Literature Review

* Other factors may affect the efficacy of poverty relief and hence an efficient allocation. Collier and Dollar accounted for a policy interaction term; aid appears to be more effective in countries with good policies.
* Accounting for the goal of poverty relief and for institutions (“selectivity”) (Dollar and Levin 2006)
* Analysis of donor transparency, specialization, channels, overhead costs (Easterly and Williamson 2011)
* Projections of need for SDG 3, focusing on health financing for lower and middle income countries have been offered, along with baseline projections of achievements based on aid scenarios and financing gaps (Stenberg et al. 2017).
* Check out more individual goals
* Quality Education
* Affordable and Clean Energy
* Decent Work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
* Reducing Inequality
* Environmental
* Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions
* Partnerships for the Goals

Data

Aid

* Sector allocation by recipient for bilateral and multilateral aid
  + Poverty: Social Protection, Multisector Aid for Basic Social Services
  + Shared Prosperity: Economic Infrastructure and Services (broad category), Other Social Infrastructure and Services, Employment Creation
  + Sustainability/Environmental Goals: Energy Generation, Renewable Sources, Total, General Environment Protection, Total
* Methodology for documenting aid flows changed significantly in 1997, so I will use data from after this point.
* Easily downloadable by use of the sdmxuse command (or excel files from web)
* There is relevant sectoral aid data for practically all of the SDGs, so the focus of the project could easily be expanded or altered. Poverty and inequality are the most difficult to attach to sectors due to loose interpretation. There also does not seem to be any relevant sector for sustainable cities specifically.

Need

These indicators are not always directly from the UN, which is an international organization closer to the interests of equal sovereign states rather than global population-weighted interests.

Somewhat less interpretable and aggregable

* A good reference point for what is seen as “need” is the 2014 UNCTAD World Investment Report, which provides estimates of investment needed for each sustainable development goal (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development 2014, p. 142).
  + Problems
    - This is from before the goals official launch in 2014; there may be a more recent version I am unaware of
    - Data is not disaggregated by country, at least in this report, so there is no clear indication of country need

From later: results

Overall, the results paint a somewhat rosier picture than that suggested for the MDGs (Thiele, Nunnenkamp, and Dreher 2007), with many indicators displaying relatively good fit.

~~Mean absolute mismatch is particularly high for certain indicators.~~ ~~Of note is the particularly poor fit between aid and need for the three gender indicators: the share of women without decision making authority on three critical domains in the household, and the gap in the amount of time spent on tasks between men and women (in raw terms and weighted by population). In all cases, mean mismatch is several times higher than for non-gendered indicators. A possible explanation may be the fact that gender inequality is likely referenced as a secondary, rather than primary goal for ODA funded programs. It could be the fact that nations with high levels of gender inequality are not inclined to accept programs or foreign aid aimed towards reducing it. The wide level of variation seen is likely driven by data availability issues for certain years. After re-examining summary statistics, it appears gender data is available usually for less than a dozen countries. Check relation of mismatch and number of observations across indicators.~~

~~Aside from the gender indicators,~~