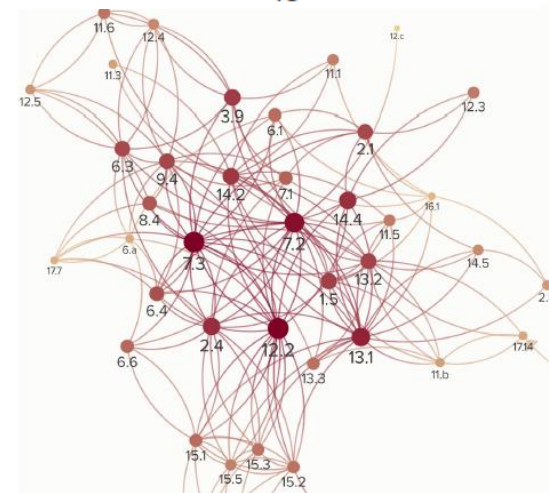
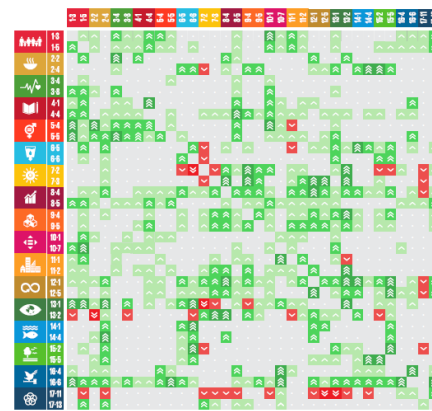
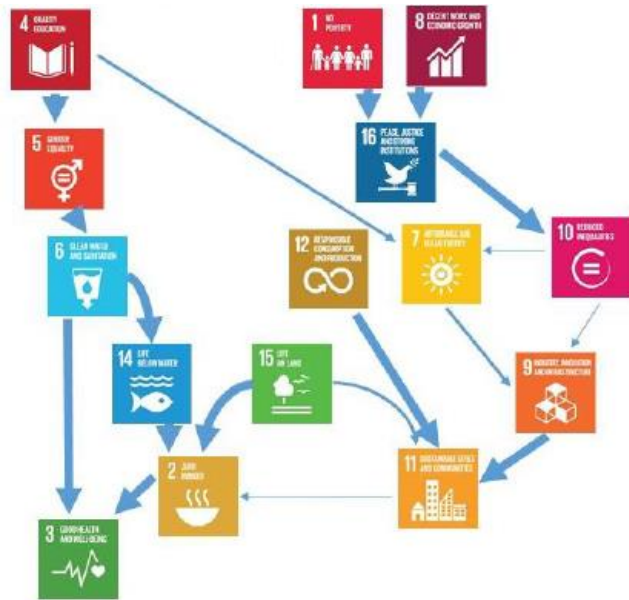
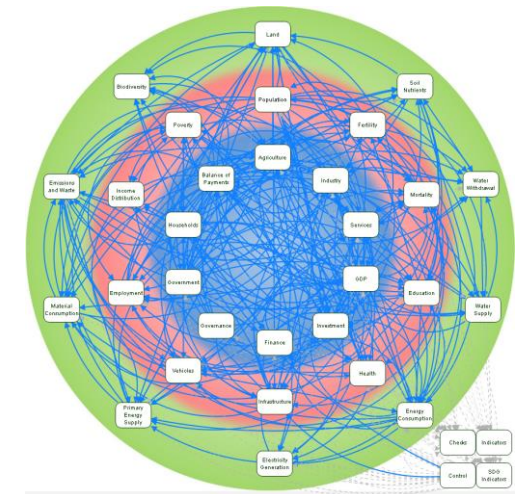
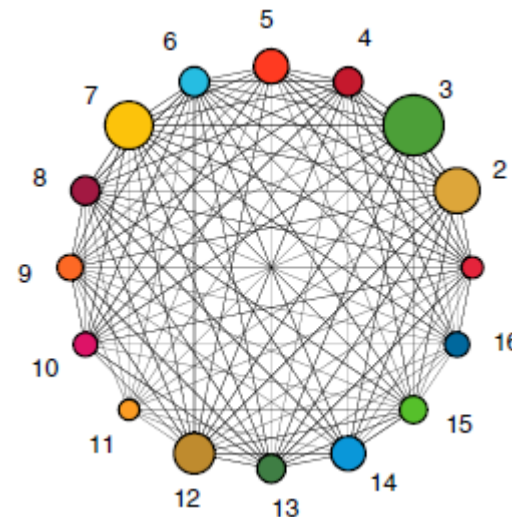


