

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Progress in Latin America and the Caribbean up to 2026

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 and human rights

The human rights focus of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development stems from an explicit grounding in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international human rights treaties, in addition to other instruments, such as the Declaration on the Right to Development (art. 10).

The SDGs are universal in scope, seeking to “realize the human rights of all” in developed and developing countries alike. The recognition of the need to fight poverty and inequalities in the 2030 Agenda is evident in its focus on reaching the furthest behind first and ensuring that no one is left behind —a principle which underpins the central, transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs.

Although the SDGs are not specifically framed in human rights terms, many of their targets align with international standards. Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) is directly related to the right to development and the means necessary for its implementation. It also has links to other human rights instruments.

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The targets include strengthening the mobilization of domestic and international resources, debt sustainability, technology transfer and capacity-building; promoting trade; improving policy and institutional coherence and respect for each country’s policy space; encouraging multi-stakeholder partnerships; and developing progress indicators and disaggregated data.

- **Right of all peoples to self-determination:** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 1, para. 1); and Declaration on the Right to Development (art. 1, para. 2).
- **Right of all peoples to development and to international cooperation:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 22); International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 2, para. 1); Convention on the Rights of the Child (art. 4); Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 32, para. 1); and Declaration on the Right to Development (arts. 3–5).
- **Right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress and its applications, including international cooperation in the scientific field:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 27, para. 1) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (art. 15, para. 1.b).
- **Right to privacy:** Universal Declaration of Human Rights (art. 12); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (art. 17); and regarding respect for human rights and ethical principles in the collection and use of statistical data, the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (art. 31, para. 1).

The mechanisms that comprise the universal human rights protection system, namely the universal periodic review, human rights treaty bodies and special procedures, make recommendations to each Member State (see Universal Human Rights Index <https://uhri.ohchr.org/en>).

Source: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

> Regional overview

Domestic resource mobilization in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean trended downward, owing to low tax revenues and high levels of tax evasion. Official development assistance (ODA) has declined and foreign direct investment remains insufficient. These challenges are compounded by a more fragmented international environment, shaped by geopolitical considerations and industrial policy and economic security objectives that depart from the predictability and cooperation that prevailed until recently. Together, these factors constrain the region's capacity to advance towards the achievement of the SDGs.

> Key facts on the region

- In 2023, tax revenues in the countries of the region averaged 21.3% of GDP, maintaining a gap of more than 10 percentage points compared with member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, where tax revenues averaged 34% of GDP in the same year.
- In 2023, tax evasion in the region amounted to US\$ 433 billion, equivalent to 6.7% of regional GDP.
- In 2024, ODA at the global level declined by 4.5% in real terms relative to 2023. Most ODA was directed to Africa and Asia, while Latin America and the Caribbean received only 6.7%.
- In 2024, central government public debt remained, on average, above 50% of GDP.
- Public debt interest payments stood at 2.9% of GDP in 2024 and represented, on average, 86% of health expenditure.
- In 2024, Latin America and the Caribbean received 12.5% of total foreign direct investment inflows.
- In 2024, 43.6% of foreign direct investment went to the services sector, 40.4% to manufacturing and 16% to natural resources.
- In 2020, Latin America and the Caribbean imported nearly US\$ 77 billion in clean technologies and exported around US\$ 40 billion.
- In 2023, connectivity in the region was close to 80%; however, Internet access and use vary considerably across countries.
- The share of Latin America and the Caribbean in global trade in goods ranged between 5.4% and 6.0% over the period 2005–2024.
- The region's share in global trade in services declined slightly from 3.6% in 2005 to 3.2% in 2024.
- By 2024, 22 countries in the region had made progress in implementing national statistical laws in line with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, 6 more than in 2019.
- In 2022, international resources allocated to strengthening statistical capacity in the region amounted to nearly US\$ 159 million.



