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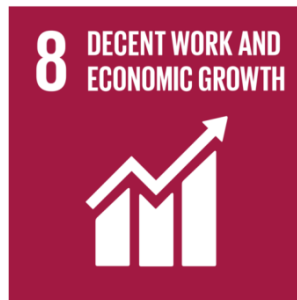
Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Statistics

# El marco global de indicadores ODS



**United Nations**

Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
Statistics



# Mandato del marco de indicadores

## La agenda 2030 (A/Res/70/1)

**Par. 75.** El seguimiento y el examen de los Objetivos y las metas se llevarán a cabo utilizando **un conjunto de indicadores mundiales** que se complementarán con indicadores regionales y nacionales formulados por los Estados Miembros (...). El marco de indicadores mundiales **que elaborará el Grupo Interinstitucional y de Expertos sobre los Indicadores de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible** será acordado por la Comisión de Estadística(...).

# Grupo Interinstitucional y de Expertos sobre los Indicadores de los ODS (IAEG-SDGs)

Creado en marzo de 2015, en la 46a. Sesión de la Comisión Estadística de Naciones Unidas, con el fin de:

- Desarrollar un marco global de indicadores
- Proporcionar apoyo técnico para su implementación
- Revisar regularmente los desarrollos metodológicos regularmente, la definición de los indicadores y sus metadatos
- Revisar regularmente las actividades para desarrollo de capacidad estadística

El IAEG-SDGs esta compuesto por representantes de 27 Oficinas Nacionales de Estadística, además del presidente de la comisión como miembro exoficio, e incluye, como observadores, miembros de otros países y representantes de las comisiones regionales y agencias internacionales

# El marco global de indicadores ODS

- Desarrollado por el IAEG-SDGs en un proceso abierto y transparente que involucró a todos los actores clave
  - Adoptados por la Comisión Estadística en marzo de 2017, y por el Consejo Económico y Social el 7 de junio y la Asamblea General el 6 de julio en su resolución sobre datos y estadísticas para la Agenda 2030.
  - Contiene 232 indicadores únicos que abordan cada uno de los objetivos y metas de la Agenda 2030 para el desarrollo sostenible.
  - Los indicadores globales serán refinados cada año y estarán sujetos a una revisión exhaustiva por parte de la comisión estadística en sus sesiones 51<sup>a</sup> y 56<sup>a</sup> (en 2020 y 2025).



