

Estimating Financing to the Sustainable Development Goals: Methodology Note for V2.0

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Introduction

In 2017, AidData debuted a methodology to measure development finance to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). With a financing gap estimated at up to \$2.5 trillion USD per year¹, the international community needs to mobilize significant additional funding in order to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Measuring and analyzing this funding in a consistent manner is central to measuring progress, crowding in resources to priority areas, and helping decision-makers make more informed choices. Unfortunately, current data available on SDG financing are not sufficient to quantify the distribution of financing for the SDGs.

AidData's methodology for measuring financing to the SDGs attempts to fill this gap by analyzing development project documentation to estimate project-level contributions to the SDGs (and their associated targets). This methodology lets us see where development financing is targeted, allowing comparisons among SDG goals and individual SDG targets.

This methodology note describes two iterations of AidData's methodology. The [first](#), based on a crosswalk with existing aid reporting schemes, was employed for AidData's 2017 flagship report [Realizing Agenda 2030: Will donor dollars and country priorities align with global goals?](#) and our brief [Financing the SDGs in Colombia](#). The second iteration of the methodology employs a direct coding scheme, linking development projects directly to the SDGs through analysis and coding of project descriptions rather than through an intermediary classification system. This method was employed for our 2019 brief [Financing the SDGs: Evidence in Four Countries](#).

1.0 Overview of AidData's Initial Methodology to Estimate SDG Finance

The initial iteration of AidData's methodology to estimate SDG finance, introduced in 2017, built on an existing activity coding schema developed at AidData, through which student researcher

¹ "World investment report 2014." United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Report (WIR), 2014.

assistants assigned codes based on a project's activities.² Research assistants had previously assigned activities and purposes to over 800,000 project descriptions in AidData's core research release (v3.0).

This methodology involved three critical steps:

1. Creating a mapping between activity codes and SDG targets.
2. Splitting project values equally across designated activities. Although projects have different distributions of dollar amounts across activities in practice, there is unfortunately no reliable way to infer this given existing data sources.
3. Splitting activity amounts across linked SDG targets. As an activity may be linked to multiple targets, we weighted an activity's contribution to the SDGs proportional to the number of SDG targets that appeared in the mapping between that activity and the targets. For example, if activity A is linked to SDG targets 1.1, 1.2, and 3.1, we say that 2/3 of activity A contributed to SDG 1 and 1/3 to SDG 3.

At the time this exercise was undertaken, approximately 58% of projects in AidData's core research release had been activity coded. Most remaining projects without activity codes had purpose codes derived from the OECD CRS database, which are less granular than activity codes. Where only purpose codes were available, we estimated the weights to each goal as the proportion of times that the goal appears for any activity under a given purpose code out of the total "goal appearances" for a purpose code. Finally, we scaled these weights with a proportional measure that indicates the ratio of activities that are linked to at least one SDG to the total number of SDGs under a purpose code.

For a more detailed description of this version of the methodology, please see our research note found at

<http://aiddata.org/publications/estimating-baseline-aid-to-the-sustainable-development-goals>.

1.1 Challenges and Weaknesses of the Crosswalk Methodology

The exercise of developing a mapping between existing aid categorization schemes (in this case, AidData activity codes) and SDG targets highlighted a number of limitations and challenges in measuring financing to the SDGs. In some cases, donor practices limit our ability to accurately estimate project-level financing. Donors do not always give aid in ways that map well to SDG targets, and they do not always provide thorough or detailed descriptions that allow for identifying specific project activities or objectives. The interrelated nature of the SDGs themselves can also make it difficult to delineate financing by discrete SDG goals and targets.

² Activity codes are based on the OECD's Creditor Reporting System (CRS) sector and purpose codes, but go one step deeper, providing a more disaggregated breakdown of development activities that are relevant to each CRS code.

