

# Joint Synthesis of Evidence on the Sustainable Development Goal 17 – Partnership Pillar

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Thomas de Hoop, AIR Team Leader of the SDG Partnership Pillar Synthesis | [tdehoop@air.org](mailto:tdehoop@air.org)

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# Research questions to identify the state of the evidence on SDG-17



Which SDG-17 targets are currently on track, and which are lagging?



Which countries have made the most progress on SDG-17? Why?



**How and why are some SDG-17 development initiatives more successful?**



**Which development initiatives are most effective in accelerating SDG-17 progress?**

# Inclusion criteria

## SDG-17 AREAS

Finance  
Trade  
Technology  
Capacity building  
Systemic Issues

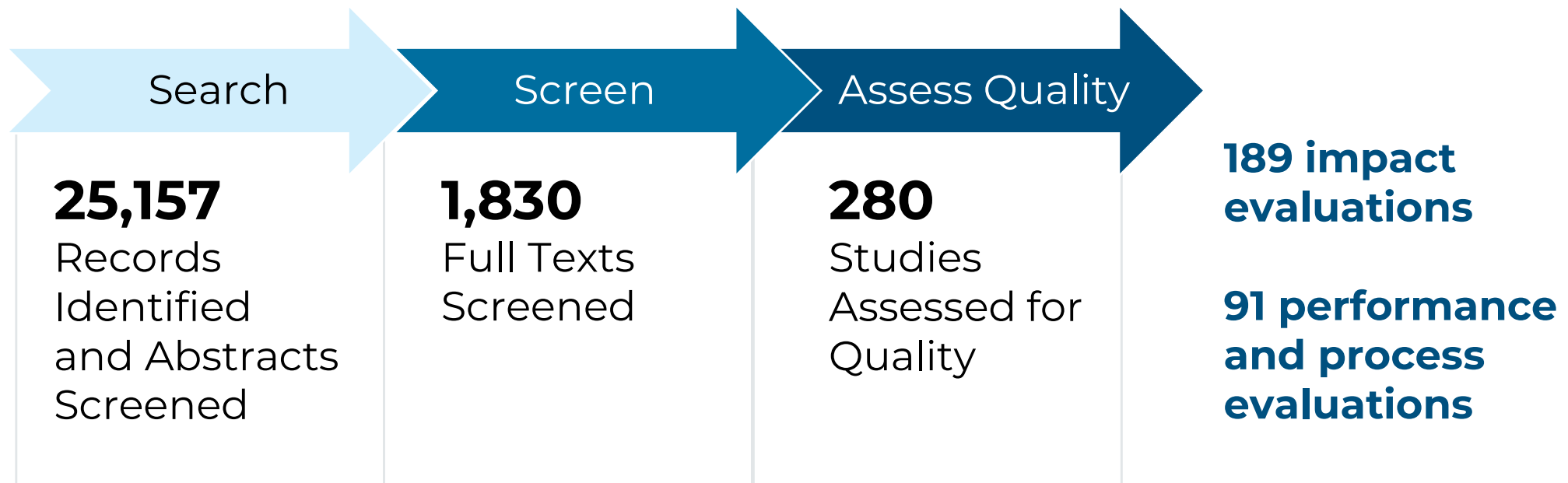
## DESIGN

Impact evaluations  
Performance  
evaluations  
Process evaluations

## CRITERIA

2015-2022  
Focused primarily on  
low- and middle-  
income countries  
(LMICs)  
Includes  
relationships  
between LMICs and  
high-income  
countries

We screened thousands of studies after comprehensive searches and analyzed seven country case studies



Case studies based on  
statistical analysis of SDG-17  
indicator data

- United Arab Emirates
- Uzbekistan
- India
- Myanmar
- Madagascar
- Ireland
- Peru

# Preliminary lessons

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Which development initiatives are most effective in accelerating SDG-17 progress?

How and why are some development initiatives more successful?

# Lessons on Partnerships

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1. Countries' incentives for collaborating on SDG 17 components are influenced by their income status. **Identifying and addressing the incentives** of public and private partners promotes more effective global cooperation and accelerates SDG progress.
2. **South-South cooperation** shows promise to accelerate progress toward SDG-17 results by **prioritizing mutual interests, trust and ownership**.
3. **North-South partnerships** achieve more results towards SDG-17 with **horizontal collaboration** on funding modalities, partnership design and governance structures.
4. **Prioritizing problem analyses** and **co-creating theories of change** can help partners with different incentives **achieve results on SDG-17 indicators**.

# Lessons on Trade

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5. **Regional trade agreements are more effective** than export subsidies in **increasing export values** in middle-income countries.

6. EU food standards **limit the ability of sub-Saharan African countries to increase their exports after preferential trade agreements** with the European Union.

7. Entry into the World Trade Organization has a **positive impact on the number of products traded** but **not on the average volume of trade per product**.

# Lessons on Finance

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**10. Tariff reductions increase exports and innovation** in various settings, but they also result in significant **reductions in government revenue**.

**11. Tax reforms, community-based tax collection and VAT** can **compensate for reductions in tariffs by increasing tax revenue** in low-income and middle-income settings.

12. Where **tax collection capacity increases** and **new donors step in**, low-income countries are often less dependent on historical providers of Official Development Assistance.



# Lessons on Technology

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8. While **green finance initiatives positively impact innovation** in large Asian countries, the impact of **current investments has been insufficient** to accelerate progress in green innovation. The effectiveness of these initiatives in other contexts remains unknown.

**9. Investments in broadband infrastructure enable green innovation** in addition to increasing internet access and helping to address the digital divide.

# Lessons on Equity

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**13. Development initiatives collect insufficient data** to examine how the effects of macro-level initiatives differ for those most likely to be left behind (e.g., women, youth, persons with a disability).

- Development initiatives **pay limited attention to equity** in their design.
- Development initiatives primarily discuss only **gender issues** and occasionally **human rights approaches**.

# Thank you

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Thomas de Hoop

AIR Team Leader of the SDG Partnership Pillar Synthesis

[tdehoop@air.org](mailto:tdehoop@air.org)

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