

ANNEX

G20 ACTION FOR STRONG AND INCLUSIVE RECOVERY

Upon submissions from G20 members, invited countries and international organizations, the Presidency has issued the following illustrative list of concrete actions, projects, and initiatives aimed to advance international collaboration in order to recover together, recover stronger, noting that inclusion in this list does not imply endorsement by all G20 members, and ownership as well as implementation of each project shall be under the purview of the proposing country(ies) and/or organization(s). The list is as follows:

I. GOVERNMENTS

A. Health

1. Support and contribution to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations/ CEPI (multi-countries)

CEPI is currently in efforts to mitigate COVID-19, particularly through research and development of vaccines and its role in the COVAX. The following countries have committed contributions and/or given their support:

- a. Australia is contributing concrete collaboration of AUD 100 million replenishment.
- b. Canada has contributed CAD 114 million to CEPI since its establishment in 2017. This includes CAD 90 million toward COVID-19 vaccines (2020-21) and CAD 24 million for research and development into vaccines for high-risk pathogens (2017-2023).
- c. The European Union contributed USD 199 million from 2017 to 2021 and has committed another USD 34 million for the following years.
- d. Germany supports CEPI in 2022 with EUR 80 million as part of the German contribution to ACT-A and intends to support CEPI with additional EUR 100 million until 2026.
- e. Indonesia is contributing USD 5 million within a period of 5 years as announced by the Indonesian Minister for Health during the CEPI Global Pandemic Preparedness Summit on 7 March 2022.
- f. In the two-year period 2020-2021, Italy has contributed EUR 15 million to CEPI. Moreover Italy has contributed EUR 4 million in 2022, with a total of EUR 20 million for the period 2022-2026.
- g. Japan announced a new contribution of USD 3 million to CEPI on top of its contribution of up to USD 220 million.
- h. The Republic of Korea is contributing USD 9 million within a period of 3 years.
- i. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has pledged USD 500 million to support global efforts to combat the coronavirus pandemic in 2020. The Kingdom allocated USD 150 million to the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness and Innovation (CEPI), USD 150 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), and USD 200 million to other health organizations and programmes.
- j. On 7-8 March 2022, the UK hosted the Global Pandemic Preparedness Summit, which raised USD 1.535 billion for CEPI. The UK pledged GBP 160 million (USD 211million) towards CEPI's 5-year strategy to help reduce the time to develop vaccines against new health threats to just 100 days.
- k. The United States, through the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII), has pledged USD 150 million over three years to support CEPI's ongoing efforts to develop COVID and other vaccines as well as other health security measures.
- l. Singapore commits concrete collaboration of USD 15 million contribution over 5 years.

2. Support and contribution to the Financial Intermediary Fund for Pandemic PPR (Pandemic Fund) (multi-countries)

The FIF will finance critical investments to strengthen pandemic PPR capacities at national, regional, and global levels, with a focus on low- and middle-income countries and in close collaboration with donor and co-investor countries, philanthropies, civil society organizations, the WHO, the World Bank, and the G20 Health and Financial Task Force. Developed with leadership from Italy and Indonesia as part of their G20 Presidencies, and with broad support from the G20 and beyond, over USD 1.4 billion in financial commitments have already been announced for the FIF, including:

- a. Australia is contributing AUD 50 million to the Pandemic Fund.
- b. China has pledged a contribution of USD 50 million to the newly established FIF.
- c. At the 4th Joint Finance Health Task Force Meeting, Indonesia has announced its contribution of USD 50 million.
- d. Germany has made a contribution of EUR 69 million.
- e. India has made a contribution of USD 10 million.
- f. Italy with EUR 100 million.
- g. The Republic of Korea has made a contribution of USD 30 million.
- h. EU's lead support of USD 450 million to the FIF for pandemic PPR.
- i. France has announced financial support to the FIF.
- j. The United States/PGII has announced USD 450 million in contributions.
- k. The Netherlands' financial contribution of USD 10 million.
- l. Singapore with a concrete collaboration of USD 10 million contribution.
- m. UAE contribution of USD 20 million.
- n. Other countries who have announced contributions: UK (GBP 25 million), Japan (USD 10 million), Spain (USD 15 million), South Africa (USD 5 million).
- o. Organizations and/or philanthropies: Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (USD 15 million), Welcome Trust (GBP 10 million), Rockefeller Foundation (USD 15 million).

3. Indo-Pacific Regulatory Strengthening Program (RSP) (Australia)

A regional initiative aimed at capability-building for medical and pharmaceutical regulatory authorities (NRAs) to ensure timely access to safe, high quality and effective medical products for the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of infectious disease threats in the Indo-Pacific. Concrete collaboration of up to AUD 17 million (2018-2022).

4. Support and contribution to COVAX Advance Market Commitment (AMC) and the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) (multi-countries)

A WHO-led global initiative to support the safe and equitable distribution of COVID-19 vaccines to low and middle-income countries. Countries have made the following commitments:

- a. Australia with AUD 215 million contribution (further AUD 85 million announced 1 April) with a project total of approximately USD 15 billion.
- b. Canada has committed over CAD 2 billion to the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator. Included in these ACT A commitments is Canada's support of approximately CAD 840 million to the COVAX Facility for vaccine procurement, delivery and the design and implementation the dose sharing mechanism. Canada is also a co-chair of the COVAX AMC Engagement Group. Canada is on track to meet the commitment to donate the equivalent of 200 million doses by year end. To date, Canada has donated the equivalent of more than 140 million doses and is continuing to allocate donations primarily through the COVAX Facility on an ad hoc basis according to country demand.
- c. China has donated USD 100 million to COVAX for the distribution of vaccines to developing countries.
- d. The European Union has supported COVAX with EUR 1 billion in grants for vaccines purchase (EUR 400 million) and guaranteed loans (EUR 600 million) in 2020 and 2021, and additional EUR 375 million to deliver vaccines on the ground. Overall, the EU and its

Members States contribute with over EUR 5 billion (in grants and loans) to the COVAX Facility. The European Union also pledged EUR 715 million to the Global Fund.

- e. Since 2020, France contributed EUR 510 million to ACT-A, of which EUR 300 million went directly to COVAX.
- f. Germany has since 2020 contributed EUR 3.3 billion to ACT-A, of which more than EUR 1.43 billion went directly to COVAX. Germany has co-hosted the COVAX AMC summit this year.
- g. Indonesia supports and is Co-Chair to the COVAX-AMC.
- h. So far, Italy, has contributed to the multilateral response to the COVID-19 pandemic with EUR 524 million, of which over 485,5 million directly for COVAX.
- i. The Republic of Korea has pledged: (1) USD 100 million in the form of cash and in-kind contribution in 2022 to COVAX AMC; and (2) USD 300 million to the ACT-Accelerator over the next three years (2023-2025).
- j. Saudi Arabia supports the ACT-A.
- k. UK funding of GBP 548 million has enabled the COVAX Facility to deliver over 1.5 billion COVID-19 vaccines to 87 developing countries.
- l. The US has established a financing vehicle via the Development Finance Corporation (DFC) to provide to up to USD 1 billion in bridge financing to Gavi. This will allow COVAX to react quickly to the COVID crisis by guaranteeing commitments from other donors and ensure safe and equitable distribution. With regards to the ACT-A, the US's contribution has exceeded USD 7.3 billion, inclusive of funding contributions through Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance (USD 4 billion), CEPI (USD 50 million), the Global Fund (USD 2.729 billion), UNICEF (USD 220.7 million), and WHO (USD 384 million) - as reflected in the ACT-A Public Commitment Tracker.
- m. Singapore commits a concrete collaboration of USD 5 million contribution.
- n. Spain has committed EUR 100 million to Gavi and EUR 75 million to CEPI in the framework of COVAX through IFFIm. Additionally, Spain has contributed EUR 5.8 million to COVAX, and 3.5 million to UNITAID as part of the treatment pillar of ACT-A.

5. Australian Expert Technical Assistance Program – Regional Support and Safety Monitoring (AETAP-RSSM) (Australia)

To support Pacific and Southeast Asian countries' efforts to deliver safe, effective, and equitable COVID-19 immunization programs, in line with best practices. Concrete collaboration of AUD 10 million (2021-22, TBC).

6. Last Mile Initiative to support COVID-19 vaccination campaigns in the Global South and increasing vaccine coverage (Germany)

Involving 34 pilot countries, mainly in Africa, the projects will be commissioned by the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, bilaterally through German development cooperation agencies (GIZ/KfW) and in cooperation with national authorities, the joint vaccine delivery partnership, AVATT, and non-governmental actors, and multilaterally with partners such as UNICEF, WHO, Gavi. The Last Mile Initiative is a new initiative that builds on or is closely linked to existing projects by these partners. Project phase: May 2022 to December 2022, Budget EUR 850 million (of which EUR 224 million go to bilateral projects, and to ACT-A agencies as part of the German fair share to ACT-A).

7. Support to the WHO mRNA hub (Germany, Canada, United States, EU, France, Italy)

WHO, jointly with Medicine Patent Pool, established the first global mRNA technology transfer hub in South Africa, as a research and training center. Launched in July 2021, the South African Hub located at Afrigen is fully ready to operate, with the main equipment in place. The WHO mRNA hub is supported by G20 and ACT-A as a flagship project and received commitments of USD 68 million. The EU and its Member States are also providing collectively EUR 40 million, including Germany with EUR 3 million. France is also supporting the hub and its spokes with a EUR 70 million contribution. Canada provided CAD 15 million in support to

the WHO mRNA Hub. The hub started the development of its own mRNA COVID vaccine based on the Moderna methodology, and the first batches of COVID-19 mRNA vaccines have already been produced. It aims to start the clinical testing phase by 11/2022. The U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) is collaborating with Afrigen to share technical expertise related to the development of next-generation mRNA vaccines and therapeutics.

8. Strengthening of national and regional antimicrobial resistance (AMR) detection and surveillance in CARICOM member countries (Argentina)

This triangular project represented the most ambitious initiative of Argentine cooperation in the Anglophone Caribbean executed in the spirit of South-South Cooperation. Argentina is actively seeking to carry out a second part of the program, with the same counterparts or with new partners, agencies or organizations that are interested in South-South Cooperation.

9. DIPC - Digital Innovation in Pandemic Control (Germany)

It provides short-term contribution to more resilient health systems and enables more effective health immunization interventions based on high-quality, real-live data in the partner countries.

10. WHO 'Global Biomanufacturing Workforce Training Hub' (Republic of Korea)

The project strengthens vaccine cooperation with various countries and organizations. On Feb 23, 2022, WHO named Korea as the host of its Global Biomanufacturing Workforce Training to provide training to bio and healthcare professionals from low- and middle-income countries.

11. 100 Days Mission (UK, United States)

Initiated by the UK as part of its 2021 G7 Presidency and developed it in collaboration with international organizations, industry chiefs and chief science advisers who joined the pandemic preparedness partnership in April 2021. The 100DM presents 25 recommendations to guide the international community on steps that can be taken now, and over the longer term, to meet the mission of achieving safe and effective diagnostics, therapeutics, and vaccines in the first 100days from a pandemic threat being identified. Since June 2021, international organizations, governments, industry, and philanthropic implementation partners have mobilized and formed strong coalitions to deliver the 100DM's recommendations. The initiative CEPI is supposed to fulfill a central role regarding the implementation of the 100DM.

12. Coordination Platform for PPR funding (UK)

A G20 driven Finance-Health coordination forum for pandemic PPR. This will aim to strengthen finance-health coordination arrangements to address a key gap in the Global Health Architecture for PPR, which has been highlighted as a major gap by the WHO Director General. The platform will be a new, integral part of the global architecture for pandemic PPR.

13. PREZODE - PREventing ZOonotic Diseases Emergence – Initiative (France)

PREZODE was launched on January 11, 2021, during the 4th edition of the One Planet Summit, by President of France Emmanuel Macron with the support of the European Commission President and the FAO's Director General. PREZODE aims to network, on a global scale, both research work and operational actions to prevent the risks of zoonotic emergencies and pandemics, through for instance the reduction of pressures on biodiversity, and to support the integration and strengthening of human, animal, and environmental health networks in accordance with the "One Health" approach. It will improve knowledge on the risks of the emergence and spread of zoonoses, strengthen surveillance activities and early warning systems already in place and ensure greater compliance with prevention measures for future diseases. It will also support the work of the One Health High-Level Experts Panel.

14. French Muskoka Fund (France)

The French Muskoka Fund was created in June 2010 following the G8 Summit held in Muskoka, Canada, to help reduce maternal, newborn, infant and child mortality by

strengthening national health systems. The Fund contributes to the health and well-being of mothers, newborns, children, and adolescents by implementing (the most cost-effective) high-impact, cross-sector interventions. The inclusion of the Muskoka Fund as a key project of the G20 health agenda would make significant progress towards strengthening health systems and the advancement of maternal, newborn, infant health in low and middle-income countries.

15. Support to Unitaid, Medicines Patent Pool and WHO vaccine technology transfer hub (France, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Spain, UK, Italy)

Unitaid is a key initiative to provide innovative treatments at an affordable price, especially against HIV for access to antiretroviral treatments. Unitaid has been instrumental in the fight against COVID-19 globally to provide effective treatments such as oxygen. It has committed in March 2022 USD 56 million to boost access to medical oxygen globally, within ACT-A. Setting Unitaid as a key project for the G20 roadmap could launch a dialogue on financing and discussing ways of implementing the 2023 – 2027 strategy, both in the fight against COVID-19 and expanding access to key treatments more broadly. The Republic of Korea has also contributed USD 15 million within a period of 3 years. Canada has provided CAD 35 million to Unitaid in support of their work on COVID-19 Therapeutics, including medical oxygen and CAD 15 million in support to the WHO mRNA Hub. UNITAID's Medicines Patent Pool (MPP) and WHO's COVID-19 Technology Access Pool (C-TAP) finalized a licensing agreement in November 2021 with the Spanish National Research Council (CSIC) for a COVID-19 serological antibody technology. The UK supports and has provided GBP 560 million of core funding to Unitaid since 2006. In 2021, Italy contributed EUR 1 million to Unitaid (Covid-19 Oxygen Emergency Taskforce) and is evaluating a new contribution.