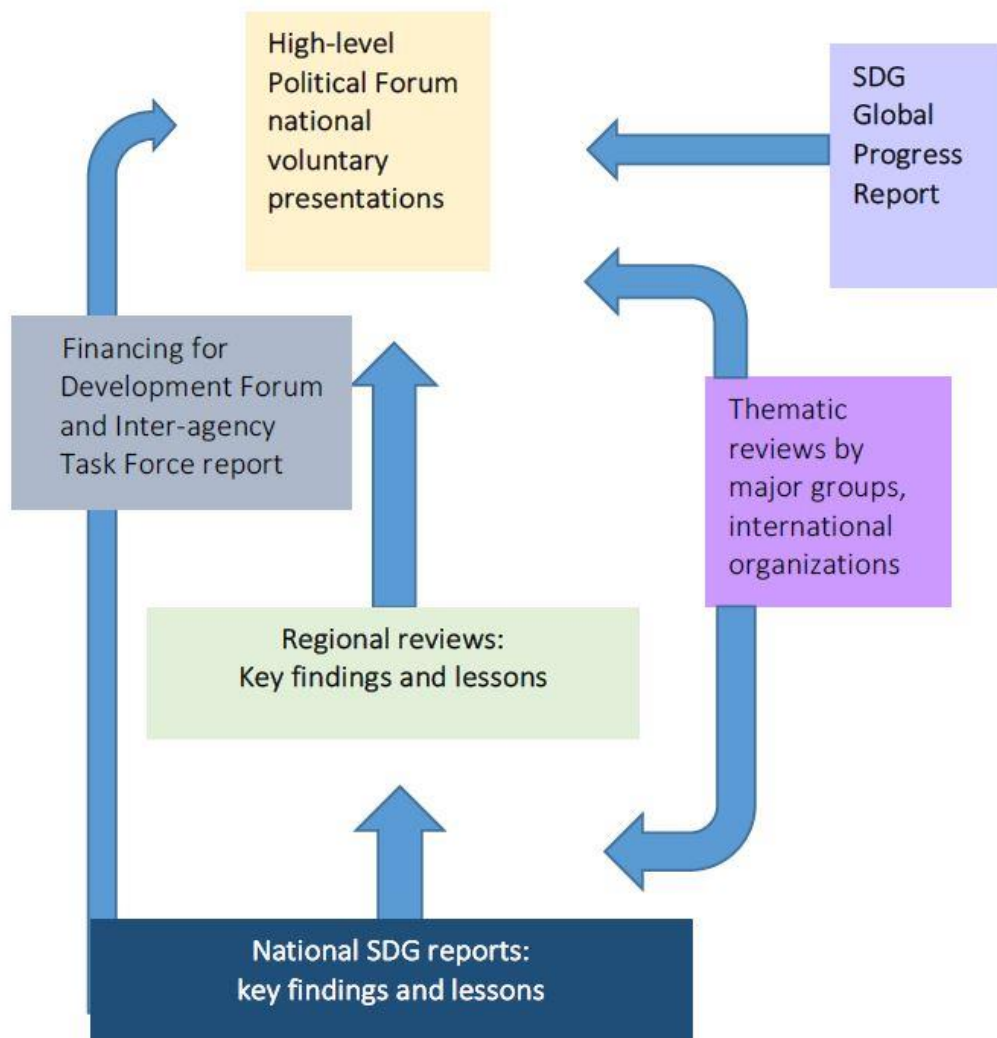


# El marco global de indicadores

- **Se estableció un sistema de niveles para guiar la implementación de indicadores ODS**
  - **Nivel I:** Indicadores conceptualmente claros, con metodología y estándares disponibles, y con datos producidos regularmente a nivel nacional.
  - **Nivel II:** Indicadores conceptualmente claros, con metodología y estándares disponibles, y pero sin datos producidos regularmente a nivel nacional.
  - **Nivel III:** No se cuenta con metodología o estándares disponibles para el indicador, o su metodología y/o estándares están siendo desarrollados o bajo prueba.

# Tres niveles de indicadores

- El Sistema de reporte global actual está basado en el nivel I y algunos indicadores del nivel II (cuando es posible calcular agregados regionales)
- Los esfuerzos por desarrollar capacidad estadística se enfocan en los indicadores de nivel II
- El desarrollo metodológico se ha concentrado en aproximadamente 1/3 de los indicadores de nivel 3



