

Organization name Monash Sustainable Development Institute

Organization's website <http://www.monash.edu/msdi>

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Written Inputs for the Preparation of the Monash University
Policy based on Monash University
Plans for sustainable development in Australia and globally.

- x **All countries should support increased funding from multilateral development banks and a reform of the global financial architecture to provide increased funding for investment in achieving the SDGs particularly in low- and lower-middle-income countries** Low-income countries face a massive financing gap in attempting to deliver on the SDGs. Increased funding is needed for governments and private businesses to carry out SDG actions in low and lower-middle-income countries. Credit rating systems and sustainability metrics need to be reformed to facilitate long term sustainable development.
- x **All countries need to build capacities essential for transformation at individual, institutional and network levels** National transformation plans should invest in the capacities to strategize, innovate, manage conflicts, identify and overcome impediments and cope with crises and risks. Leveraging synergies between SDGs and minimizing tradeoffs calls for horizontal coordination between departments, and vertical coordination across levels of government as well as capacities to integrate policies from multiple fields and goals – example, between agriculture, environment, water, social and labor policies, in line with the interlinked nature of the SDGs. Building these capacities is very different from what development cooperation has undertaken in the last decades; building capacity needs to happen in the North and the South, and the role of the HLPF in building capacity should be sharpened.
- x **Going forward, much greater attention must be given to addressing SDG interlinkages and international spillovers**

Sustainable Development Report 2023 to leverage interlinkages in line with national circumstances and priorities could unleash rapid progress. These entry points are (1)

Chapter IV. Youth and future generations

- x **To truly address and be accountable for the wellbeing of youth and future generations, we need to measure and report on youth progress on the SDGs globally and regularly**
'Towards an AusNZPac Youth SDG Index 2023' youth-led report that is the first in the world to use the SDGs framework to measure young people's progress towards sustainable development; identified a number of key lessons relevant globally:
 - o Youth progress on the SDGs must go beyond the obvious youth related indicators (such as educational attainment). To ensure 'no one is left behind', it must also include general population indicators disaggregated by youth, as young people often lag behind the rest of the population on the SDGs, as an example in areas such as psychological distress, suicide mortality rate, unemployment, rent overburden and homelessness. It must also include general indicators that reflect crucial to the wellbeing and future of young people, such as climate action, peace and security.
 - o There is need for great focus on filling data gaps, particularly disaggregated data as this is missing for many SDG indicators and leads to 'blind spots' for decision makers.
 - o It is essential that youth are meaningfully and significantly involved in the development of the youth progress report. Young people do not feel that their concerns were well represented in the SDGs framework. Therefore the SDG framework needs to be "localized" to the needs of young people and future generations, and any gaps in the issues covered by the SDGs need to be filled in. Ensuring meaningful youth representation and consultation in decision making around issues that concern youth is one such gap, and this should be added as a new indicator.

Chapter V. Transforming global governance

- x **The international community needs to coordinate to improve critical underlying conditions for SDG implementation.** Disruptive trends in climate change, rising inequality, biodiversity loss, demographic change and digitalization need to be countered and shaped with actions at all levels in solidarity. Coordinated action should especially focus on: 1) preventing and avoiding violent conflict; 2) opening the necessary fiscal space for action; 3) ensuring meaningful inclusion and engagement of marginalized groups; 4) making digital transformation work for the SDGs; and 5) achieving gender equality through legislation, banning harmful practices, education, and reproductive health.

⁴ SDSN Youth AusNZPac (2023). Towards an AusNZPac SDG Index: A youth-led report. 10.031 (1)st32 alo (c)-6J 0 T -6J 0 Tocba- DG Ind