16. Support and contribution to the Global Fund (UAE, US, Australia, Germany, Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Italy, European Union, Spain)

Over the past 20 years the Global Fund has saved 44 million lives and reduced the combined death rate from HIV, tuberculosis (TB) and malaria by more than half in the countries in which the Global Fund invests. The Global Fund seeks to build resilient and sustainable systems for health and strengthen pandemic preparedness, making the world more equitable and safer from future threats. Concrete collaboration of EUR 50 billion disbursed (since 2002):

- a. Australia pledged AUD 242 million (2020-2022) in the Fund's 6th replenishment round.
- b. Canada has contributed over CAD 3.5 billion to the Global Fund to-date (since 2002) and disbursed CAD 125 million to the COVID-19 response mechanism to date.
- c. The EU and its Member States, as Team Europe, are a major contributor to the Global Fund. For the Sixth Replenishment of the Global Fund 2020-2022, the European Commission pledged EUR 550 million and for the Seventh Replenishment EUR 715 million. Together with the pledges from EU Member States, Team Europe's contribution consists of more than EUR 4.3 billion for the period 2023-2025. The 2001-2022 contributions by the EU and its 27 Member States to the Global Fund come to USD 21.2 billion.
- d. France has already contributed more than EUR 6 billion since 2001 and has pledged EUR 1.596 billion in the Global Fund's Seventh Replenishment (2023-2025).
- e. Germany has contributed between 2002 and September 2022 USD 5.1 billion and has pledged 1.3 billion at the replenishment conference in September 2022 for the years 2023-2025.
- f. Indonesia has pledged USD 10 million over the next 3 years.
- g. Italy has contributed a total of over EUR 1 billion (USD 1.349 billion) and confirmed steady commitment for the upcoming cycle. In 2019, Italy pledged EUR 161 million for the Sixth Replenishment.
- h. The Republic of Korea has contributed USD 25 million (2020-2022) in the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment and increased its pledge to USD 100 million on the Seventh Replenishment (2023-2025).

- i. The United States supports the Global Fund replenishment and will host the replenishment this year. The United States is providing USD 3.5 billion to the Global Fund for its COVID-19 Response Mechanism.
- j. Spain has contributed over USD 770 million since the creation of the fund. It has pledged EUR 130 million in the 2022 Replenishment Conference.
- k. UAE pledged EUR 50 million in the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment round (2020-22).

17. Framework Program for Specialized Medical Training (Spain)

Aims to help developing countries move towards universal health coverage, increasing access to essential specialized medical care for the entire population. Given the limited development of the level of specialized care at the hospital level and the shortage of qualified personnel, the health authorities of the partner countries, being aware of the technical complexity involved in the training of a specialist doctor, request the support of the Spanish cooperation to the strengthening of teaching conditions in their own countries, valuing the quality and efficiency of their health system and the training of medical specialists.

18. Comprehensive support for COVID-19 vaccination (Japan)

Comprehensive support for development and production, procurement and supply, and transportation and inoculation of COVID-19 vaccines, which aims to ensure equitable access to vaccines throughout the world. Among others, JICA signed a loan agreement of up to USD 200 million with the African Export-Import Bank (Afrexim) to support COVID-19 responses in Africa including vaccine manufacturing in the continent. From fiscal year 2022, Japan will provide up to USD 100 million in assistance, primarily to the Indo-Pacific region, to support the three pillars of a vaccination data system, border control management, and infectious waste disposal.

19. Public Health Workforce Laboratorium (Italy)

The G20 Health Declaration endorsed by G20 Health Ministers and the Principles enshrined in the Rome Declaration both reiterate the importance of adequately investing in the worldwide health and care workforce. The Laboratorium, launched during the Italian G20 Presidency in 2021, aims to become a state-of-the-art lifelong learning center providing the very latest innovations in adult learning to global health for health professionals.

20. Manufacturing and Access to Vaccines, Medicines, and Health technology products in Africa Initiative (Global Gateway) (EU)

This initiative of the EU and its Member States ("Team Europe") was launched in June 2021 and aims at reinforcing African pharmaceutical systems and manufacturing capacity to facilitate access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential vaccines, medicines, and health technologies for all. Work in cooperation with pharmaceutical companies is ongoing in Senegal, Rwanda, South Africa, and Ghana, with opportunities being assessed in several other African countries. At the region level, the initiative supports regulatory strengthening and the African Medicines Agency, the WHO mRNA Technology Transfer Hub in South Africa and the secretariat of the Partnership on Africa Vaccine Manufacturing hosted by the Africa Centre for Disease Prevention and Control. At the global level, the initiative involves ongoing engagement with the WHO, ACT-A/COVAX Manufacturing Task Force and the global health initiatives such as Gavi/COVAX and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Team Europe aims to mobilize EUR 1 billion for this initiative.

21. EU-Latin America and Caribbean partnership on local manufacturing of vaccines, medicines, and other health technologies, and strengthening health systems resilience (Global Gateway) (EU, Mexico)

This collaboration initiated in June 2022 aims to boost Latin America's manufacturing capacity, foster equitable access to quality, effective, safe, and affordable health products, help strengthen regional resilience to tackle endemic and emerging diseases, as well as enhance capacities to cope with non-communicable diseases. It will revolve around 3 main pillars: (1)

boosting private sector investments to strengthen manufacturing capacities and supply chains in the region; (2) research and technology transfer; (3) a conducive regulatory environment.

22. Development and accessibility of antimicrobials (EU)

The EU has allocated EUR 15 million for WHO-coordinated initiatives to strengthen preparedness and response to cross-border health threats such as Anti-Microbial Resistance, like GARDP, SECURE and WHO priority pathogen lists and pipeline analyses.

23. Investigation of antiviral activity and immunomodulatory effects of Mediterranean herbs and spices against SARS-CoV-2 using in vitro models (Türkiye)

It aims to evaluate antiviral potential of herbs and spices, significantly contributing the use of functional foods to overcome COVID-19 pandemic on health issues in the Mediterranean region. The confirmation of functional and bioactive Mediterranean herbs and spices against SARS-CoV-2 infection will be promoted as part of solutions for more resilient and prosperous Mediterranean societies. Türkiye contribution of EUR 70,000 and Malta of EUR 200,000.

24. Vaccine Maitri (India)

In line with India's ethos of caring for the entire planet, India has sent vaccines to several nations under the Vaccine Maitri programme. These vaccination efforts have made the global fight against COVID-19 stronger with a total of approximately 233 million doses delivered in about 100 countries, including in South Asian, Latin America, and Africa.

25. Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (India)

India and the WHO have established world's first Global Centre for Traditional Medicine (WHO GCTM) in 2022 in Jamnagar, India. The Centre aims to harness the potential of traditional medicine from across the world through modern science and technology to improve the health of people and the planet. The center focuses on four main strategic areas: evidence and learning; data and analytics; sustainability and equity; and innovation and technology to optimize the contribution of traditional medicine to global health and sustainable development. The Centre will be supported by an investment of about USD 250 million from India.

26. Vaccine Partnership (Australia, India, Japan, United States)

The Australia, India, Japan, US Vaccine Partnership is accelerating pandemic recovery through action in the Indo-Pacific on equitable and inclusive vaccine access and strengthening broader health security and resilience.

27. World Bio Summit (Republic of Korea)

The Republic of Korea and the WHO co-host the 'World Bio Summit' in Seoul to present a vision for the international community against future pandemic outbreaks.

28. Support and contribution to the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) (multi-countries)

GHSA is a multilateral initiative of more than 70 countries, international organizations, non-government organizations, and private sector companies that work together to leverage and complement the strengths and resources of multisectoral and multilateral partners to address priorities and gaps in building and improving country capacity and leadership in the prevention and early detection of, and effective response to, infectious disease threats. The goal is for more than 100 countries to strengthen their health security capacities and demonstrate improvements in at least five technical areas to a level of 'Demonstrated Capacity' or comparable, as measured by relevant health security assessments, such as those conducted within the WHO IHR Monitoring and Evaluation Framework. Progress toward the target has steadily increased since 2017. The GHSA involves G20 members including Australia, Argentina, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, the Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, UK, United States, as well as Spain, the Netherlands, and UAE. The Republic of Korea has committed to contributing USD 200 million within a period of 5 years and hosts GHSA Ministerial Meeting in November 2022. Canada

participates in technical exchanges (i.e. GHSA Action Package on AMR). Italy supports the initiative and currently holds the Presidency of the Steering Committee.

29. The Initiative for Global Vaccine Access (Global VAX) (United States, Canada)

Global VAX has committed more than USD 1.7 billion to accelerate vaccine uptake in over 100 countries around the world with intensive surge support in 11 sub-Saharan African countries. This includes supporting national vaccination campaigns; launching mobile vaccination capacity for hard-to-reach and rural populations; assisting countries in vaccine policy-making and planning for strategic health care worker and resource deployment; investing in cold chain and supply logistics to safely store and deliver vaccines; fighting mis- and disinformation about COVID-19 vaccines; and supporting the development of health information systems to better evaluate vaccine distribution equity and monitor vaccine safety. Canada is the Chair of Line of Effort meeting 3: Information gaps and fighting mis/disinformation about COVID-19 vaccines.

30. Support for the Digital Health Center of Excellence (WHO and UNICEF)

The Digital Health Center of Excellence (DICE) is a multi-agency consortium co-led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO), with the support of the United States. It was established in 2021 as the field-facing support mechanism for UNICEF's Digital Health and Information Systems unit and WHO's Digital Health and Innovation Department. DICE works to improve donor coordination, ensure alignment with the Digital Investment Principles, guide investments into Digital Public Goods and Global Goods, and provide targeted technical assistance and quality assurance to countries seeking support with COVID-19 and other health needs.

31. Cooperation at Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research in Ghana (Japan)

The Noguchi Memorial Institute for Medical Research (NMIMR) is a leading biomedical research Institute in Ghana. It was established in 1979 with grant aid from Japan, and many international partners and research organizations around the world have made significant contribution to the development of the institute. At the peak of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, NMIMR was responsible for approximately 80% of all PCR tests undertaken in Ghana. NMIMR has also provided guidance on infectious disease testing in 11 countries in West Africa and played a leadership role in regional infectious disease control.

32. Joint Production and Technology Transfer on COVID-19 Vaccines (China)

The Chinese government supports the cooperation among vaccine manufacturers from various countries in joint production and technology transfer on COVID-19 vaccines. Relevant cooperation has resulted in a production capacity of approximately 250 million doses in G20 members and guest countries such as Indonesia, Türkiye, Mexico and the UAE.

33. Preparedness for Current and Future Pandemics (Mexico-EU Joint Fund) (Mexico, EU)

The Mexico-EU Joint Fund was officially launched on November 30, 2021. The European Commission and AMEXCID have worked together to create this instrument with EUR 3.5 million. In this framework, both have agreed to develop projects to respond to current and future pandemics since 2022. The goal is to allow co-financing of projects of common interest, with an emphasis on support and response to the situation generated by COVID-19, compliance with the 2030 Agenda and the development of Southeast Mexico and Central America.

34. Support to TB Reach (multi-countries)

Established in 2010, TB REACH addresses gaps in the global TB response by providing funding to test pioneering approaches that reach more people with TB. G20 leaders in 2019 affirmed their commitment to end epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Canada, USA, and the UK are participating and key G20 countries have expressed a strong commitment to TB elimination including Indonesia, South Africa, India, and Brazil.

35. Trans-Atlantic Platform: Recovery, Renewal and Resilience in a Post-Pandemic World (RRR) (Canada)

It aims to address key gaps in our understanding of the dynamic and complex interaction of medium and long-term societal effects of COVID-19 pandemic. This understanding, in turn, should advance knowledge of how to mitigate the negative societal effects of COVID-19 pandemic and support recovery and renewal in a post-pandemic world. 19 teams were Awarded Grants in the RRR Call. The projects involve researchers from 12 funding countries.

36. New Frontiers in Research Fund Special Call (Canada)

It aims to mobilize Canadian-led research efforts in support of a more equitable, sustainable, and resilient post-pandemic reality, by supporting projects that directly address one or more of the research priorities outlined in the United Nations Research Roadmap for the COVID-19 Recovery. Applications are due in August 2022 and results are to be announced in January 2023. Research teams are expected to include international members. The inclusion of team members from lower-middle or lower-income countries is strongly encouraged.

37. JPIAMR call: One Health interventions to prevent or reduce the development and transmission of antimicrobial resistance (Canada)

Launched in January 2021, the call advocated for a One Health approach to 1) understand the impact of interventions on the development and transmission of antibiotic resistance and to 2) design, implement, evaluate, and compare interventions that will have a true impact on preventing or reducing the development and transmission of antibiotic resistance in and between the different One Health settings (human, animal, environment). The projects involve researchers from the funding countries and researchers from areas where the risk and burden of AMR is greatest, such as in LMIC settings in Asia and Africa.

38. Establishment of an African Institute for Pandemic Preparedness (South Africa)

The institute includes genomic surveillance, as well as vaccine and diagnostic development, and will develop health protocol guidelines to improve interoperability between health information systems, digital health applications for international travel, and provide capacity building for the “network of “brains” for scientists in virology, immunology, epidemiology, and other fields related to public health emergencies, to ensure timely learning among experts.

39. Global Initiative for Vaccine Equity (Canada)

Canada’s Global Initiative for Vaccine Equity (CanGIVE) aimed at supporting vaccine delivery and distribution in 13 targeted countries, most of them in Africa. CanGIVE will support country-led efforts to enhance vaccine delivery and distribution, increase vaccine confidence and generate demand, as well as support local production of vaccines. CanGIVE will work with ACT-Accelerator partners in: Bangladesh, Colombia, Côte d’Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Jamaica, Jordan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania. Canada has committed CAD 200 million to CanGIVE,

40. Global Innovation Hub for Improving Value in Health (Saudi Arabia)

The Global Innovation Hub for Improving Value in Health is a knowledge body that was created by the G20 during the Saudi Presidency. The Hub aims to facilitate key knowledge and information transfer between countries and organizations, improved allocation of resources in health (building towards UHC), and widescale adoption of value models in all member countries. Collaboration with the Hub can be cross sectorial and engage individual countries and international Organizations.

41. Strengthening regional and global pandemic response capacities: Rapid Response Mobile Laboratories (RRML) network (Russia)

Under this project, joint international exercises are being done by Russia with partner countries and the WHO to train experts on using mobile laboratories during the outbreak of infectious disease in accordance with the WHO standards on biosecurity. Nowadays 25 mobile

laboratories and clinics that were provided by the Russian Federation operate in 6 CIS countries, Mongolia, Vietnam, DRC. Additional mobile laboratories could be supplied to Republic of Congo, Burundi, Venezuela.