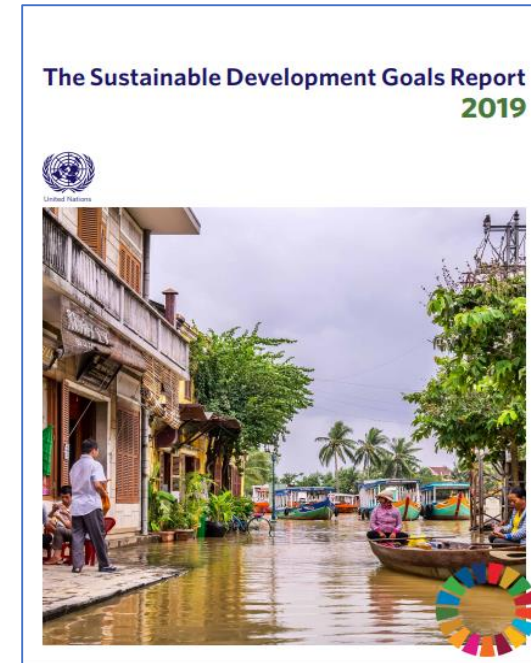
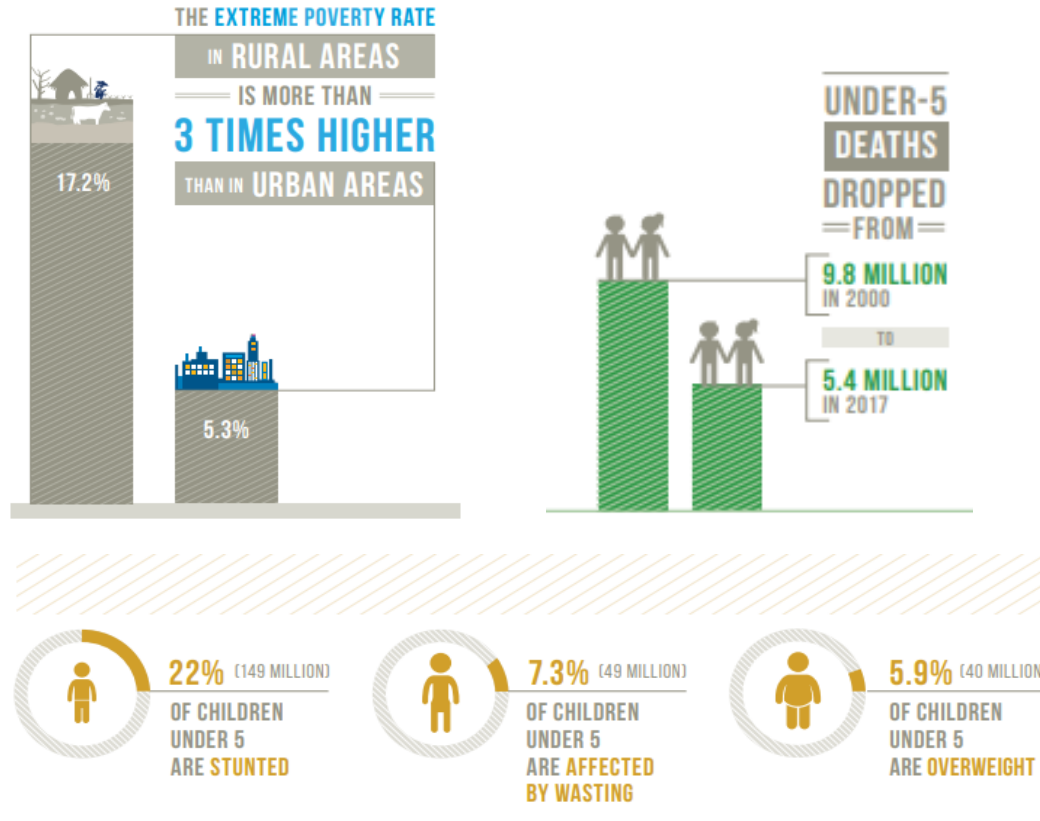
# El seguimiento y el examen de los Objetivos y las metas

Fuente: UNDG, *Guidelines to Support Country Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals*





# Uso de los indicadores globales en proceso de seguimiento y examen de los ODS: Reporte anual del SG





Sito web: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

➤ **Reporte en línea con gráficos interactivos**



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

Support for implementing the SDGs is gaining momentum, but major challenges remain. A growing share of the global population has access to the Internet, and a Technology Bank for LDCs has been established, yet the digital divide persists. Personal remittances are at an all-time high, but ODA is declining, and private investment flows are often out of sync with sustainable development. Moreover, global growth has slowed due to ongoing trade tensions, and some governments have retreated from multilateral action. With the stakes



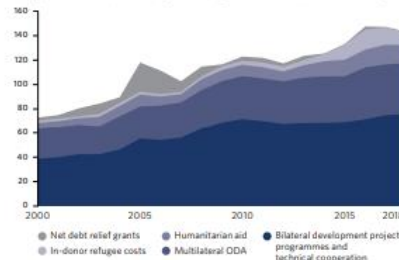
so high, strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to achieve the SDGs.