In other cases, there is a more distinct mismatch between existing aid categorization schemes and SDG targets that likely results in an under- or over-counting of financing to certain goals. Existing categorization schemes were largely developed before the adoption of the SDGs and were not designed to track financing to specific SDGs. For example, AidData's activity coding scheme, though more granular than alternative aid coding schemes, is more reliable at tracking financing to certain goals, such as SDG3 (health) and SDG4 (education), for which activity codes map more neatly to SDG targets. Similar limitations were found when trying to map SDG targets directly to OECD CRS purpose and sector codes.

Because of this lack of alignment, little funding was identified for certain SDGs, particularly those focused on sustainability and the environment (SDGs 12, 13, 14, and 15). While this may reflect lower donor priorities given to the environment during the MDG era,³ it is also likely due to a mismatch between activity codes and the resulting inability to link these projects to SDG targets. For example, the SDGs lay out a very specific set of environmental targets under distinct goals related to climate change, oceans, and land ecosystems, while AidData's activity coding scheme groups many of these projects together under categories such as "General environmental protection." Since this category is too broad to be linked to any specific SDG, projects that were assigned this activity code are not counted as contributing to specific SDGs. For example, a project on preserving marine ecosystems is not counted as contributing to SDG14 even though there is an SDG target directly related to that activity (Target 14.2) because the only relevant activity code is "general environmental protection," which is too vague to be linked to SDG14.

Section 2: Overview of AidData's New Direct Coding Methodology

Due to the limitations identified in using existing aid coding schemes to crosswalk financing to the SDGs, AidData developed a second iteration of the methodology through which trained student researcher assistants manually assign SDG target codes directly to projects. This section describes how AidData developed this updated methodology and details the process involved in producing SDG coded data.

2.1 Development of Direct Coding Methodology

2.1.1 Development of SDG codebook

In developing the direct coding methodology, AidData created a codebook with summaries, keywords, and examples of projects considered relevant to each of the 169 SDG targets. We then added codes for each SDG goal to capture projects that were relevant to an SDG but did not provide enough information to link to a specific target. For example, a project supporting health policy that provides no additional information on a specific disease or area of focus is

³ This version of the methodology analyzed data from 2000-2013.

coded directly to SDG3 rather than to an SDG3 target, meaning that the funding will be counted towards SDG3 but not to any specific target under SDG3.

2.1.2 Exclusion of certain SDG targets from coding

Over the course of developing and testing the codebook, we chose to exclude several of the 169 targets from coding, as not all SDG targets were considered relevant for the purpose of measuring financing. Furthermore, the existence of overlapping or vague targets created confusion among coders, leading to lower accuracy coding. While these targets were excluded from this exercise, they could be reintroduced at a later point if considered relevant or codable in different contexts or with different sources of data.

SDG targets were excluded for several reasons, each of which made it difficult to link discrete project descriptions or activities to country-specific funding for individual SDG goals/targets:

1. The target focuses on the development of policy or legislation to help achieve other SDG targets (thus, funding for the project is captured under another SDG target).
2. The target promotes action through global strategies or international institutions or via partner countries' support to developing countries.
3. The same activity links to more than one target under the same goal (e.g. two forestry targets on goal 15)
4. Discrete funding cannot be identified for the target due to its underlying purpose or target population (e.g. target 1.1 was excluded because of the inability to differentiate funding to reduce poverty among the most poor as compared to reducing poverty in general (target 1.2).

See Appendix A for a full list of excluded targets.

2.1.3 Coding multiple targets to one project or activity

Development projects can be coded to one or more SDG targets. There are two reasons that a project can receive multiple SDG codes. First, a project may include multiple, discrete activities. For example, a project that involves donating both medicine and school supplies would be coded to relevant targets under both SDG3 (Health) and SDG4 (Education).

Secondly as many SDGs are interconnected, some projects are considered relevant to multiple SDG goals, and thus a single type of project or activity is coded to multiple goals. For example, targets focusing on reproductive health appear under both SDG3 (Health) and SDG5 (Gender). Projects focusing on reproductive health are thus systematically co-coded to both relevant targets. Similarly, projects to build specific forms of infrastructure are systematically coded to both the sector (e.g. SDG7 (Energy) for the construction of a power plant) and to the SDG9 (Infrastructure) target.