B. Digital Economy

1. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Development Projects funding (Australia)

Through ITU development projects, Australia is working to close our region's digital divide, building digital connectivity, and using digitalization for post-pandemic recovery. Projects include enhancing cross-sectoral digital skills programs for vulnerable groups, and harnessing ICT for the digital economy and inclusive digital society. Concrete collaboration of AUD 850,000 per annum with project-specific values to be confirmed.

2. Cyber and Critical Tech Cooperation Program: Safety by Design in Southeast Asia (Australia)

It advocates Safety by Design as a model approach to online safety for governments, industry, and organizations across the Southeast Asian digital ecosystem, to help accentuate a more inclusive digital economy. Concrete collaboration of AUD 1.69 million (2021-2024).

3. 'Big Data' initiative (Australia)

A regional initiative to provide insights to development challenges in the Asia-Pacific and builds on Australia's support to the UN PULSE-Lab Jakarta (PLJ), a partnership between UNDP and the Government of Indonesia. It supports policymakers to use digital data sources in the delivery of government programs. Australian funding totaling AUD 12.7 million (2015-2023).

4. e-Phyto and trade modernization (Argentina)

The initiative emerged in 2017 as a result of a strategic cooperation project between Argentina and Australia. e-Phyto is the electronic version of a paper phytosanitary certificate, which reduces the possibility of using fraudulent documentation, improves efficiency and speeds up the process of releasing the goods exchanged between countries. Once the Project is finished and depending on the results of its evaluation, the possibility of carrying out a second phase with additional partners could be taken into account.

5. Open Data Unified Platform for G20 Countries (Saudi Arabia)

Collaboration with the global innovation hub for improving value in health on supporting pandemic preparedness, health system resilience and value-based care as a continued engagement from the Saudi Presidency.

6. G20 International Enrichment Platform (Saudi Arabia)

Establish an international platform to provide enriching educational, cultural, and informative digital audio-visual materials on all aspects of G20 values and priorities past and current.

7. Digital skills and opportunities for skills development in the context of labour market digitalization Southeast Asian countries (Russia)

To develop world-class skills among teachers and masters of vocational training as best practitioners who introduce new technologies into the skills development system and to develop short educational programmes in information and communication and digital skills for different age groups of Southeast Asian citizens.

8. Innovations for smart and sustainable cities in Russia and Southeast Asian countries (Russia)

To create innovative tools and approaches to improve efficiency of interaction between "smart cities". The project consists of three basic components: applied research in collaboration with

Southeast Asian experts, development of a digital platform, and an international event – a conference with experts, startups and investors from Russia and Southeast Asian countries.

9. Project on providing digital internet access to rural and remote areas (Russia)

To share practical information on connecting rural and remote areas with access to network infrastructure including internet access; provide consultation on concrete cases to choose better and more efficient solutions on digital connectivity; and provide recommendations regarding investments, including consultation with G20 members' investing banks as well as international and regional ones, such as World Bank, BRICS New Developing Bank, etc.

10. US-Singapore Third Country Training Programme (Singapore, United States)

The TCTP is a partnership between Singapore and the US to support ASEAN community-building efforts through capacity building programmes on enhancing connectivity, promoting sustainable development, and strengthening regional resilience. Under the TCTP, Singapore and the US have jointly conducted digital economy and ICT courses (amongst others) to strengthen Southeast Asian countries' understanding of the regulatory landscape for the digital economy at the regional and global levels, to enable them to maximize opportunities. Singapore and the US have also co-hosted the TCTP on renewable energy to support energy officials from Southeast Asia on enhancing energy transition efforts by identifying opportunities and challenges on the deployment of renewable energy, and deepening understanding on the applications of various energy technologies.

11. Multiple CBDC Bridge (mBridge) (UAE)

A wholesale central bank digital currency (CBDC) co-creation project that explores the capabilities of distributed ledger technology (DLT) and aims to address the problematic points in conventional cross-border payments. In 2021, the partners developed the mBridge Trail Platform, demonstrating a substantial improvement in processing cross-border fund transfers from an average of 3 to 5 days to near real-time, as well as a significant reduction of the processing and transaction costs involved. The project in 2022 has focused on delivering a real value pilot in a controlled environment using blockchain technology, with coordination of all members of central banks as well as 20 commercial banks. The project has fostered continued collaboration between member central banks, while ensuring compliance to local policy and legal requirements of each specific jurisdiction.

12. Digital 4 Development Hub (EU)

The Digital4Development Hub, launched by the EU in December 2020, is a multi-stakeholder platform with the aim of boosting an inclusive, green, and human-centric digital transformation. The platform brings together public administrations, private sector, civil society, and academia to facilitate dialogue, shares expertise, and identify initiatives in partner countries to scale up investments of diverse European and global partners. It operates at both global and regional level through its Regional Branches. Africa and Latin America and Caribbean branches are operational and concrete progress is being made towards the Asia branch. Like-minded partner countries participate in the activities and contribute content via the Advisory Groups and ad hoc events.

13. Digital Economy Packages (Global Gateway) (EU)

To foster inclusive and green human-centric digitalization, Team Europe is proposing to partner countries worldwide tailor-made digital packages combining infrastructure investments with cooperation and technical assistance on ensuring the protection of personal data, cybersecurity, the right to privacy, trustworthy Artificial Intelligence as well as open Internet. The packages cover: (1) digital connectivity; (2) digital skills; (3) digital transformation of businesses and (4) digital governmental services. With the aim of tackling the global digital divide and strengthening secure and trusted digital connections, priority is given to underserved regions, countries and populations.

14. e-VidyaBharati & e-AarogyaBharati (e-VBAB) Network Project (India)

The project has been developed to deliver tele-education and telemedicine services, including remote locations in 54 African countries. It is an extension and technological upgrade of the earlier Pan Africa e-Network Project (PAeNP), that was implemented from 2009 to 2017 using satellite connectivity. The project's next phase, renamed e-VBAB, was launched in October 2019, to be implemented using internet-based web portals to make available the facilities and expertise of some of the best universities and super-specialty hospitals in India to the people of Africa. The project aims to offer 15,000 tele-education scholarships, 5,000 tele-consultations and 5,000 Continued Medical Education (CME) services over a period of 5 years.

15. Centre of Excellence in Software Development and Training (India)

Centre of Excellence in Software Development and Training (CESDT) with Virtual classrooms and e-Learning Technologies has been established in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. This is intended towards digital capacity building in the Mekong region

16. CoWIN, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), DIKSHA (India)

India has offered various digital technology platforms as Open Source digital public goods to deliver services such as health, education and financial inclusion. It is an existing project and Singapore, UAE, Nepal, Bhutan, and France have adopted the UPI.

17. East Micronesia Cable (Australia, Japan, US)

The joint project aims to improve internet connectivity to the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM), Kiribati, and Nauru by providing funding to build a new undersea cable. The project comprises financing and implementation support.

18. Digital Innovation Network (Indonesia)

The Digital Innovation Network (DIN) aims to facilitate commercial negotiations between industry actors and G20 members to produce commercial deals to encourage innovation as a solution to optimize digital economy potential. DIN is an extension of the G20 Innovation League, ensuring continuity of while also elevating the program.

19. G20 Online Training Programs on E-commerce (China)

It aims to strengthen policy exchanges and experience sharing in the field of e-commerce among G20 members and beyond, explore mutually beneficial and win-win cooperation models, share the dividends of digital economic development, and facilitate inclusive growth and common prosperity by promoting the upgrading of global industrial and supply chains. By the first half of 2022, China has held 41 online capacity building lectures, benefiting around 6,600 entrepreneurs and government officials from Brazil, Chile, Rwanda and Panama.

C. Energy

1. Cooperation on Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage (CCUS) (Indonesia)

Initiative proposed by the Indonesian Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources and Tangguh LNG on Carbon Capture, Utilisation and Storage (CCUS), toward GHG emission reduction and achievement of net zero emission goal. Tangguh LNG is located in Indonesia and operated by BP (UK), partnered with Mitsubishi Inpex, JX Nippon, KG Mitsui, LNG Japan (Japan) and CNOOC (China). Tangguh LNG CCUS-EGR Project aims to reduce carbon emission and enhance gas field recovery, with total emissions reduction up to 25 million tonnes CO₂. It will also support post-pandemic economic recovery through providing opportunities for small scale industry surrounding it to provide goods and services via contract and employment. Up to now, Tangguh LNG has created 1.5 million jobs and supported local economic development.

2. Indonesia–Türkiye: Capacity Building Program in the Renewable Energy Sector (Indonesia)

As the implementation of the Indonesia-Türkiye MoU on Development Cooperation, Indonesia and Türkiye are working on capacity building programs in the renewable energy sector, targeting countries in the African region:

- a. Project Solar PV Power Generation Training: developing basic up to advanced level skills and competency for design, installation, and O&M on Solar PV Power Generation.
- b. Project Utility Scale Wind Energy Implementation: stimulating discussions over Utility Scale Wind Energy Implementation and Best Practice sharing.

3. Support to the International Energy Agency (IEA) collective action for emergency release of oil stocks (Australia, the Republic of Korea, Canada)

IEA members have committed over 180 million barrels of emergency oil stocks through two coordinated draw-downs in March and April 2022. The Republic of Korea has committed a total of 11.65 million barrels of emergency oil stocks in March and April 2022. In response to the global energy crisis, Canada has announced the incremental increase in its oil and gas production of up to 300,000 barrels per day by the end of 2022.

4. Support to the IEA Clean Energy Transitions Program (Australia, UK, Canada, Singapore, European Union)

IEA's Clean Energy Transitions Programme (CETP) is designed to support a range of emerging economies to plan and manage an orderly energy transition. The CETP leverages IEA Members' commitment and the all-fuels and all-technologies expertise of the IEA to better support and help accelerate global clean energy transitions, particularly in major emerging economies. The programme focuses on areas which allow the IEA to draw on its particular strengths and capabilities and that can make a material difference in target countries. Canada is providing up to CAD 8 million in climate finance to the IEA CETP. Singapore and the IEA co-organize annual capacity building activities under the Singapore-IEA Regional Training Hub since 2017, which has trained more than 1,000 participants from more than 30 countries, including 11 G20 countries (Australia, Canada, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, South Africa, Turkey, UK, United States), covering a wide range of energy issues including energy efficiency, clean energy financing and low carbon buildings. The EU provided EUR3.5M funding for the CETP, which support enabled, among others, the IEA's recent report on Enhancing Indonesia's Power System.

5. Promoting convergence for sustainable biomass and bioenergy growth (Brazil, Canada)

Project conducted under the Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM)'s Biofuture Platform Initiative as part of the Initiative of the Clean Energy Ministerial. This collaboration project aims to address the lack of consensus regarding sustainable biomass quantification which is contributing to significant policy instability and uncertainty, trade barriers, and other roadblocks. An ambitious CEM collaboration project, supported by G20 and involving a wide variety of stakeholders, around an evidence-based process to align views on this field, would be able to promote greater convergence and provide trustful guidance that can de-risk investment in the sustainable low-carbon bioeconomy, while ensuring sustainability. Proposing G20 governments: Argentina, Brazil, Canada (co-lead of the Biofutures Platform with the United States), India and the USA. Additional Countries: Hungary, Netherlands, and Portugal. Partner organizations: GBEP, IEA Bioenergy TCP and IRENA.

6. Support to the Middle East Green Initiative (Saudi Arabia)

Support and contribute to the Middle East Green Initiative's regional initiative for clean fuel solutions for cooking that seeks to benefit more than 750 million people worldwide. This will also lead to improvement of health, women empowerment, and environment protection. This initiative invites countries and other international partners to join the Kingdom in actioning work on clean cooking globally under the Middle East Green Initiative.

7. Declaration on Accelerating the Transition to 100% Zero Emission Cars and Vans (UK, Canada)

The Declaration was signed at COP26 and signatories commit to rapidly accelerating the transition to zero emission vehicles to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. Together, signatories will work towards all sales of new cars and vans being zero emission globally by 2040, and by no later than 2035 in leading markets. Government signatories will work towards all sales of new cars and vans being zero emission by 2040 or earlier, or by no later than 2035 in leading markets. Government signatories in emerging markets and developing economies will work intensely towards accelerated proliferation and adoption of zero emission vehicles and call on all developed countries to strengthen the collaboration and international support offer to facilitate a global, equitable and just transition.

8. Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) (France, Italy, UK, EU, Germany, United States)

JETPs aim to support pathways to low emissions and climate resilient development, to accelerate the just transitions, and to develop new economic opportunities to support a shift towards a low carbon future, through capacity building and financing in collaboration with MDBs and other finance institutions, the private sector as well as other partners. JETPs were launched at COP26 with South Africa being the first partner and a resolution to mobilize an initial amount of approximately USD 8.5 billion by the EU, France, Germany, the UK, and the US over the next three to five years. The Partnership is expected to prevent up to 1-1.5 gigatonnes of emissions over the next 20 years. Further JETPs are currently being discussed with Vietnam (co-leads the EU and UK), India (co-leads USA and Germany), Indonesia (co-leads USA and Japan), Vietnam (co-leads EU and UK) as well as Senegal (co-leads Germany and France).

9. Race to Zero (UK)

Race to Zero is a global campaign to rally leadership and support from businesses, cities, regions, investors for a healthy, resilient, zero carbon recovery that prevents future threats, creates decent jobs, and unlocks inclusive, sustainable growth. Commitments recognized in the campaign are required to meet a minimum set of procedural criteria representing the “Starting Line” for the race: pledge to reach net zero GHGs as soon as possible and by mid-century at the latest, in line with global efforts to limit warming to 1.5 degree Celcius; within 12 months of joining, explain actions to be taken toward achieving both interim and longer-term pledges; take immediate action toward achieving net zero; commit to report publicly at least annually on progress against interim and long term targets as well as the actions being taken.

10. Breakthrough Agenda (UK, the Republic of Korea, Canada)

The Glasgow Breakthrough Agenda was launched at COP26 with a commitment to make clean technologies and sustainable solutions the most affordable, accessible, and attractive option in each emitting sector globally before 2030. Starting in 2022, countries have committed to review global progress, including at Mission Innovation and Clean Energy Ministerial meetings, informed by an annual report, led by the International Energy Agency, working in collaboration with IRENA, the United Nations High-Level Climate Action Champions, and other institutions, bodies and industry leaders as appropriate. The Republic of Korea joined the commitment at COP26. Canada endorsed the Breakthrough Agenda at COP26 and participates in the following Breakthrough initiatives: Power; Steel; Road Transport; Hydrogen; and Agriculture. Canada also participated in the peer-review process of the Breakthrough Agenda Report, which is set to be released at the Global Clean Energy Action Forum in September.

