding framework; and support regional (including inter-regional) tax administration forums. (G20 DWG 2014 Brisbane Development Update, p. 5)

Progress since APR 2017

The OECD/UNDP Tax Inspectors Without Borders (TIWB) initiative has continued to grow, with USD 328 million in increased tax revenues since 2012. There are currently 38 programmes either completed or in progress in 25 developing countries worldwide with 22 new programmes in the pipeline. New South-South TIWB programmes are also expanding with Nigeria, South Africa and India joining the growing list of TIWB partner administrations. A total of 11 countries are or will soon be deploying their serving tax officials to developing countries and jurisdictions under TIWB programmes. This expertise is supplemented by a UNDP managed roster of 40 tax audit experts with further expansion planned in 2018. A TIWB - Pilot programme on Tax & Crime Assistance on anonymised cases is underway with experts from OECD International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation offering support in Namibia.

The Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT or "the Platform"), launched in April 2016 by the IMF, the OECD, the UN and the WBG is designed to intensify the cooperation between these International Organisations (IOs) on tax issues, including strengthening their ability to provide capacity-building support to developing countries. Among other activities, it contributes to developing countries' tax capacity by producing toolkits and publications designed to help developing countries implement the measures developed under the G20/OECD Base Erosion and Profit Shifting Project (BEPS). Moreover, the Platform identifies and analyses emerging international tax issues, especially those of interest to developing countries, including with a view to possibly bring them to the attention of the BEPS Inclusive Framework. In February 2018, the Platform held its first global conference, proposing actions to take the agenda forward: (i) strengthening international tax cooperation; (ii) building institutions through Medium- Term Revenue Strategies; and (iii) promoting partnerships and stakeholder engagement, among others. Regarding MTRS, a broad holistic approach to reform revenue systems in developing countries is being piloted in various countries with a number of others discussing expansion of current reform efforts to comprise MTRS's.

The IMF support for developing countries to boost domestic revenue mobilization (DRM) has been scaled up and was nearly 25 per cent larger in FY2018 compared to FY2014, with assistance in revenue mobilization now taking place in over 100 countries annually. Tax administration assessments based on TADAT have been carried out in more than 40 countries to guide the authorities' efforts in reforming and improving revenue administration, and there are now hundreds of trained assessors, including from G20 countries.

The World Bank launched the Global Tax Program in 2017 to strengthen tax systems of developing countries by facilitating the design and implementation of evidence-based tax systems. The programme is providing technical assistance in more than 15 countries.

The ADB launched the Domestic Revenue Mobilization Fund in 2017 to improve the enabling conditions for meeting the SDGs in Asia and the Pacific through increased mobilization of domestic resources.

27

Status

Complete with on-going monitoring

Commitment (2015)

*Monitoring implementation of the BEPS project globally:* Call on the OECD to develop an inclusive framework by early 2016 with the involvement of interested non-G20 countries and jurisdictions which commit to implement the BEPS project, including developing economies, on an equal footing. (Antalya Summit 2015 – G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 15)

Progress since APR 2017

The Inclusive Framework on BEPS has been developed by OECD and a considerable range of developing countries have joined. It allows interested countries and jurisdictions to participate on an equal footing in the development of standards on BEPS-related issues and review and monitor the implementation of the BEPS package. Members are expected to commit to the comprehensive BEPS package and its consistent implementation. The IF currently has 116 members, representing over 95 per cent of the global GDP. The majority of members are non-OECD/non-G20 countries, including 49 developing countries and jurisdictions. In the past year, the IF welcomed 15 new members.

The membership of the Steering Group of the Inclusive Framework includes a representative range of developing countries such as Egypt, Georgia, Jamaica, Nigeria, and Senegal (Steering Group composition as of 18 June 2018).

Regional outreach events, involving developing countries and/or regional tax organisations (RTO) have been held in Africa, Latin America, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe/Central Asia, and Asia to provide information on BEPS, and facilitate the sharing of experiences between jurisdictions. 23 developing countries have benefitted in 2017/2018 from bilateral capacity building programmes on BEPS and transfer pricing delivered by the OECD in partnership with ATAF, the European Commission and the WBG.

