**The IMF and 2030 Development Agenda**

**1.** INITIATIVE: scaling up support for countries’ efforts to boost domestic revenue mobilization for essential public sector delivery  
IMPLEMENTATION: technical support for building tax systems was scaled up by 46 percent between 2015 and 2018  
EXAMPLE: with IMF’s support, Mongolia began a three-year project in 2017 to reform its tax administration—through December 2018 nominal tax revenue increased by 22 percent reflecting among other factors administrative reforms.

**2.** INITIATIVE: increasing assistance for countries seeking to address large infrastructure gaps  
IMPLEMENTATION: assistance for building state capacity to oversee the scaling-up of infrastructure investment was expanded with public investment management assessments undertaken in over 50 countries  
EXAMPLE: Following IMF’s advice, Togo terminated the practice of disbursement funds without verifying the completion of projects and Serbia has created a single project pipeline and detailed rules for project appraisal and sections.

**3.** INITIATIVE: intensifying engagement on policy issues affecting inclusion  
IMPLEMENTATION: the volume of research on economic inclusion has steadily increased; inequality, gender and financial inclusion issues have been included in the bilateral surveillance work for about half of the member countries  
EXAMPLE: A variety of inclusion-related issues were discussed with country authorities, ranging from how to minimize the possibly adverse distributional effects of fiscal consolidations in Republic of Congo and Honduras to reform of gender discriminatory tax policies and law in Morocco and Pakistan to improving legal credit infrastructure to expand access to finance in Saudi Arabia and Paraguay

**4.** INITIATIVE: strengthening support for the development of domestic financial markets  
IMPLEMENTATION: technical support to countries seeking to develop domestic financial markets rose by 13 percent between 2015 and 2018  
EXAMPLE: The IMF provided technical support to around 130 countries since 2015—including in the context of IMF-supported programs—to help strengthen their financial stability framework.
Since 2015, the IMF has undertaken other initiatives supporting the 2030 development agenda. These include:

(i) developed a methodology to identify the additional spending needed to meet key SDGs in developing countries

(ii) scaled-up engagement on governance/corruption issues, tackling a key barrier to inclusive growth

(iii) extensive advocacy activities in support of the agenda by IMF Management

Important cross-cutting lessons from implementation of the various initiatives to date include:

(i) the importance of maintaining country ownership of reform programs over time;

(ii) the need to work with a medium-term time frame when seeking to build institutional capacity

(iii) the importance of strategic coordination across development partners operating in a sector, with a clear division of labor and responsibilities