See Appendix B for a list of frequently co-coded targets.

2.1.4 Development projects that cannot be linked to any SDG goal or target

If projects do not include sufficient information to be coded to any SDG goal/target, or if the project description/activities are not considered relevant to any specific SDG goal/target, they are marked as unable to be coded and their financing is excluded from SDG financing totals.

Additionally, for datasets with existing categorization schemes, we can crosswalk these categories with SDG targets to code projects that lack sufficient information to be coded via their text fields during the manual coding round. While this method is less reliable than direct coding, it is a second-best alternative for cases where project documentation is lacking but alternative classification schemes exist. For the coding exercise described in this paper, we used a crosswalk with OECD purpose codes to assign SDG codes to the OECD CRS projects that were marked uncodeable during the initial round of coding.

2.2 Direct Coding Process and Guidelines

After developing the methodology and codebook, student researchers were trained to read and assess development project descriptions, assigning SDG codes based on the content of their text fields and their relevance to SDG targets as defined in the codebook. Each project is independently coded by two research assistants, and projects that do not receive the same code(s) are arbitrated by either a senior research assistant or AidData staff.

Quality control is carried out at various points in the coding process. Coding and arbitration is reviewed by senior research assistants or AidData staff to ensure consistency with coding guidelines. A final round of quality assurance is also carried out on a sample of projects before analysis or publication of data.

2.2.1 Coding Guidelines

In addition to the codebook, the following coding guidelines informed coding decisions:

Code to the most immediate link between project activities and SDG targets. Research assistants assign SDG target codes to each project based on the most immediate link between described project activities and SDG targets. For example, a project described as targeting economic growth by increasing youth employment via vocational training would be coded to Target 4.4, focusing on job skills, because that is the most direct link that can be identified from the project documentation. While increasing employment and economic growth are desired outcomes of increased vocational training, we cannot assume that they will be achieved through this project. By limiting coding to the most direct identified linkages wherever possible, we give researchers the ability to adjust assumptions about spillovers and secondary outcomes when they use the data.

Code to the most specific activity mentioned. Many project descriptions include different levels of information that could be relevant to a variety of different SDG targets. Coders are instructed

to identify and code to the most specific project components rather than general project objectives. For example, if one field of the project's documentation mentions "improved health" and another describes "improved maternal and child health", only the most specific activity/objective should be coded - maternal and child health. Similarly, if a project is described as supporting economic growth in general but also describes the project's activities as "providing loans to small and medium enterprises (SMEs)", only the more specific of these two descriptions (support to SMEs) should be coded.

Code to all significant project components. For projects that include a large number of discrete activities, all significant relevant targets should be coded. However, if a project includes a large scale activity and a much smaller component whose funding would be trivial in comparison to the main activity, the smaller component can be excluded from coding. For example, a project to construct a hydroelectric dam that also provides school supplies for a local primary school should only be coded for the dam so as to not imply that an equivalent portion of funding went to both the dam and to education. While specific funding breakdowns are not generally available for projects' subcomponents, research assistants are encouraged to code all elements that are estimated to make up at least an estimated 25% of a project's funding.

Section 3: Direct Coding Methodology Decisions and Difficulties

Over the course of developing the two versions of this methodology, we encountered a number of challenges. This section outlines the difficulties we encountered and decisions we made in addressing them.

3.1 Requiring Activities to be "Sustainable." SDG target language often makes specific reference to sustainability. We generally do not require that activities have an explicit sustainability focus if sustainability is not a component of indicators linked to the target. For example, Target 2.4 seeks to increase both sustainable and productive agriculture. We link a number of agricultural activities to this target if they have either a production or sustainability component. Similarly, Target 8.9 describes "sustainable" tourism, but we code all activities promoting increased tourism to this target as the linked indicators focus on the economic components of tourism rather than sustainability.