> Good practices in the region

- In 2025, Brazil introduced significant reforms to personal income tax legislation to increase tax progressivity.
- The participation of civil society networks and organizations is promoted through various platforms, including the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development, which provides a space for representatives of governments, civil society, academia, the private sector and development banks, as well as United Nations resident coordinators, other United Nations entities and regional and subregional integration country groupings, to exchange ideas and advance measures to achieve the SDGs.
- In 2025, the Forum of children, adolescents and youth of Latin America and the Caribbean provided children and young people with an opportunity to contribute their perspectives, inputs and recommendations on the challenges of advancing towards the SDGs.
- The Mechanism for Civil Society Participation in the Sustainable Development Agenda and in the Forum of the Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean on Sustainable Development facilitates civil society participation in the meetings of the Forum and other processes related to the 2030 Agenda.
- Since 2019, the Community of Practice on the voluntary national reviews of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean has provided a platform for exchanging good practices and lessons learned in the preparation of voluntary national reviews.
- The Geographic Monitor of Actors of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (<https://geo.cepal.org/sdg-actors/about.html?lang=en>) gives visibility to initiatives undertaken by key stakeholders in the region and facilitates partnerships and collaboration to accelerate progress towards the SDGs.
- The Latin America and the Caribbean Development Planning Network, established in 2018, provides technical assistance and training to the 33 countries of the region to strengthen planning and public investment systems and integrate the 17 SDGs of the 2030 Agenda into national development plans.
- Nearly 100 local governments in the region have prepared voluntary local reviews. To support this process, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has developed the guide “Territorialization of the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean: a manual for implementation of voluntary local reviews at the subnational level” and has launched a training course on the subject.
- Countries of the region have promoted the new Strategic Plan, 2026–2035 of the Statistical Conference of the Americas, adopted in 2025, which provides a regional reference framework for strengthening, modernizing and fostering cooperation among national statistical systems.

> ECLAC recommendations

Latin American and Caribbean countries should increase their fiscal space to achieve the SDGs set out in the 2030 Agenda, through the expansion of special drawing rights, increased ODA, enhanced lending capacity of multilateral and national development banks, greater macroeconomic stability and increased fiscal space for developing countries to address private capital market volatility. To overcome the trap of weak institutional capabilities and ineffective governance, ECLAC recommends strengthening technical, operational, political and prospective (TOPP) capabilities. In particular, the aim is to enhance the ability to plan, implement and evaluate public policies that drive structural change and improve living conditions, while relying on robust statistical systems to identify the gaps to be closed and support the development of high-quality public management instruments.

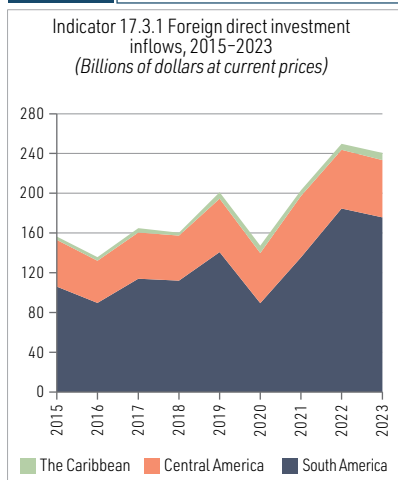
Key regional statistics

Goal 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

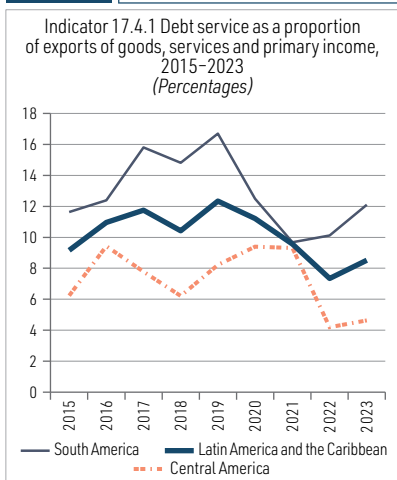
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Progress in Latin America and the Caribbean