# Approaches for SDG integration and assessing interlinkages



+3	Indivisible
+2	Reinforcing
+1	Enabling
0	Consistent
-1	Constraining
-2	Counteracting
-3	Cancelling



Fwks/Systems Maps/CLDs

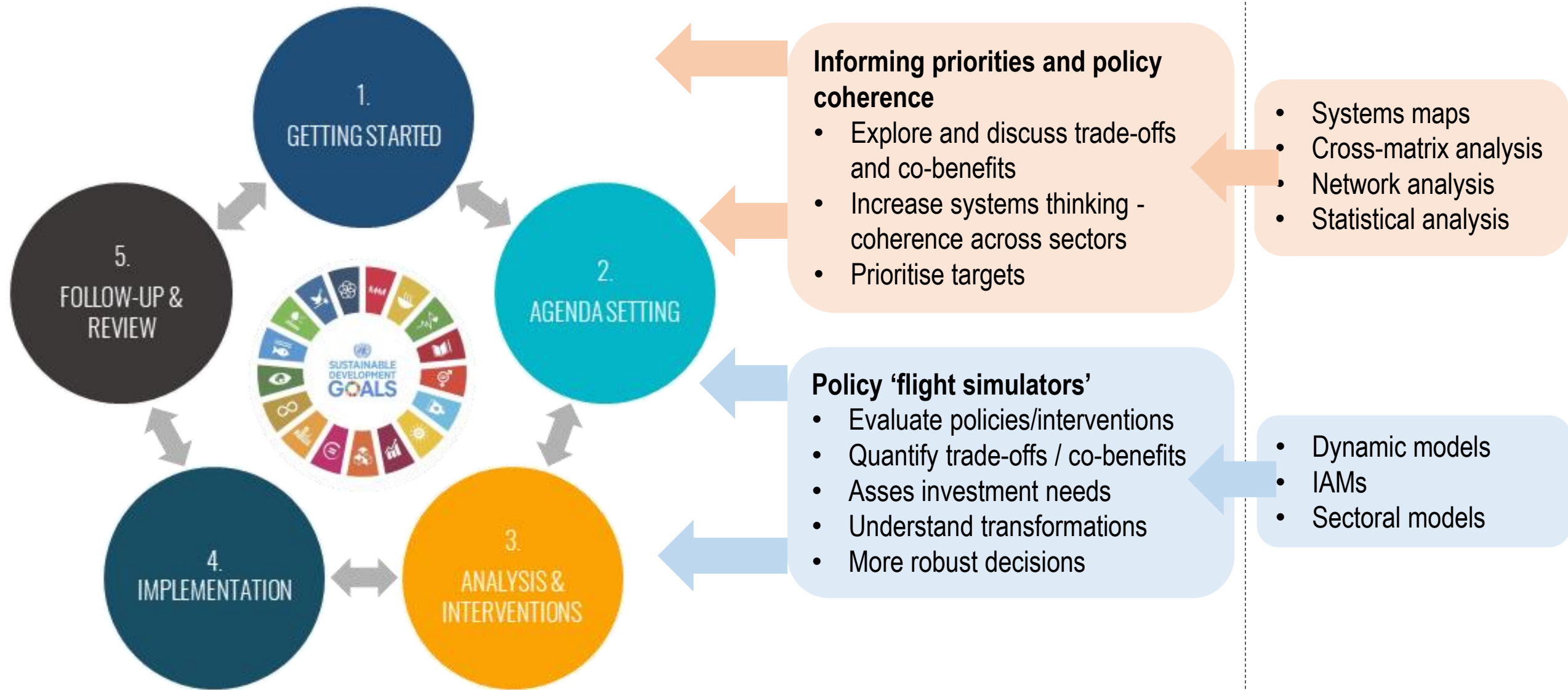
Cross-Matrix Analysis

Network Analysis/  
Statistical Approaches

Dynamic Modelling

Qualitative/Conceptual/Rapid

Quantitative/Dynamic/Data Intensive



# Modelling to guide COVID response using SDGs

## Short-term response

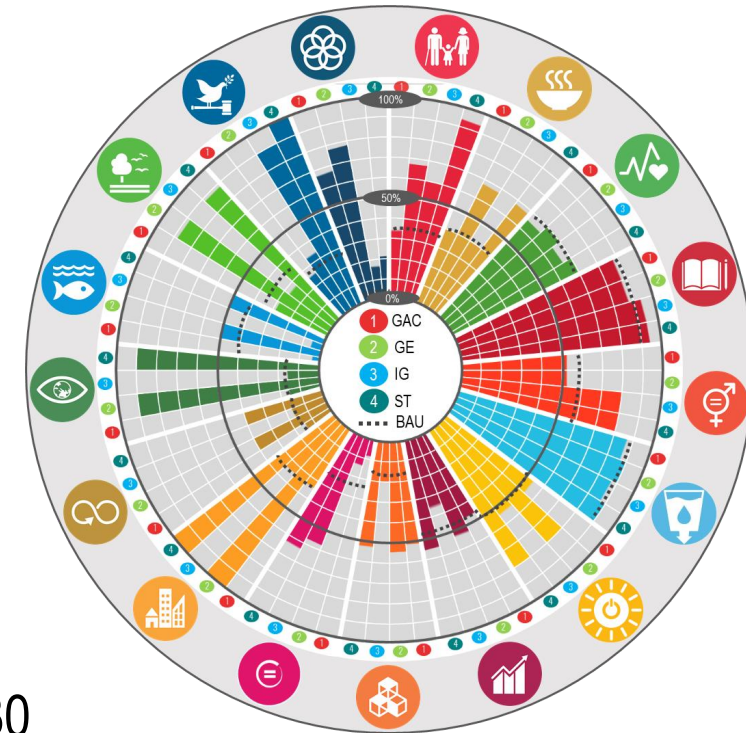
- As of end April, G20 countries provided \$6.3 trillion in fiscal support – 9.3% GDP
- Temporary measures – households, businesses, financial sector

## Longer-term response – Building back better with the SDGs

- Will determine the shape of our economies and lives in the future
- Opportunity for a new policy agenda – green, sustainable, inclusive economies
- SDGs provide a framework for policy and investment