Conversely, SDG targets linked to sustainability-focused indicators require a sustainability component. Target 12.7 seeks to "Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities." To link an activity to Target 12.7, it must explicitly promote sustainable practices, whereas more general public procurement support is only eligible to receive a code for governance support.

3.2 Indicators as a Clue for Target Intent. More generally, in cases where the wording of SDG targets is vague, we looked to the SDG indicators to get a better sense of the priority of the target. For example, Target 9.3 aims to "Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable

credit, and their integration into value chains and markets.” From the text of the target alone, it is unclear whether the aim is limited to “small-scale” enterprises. The indicators for this target make clear that “small-scale” is, in fact, an essential part of the target.

3.3 Budget Support. Given research that suggests recipient governments often do not put budget support to use in ways that promote development goals and the fact that it is impossible to know in advance how recipients will use budget support, we do not directly link generalized budget or administrative support to any SDG. However, for grants that support specific, sectorally-focused line ministries (health, education), or offices directly related to an SDG target (national statistics offices), we code these projects to the relevant SDG targets.

3.4 Humanitarian Aid. The initial version of AidData’s methodology to measure financing to the SDGs systematically excluded humanitarian-focused funding. This was consistent with OECD reporting standards, which track humanitarian assistance separately from other forms of official development assistance.

However, given the increasing long-term and development-oriented focus of many humanitarian activities, as well as the expressed goal to include all people in achieving the SDGs, we do not believe it makes sense to exclude such activities if they are linked to specific SDG objectives. As such, humanitarian and emergency-response projects are coded if they have a clear link to specific SDG targets (e.g. emergency food aid or health and education facilities at a refugee camp). Projects that describe general emergency response, without specifics as to what activities are being funded, are not coded, nor are projects that include SDG-relevant activities as only a small portion of a larger project that cannot be linked to the SDGs.

3.5 Connection to Recipient Country. In some cases, we do not code a project when it is not clear that the activity benefits the target/goal in the recipient country in question. For example, building fertilizer plants may produce fertilizer that is used in the recipient country or produce fertilizer that the recipient country then exports. For this reason, we link this activity to Target 9.2 for industrial development but not to any targets pertaining to agricultural productivity.

Section 4: Further Issues for Analysis and Next Steps

Several issues identified while attempting to measure financing to the SDGs remain challenges, limiting the accuracy and comprehensiveness of data on SDG financing. In this section, we detail some of these challenges and further steps we are undertaking to measure financing to the SDGs.

4.1 Outstanding Challenges in Measuring Financing to the SDGs

4.1.1 Lack of alignment between donors and the SDG agenda. We frequently encountered projects that don’t explicitly align with any SDG or SDG target. Some of these projects fall under

categories such as monitoring and evaluation or general cooperation and cannot be coded barring a more direct link to specific SDG-relevant topics. Other projects are categorized in a way that is sector-specific but not in alignment with the SDGs. For example, rural development is a common term many donors (and the OECD) use to categorize development assistance, but these projects cannot be linked to an SDG goal or target in the absence of more detailed information on what specific activity the project is supporting (i.e. agriculture, rural infrastructure, health facilities, etc.) Conversely, projects described as urban development can be linked to SDG11 in the absence of more detailed information.

As most of the projects coded during this exercise were developed during the pre-SDG era,⁴ it remains to be seen whether post-2015 development projects are developed and described in a way that is more in alignment with the objectives and languages of the SDGs.

4.1.2 Inconsistent reporting standards and language used to describe development projects.

A major limitation of this methodology is that it relies on self-reported data provided by donors. Although the OECD sets common reporting standards for the CRS data used in this coding exercise, many fields are voluntary and in practice the information provided by donors varies greatly even for mandatory fields. As a result, some variation in results between donors may reflect the ways in which they choose to describe their projects. Although some donors provide very detailed information on specific projects and activities, others rely on general categories that are more difficult to link to specific SDG targets.