28

Status

Complete with ongoing monitoring

Commitment (2015)

*Capacity Building:* Carry out the first reporting in 2016 on steps taken in relation to the Call to Action for Strengthening Tax Capacity in Developing Countries. (Inclusive Growth and Development: 2015 Antalya Development Roadmap, p. 5)

Progress since APR 2017

The Platform for Collaboration on Tax (PCT) and its Partner organizations have continued to develop work, especially Medium-Term Revenue Strategies, which are now being piloted. The Platform put forward an ambitious 14 point Action Plan at its first Global Conference on Taxation and the SDGs in February 2018. Action areas include transparency and reporting of the Platform and its partners’ activities, analytical work, outreach and maximising the impact of the country work of the Platform Partners. The four PCT partner institutions have committed to provide comprehensive and easily accessible information about PCT Partners’ support for capacity development in tax with a view to facilitating and strengthening coordination between PCT partners, PCT donors, recipient countries and

other stakeholders. In particular, this information will allow for better coordination with country recipients as well as non-PCT providers of capacity development support, help to fill gaps in information available to a wide range of stakeholders with an interest in the tax and Finance for Development agenda as well as enable PCT donors to better assess the impact of their support. Its work plan was developed, and submitted to the G20 in 2018. In addition, the PCT will provide a progress report in 2019.

Data for tracking OECD members' official development assistance (ODA) commitments and disbursement to support domestic resource mobilisation is now available for the years 2015 (baseline year of Addis Tax Initiative (ATI) monitoring) and 2016.

In May 2018, the International Tax Compact published the monitoring brief on the 2016 status of ATI's commitment 1. New mechanisms to monitor different aspects of the existence of capacity development projects and their participants are being developed: one by the Forum on Tax Administration (FTA) under Canadian leadership; and another through the PCT, to facilitate sharing of information regarding country assistance by each of the Platform partners.

29

#### Status

**On track**

#### Commitment (2015)

Continue our work on addressing cross-border financial flows derived from illicit activities, including deliberate trade mis-invoicing, which hampers the mobilization of domestic resources for development, and welcome the communication and coordination with the World Customs Organization for a study report in this regard following the Hangzhou Summit .(Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders' Communiqué, para. 36)

#### Progress since APR 2017

The World Customs Organisation (WCO) held an event on Illicit Financial Flows with South Africa in April 2018 and the Global Conference on Illicit Financial Flows (IFF) and Trade Mis-invoicing in May 2018. In June 2018, it put forward an extensive study on the issues, responding to the G20's invitation, issued in 2016. The study report benefitted from technical inputs on tax-related matters from OECD and is open for comments from the G20 members and other stakeholders with a view of feeding the G20 discussion on IFF.

In July 2018, during the 2<sup>nd</sup> DWG Meeting, the WCO presented the "Report on Illicit Financial Flows via Trade Misinvoicing". This Report present recommendations on the following topics: a) Customs mandate to tackle under and over invoiced imports and exports; b) capacity building for Customs to combat IFFs and Trade Misinvoicing; c) collaboration between Customs with Trade Business partnerships, with other government agencies and also Customs to Customs cooperation; d) potential use of new technology. The report will be further discussed by the DWG.

In November 2017 at Yaoundé, Cameroon, African countries signed a Call for Action to tackle illicit financial flows through international tax cooperation. In March 2018, Germany hosted the first "Africa-Europe Dialogue on Asset Recovery" in Berlin to discuss and share strategies as well as institutional, legal and practical aspects of Asset Recovery. 50 representatives from 11 African and European countries participated in the dialogue which will foster bilateral discussions and lead to a regular exchange between African and European countries on asset recovery. In November 2017 at Yaoundé, Cameroon, African countries signed a Call for Action to tackle illicit financial flows through international tax cooperation.



The implementation of the FATF standards on money laundering and the financing of terrorism through support of the FATF Style Regional Bodies (FSRBs) in Latin America and Eastern and Southern Africa is ongoing. In Eastern Africa, support is also provided to the Regional Law Enforcement Network, ARINEA. Activities addressing cross border cash smuggling in the Western Balkans were launched.

The establishment of Academies for Tax Crime Investigation is strengthening the capability of officials to detect and tackle tax and other financial crimes. By the end of 2017, over 330 officials from close to 70 countries had been trained through the International Academy for Tax Crime Investigation in Italy. The Africa Academy Programmes for Tax and Financial Crime Investigation in Kenya, launched during the 2017 G20 Africa Partnership Conference, will strengthen the capacity of tax and financial crime investigators in tackling illicit financial flows as well.

Argentina established a Latin America Academy in 2018. The OECD Task Force on Tax Crimes and Other Crimes (TFTC) prepared a guide in 2017, setting out ten global principles, covering the legal, strategic, administrative and operational aspects of addressing tax crimes.