## Integrated modelling can guide investment choices

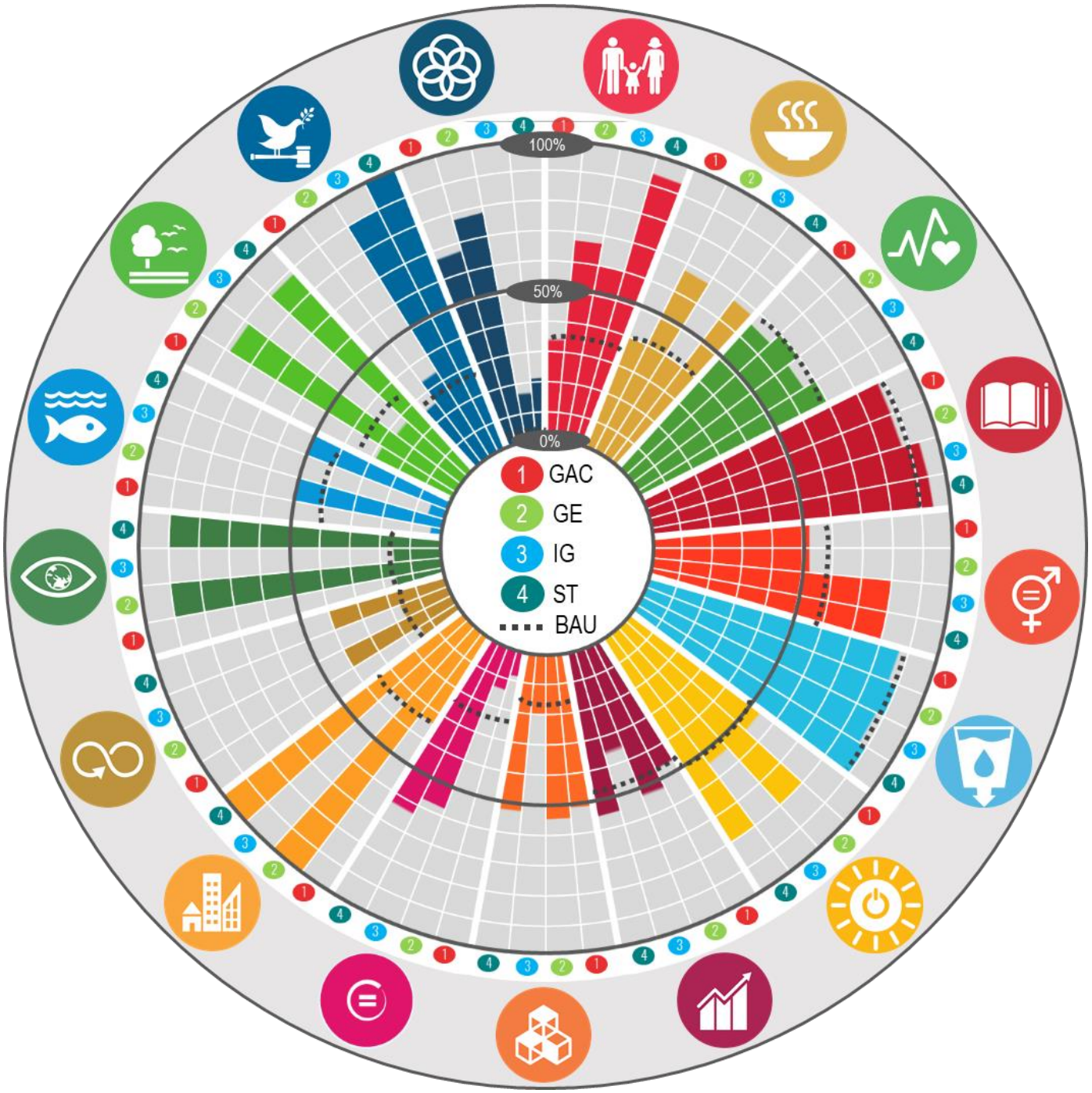
- Incorporate SDG targets into a national model
- Incorporate COVID impacts
- Simulate effects of different policies/investments on SDGs achievement by 2030
- Search for options that accelerate progress on many priority targets (win-wins)
- e.g. GDP, jobs, equality, health, education, energy, GHGs, resilience