4.1.3 Splitting financing for projects that are linked to multiple goals/targets. The original version of this methodology output specific financing amounts split by goal and target for each project, depending on the number of linked activities and SDG goals, with financing split evenly among all SDG targets/goals linked to a given activity. The version of the methodology described in this paper is more flexible, outputting data that includes total financing amounts at the project level as well as a list of SDG goals/targets linked to each project. Researchers using these data can split financing according to different assumptions if desired, such as splitting financing evenly among targets, allocating the full value to all targets associated with a project, or combining financing for various targets that the researcher believes may contribute to a particular goal or target.

For the purposes of our initial analysis using the data derived from this methodology (see *Financing the SDGs: Evidence in Four Countries*), we split funding evenly among all SDG goals/targets linked to a project, consistent with our previous research on SDG financing.

4.2 Next Steps for Measuring SDG Finance

⁴ The most recent data that had been coded at the time this document was draft was from 2016.

Building on this methodology, we are currently exploring different opportunities to improve our ability to accurately track and measure SDG financing.

Automating coding via machine learning. Given the high level of effort required for human researchers to manually code projects, the number of projects that can be coded using this methodology is limited. As such, we are experimenting with using machine learning techniques to automate the coding process. A pilot exercise was carried out in 2018, and we are currently exploring options to build on this initial effort.

Expansion beyond OECD data. Initial trials of this methodology primarily used data from the OECD's CRS database. However, we also successfully conducted coding exercises using different sources of data, such as national budgets, aid management systems, and AidData's database of Chinese official finance. To successfully track SDG financing using this methodology, data sources need to include one or more text fields that provide information on the underlying activities or purpose of specific funding, such as a title, budget category, or description of activities funded. Beyond focusing on development assistance, this methodology can be used as a way to capture all-source financing to the SDGs from donors, domestic governments, the private sector, and other actors interested in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

Expansion beyond financing. While financing is a key component to the achievement of the SDGs, this methodology can also be used to align broader development strategies, planning, and monitoring with the SDGs. In 2017, AidData worked with Rwanda's national statistics office to link their development planning indicators to the SDGs, and we are currently pursuing further opportunities to work with countries to more effectively integrate the SDGs within existing national planning processes.

Appendix A: Excluded SDG Targets

This table lists SDG targets excluded from the current version of the methodology. For more details on why some SDG targets were not included in this version of the methodology, see section 2.1.2.

Reasons for Exclusion:

- (1) The target focuses on the development of policy or legislation to help achieve other SDG targets.
- (2) The target promotes action through global strategies or international institutions or via partner countries' support to developing countries.
- (3) Multiple, overlapping targets under same goal.

(4) Discrete funding cannot be identified for the target due to its underlying purpose or target population.

Goal/Target	Reason(s) for exclusion
1.1 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	4
1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	2
1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1
5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	1
8.b By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	2
9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	1
10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	4
10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	4
10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	1

10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	2
10.a Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	2
10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	2
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	1
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	1
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	2
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	3
14.c Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	2, 4

15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	1
15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	3
15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	3
15.c Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	3
16.8 Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	2
16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	1
17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	1
17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	2
17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	2
17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	2
17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	2

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	2
17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	2
17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	2
17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	2, 4
17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries\	2
17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, publicprivate and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	2

Appendix B: Frequently co-coded projects

Topic	SDG Targets Co-Coded
Maternal and Child Health	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births & 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.
Reproductive Health	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes & 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action

	and the outcome documents of their review conferences
Child Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation & 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Child Labor/Child Trafficking/Child Soldiers	8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms & 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children
Sustainable Tourism	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products & 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
Disaster reduction/mitigation	1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters & 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations
Animal conservation and anti-poaching	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species & 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products
Infrastructure	9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and

	<p>equitable access for all</p> <p>The infrastructure target is frequently coding with the following targets (among others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">SDG6 for dams7.B for expanding energy infrastructure and electrical grids9.C for large-scale telecommunications projects11.2 for roads, airports, and other transportation infrastructure
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