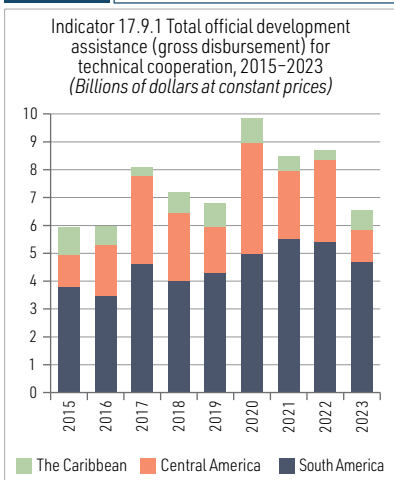
Target 17.3 Additional financial resources 17.3



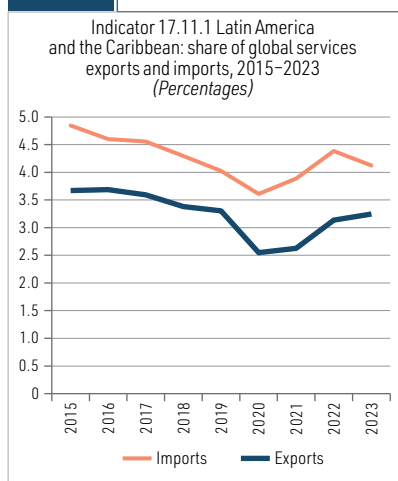
Target 17.4 Debt sustainability 17.4



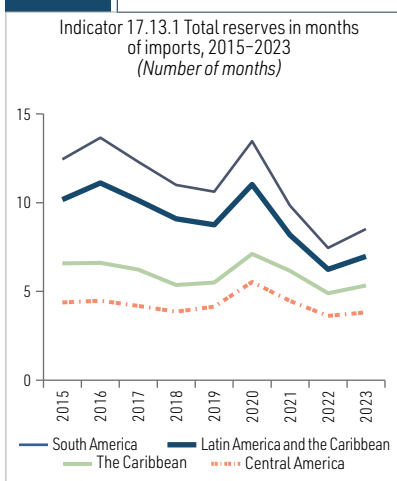
Target 17.9 Capacity-building for the Goals 17.9



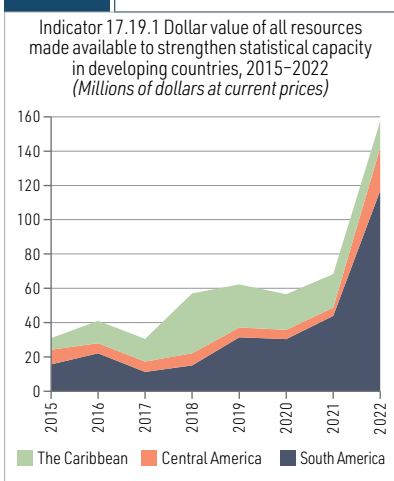
Target 17.11 Exports from developing countries 17.11



Target 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability 17.13



Target 17.19 Statistical capacity-building 17.19



17.7	17.11	17.15	17.16	17.17	17.1	17.4	17.9	17.10	17.12	17.13	17.18	17.3	17.6	17.8	17.19	17.2	17.5	17.14
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■ The trend has stalled or is moving away from the target
 ■ The trend is in the right direction, but progress is too slow for the target to be met
 ■ Target already reached or likely to be reached on the current trend
 ■ Insufficient data

Source: Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, on the basis of United Nations. (n.d.). *SDGs in Latin America and the Caribbean: statistical knowledge management hub*. Regional Knowledge Management Platform for the Sustainable Development Goals in Latin America and the Caribbean. <https://agenda2030lac.org/estadisticas/index.html>.

Note: Each indicator comprises one or more statistical series, which partially or fully cover the corresponding indicator. In the figures presented here, one or more statistical series were used for the respective indicator.

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