# Greater gains for Australia by tackling all SDGs but the last steps will be the most challenging

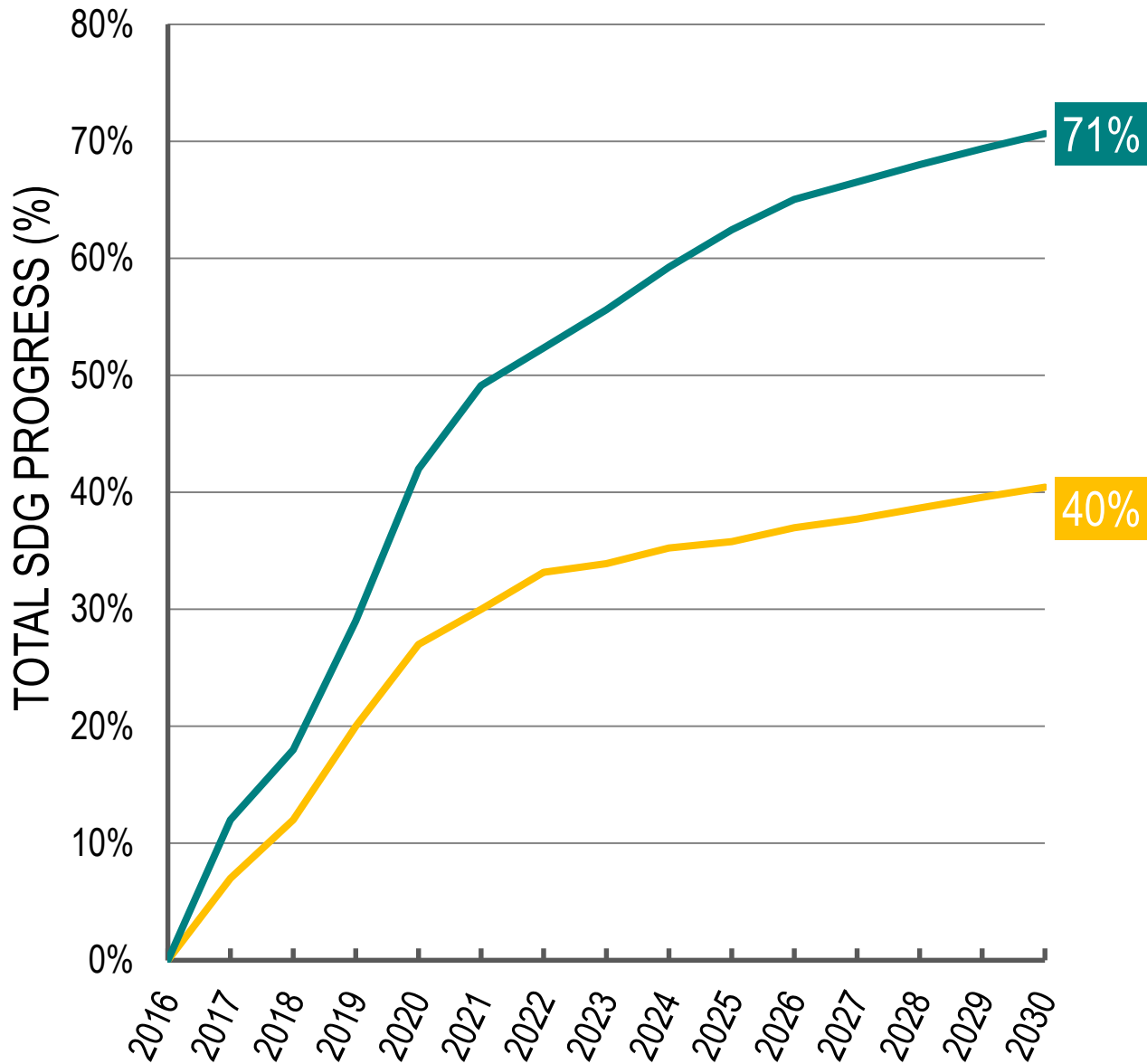
Cameron Allen<sup>1\*</sup>, Graciela Metternicht<sup>1</sup>, Thomas Wiedmann<sup>2,3</sup> and Matteo Pedercini<sup>4</sup>

<https://rdcu.be/bZZQL>



Extra slides – example for Australia

# Integrated modelling – Australia's SDG scenarios and performance



With modest investment +4% GDP pa:

- + Social services – education, health
- + More targeted subsidies/transfers
- + Green infrastructure – energy, transport, water
- + Sustainable agriculture, reforestation
- + Resource efficiency – energy, water
- + Tax reform, revenue settings