11. Global Coal to Clean Power Transition Statement (UK)

The statement was signed at COP26, noting that coal power generation is the single biggest cause of global temperature increases and committing to work together to make clean power the most affordable and accessible option globally, with ensuing economic and health benefits.

Signatories affirm a shared vision to accelerate the transition away from unabated coal power generation as is essential to meet their shared goals under the Paris Agreement, in a way that benefits workers and communities and ensures access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all by 2030.

12. Statement on International Public Support for the Clean Energy Transition (UK, Canada)

The Statement was signed at COP26 and commits signatories to actions that align their international public support towards the clean energy transition and out of unabated fossil fuels. Signatories agree to prioritize support fully towards the clean energy transition, striving to “do no significant harm” to the Paris Agreement goals, local communities and local environments. They commit to end new direct public support for the international unabated fossil fuel energy sector by the end of 2022, except in limited and clearly defined circumstances that are consistent with a 1.5 degrees Celsius warming limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement. Signatories will encourage further governments, their official export credit agencies and public finance institutions to implement similar commitments into COP27 and beyond.

13. Climate Finance Leadership Initiative (CFKI) (UK)

Initiative convenes leading companies to mobilize and scale private capital for climate solutions, creating country-centric CFLI's, i.e. CFLI India. Active projects in India, and projects being prepared for launch in Indonesia, with planning for further CFLI's in South Africa and Vietnam. There is G20 support and connection through the Country Platforms workstream, and CFLI is the delivery arm of GFANZ. Supported by: G7, some G20.

14. Seed Capital Assistance Facility (SCAF) (UK)

A concessional finance facility that supports clean energy project development in frontier markets in low and lower-middle-income countries in Asia and Africa. Currently in Phase II, SCAF is funded by UK aid and the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear safety, Germany. SCAF currently has 3 projects in Indonesia, including two wind projects and Indosolar, as well as 25 other projects in 13 other developing countries.

15. Support and contribution to Climate Investment Fund (CIF) (multi-countries)

The CIF comprises of two funds:

- The Clean Technology Fund (CTF), that provides resources to scale up low-carbon technologies with a significant potential for long-term greenhouse gas emissions savings. The CTF operates in Indonesia and other Middle-Income Countries by accelerating decarbonization through targeted investments in large-scale renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean transport projects. Canada contributed CAD 200 million to the CTF.
- The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), that provides financing to pilot new development approaches or scale-up activities aimed at a specific climate change challenge or sectoral response. The SCF currently finances three such programs: The Forest Investment Program (FIP), Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), and Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries Program (SREP) and is launching a new Nature People Climate (NPC) Fund in 2022. Italy and Sweden have provided financing of EUR 170 million to capitalize on the NPC. Canada has contributed CAD 100 million to the SCF.

The UK, US, Canada, Germany, Japan, France and Italy, are among G20 CIF contributors, as well as Spain (USD 135 million total contribution), Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. The CIFs launched their new era of programmes at COP26, commencing with the launch of the Accelerating Coal Transition Investment Programme (ACT-IP), to which Canada has contributed CAD 1 billion, that supports a just energy transition through increase of renewable energy, improved energy efficiency and storage and phase out of coal in selected countries. 3 of 4 pilot countries are G20 members, and Indonesia was selected as a country to participate in this programme and is currently developing an investment plan - which sets out the country's plans for coal phaseout.

16. International Solar Alliance – Capacity building for accelerated large-scale deployment of solar energy (France, India)

The International Solar Alliance (ISA) was launched by India and France at the COP-21 in 2015. The aim is to facilitate energy access in every corner of the world by delivering cleaner electricity to all by 2030 and to unlock USD 1 trillion of investment by 2030. It is an action-oriented and collaborative platform for increased deployment of solar energy technologies as a means for bringing energy access, ensuring energy security, and driving energy transition in its member countries. Concrete collaboration of USD 6,8 million as proposed budget for projects in 2022. ISA Assembly has also agreed to establish an international network of Solar Technology and Application Resource Centres (STAR C), to provide solar technology and application resourcing services to Member Countries so that they can achieve scaled up deployment of solar energy to meet their needs. The first phase of the program has recently been launched in partnership with the UNIDO and will primarily focus on Small Island Developing States of the Indo-Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa.

17. Zayed Sustainability Prize (UAE)

The Prize recognizes global non-profit organizations, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) and high schools for their impactful, innovative, and inspiring sustainable solutions across the categories of Health, Food, Energy, Water and Global High Schools. Concrete collaboration of USD 42.75 million awarded to NPOs, SMEs and high schools (2008-present).

18. Support and contribution to Energy Transition Accelerator Financing Platform (UAE)

Global climate finance facility to accelerate the transition to renewable energy in developing countries. Concrete collaboration of USD 1 billion (target by 2030). Managed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). USD 400 million anchor funding provided by the UAE.

19. UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (UAE)

Program which finances renewable energy projects across the Caribbean for Small Island Developing States (SIDs). The Fund has two key objectives: (1) increase the use and resilience of renewable energy applications in the region; and (2) expand technical experience in designing, implementing, and managing renewable energy projects. Concrete collaboration of USD 50 million provided by the UAE.

20. Asia Energy Transition Initiative (Japan)

Provide a variety of support for realizing energy transitions in Asia: (1) Support drawing roadmaps for energy transitions; (2) Asian version of transition finance; (3) USD 10 billion finance support (e.g. renewable energy, energy efficiency, LNG); (4) Technology development and deployment, utilizing the achievement of 2 trillion yen fund (e.g. Offshore wind power generation, Fuel-ammonia, Hydrogen); (5) Capacity building of decarbonization technologies, and knowledge sharing through Asia CCUS network through capacity building of decarbonization technologies and energy transitions for 1,000 people in Asian countries.

21. Africa-EU Green Energy Initiative (Global Gateway) (EU)

This initiative, announced at the EU-African Union summit in February 2022, will promote investments to achieve three overarching priorities: (1) increase the share of renewable energy generation in Africa's energy mix; (2) increase the number of African people who have access to affordable, reliable, and sustainable energy; and (3) enhance energy efficiency. Work is already ongoing on several projects such as the Angola-Namibia electricity transmission link, the structural rehabilitation of the Kariba dam in Zambia, the Tetetou hydropower plant or the development of Namibia's renewable hydrogen production capacity.

22. Papua New Guinea Electrification Partnership (Australia, Japan, United States)

Comprising of several projects to support Papua New Guinea's target of interconnecting 70 percent of the population by 2030. A number of projects under the Partnership are being considered for funding. One example is Australia's AUD 86 million financing package for the Laitim Hauslain project to improve national power infrastructure. This investment will connect 30,000 to 40,000 households, schools and clinics in Morobe and East New Britain provinces in Papua New Guinea to electricity.

23. Green hydrogen initiatives (Japan, Australia)

Japan and Australia commit to jointly support initiatives that will help drive the transitions to net zero emissions under "Japan-Australia Partnership on Decarbonisation through Technology" announced on 13 June 2021. Under the initiatives, Japan and Australia cooperate to expand the green hydrogen market and build an international supply chain in the Indo-Pacific, notably in island countries. Demonstration projects are deployed, including to transport green hydrogen produced in Australia to Indonesia, as well as to the Republic of Palau, based on the "Joint Action Plan for Strengthening Pacific Bonds and for Mutual Prosperity" adopted in the 9th Pacific Islands Leaders Meeting (PALM9).

24. Australia-Asia Power Link (AAPowerlink, APPL) (Australia)

Sun Cable's Australia-Asia PowerLink (AAPowerLink), is a proposed renewable energy infrastructure system. The system would incorporate the world's largest solar array and storage system, and intercontinental transmission, to deliver renewable electricity to Darwin and Singapore. The AAPowerLink is also forecast to potentially inject a total of USD 2.5 billion into the Indonesian economy over the life of the project.

25. Green Powered Future Mission (China)

Co-led by China, Italy and UK, Green Powered Future Mission is a public-private partnership of 17 members from Mission Innovation countries (including G20 countries like Australia, India, Brazil, Canada, Germany, Japan, and Saudi Arabia), private sector companies and international organizations, aiming to demonstrate that by 2030, power systems in different geographies and climates can effectively integrate up to 100% variable renewable energies in terms of generation mix and maintain a cost-efficient, secure and resilient system. Two flagship projects are underway: one is launching 5 large-scale demonstration projects in 5 continents (Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America); the other is launching multilateral research program by Q1 2023.

26. G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap Monitoring Exercise (G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group)

The G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap articulates the G20's sustainable finance priorities across five focus areas to help guide the work of relevant G20 workstreams, member states, international organizations, and other international networks and initiatives. The G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group is conducting an annual monitoring exercise to capture the progress in addressing priorities identified in the Roadmap. The monitoring exercise is to encompass information gathering on achievements made on all 19 Actions detailed in the Roadmap. This results in a robust annual report that provides a more granular view of the ongoing sustainable finance work should allow jurisdictions and international organizations alike to more efficiently coordinate, seek out potential partners, and identify where further work is needed. The SFWG plans to critically evaluate the results of this exercise and use it as key input to guide the group's future work and identify particularly useful progress to highlight or directly leverage. The Sustainable Finance Working Group was launched by the Italian G20 Presidency in 2021.

II. PRIVATE SECTORS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, AND NGOS

A. Health

1. **Be Healthy Be Mobile (ITU)**

The initiative delivers evidence-based health information to promote healthy behaviors, support prevention and management of diseases, and improve health literacy. It has contributed to 17 programmes in 15 countries, among others by helping governments design and integrate digital health services into Africa existing health systems. A number of countries have been benefiting from the initiative and is potentially expanding to other countries, especially developing countries.

2. **Enhancing the provision of personal protective equipment in Africa (UNIDO)**

The project aims at improving the supply of quality-assured, locally manufactured PPE (personal protective equipment), hand sanitizer and disinfectants to reduce the incidence of COVID-19 transmission in Africa and improve the response capacity of national healthcare systems on the continent (medical equipment, specifically ventilators and related equipment, may also be included dependent on inception phase outcomes).

3. **Expansion of Local Vaccine Production through Facilitation of Technology and Investment Partnerships (UNIDO)**

The proposal aims to enhancing local vaccine production through establishment of viable and sustainable vaccine manufacturing capacity in a system of regional hubs covering the world.

4. **Second 100 Initiative (MPP)**

Aims to achieve the licensing, technology transfer and regulatory filing of products developed and approved for any future pandemic disease in geographically distributed low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), within 100 days of regulatory authorization of the originator products. The initiative will complement the UK initiated the 100DM.

5. **Vaccine Delivery Innovation (GAVI)**

Strengthening supply, delivery, and distribution of vaccine in LMICs has been one of critical challenges to enhance equitable and universal access to effective vaccines.

6. **INITIATE² (WFP, WHO)**

INITIATE² brings together emergency response actors, as well as research and academic institutions, to develop innovative and standardized solutions and the related training, in support of readiness and response capabilities in health emergencies. It will look at providing the most advanced medical care available at the outset of an infectious disease outbreak. The final prototype is expected to be ready to be tested in a large-scale simulation exercise by December 2022.

7. **Reverse Linkage project between Institut Pasteur, Dakar and laboratories in Sub-Saharan Africa (IsDB)**

The main objective of this Regional Reverse Linkage Project is to: (i) develop the human capacities of the national public health laboratories; and (ii) equip the laboratories with the required medical equipment. In addition, the project will provide the laboratories with access to an E-learning platform, technical guidelines, and operational protocols to help accelerate action and easy detection of COVID-19 cases and other communicable diseases.

B. Digital Economy

- 1. The establishment of United Nations Global Pulse Asia-Pacific (UN Global Pulse)**
A regional hub that works at the intersection of digital innovation and human sciences to inform and strengthen digital transformation in the region. Its vision is to catalyze inclusive development and growth as well as post-pandemic recovery in the Asia Pacific region.
- 2. Socio-Economic Study on the Gender Aspects in E-Commerce (UNCTAD)**
Enhance knowledge and understanding of policymakers and other stakeholders in G20 countries of the gender aspects of e-commerce and offer a forum for discussion to make related policies and regulatory frameworks more gender responsive.
- 3. Digital Futures Programme (UNWTO)**
The initiative supports Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in the area of tourism sector's recovery to unleash digital technologies in creating jobs and enhancing future resilience. The programme provides online trainings to uptake the use of digital technologies and tools to increase competitiveness for SMEs in eight tourism subsectors.
- 4. Public Application for Travelers (UNWTO)**
The application ensures transparent, official, updated information to all travelers on travel restrictions and requirement. The application would play a critical role in enhancing travelers' confidence and promoting seamless travel across countries. Furthermore, the tool could be used and or/ and adapted to any future situations/crises that lead into border or other mobility restrictions thus contributing to enhance travel safety, security, and resilience.
- 5. EQUALS Global Partnership (ITC)**
It is intended to close the gender digital divide. Founded by the International Trade Centre, the ITU, UN Women, GSMA and the UN University, EQUALS now boasts over 100 partners (governments, international organizations, NGOs, private sector, etc.) with powerful scaled-up initiatives in 3 key areas: access, skills, leadership.
- 6. Global Trade Helpdesk (ITC)**
It simplifies market research for MSMEs by integrating trade and business information into a single online portal. MSMEs can compare demand for their products across markets, explore tariffs and other market access conditions, access details about buyers, navigate domestic export processes, and find business partners. The initiative is jointly led by ITC, UNCTAD and the WTO and draws on information and services from across 11 organizations.
- 7. Digital Regulation Tools and Training (ITC)**
It aims to provide practical guidance and best practice for policymakers and regulators across the globe. The content provides an update on the basics of ICT regulation in light of the digital transformation sweeping across sectors and also includes new regulatory aspects and tools for ICT regulators to consider when making regulatory decisions.
- 8. Participation of G20 developing countries in the WIPO Academy Pilot Project: "Model Capacity Building Program for IPTIs on IP Commercialization and Monetization for MSMEs in the context of post-COVID economic recovery" (WIPO)**
Capacity building for IP users most impacted economically during the pandemic, including MSMEs, local communities, and women entrepreneurs. The pilot project—initially to be implemented with Latin American IPTIs—will include the design and execution of a model capacity-building program for IPTIs on 'IP Commercialization and Monetization for MSMEs' in the context of post-COVID economic recovery with two phases:
 - Phase 1: Skills-based training modules targeting MSMEs from domestic sectors that are key for post-COVID economic recovery;

- Phase 2: Mentoring to provide tailored support to selected participants, with a minimum quota for businesses from local communities and women entrepreneurs.