#### Industrialization (TFDE & DWG)

30

##### Status

Mixed progress

##### Commitment (2016)

Launch the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialization in Africa and LDCs [...] with a focus on women and youth; and promoting science, technology and innovation as critical means for industrialization. (Hangzhou Summit 2016 – G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 35)

##### Progress since APR 2017

G20 members have worked actively to align their efforts with the 2030 Agenda, the AAAA and the African Union’s Agenda 2063, including industry-related issues covered in these broad agenda. G20 support for industrialisation in Africa and LDCs takes both multilateral and bilateral form and goes beyond traditional channels through South-South and Triangular Cooperation. The United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), collaborating with other relevant international organisations, has organised an expert meeting in October 2018 in Vienna to define the conceptual and methodological framework for a progress report on the G20 Initiative on Supporting Industrialisation in Africa and LDCs. This progress report will serve as input for the 2019 DWG Comprehensive Accountability Report.

#### Inclusive Business (DWG)

In this SDS all commitments are considered completed.
<b>Climate Finance and Green Finance (GFSG &amp; CSWG)</b>
31
<p><u>Status</u></p> <p>Complete with on-going monitoring</p> <p><u>Commitment (2012)</u></p> <p>Encourage further exploration of effective mechanisms to mobilise public and private funds for inclusive green growth investments in developing countries, including through the public-private Dialogue Platform on Inclusive Green Investment. (Los Cabos Summit 2012 – G20 Leaders’ Communiqué, para. 72)</p> <p><u>Progress since APR 2017</u></p> <p>Under Argentina’s Presidency, G20 members have expanded the work of the Green Finance Study Group (GFSG) to the broader concept of sustainable finance, establishing the Sustainable Finance Study Group (SFSG). In 2018, the SFSG worked to develop and assess options for voluntary adoption by members to help deploy financing, including by: creating sustainable assets for capital markets, developing sustainable Private Equity and Venture Capital (PE/VC), and exploring potential applications of digital technologies to sustainable finance, taking into account countries circumstances priorities and needs.</p> <p>In February 2018, IFC launched its Green Cornerstone Bond Fund with Amundi, which closed with USD\$1.4 billion initial assets under management. This is the largest green bond fund with an accompanying technical assistance program for green bond market development. The project aims to create and accelerate the growth of the green bond asset class in emerging markets.</p> <p>At its 53rd Annual Meetings in Busan, Korea, AfDB brought together key continental and global stakeholders for an open dialogue on creating the Africa Financial Alliance for Climate Change. The Alliance brings together diverse representatives of Africa’s financial sector, including Ministers of Finance, Central Banks, insurance and reinsurance companies, sovereign wealth and pension funds, stock exchanges, and global thought leaders to mobilize climate finance for Africa. It also hopes to come up with concrete proposals to mobilize domestic and international finance for climate-resilient development in Africa.</p> <p>The Africa Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Hub launched by the AfDB on COP23 in November 2017 serves as a resource pool for African countries together with local and international support institutions – public and private – to deliver on the Paris Agreement commitments in an effective and efficient manner. The Hub will ensure the effective transformation of NDCs into bankable and implementable projects/programmes that are underpinned by rigorous analytical work and which significantly draw upon the synergies of ongoing regional, national and sectoral efforts and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>The OECD has put forward analytical work on effective mechanisms to mobilise public and private funds for inclusive green growth investments such reports on “State-owned enterprises and low-carbon transition” (2018) or “The Empirics of Enabling Investment and Innovation in Renewable Energy” (2017). The OECD took a major step to support these objectives by establishing a Centre on Green Finance and Investment (<a href="http://www.oecd.org/cgfi">http://www.oecd.org/cgfi</a>). The Centre provides a global platform for engaging with key players and harnessing the marketplace intelligence of private sector partners and</p>

enables knowledge exchange among the private sector, government and regulatory institutions, academic and civil society.

On 24-25 October 2017 the 4th OECD Green Investment Financing Forum was held in Paris and convened representatives from G20 and developing countries, Green Investment Banks, institutional investors and the private sector, international organisations and NGOs to enhance understanding on mobilising private investment for green growth, notably for financing low carbon and climate-resilient infrastructure. The main outcomes of the event presented in the comprehensive Summary (<http://www.oecd.org/cgfi/forum/summary-2017-forum-green-finance-and-investment.pdf>). The next 5th OECD Green Investment Financing Forum will take place in November 2018.

Activities of the dialogue platform “GreenInvest” were completed with the final report submitted in December 2017. The report summarises the key messages and lessons learned throughout this initiative to promote policy dialogue, leadership, and public private initiatives with and for developing countries to advance the mobilisation and mainstreaming of green finance and the context of broader sustainable development objectives. The GreenInvest events also resulted in research papers on green digital finance and green Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) as well as videos for policy makers, accessible through the project’s website (<https://www.green-invest.org/>).