9. Smart Island/Smart Village (ITU)

A programme that adopts an innovative approach to deliver connectivity and scalable and sustainable services to disadvantaged island communities. It aims at transforming rural and coastal communities and improving their well-being and livelihood by connecting them to a range of digitally enabled services. Pilot project of this initiative has been implemented in Niger and being developed in Egypt and Pakistan.

10. D-8 Capacity Building Programme for Digital Transformation (UN DESA)

UNDESA is set to launch a capacity building programme with D-8 on the role of digital government in implementing the 2030 Agenda. The programme will be the first peer and mutual learning among D-8 members. UN DESA, in cooperation with the G20, offers to conduct similar project with participants from small states and countries.

11. Connecting the cultural heritage of small island states (WIPO)

Pilot project to allow access to museums and libraries digitally related to the digitalization process for collections and the local educational curriculum, and to test interest in facilitating the creation of a network of similarly situated institutions located in small island states. WIPO stands ready to set up the framework of the project.

12. IP and technology transfer initiatives (WIPO)

Training to key role players (funders, developers, managers, and users of IP) identified as potential beneficiaries for IP and technology transfer initiatives. Focus will be on countries' Technology and Innovation Support Centers and Technology Transfer Offices in general.

13. Supports for incubators (WIPO)

Initiative to work with startup incubators to develop and implement a support program to enhance access and usage of the IP systems. It will provide training on using the IP skills package while at the same time working with selected startups in developing their IP skills.

14. Enhancing capacity for data collection on creative industries (WIPO)

Data collection and analysis related to creative industries, especially in developing countries, are critical to develop program for enhancing skills, empowering countries, and building a critical mass of professional expertise. The ultimate goal would be to support the production of internationally comparable solid data according to a standardized framework, with clear indicators for the national decision-making process.

15. Southeast Asia Smart Cities Alliance on Technology Governance (WEF)

An expansion of the existing G20 Global Smart Cities Alliance launched under the 2019 G20 presidency in Japan.

C. Energy Transition

1. Support Green Innovation (WIPO)

An initiative related to Energy Transition as well as Environment and Sustainability by providing information about – and facilitating access to – cleaner and more efficient technologies, assisting in building feasible business models, supporting innovators and structuring acceleration projects. WIPO GREEN is currently leading a project for the treatment and valorization of liquid waste generated from palm oil production.

2. Energy Transition Partnership (ETP) (UNOPS)

A multi-stakeholder platform that aims to accelerate energy transition in Southeast Asia and deliver the Paris agreement targets on climate change by bringing together government donors, philanthropies and Southeast Asian (“SEA”) Governments. It improves coordination and dialogue to accelerate energy transition by addressing impediments to renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable infrastructures.

3. Expansion of the OECD Platform on Financing SMEs for Sustainability (OECD)

It aims to bring together public and private financial institutions, as well as other actors in the sustainable finance ecosystem, from around the world to exchange knowledge and good practices on how to accompany SMEs through the green transition and enable them to obtain the finance needed to green their business models and operations.

4. Developing financing solutions to accelerate net-zero transition in emerging and developing economies (OECD)

A concrete project with a step-by-step approach to assist emerging and developing economies to develop financing and market solutions to accelerate their clean energy transition, with an application to net zero transition for industries. The project would convene an annual G20 Clean Energy Investment Dialogues, beginning with an inaugural dialogue in 2022. The project is both an extension of existing project with Indonesia and Thailand on industry’s net zero transition and a new initiative that would provide a high-level forum to concretely mobilize finance towards energy transition.

5. Fenik Evaptainers, Electric Pressure Cookers for Schools (EPC4S) Lesotho, and H2Grow (WFP)

Fenik Evaptainers and EPC4S Lesotho identifies and enables innovators from WFP and external ventures to scale their high impact solutions to achieve zero hunger. H2Grow is a hydroponics initiative bringing locally adaptable and affordable hydroponic solutions to vulnerable communities facing the challenges of dry terrain and climate change around the world. Starting in Lesotho, the programs will be expanded to other African countries.

6. SKAI, Optimus, and plugPAY (WFP)

- SKAI is at an advanced stage that explores game-changing innovations and new technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, autonomous vehicles, edge computing and robotics to support humanitarian and development assistance.
- Optimus is part of the graduated projects, which engages and supports a network of graduates to showcase their achievements, share their lessons learned on bringing projects to scale, and promote innovation scaling work.
- plugPAY is part of the Sprint Programme, which identifies and enables innovators from WFP and external ventures to scale their high impact solutions to achieve zero hunger.

7. Renewable Energy Cooperation Program to Power Africa (RE CPA) (IsDB)

The components of the program are articulated around the electricity supply spectrum, which involves all activities, services and actors required to generate, transport, distribute and commercialize electricity to the consumers and ensure proper operation and maintenance (O&M) of the assets to sustain the power supply.

III. OTHER POTENTIAL PROJECTS

A. Food Security and Nutrition:

1. Strengthening Food Security in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of the Pacific through the Development of Regional Agriculture Training Center and Dem farm in Fiji Under the South-South Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) Framework (Indonesia)

This initiative has been proposed to invite collective actions and provide concrete contribution from G20 members in strengthening more resilient and sustainable agri-food systems and accelerating SDGs achievement in SIDS in the Pacific region, particularly in the context of the post-COVID-19 pandemic. Under long-standing bilateral cooperation, the Indonesian Government and the Government of Fiji have agreed to establish Regional Agricultural Training Center (RATC) and Demonstration Farm in Raki-raki, Fiji, within the scheme of the SSTC. The program is the first multi-year Indonesia flagship initiative in the agriculture sector that will be financed under the new-established Indonesian AID.

2. School Meals Coalition (multi-countries)

Launched by WFP at the UN Summit on Food Systems in September 2021, it aims at providing nutritious meals at school to every child by 2030. The project intends to scale up domestic and international financing for school feeding and social protection, anchored in one of the three goals of the Coalition (reaching the 73 million children not reached prior to the pandemic). The School Feeding Coalition could benefit from the support of the G20 to engage more partners to promote the fight against malnutrition for children in school, especially at a time when the current crisis compounds global food insecurity, often hitting the most vulnerable and children in the first place. Argentina, Brazil, China, the EU, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, the United States, and Italy are members and support the initiative.

3. Global Rural Development Strategy (Saudi Arabia)

Developing targeted programs in rural areas by concentrating on youth and women for education, technology and knowledge sharing could create opportunities for sustainable rural development and improved quality of life. Increasing investments in rural infrastructure and technology customization in order to make sure the continuation of their contribution in the global food basket. Increasing productivity in new and emerging digital-based agriculture technologies in increasing yields, efficiency of water and other advantageous inputs.

4. Global Alliance for Food Security, GAFS (Germany, UK)

GAFS is a political alliance for like-minded countries/organizations to lend support to and leverage existing structures, mechanisms, and initiatives for global food security. This forum is intended to be a temporary platform to achieve maximum synergy and complementarity in mounting a short-term response over the next two years. GAFS will facilitate countries and organizations to share knowledge and information on the actions they are taking in order to enhance cooperation and collaboration at global, regional, and national level. GAFS will be open to all interested parties, including governments, international organizations, global and regional initiatives, civil society, and the private sector.

5. Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM) (France)

FARM constitutes a concrete roadmap to deliver on three crucial objectives, in line with the United Nations Global Crisis Response Group's recommendations: i) keeping the agricultural markets open and transparent; ii) enhancing solidarity towards the most impacted and vulnerable countries; and iii) investing in local sustainable production. With the support of relevant international organizations and especially WFP and IFAD, the FARM is envisaged to move forward with our G20 partners. Strong synergies are also foreseen in working on the implementation of FARM in close relationship with African Union partners.

6. Support to the Agriculture Market Information System (AMIS) (France, Canada, UK, Germany, Italy)

AMIS, set up by the G20 amidst the food crisis of 2011, remains the most efficient tool to enhance market transparency, through the information provided by its members on the availability of four major commodities: wheat, maize, rice, and soy. Together with its Rapid Response Forum (RRF), AMIS provides for an essential platform for political dialogue through which G20 partners can actively contribute to safeguarding food security as a global public good. France supports G20 partners working on a roadmap to develop AMIS into a full-fledged “Global food security board”. Canada announced that it would double its investments in the G20 AMIS initiative. This investment will give countries new information about fertilizers, seeds, and other inputs to help reduce price volatility, and fight global hunger.

7. Support and contribution to Agricultural Innovation Mission for Climate (AIM4C) (multi-countries)

AIM4C is a joint initiative launched by the UAE and the United States that seeks to increase investment for climate-smart agriculture and food systems innovation. Concrete collaboration of over USD 4 billion generated (2021-2025) and G20 partners are encouraged to join. UAE, Australia, Brazil, Canada, EU, Japan, Mexico, Turkey, the Republic of Korea, and United Kingdom, United States support the initiative.

8. Dialogue with Mediterranean Countries on Food Security (Italy).

Together with other G20 Members and International Organisations, the dialogue held on June 8th discussed possible solutions to the food crisis taking into account the critical issue of water scarcity. Italy is working with MDBs to implement concrete initiatives on the dialogue’s follow-up. The next edition of the Dialogue will be held in December 2022.

9. Global Food Security Response (EU, Canada)

To tackle the ongoing challenge of global food insecurity, the EU and its Member States adopted in June 2022 the Global Food Security Response. It involves actions along four strands: (1) assisting vulnerable populations with emergency relief, macro-economic and other support; (2) boosting output and resilience of local food and agricultural systems; (3) keeping food and agricultural trade flowing, including getting Ukraine’s grain and sunflowers exports to the markets through “Solidarity Lanes”; and (4) coordinating with other international actors. The initiative links up with broader international frameworks such as the Global Alliance on Food Security, the FARM initiative, and the UN Global Crisis Response group. The EU mobilized an additional EUR 600 million to counter the food crisis in the most vulnerable countries in Africa, the Caribbean, and the Pacific, which brings the total EU contribution for global food security to EUR 7.7 billion until 2024. In June 2022, Canada committed CAD 52 million to support for grain storage capacity and agro-lab equipment in Ukraine. Canada’s contribution will go through the UN’s Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) who is working to provide essential grain storage solutions.

10. Food and Resilience Facility (EU)

In April 2022, in response to emerging global challenge of food insecurity in countries in the Middle East and North Africa, the EU put forward a Food and Resilience Facility worth EUR 225 million to address short- and medium-term needs of countries in this region. In the short term, the Facility aims to respond to commodity shortage emergencies, contribute to balance of payment stabilization, sustain local social protection and social safety net systems which are faced with an additional acute crisis. In the medium to long term, it will allow for tailored interventions to boost local agricultural systems and support the development of less input-intensive and more climate-relevant varieties, crops, and agricultural practices.

11. Reduction of Food Loss and Waste in the SEC Countries (Türkiye)

Reducing food loss and waste (FLW) in the context of national food systems and climate change. In the longer term, this will result in a reduction of the national contribution to climate change, and a mitigation of the pressure on national food systems for increased production demanded by population and income growth, urbanization and changing consumption preferences and patterns. Concrete collaboration of USD 1,500. It is an existing project involving Tajikistan, Türkiye, and Uzbekistan.

12. Improving national food safety systems and regional cooperation (Türkiye)

To strengthen food safety knowledge and capacities and improve collaboration between the different actors in order to provide an enabling environment for the development of the food safety culture. Concrete collaboration of USD 650,000. It is an existing project involving Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Tajikistan, and Türkiye.

13. Support the transformation of Economic Cooperation Organization Food Security Coordination Centre (ECO-RCCFS) from a project-based organization to a self-sustainable institution in the Economic Cooperation Organization (Türkiye)

To strengthen ECO-RCC's capacity to provide systematic and useful support to its member states, so that member states acquire necessary advice, guidance, and information for improving their food security and nutrition policies and programmes. Concrete collaboration of USD 500,000. It is an existing project involving Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan.

14. Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization Regional Cooperation Centre for Sustainable Food Systems (BSEC-CSFS) (Türkiye)

Strengthening regional cooperation in the areas of food security and safety, improving institutional capacities, poverty alleviation, and sustainable natural resource management including aquatic resources. Concrete collaboration of USD 500,000. It is an existing project involving Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Greece, Moldova, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Türkiye, Ukraine, North Macedonia.

15. The Coalition on Sustainable Productivity Growth for Food Security and Resource Conservation (SPG Coalition) (multi-countries)

The SPG Coalition is a voluntary coalition of action whose members aim to accelerate the transition to more sustainable food systems through a holistic approach to productivity growth that considers impacts and trade-offs among multiple objectives to optimize agricultural sustainability across social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Australia, Brazil, Canada, the EU, Türkiye, the UK, and the United States are coalition members.

16. Food Coalition (Italy)

Launched in 2020 by FAO on an Italian proposal, the Food Coalition is a multilateral and multisectoral mechanism made up of 33 member countries. The Coalition aims at mobilizing human and financial resources, both at public and private level, to carry out concrete actions to support those countries most affected by food crises. Italy is the main financier of the Food Coalition through a contribution of EUR 15 million.

B. Women Empowerment:

1. Women Together (Australia)

This Southeast Asian initiative promotes women's economic empowerment, women's leadership and women's and girl's rights with a focus on gender-based violence prevention. Women Together will complement existing gender equality programs including Pacific Women Lead and bilateral partnerships in the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

2. Support and contribution to Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) (multi-countries)

We-Fi was launched as an intermediary fund in 2017 by the G20 in recognition of the vast potential of women entrepreneurs and the significant obstacles they face in developing countries. It brings together 14 donor countries and six multilateral development bank groups as Implementing Partners (IP). The Republic of Korea has contributed USD 10 million within a period of 4 years. We-Fi has already allocated USD 298 million from USD 376 million to its IPs, additional USD 983 million had been mobilized, active projects span 52 countries with 63% of funds committed to activities in low-income or conflict-affected situations, over 11,000 WSMEs had directly benefited, and up to 200,000 WSMEs overall are expected to be reached, including 7,000 women SMEs who had received USD 243 million in financing, We-Fi welcomes existing and new development partners. Germany, Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, the Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the United States support the initiative.

3. Support and contribution to Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa (AFAWA) (multi-countries)

AFAWA is implemented by the African Development Bank (AfDB) in collaboration with the African Guarantee Fund (AFD) with the aim of fostering female entrepreneurs' access to finance in Africa. Currently, AFAWA is present in 14 African countries, 24 financial institutions for a financial mobilization of over USD 420 million. Over 1860 women in Africa are now beneficiaries of the AFAWA Initiative, with the aim of impacting over 16,000 women entrepreneurs in Africa in 26 countries, following a 2021 project call. For 2022, the AfDB aims to raise USD 180 million in guarantees to unlock between USD 360-480 million to benefit 2000 women entrepreneurs. G20 support to AFAWA could foster scaling up the AfDB's ambition. France supports the initiative along with AfDB and We-Fi donors (please note number III.A.2. above).

4. Support to the Global Survivors Fund (GSF) for women and girls exposed to conflict-related sexual violence (France, EU)

GSF was launched in October 2019 by Dr Denis Mukwege and Nadia Murad, Nobel Peace Prize laureates 2018 to enhance access to reparations for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence around the globe, thus responding to a gap long identified by survivors. GSF acts to provide interim reparative measures in situations where states or other parties are unable or unwilling to meet their responsibilities. GSF advocates for duty bearers as well as the international community to develop reparations programmes, and guides states and civil society by providing expertise and technical support for designing reparations programmes. France as well as other countries such as the UK, Japan and the Republic of Korea financially support the activities of the Fund. The Fund has developed reparations programmes in DRC, Guinea, Iraq, in Türkiye for Syrian refugees and in CAR. The Fund has also developed a Global reparations study which focuses on the status of and opportunities for reparations for survivors of CRSV in over 20 countries around the world. The EU financially supports the Fund (EUR 2 million).

5. Empowering Women's Recruitment within Asia-GCC (UAE)

Collaboration among Abu Dhabi Dialogue (ADD) Member States to assess potential demand for female workers in technology-related and health sectors, and map best practices in recruitment and retention of women in these sectors.

6. Global Spotlight Initiative (EU, Mexico)

The Spotlight Initiative is a €500 million strategic partnership between the EU and the UN launched in September 2017 with the main objective to end violence against women and girls (VAWG). It deploys targeted, large-scale investments to empower, promote, and protect the rights of women and girls. It pursues a comprehensive and inclusive approach through

legislative reform, institutional strengthening, prevention and tackling gender stereotypes, support services to survivors, enhance data collection as well as support to women's organizations. The initiative is currently up and running in 26 countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America, and the Pacific.

7. Leaving No One Behind: Greater Involvement and Empowerment of Rural Women in Turkiye and Central Asia (Türkiye)

To improve rural women's access to economic opportunities, and thus, improve their and their families' livelihoods. Concrete collaboration of USD 950,000.

8. Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse (multi-countries)

During the 66th United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Australia, Denmark, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States launched the Global Partnership for Action on Gender-Based Online Harassment and Abuse (Global Partnership). The Global Partnership will bring together countries, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to better prioritize, understand, prevent, and address the growing scourge of technology-facilitated gender-based violence. Australia, Canada, Germany, the United States, and the World Bank support the initiative.

9. Global Alliance for Care (Mexico, Canada)

Global Alliance for Care (GAC) is an initiative promoted by Mexico in diverse international fora since 2021. Mainly, it has been sponsored in the G20 Empower and Women 20 group by the Mexican National Institute for Women (INMUJERES). Currently, the GAC has more than 55 partners including G20 governments, private sector, philanthropic organizations, as well as civil society actors and international organizations, and is looking for expansion.

10. Supporting Women in Coping with COVID-19 and Recovering from Socio-Economic Impacts of the Pandemic (China)

This project was jointly launched by UN Women and the All-China Women's Federation. It aims at empowering women-led SMEs, providing women with tools and resources to recover from the impact of COVID-19, and prepare them better by building resilience to future shocks. The project has successfully benefited over 1,000 women entrepreneurs and 6,000 women employees in SMEs.

11. G20 Empower Playbook (Indonesia)

The G20 EMPOWER Playbook presents a broad spectrum of approaches to overcoming the challenges women face.

12. Support for Invest in Childcare, an Initiative of the World Bank Group (multi-countries)

This initiative invests in quality, affordable childcare in developing countries, a critical investment to build the next generation of human capital and place women at the center of an inclusive global economic recovery. The multi-donor fund was launched in April 2022 to scale up quality, affordable childcare in developing countries benefitting women's economic empowerment and early child development. It will catalyze at least USD 180 million in new funding in the next 5 years to support childcare in low and middle-income countries, providing wide returns for women, children, families, businesses, and economies. Canada and the United States support the initiative.

C. Climate and Environment Actions:

1. Fund for Climate Adaptation and Comprehensive Response to Natural Disasters (Mexico)

The Fund was established within the partnership of the Community of Latin American and the Caribbean States (CELAC) and with the guidance of the Economic Commission for Latin America the Caribbean (CEPAL). The project will be open to all parties, even further than existing Latin American G20 members, and is open to expansion/scaling-up within the G20.

2. Indo-Pacific Carbon Offsets Scheme (Australia)

The scheme will help partner fulfil their commitments under the Paris Agreement. It will support partner countries to establish: national climate policy frameworks, carbon accounting and reporting capacity and a pipeline of carbon offsetting projects.

3. Inclusive and Open Climate Club (Germany)

New initiative to foster real climate ambition and international cooperation in climate change mitigation. Open to all like-minded states (governments beyond G7 and G20, as well as emerging and developing countries).

4. Framework for the Circular Carbon Economy (Saudi Arabia)

Under the Saudi G20 Presidency, G20 leaders endorsed the Circular Carbon Economy (CCE) as a holistic inclusive, and pragmatic approach to managing emissions. It is necessary to adopt an effective framework that takes into account all technologies and means, and are assessed in light of appropriate national circumstances, capabilities and development priorities.

5. Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use (UK, the Republic of Korea, Canada, Germany, Italy)

The Declaration was signed at COP26 and commits endorsing countries to working collectively to halt and reverse forest loss and land degradation by 2030 while delivering sustainable development and promoting an inclusive rural transformation. The Republic of Korea joined the commitment at COP26.

6. Support to the Africa Great Green Wall Initiative: agro-ecological transitions, biodiversity, climate change and sustainable land management (France, EU)

Started by the African Union, and in partnership with the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), the Great Green Wall for the Sahara and the Sahel brings together African countries, the EU, and other international partners, under a common "Accelerator Strategy" structured around 6 objectives: restore 100 million hectares of degraded land; create 10 million jobs; sequester 250 million tons of carbon; improve food security for 20 million people; support the millions of people living in communities across the Sahel; provide access to 10 million smallholder farmers to agricultural technologies resilient to climate change. In January 2021, a package of USD 19 billion was also announced by a group of donors.

7. Blue Carbon Coalition (France)

Launched at the One Ocean Summit in February 2022 in Brest, and led by the Agence Française de Développement, the Blue Carbon Coalition aims to accelerate investments in coastal carbon sinks by gathering governments, non-governmental actors and private actors. The goal is to develop conservation models that benefit the livelihoods worldwide with a focus on LDCs, indigenous peoples and local communities. Accelerate and scale the development and implementation of blue carbon with the greatest impact for climate mitigation, risk management, and adaptation while supporting sustained investment in nature-based solutions that contribute to biodiversity protection and human wellbeing.

8. Mangrove Alliance for Climate (MAC) (UAE)

A global initiative that seeks to scale up and accelerate conservation, restoration, and growing plantation efforts of mangrove ecosystems. Member Countries will commit to plant, rehabilitate, and restore mangroves within their country and supporting others to do the same. The initiative will leverage and strengthen ongoing efforts and commitments of its Member Countries in science, research, coastal management and conservation, education and climate mitigation and adaptation efforts, by supporting all-inclusive evidence based national policy-development and enforcement.

9. NUclear TEChnology for Controlling Plastic Pollution (NUTEC Plastics) (IAEA)

Aims to highlight the unique peaceful contributions of nuclear technology to the global, regional, and national actions for the solution of plastic pollution. The IAEA partners with various stakeholders to develop and mainstream these new solutions, using its existing delivery mechanisms for both research and development, and building capacity in its Member States to tackle this global problem.

10. Restoring Landscapes and Water for Adaptation and Resilience (Spain)

It aims at promoting a better understanding, design, and implementation of restoration actions in countries at high risk of desertification, land degradation and drought in order to increase the resilience of their communities and ecosystems and their capacity to adapt to climate change. It will contribute to achieving land degradation neutrality (target 15.3 of goal 15 of the United Nations 2030 Agenda), as well as to the global goal of adaptation, by sharing and integrating knowledge, including the implementation of pilot projects, to promote landscape restoration with a long-term perspective in an innovative and integrative way.

11. Climate and biodiversity finance (Italy, Canada)

- a. To achieve the USD 100 billion climate finance goal, Italy has committed USD 1.4 billion annually over the next five years, including the launch of a dedicated Italian climate fund, with about USD 1 billion a year for five years.
- b. Canada is providing CAD 5.3 billion in international climate finance over five years (2021-26) to support developing countries to combat the dual crises of climate change and biodiversity loss, by allocating a minimum of 20% of its funding to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute biodiversity co-benefits. Canada will also adopt a nature-positive approach across all programming to ensure that its climate-related interventions do no harm to the environment and strive to contribute to positive biodiversity outcomes.
- c. Following through on its promise of enabling the participation of young citizens from around the world in the climate decision-making process, Italy has allocated 10 million euros to launch the “Youth4Climate Initiative”. The initiative, launched in partnership with UNDP, builds on the success of the Pre-COP26 Youth4Climate event. It aims at leveraging youth-led, innovative, and concrete solutions to accelerate climate action and sustainable development. It will hold an annual event to take stock and assess way forward to achieve the goals set by young people each year.

12. Circular fashion and textile (Italy)

Under the Italian Presidency, the G20 Resource Efficiency Dialogue adopted its Roadmap 2021-2023. The circularity of textile and fashion has been identified as one of the key topics for contributing to achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, in particular SDG 8 and SDG 12. Italy’s National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) provides for investments in projects to promote the circular economy in the field of separate collection of electronic, plastic and textile waste. It foresees an investment of EUR 600 million for “Circular economy flagship projects” of which EUR 150 million will be dedicated to infrastructures for the collection of pre-consumer and post-consumer waste textile fractions, modernization of plant engineering and construction of new recycling plants of the textile fractions.

13. Green Initiative for South East Asian Countries (EU)

This Team Europe initiative aims at promoting a lasting and sustainable transformation towards circular, climate-neutral and environmentally sustainable economies and resilient ecosystems in South East Asia. It includes activities to support: (1) Biodiversity and Sustainable Landscapes; (2) Clean, affordable and secure energy; (3) Circular economy; (4) Sustainable food systems; (5) Green and smart cities; and (6) Horizontal issues.

14. Latin America and the Caribbean Green Transition Initiative (EU)

The Team Europe initiative aims to support countries in Latin America and the Caribbean in their green transition. It includes activities to support: (1) decarbonization of economies and a more effective adaptation to the effects of climate change, (2) protection of biodiversity; and (3) promotion of circular economy and the reduction of pollution.

15. Green-Blue Alliance for the Pacific and Timor Leste (EU)

This Team Europe initiative was launched at the COP26 in Glasgow to promote climate action and sustainable management of natural capital in the Pacific countries and territories. It aims to contribute to achieving the goal of low carbon, resilient future in the region by 2050, and includes the following areas: (1) Climate mitigation; (2) Climate adaptation and resilience; (3) Public Finance Management/Financial Risk Management; (4) Integrated approaches to ecosystem management; (5) Sustainable management of oceanic and coastal fisheries; and (6) Reduction of human impact on the environment. The first projects are coming on stream.

16. BRIDGES - Boosting Restoration, Income, Development, Generating Ecosystem Services (Türkiye)

Supporting the restoration and sustainable management of dryland forests and agrosilvopastoral systems, promoting production, producing ecosystem goods and services. Concrete collaboration of USD 3,000. It is an existing project with Mauritania, Eritrea, Sudan.

17. Forest Restoration Improvement for Environmental Development and Sustainability (FRIENDS) (Türkiye)

Developing national capacities to successfully carry out large-scale restoration of forests and other woodlands by increasing knowledge for protection from destruction. Concrete collaboration of USD 2,000. It is an existing collaboration with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan.

18. Enhancing the Scientific Capacity of TUBITAK MAM in the Field of Smart Environmental Technologies for Climate Change Challenges (SMART4ENV) (Türkiye)

SMART4ENV is a new project involving Türkiye, Spain, Italy, Norway, Ireland with contribution of USD 1.5 million that aims to improve TUBITAK MAM research capacities, scientific reputation and networking channels while stimulating scientific excellence in key applications of Smart Environmental Solutions for climate mitigation and adaptation.

19. Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI) (India)

CDRI promotes disaster resilience of infrastructure globally by working towards reducing economic losses and improving the well-being of communities in the face of calamities. The formation of the CDRI is the result of efforts by India and UNDRR and the call for action to reduce damage to critical infrastructure. India has provided seed money during its foundation. Concrete collaboration of USD 67 million with 39 member countries involved.

20. Developing Climate Disaster Risk Financing Framework and Parametric Insurance (India)

The project aims to alleviate economic damage caused by climate and extreme weather events through financing instruments for Fijians. To minimize the economic damage caused by future climate-related disasters, the project will develop index-based insurance and other

climate disaster risk financing instruments for individuals, businesses, and organizations in the Pacific. Concrete collaboration of USD 850,000. It is a new initiative involving Fiji, the UNCDF, UNDP, and the UN University-managed Munich Climate Insurance Initiative.

21. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Package (Q-CHAMP) (Australia, India, Japan, United States)

Q-CHAMP captures cooperative efforts to advance action on climate change under three pillars: climate ambition; clean energy innovation and deployment, and climate adaptation, resilience, and preparedness. Each pillar has a clear focus on delivering practical outcomes between the four countries as well as across the Indo-Pacific, maximizing opportunities for economic prosperity through the pragmatic transition to net zero, and enhancing resilience.

22. Training on Capacity Building for Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation for Member States of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and Central American Integration System (SICA) in 2023 (Indonesia)

The Indonesian Government hopes to build better awareness regarding early warning systems in CARICOM and SICA member countries that are susceptible to natural disasters as a result of climate change. Total value of the grant is approximately USD 277,140.24 which will be channeled through the CARICOM Secretariat and SICA Secretariat.

23. Inclusive Forum on Carbon Mitigation Approaches (OECD, Italy, Australia, UK)

The Forum will enable assessment and report on carbon mitigation efforts around the world to help ensure that more ambitious action on climate change is pursued in a way that is both effective and fair. The initiative aims to produce concrete action by fostering dialogue on the spillover effects of mitigation policies, on needs and potential approaches to curbing excessive negative spillovers, and on the best practice policy mixes.

24. Joint Research Scheme (the Global Biodiversity Research Partnership/GBRP) (South Africa)

The research will have specific research themes, including adoption and implementation of new technologies and innovations for the green and blue economy; biodiversity conservation and sustainable use, fair and equitable benefits of pharmaceutical biotechnology; development from indigenous biodiversity; impact of climate change adaptation and mitigation actions on biodiversity and socio-economic aspects of its utilization; as well as new and renewable energy to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all. It aims to promote mobility of researchers, promote project and programmes on biodiversity data, sharing of research infrastructure, provide capacity building initiative through research stations with tailor-made programs for training and outreach, fellowship, and the provision of support for marine and terrestrial expedition/exploration.

25. Support for the Climate Data Platform (Climate Data Steering Committee) (United States)

International organizations, regulators, policymakers, and data service providers are collaborating on the creation and design of an open-data public platform that will collect, aggregate, and standardize net-zero climate transition data based on private sector climate commitments. Better information available to the market, regulators, climate scientists and civil society will help facilitate and scale the transition toward a net-zero global economy. The platform will provide financial institutions with the information they need to develop and execute on their transition plans, giving the world transparency and the ability to hold companies and financial institutions accountable to their commitments to building a net-zero economy.

26. Support and contribution to the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) (multi-countries)

The IMF Board has established the RST at its Board meeting on May 1, 2022, to help low-income countries, eligible small states and vulnerable middle-income countries address longer-term structural challenges that pose macroeconomic risks, including those stemming from pandemics and climate change. The RST is expected to be fully operationalized by end-2022. It has received more than USD 40 billion pledges up to mid-2022.

D. Financing for Development:

1. Establishment of the Global Blended Finance Alliance (GBFA) (Indonesia, OECD)

The GBFA, to be launched on the margins of the G20 Summit, will seek to fill the SDG Funding Gap through interested financing stakeholders and to implement the G20 Blended Finance Principles, developed in the G20 DWG, across relevant sectoral areas. Various sources of funding, including governmental and multilateral organizations, philanthropies and foundations, and the private sector are considered for the GBFA.

2. Assistance for Sustainable Development, including sectors such as Agriculture, Capacity building, Connectivity, Construction, Health, Water and Power (India)

The projects, implemented by Government of India Lines of Credit (LOCs), are demand-driven and based on the national priorities of partner countries. The projects are aimed at socio-economic development and capacity building in the partner countries, and promote local opportunities and interests, focusing on delivering benefits like greater connectivity, improved infrastructure, and strong developmental cooperation in distinct sectors. A total of 566 projects covering various sectors including Agriculture, Capacity building, Connectivity, Construction, Health, Water and Power worth USD 23.62 billion are being supported.

3. Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation Programs (ITEC) (India)

Capacity building for partner countries through training programs revolving around exchange of expertise in technical, scientific, vocational, education, defense, management, administration, and other domains. It is an existing project in 160 countries in South Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean regions.

4. IBSA Trust Fund (India)

IBSA Trust Fund has supported more than 39 South-South development projects in 35 partner countries, with a current outlay of over USD 44 million, covering issues of poverty relief, social equity, food security, education, skills and capacity building, gender, health, infrastructure, and youth employability among other. A multi-country project is being implemented in 10 countries through the International Solar Alliance.

5. India-UN Development Partnership Fund (India)

The India-UN Development Partnership Fund (Fund), established in 2017, has developed a portfolio of 65 development projects (49 completed or under implementation) in partnership with 49 developing countries, focusing on Southern-led, demand-driven developmental and transformational projects. The Fund responds directly to the national priorities and development objectives of partner countries, contributing financial resources and technical knowledge to support partner governments in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Concrete collaboration of USD 150 million as a multiyear pledge.

6. Group of Friends on the Global Development Initiative (GDI) (China)

The GDI aims to facilitate the implementation of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Over 60 countries, including some G20 members, have joined the Group of Friends of the initiative at the UN.

7. Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund (China)

China set up the Global Development and South-South Cooperation Fund, with an input of USD 4 billion, to support global development including the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in developing countries.

8. UN Peace and Development Trust Fund (China)

The UN Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF) was established by China and the UN Secretariat. It aims to support the work of the UN, promote multilateral cooperation, and make new contributions to world peace and development. It has supported nearly 100 projects and benefited over 100 countries and regions in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Oceania.

E. Education:

1. Distance Learning (DL) courses (WIPO)

WIPO is promoting two courses: (1) WHO-WIPO-WTO Executive Course on Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation; and (2) Executive Course on Intellectual Property and Exports. WIPO hopes to promote these courses to universities, research centers, and trade support institutions in G20 developing countries.

2. Establish agreements with selected G20 academic institutions for the integration of WIPO courses within their curricula, and their accreditation by such institutions, taking into account their specializations. (WIPO)

Establishing agreements with G20 academic institutions for the WIPO courses will allow for better integration and sustainability of cooperation of these courses in national curricula. The DL Program of the WIPO Academy has already established agreements with universities from G20 countries for the accreditation of the General Course on Intellectual Property.

3. Madrasati International Project (Saudi Arabia)

Aims to enhance learning and skill acquisition to ensure digital content utilization. Madrasati enhances learning outcomes for formal subjects taught to students including sciences, mathematics, languages, Islamic studies, digital skills, art, social studies, and life skills. These subjects are taught across the different stages through a matrix of skills to which the learning outcomes are linked.

4. Support to the WHO Academy (France)

The WHO academy was officially presented in Lyon (France) in September 2021 by President Macron and Dr Tedros. It aims to become a state-of-the-art lifelong learning center providing the very latest innovations in adult learning to global health for health professionals, policy makers and members of civil society from around the world, particularly in pandemic preparedness and response. France supports further strengthening of the WHO Academy.

5. Support and contribution to Global Partnership for Education (UAE, United States, the Republic of Korea, Spain, UK, Italy)

The Global Partnership for Education is the world's largest fund dedicated to transforming education in lower-income countries by building stronger education systems to reach the most vulnerable girls and boys, improving teaching, and learning, and strengthening the resilience of education systems. In 2021, the UK and Kenya co-hosted the Global Education Summit in London and raised USD 4 billion dollars in donor pledges for GPE over the next five years. Concrete collaboration of USD 11 billion+ mobilized (since 2002). USD 100 million contribution by the UAE since 2018. The Republic of Korea has committed to contribute additional USD 15 million within a period of 4 years. Spain has committed to contribute USD 20 million within a period of 5 years. UK has pledged GBP 430 million for 2022-26. Italy has allocated EUR 25 million for the period 2021-2025.

6. Accessible and equitable digital learning for all (UNICEF, United States)

UNICEF is leading work on: (1) data and advocacy; and (2) national action to make digital learning solutions more equitable and effective. The following direct outcomes are expected: (a) Increased global visibility of equity and effectiveness gaps of national digital learning platforms; (b) Increased global availability of pro-equity policy and programme tools for national governments; (c) Tailored technical assistance received in 47 countries; (d) Learning Passport planned or implemented in 46 countries; (e) Digital language learning for refugees, migrants and linguistic minorities implemented in 14 countries.

7. International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) Summer Schools on Green Chemistry (Russia)

In 2018, PhosAgro started to support the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) Summer Schools on Green Chemistry. Since 2018, more than 450 young professionals and 60 experienced excellent lecturers from 70 countries participated in four sessions of the IUPAC Postgraduate School on Green Chemistry. Over the last 4 sessions PhosAgro has allocated more than USD 50,000 to provide 100 scholarships to support potentially prospective young scientists.

8. Green Chemistry for Life (Russia)

PHOSAGRO, UNESCO and IUPAC Partnership in Green Chemistry aims to address global challenges of sustainable growth focusing on financial and scientific support to promising young scientists worldwide. The project is designed to support scientists involved in the development of innovative technologies in accordance with the principles of green chemistry, which will help solve environmental problems, improve energy efficiency and management of natural resources. PhosAgro's contribution of USD 2.5 million by 2022.

9. Novigado - Active Learning and Innovative Teaching in Flexible Learning Spaces (Türkiye)

Novigado is to support schools and related stakeholders in the transition from a conventional and teacher-centered classroom into teaching practices that promote active learning with the support of ILE and use of ICT. Concrete collaboration of EUR 331,470 (1 December 2019 – 31 May 2022). It involves Poland, Türkiye, Belgium, France, Portugal.

10. Design FILS - Designing Future Innovative Learning Spaces (Türkiye)

Design FILS provides the implementation of the scenarios in flexible learning spaces through strengthening teachers' skills in developing interdisciplinary learning scenarios. Concrete collaboration of EUR 245,754 (1 September 2019 – 31 August 2022). It involves Türkiye, Belgium, Portugal, Spain, Austria, Czechia.

11. EDUSIMSTEAM - Fostering STEAM Education in Schools (Türkiye)

EDUSIMSTEAM is mainly aimed at teachers and students in K-12 schools to gain STEAM methodology through teacher trainings, online platform, curriculum, learning scenario studies, policy-making documents, etc. Together with all the studies and project outputs to be carried out for this purpose, it is desired to form the transnational dimension of STEAM as an innovative policy in education throughout the partner countries in EU. Concrete collaboration of EUR 497,175.36 (1 January 2020 – 30 June 2023).

12. MGC ICCR Scholarships (India)

50 ICCR scholarships are offered per year to students from MGC countries to pursue diploma and degree courses in history and culture, tourism, IT, Vocational Training, engineering, management, teachers' training, film direction, etc.

13. Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC) (India)

The SPARC Initiative aims to promote joint research proposals and facilitating academic and research collaborations between Indian Institutions and foreign institutions from 28 countries. This initiative envisages that culmination of joint research proposals would lead to solving problems of national and/or international relevance.

F. Tourism and Creative Economy/SMEs:

1. Cooking up a more dynamic economy – how food and the food value chain can boost developmental regionalism (UNCTAD)

A proposal of 1.5-year project to conduct workshops, research and studies, as well as seminars and policy recommendations in national and regional level to address issues on food, food processing, and food-related creative industries, and the development of an intra-regional-food related value chain. UNCTAD will initiate the project in Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Syria, Tunisia, and potentially also Türkiye.

2. Sustainable Tourism Multi-Donor Trust Fund with the World Bank for the period of 2022-2029 (Saudi Arabia)

Through a multi-lateral effort under the leadership of the World Bank, UNWTO, and Saudi Arabia, the Tourism Community Initiative has been developed into a first-of-its-kind Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) that will support timely and innovative activities to close the financing and knowledge gaps in the tourism sector and help build forward better. The MDTF will focus on boosting three thematic areas in tourism. Namely, People (jobs, communities), Places (green and inclusive destinations and assets), and Policies and Markets (institutions and partnerships). The MDTF will be established before Q2 2022, last for at least seven years, and likely start disbursements by Q1 2023. Aimed to reach a capitalization of USD 500 million by 2029, Saudi Arabia has committed USD 100 million as a founding donor.

G. Agriculture:

1. Sowing Life/SL (Mexico)

A strategy to deal with the phenomenon of migration in Central America and the Caribbean by supporting agriculture producers. SL is an existing project of the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID). It is open to expansion/scaling-up within the G20. The project will be open to all parties, even further than North and Latin American G20 members.

2. Clean Water and Sanitation Solutions (Saudi Arabia)

Provide quick simple and /or nature-based clean water and sanitation solutions for 10 million people in rural regions in developing countries through G20 supported initiative financing.

3. Support to the promotion of sustainable soil management in the framework of the Global Soil Partnership (III) (Russia)

This project builds on the achievements of the two previous phases of the project “Support to the promotion of sustainable soil management in the framework of the Global Soil Partnership (GSP)”. The project includes three Outputs: Output 1 focuses on creating and strengthening an enabling environment for the formulation of national policies or strategies in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for Sustainable Soil Management and the Fertilizer Code in Eurasian countries and the adoption of SSM practices aimed at increasing carbon sequestration, conserving soil biodiversity, and addressing soil salinity. Output 2 supports the organization of the World Soil Day (WSD), including the development of awareness-raising material for 2021 and 2022 and the awarding of the Glinka World Soil Prize (GWSP) on WSD in 2021 and 2022. Output 3 aims to scale up SSM practices at national, regional and global levels by establishing pilot projects for carbon sequestration to address climate

change mitigation and adaptation, and to implement the Fertilizer Code, the findings of the reports on soil biodiversity, soil pollution and salt-affected soils, in order to boost soil productivity and halt soil degradation.

4. Implementation of Sustainable Soil Management through the Soil Doctors programme and the Global Soil Laboratory Network (Russia)

Since 2018, PhosAgro has been actively participating in the FAO Global Soil Partnership initiatives, contributing to raise awareness of the importance of sustainable soil management and create strategies to address soil degradation and pollution. FAO and PhosAgro are currently developing a global network of soil laboratories comprising 800 laboratories in 150 countries. The total contribution to the project as of July 2022 accounts to AUD 2.4 million.

5. Using Soil Maps to Promote Efficient Use of Fertilizers (FAO)

Looks to establish a self-sustaining, government-managed national soil database to become a public good to be used by public policies, private sector and farmers. The goal is to publish the country's total land mass for which soil information is available. It also aimed to provide accurate soil management information system and advice to smallholder farmers to enhance crops productivity and yields.

6. Integrated natural resources management in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production landscapes in Central Asia and Türkiye - GEF/FAO Regional Project CACILM-2 (Türkiye)

To scale up integrated natural resources management (INRM) in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production landscapes in the Central Asian countries and Türkiye. This will be done through scaling up of sustainable management practices that minimize pressures and negative impacts on natural resources that reduce risks and vulnerability and, enhance capacity of rural communities to cope with or adapt to drought and salinity. In particular, adoption of integrated landscape management approaches and INRM practices should help stabilize and even reverse trends of soil salinization, reduce erosion, improve water capture and retention, increase the sequestration of carbon, and reduce loss of agrobiodiversity, thereby reducing the desertification trend in terms of extent and severity. Concrete collaboration of USD 10,875,000. It is an existing project involving Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

7. Improving the efficiency of small ruminants production for reduction of the GHG emission intensity (Türkiye)

To increase capacity at national and sub-regional level to analyse the small ruminant's production systems and make them more efficient, in a gender-sensitive manner, in each participating country and in the Central Asian sub-region as a whole. Concrete collaboration of USD 1.1 million. It is an existing project involving Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

8. Strengthening regional collaboration and national capacities for management of wheat rust diseases and resistance breeding in Central Asia and Caucasus (CAC Rust) (Türkiye)

Contributing to prevention and management of wheat rust diseases by facilitating regional collaboration and strengthening national capacities on surveillance, race analysis, integrated disease management and development of disease-resistant varieties. Concrete collaboration of USD 1.067 million. It is an existing project involving Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan.

9. SHEP approach (Japan)

Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion (SHEP) approach have developed in Kenya through technical cooperation project by JICA which started from 2006 and succeeded in increasing farmers' income. SHEP is an approach which realizes "Market-Oriented

Agriculture" and converts farmers mind from "grow and sell" to "grow to sell". In Kenya, with this approach, the project achieved doubling income of 2,500 smallholders only within 2 years (2007-2009). In recent years, the SHEP approach has been practiced in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

10. International Cooperation Initiative on Global Food Security (China)

International Cooperation Initiative on Global Food Security is an initiative put forward by China during G20 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in July 2022. The Initiative aims to address the current food security crisis via actions including: support the central role of the UN; not impose export restriction on humanitarian food purchases by the WFP; facilitate the entry of Russian, Ukrainian and Belarusian agricultural products and inputs into the international market; ensure emergency measures taken by countries for food trade be short-term, transparent, targeted and appropriate, and conform to the rules of the WTO; support the cooperation on agricultural science and technology innovation among countries; reduce food loss and waste; help developing countries enhance their capacity for food production, storage and loss reduction. China would like to cooperate with other G20 members and the international community to implement this Initiative so as to safeguard the global food security.

H. Employment:

1. Youth Building the Future/YBF (Mexico)

A program for young people without study or work options to gain labor experience to get a job or improve their employability in Central America and the Caribbean. YBF is an existing project of the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation for Development (AMEXCID). It is open to expansion/scaling-up within the G20. The project will be open to all parties, even further than North and Latin American G20 members.

2. Strengthening skills for a Just Transition (OECD)

Building on the joint OECD-ILO work in the Employment and Education Working Groups to update the G20 Skills Strategy for the digital and green transformations, and the discussions of the ETWG webinar series, the OECD can provide substantive and targeted policy support on the just transition and skills for the low-carbon future. The OECD's Clean Energy Finance and Investment Mobilisation (CEFIM) programme can also provide capacity strengthening trainings and workshops to strengthening the enabling environment for clean energy investments, which could be leveraged through the G20.

3. Ship to Shore Rights South East Asia (SEA) (ILO)

A multi-country project that seeks to promote regular and safe labour migration and decent work for all migrant workers in the fishing and seafood processing sectors in Southeast Asia. Technical assistance towards sustainable blue economy through decent work in fishing and seafood supply chains. Cooperation to develop MOUs for the protection of migrant fishers. Project period: 1 August 2020 to 31 July 2024.

4. Implementation of the updated G20 Skills Strategy (ILO)

Implementation that will include: (1) Anticipating and matching skills with jobs in the context of digitalization and green transition; (2) Strengthening governance of future-ready skills and lifelong learning systems; (3) Management of training institutions and digitalization of skills systems. Field level implementation: in 5 selected countries. Per country Direct Recipients of capacity building over 6 years: 500 persons from 50 institutions.

5. Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for a Just Transition (ILO)

This initiative has the potential to tie together efforts of the G20 energy transitions, environment, employment, and development working groups in a way that would reduce siloes and bring about comprehensive change. The Accelerator aims to galvanize within the international system a more robust and effective level of support to an initial group of 30 developing countries and small island states over the next four years for the integrated national planning and financing of these critical social dimensions of their low-carbon energy transitions. Fully aligned with the G20 Roadmap for Stronger Recovery and Resilience, the Global Accelerator is being designed as a vehicle for the more networked and efficient form of multilateral cooperation on this critical aspect of climate action. It is a new initiative, announced by the UN Secretary General in September 2021. It is in the process of being established, with the ILO as Secretariat. At the initial stage, it will be implemented in around 10 selected pathfinder countries and quickly extended to another 20 countries.

6. Alliance for entrepreneurship in Africa (France)

The Alliance for Entrepreneurship in Africa (AforE) is an international, project-driven platform aimed at boosting the development of private sector participation and entrepreneurship in Africa with the goal of promoting dynamic, competitive, and inclusive economies across the continent. The Alliance supports investments in micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) by developing and scaling up instruments that accelerate growth and competitiveness. The Alliance recognizes the importance of tailoring development approaches to the unique needs of Africa's MSMEs. The G20's mobilization through the Alliance for Entrepreneurship in Africa could be decisive in ensuring that a growing number of public and private actors join forces.

7. G20 Entrepreneurship Roundtable (China)

The G20 Entrepreneurship Research Center was established in 2017 as a deliverable of the G20 Hangzhou Summit. To implement the G20 Entrepreneurship Action Plan, the center has convened five sessions of G20 Entrepreneurship Roundtable for deepening information exchange and sharing best practices among G20 members. The 6th G20 Entrepreneurship Roundtable co-hosted with the G20 Indonesian Presidency takes place in October 2022.

8. Multilateral Partnership for Organizing, Worker Empowerment, and Rights (M-POWER) (United States)

A partnership among governments, trade unions, civil society, and international organizations to empower workers and support freedom of association. M-POWER will include more than USD 200 million in investments in technical cooperation programming, coordination on international engagement, cutting-edge research, and strategic communications. It will involve a number of G20 members as partners and will have a global reach.

I. Sustainable Infrastructure

1. Sustainable Infrastructure Programme in Asia (SIPA) (OECD)

The programme aims to help selected Central and Southeast Asian countries scale up energy, transport, and industry infrastructure investments, and shift them towards infrastructure projects consistent with low-emission, resilient development pathways and the Sustainable Development Goals.

2. Fast-Infra (France)

Following its launch during the One Planet Summit in 2019, the private sector has been designing the FAST-Infra Sustainable Infrastructure Label (SI Label) as a globally applicable label for projects demonstrating significant positive sustainability performance. FAST-Infra is designed to enable developers and operators to show the positive impact of an infrastructure asset, relying on the G20 QII as core standards and attract investors seeking assets which positively contribute to sustainable outcomes. The SI Label is designed to enable transformation of sustainable infrastructure into a mainstream, liquid asset class.

3. The “G20 Platform on SDGs Localization and Intermediary Cities (G20 PLIC)” (Italy, OECD, UN Habitat)

The Platform operates as an open and inclusive space for peer dialogue, knowledge sharing, capacity building and consensus building to support local, national, and international actions in optimizing the development potential of intermediary cities and supporting their efforts in achieving the SDGs. PLIC builds on existing work and networks, supports synergies, and connects different outcomes to inform the G20 Development Working Group (DWG). Launched in November 2021 under the Italian G20 Presidency, the G20 PLIC is open to all interested parties within and beyond G20 membership.

4. Grants for Development (India)

Grants are provided to build capacities of developing nations and their institutions for governance and efficient delivery of public service, develop socio-economic infrastructure, secure lives, and promote livelihoods. Focus is on areas such as railway links, roads & bridges, ports, waterways, cross border-trade infrastructure, power generation and civil infrastructure, etc. Concrete collaboration of USD 3,4 billion with 39 projects completed and 41 under various stages of execution.

J. Sustainable Maritime Development

1. Capacity Building for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture Management in Central Asia – FishCAP (Türkiye)

(i) To improve institutional capacity for sustainable management, planning, protection and development of aquaculture resources in a participatory manner, especially for youth and women in beneficiary countries; (ii) To improve skill and knowledge base in the inland aquaculture and culture-based fisheries for smallholder fish farms and commercial SMEs; (iii) To enhance frameworks for fish safety, quality assurance, processing, marketing, and international market access; (iv) To strengthen capacity for aquaculture research and educational opportunities, especially for youth and women; (v) To transfer best management practices, aquaculture business plans, technical knowledge and technology for fish farming.

2. Turkish National Integrated Marine Pollution Monitoring Program (DEN-IZ) (Türkiye)

Turkish National Integrated Marine Pollution Monitoring Program is covering all the seas of Türkiye; Marmara Sea and Turkish Straits, Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea and Black Sea with a large monitoring network of over 370 stations. The program is designed according to the Regional Marine Conventions that Türkiye is a part; Barcelona and Bucharest Conventions EU directives (MSFD and WFD). In the monitoring programme, microplastics are studied in sea water and sediment matrices. Collected microplastics are separated according to their types and colour, and their quantification and measurements are performed. Macro litter monitoring studies are performed at pilot scale in selected beaches. Concrete collaboration of USD 1,179,814. It is an existing initiative among neighbour countries to Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, and Black Sea.

3. IOI-China Regional Center Training Course on Ocean Governance 2022 (China)

The training programme has been organized by the International Ocean Institute (IOI) in partnership with China to advance frontier research in ocean governance. This year's edition will be held in a hybrid format in Tianjin, China in September, covering legal, policy and technical training and thematic discussions. About 30 participants from Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore, etc. will attend the course.

4. 2nd Summer School on Ocean Macroturbulence and Its Role in Earth's Climate (China)

The summer school programme is hosted by China and World Climate Research Project (WCRP) every two years to provide training and facilitate exchanges among early career scientists with research interests in ocean and climate. This year's programme has been held in Qingdao, China in August in hybrid format, focusing on ocean macroturbulence and its role in earth's climate, which attracted approximately 40 participants all over the world.

5. The Global Reef R&D Accelerator Platform (Saudi Arabia)

The platform aims to strengthen the implementation of existing frameworks to reverse coral reef destruction within G20 member states. It is an innovative action-oriented initiative aimed at creating a global research and development programme to advance research, innovation and capacity building in all facets of coral reef conservation, restoration and adaptation. It will strengthen ongoing efforts and commitments made to enhance coral reefs conservation and stop their further degradation.

K. Others

1. Abu Dhabi Declaration Implementation (UAE)

A three-year Program that will strengthen the anti-corruption role of supreme audit institutions (SAIs) and enhance cooperation between them and anti-corruption (AC) bodies. Under the Program, UNODC will develop a practical guide on enhancing cooperation between SAIs and AC bodies, it will develop and deliver training programs for both authorities on a global scale. Concrete collaboration of USD 5.4 million (from 2021 to 2023), funded by the UAE.

2. Initiatives for Ukrainian refugees (Italy, Canada)

At the moment Italy allocated over 41 million euros of humanitarian aid, and has allocated additional EUR 23 million to support assistance to Ukrainian refugees in Ukraine and Moldova from UNHCR, OIM and UNICEF. Moreover, Italy has allocated 800 million euros to host Ukrainian refugees arriving in Italy (171.000 have arrived in Italy). Canada has committed USD 320 million in humanitarian assistance in 2022 to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine and neighboring countries, including over CAD 50 million to support the needs of Ukrainian refugees and host communities in countries neighboring Ukraine through experienced humanitarian partners, such as UNHCR, IFRC, WHO, and Canadian NGOs. In April 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau co-convened a "Stand Up for Ukraine" pledging event with European Commission President von der Leyen, which culminated a global social media rally raising over CAD 12.4 billion in pledges from around the world to support Ukrainian refugees and address the humanitarian crisis.

3. Exploring the establishment of a G20 network of Cultural Business Management Training Institutions (Italy)

The establishment of a G20 network of Cultural Business Management Training Institutions aims to strengthen the managerial capacities of cultural professionals, and to foster culture-driven economic and social development. At the first G20 Culture in Rome, the Ministers of Culture, in art. 24 of the Rome Declaration of July 30, 2021, agreed to explore its establishment. The "Fondazione Scuola dei beni e delle attività culturali", in cooperation with the Italian Ministry of Culture, is ensuring the follow-up of the initiative. It is currently in Phase 3 (Working Tables) where the project team is inviting the participant institutions to join thematic working groups, around three thematic areas: culture and sustainable local

development, community engagement for sustainable cultural heritage, and creative industries and entrepreneurship in the cultural sector. The G20 Network was presented at the G20 Culture in Indonesia, September 2022.

4. Falcone and Borsellino Programme (Italy)

It is an initiative of legal diplomacy and technical assistance in the field of justice and security, in favour of 33 Latin American and Caribbean countries, for combating corruption and transnational organized crime. It follows the methodology supported by the G20 ACWG 2017-2018 implementation plan.

5. Moldova Support Platform/MSP (Germany, EU, Canada, France)

First Moldova Support Conference was organized by Germany (France and Romania co-hosting) in Berlin on 5 April 2022. Second Moldova Support Conference scheduled to take place in July 2022 in Bucharest, organized by Romania (Germany and France co-hosting). In order to sustain Moldova's reform efforts in the long run, five thematic groups within the MSP were established, bringing together countries, IFIs and other stakeholders (such as UN specialized bodies, OSCE etc.) in order to give adequate support and answers based upon Moldova's needs. A Moldovan interlocutor available for each group. First meetings of the Groups at the Support Conference on 5 April 2022 in Berlin. Canada and Germany have co-chaired the group on refugees. The second Moldova Support Conference took place on 15 July 2022 in Bucharest. The third conference will be held on 21 November 2022.

6. Initiative of International Cooperation on Resilient and Stable Industrial and Supply Chains (China)

On 19 September 2022, China, Indonesia, and other countries jointly published the Initiative of International Cooperation on Resilient and Stable Industrial and Supply Chains, supported by Argentina, in Hangzhou, China. The initiative shows the commitment of participating countries to combining efforts with other countries to keep the global industrial and supply chains resilient and stable, which is crucial in ensuring the smooth recovery of the world economy. The initiative calls on all countries to join an equitable, inclusive, and constructive partnership for industrial and supply chains to make joint contributions.

7. Silk Road E-commerce Cooperation (China)

China has established Silk Road e-commerce cooperation with 23 countries, including G20 members such as Brazil and Argentina, for cooperation on policy exchanges, industry promotion, subnational cooperation, and capacity building in various fields, with a view to explore a new driver for trade and investment.

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