**Despite pledges to boost development financing, aid levels are falling**

Net ODA totalled \$149 billion in 2018, down by 2.7 per cent in real terms from 2017. The decline was largely due to a reduction in donor country aid for hosting refugees. Aid for bilateral projects, programmes and technical assistance, which represents over half of total net ODA, rose by 1.3 per cent in real terms from 2017 to 2018. Contributions to multilateral organizations, which represent about one third of total net ODA, were stable. Humanitarian aid fell by 8 per cent in real terms.

ODA is the largest source of external financing for LDCs. Nevertheless, in 2018, less aid went to LDCs and African countries, where it is needed most. Preliminary figures indicate that bilateral ODA to LDCs fell by 3 per cent in real terms from 2017, and aid to Africa fell by 4 per cent. Donor countries are not living up to their pledge to ramp up development finance, tamping down efforts to achieve global Goals.

Components of net ODA flows, 2010-2018 (billions of constant 2017 dollars)



**Effective mobilization of domestic resources, including through taxation, is critical to achieving the SDGs**

The effective mobilization and use of domestic resources,

Share of government expenditure funded by domestic taxes, 2005 and 2017

**The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019**

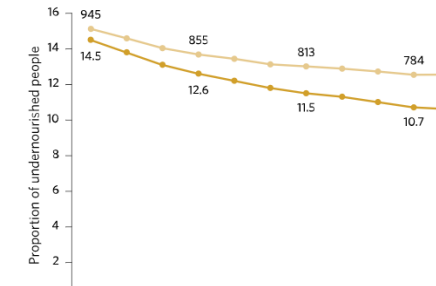
- Overview Goal 1 Goal 2 Goal 3 Goal 4 Goal 5 Goal 6 Goal 7 Goal 8 Goal 9 Goal 10 Goal 11 Goal 12 Goal 13 Goal 14 Goal 15 Goal 16 Goal 17

**Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

After extended progress, the number of people suffering from hunger is on the rise

The number of people going hungry has increased since 2014—a worrisome trend. An estimated 821 million people were undernourished in 2017, the same number as in 2010. The prevalence of undernourishment has remained virtually unchanged in the past three years at a level slightly below 11 per cent. Updated figures on undernourishment, food insecurity and malnutrition will be released in The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019 (July 2019). The situation deteriorated significantly in sub-Saharan Africa, where the number of undernourished people increased from 195 million in 2014 to 237 million in 2017. Sub-Saharan Africa remains the

**2 ZERO HUNGER** Number and proportion of undernourished people in the world, 2005 - 2017 (percentage)



<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/storymap/>



Sito web: <http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>

## ➤ Base de datos global de indicadores ODS, con datos a nivel país

SDGS Indicators  
Global Database beta 0.2.38

Welcome to the dissemination platform of the Global SDG Indicators Database. This platform provides access to data compiled through the UN System in preparation for the Secretary-General's annual report on "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals"

Please read our [Frequently Asked Questions](#) if you need help using this site. The development of this global SDG database dissemination platform is an ongoing process. Please send your feedback and suggestions for improvements to [statistics@un.org](mailto:statistics@un.org)

Explore the [Metadata repository](#)

This interface works best with Google Chrome and Firefox, and may not properly work under other browsers.

[Show table](#) [Download](#)

Data Series (selected 0 of 357)    Geographic Areas (selected 308 of 314)    Years    **0 observations**

⊙ Select from all series

⊙ Search and select indicators  [Search](#)

All

- GOAL 1** End poverty in all its forms everywhere
  - TARGET 1.1** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day
    - INDICATOR 1.1.1** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban and rural)
      - Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (% S1\_POV\_EMP1)
      - Proportion of population below international poverty line (% S1\_POV\_DAY1)
    - TARGET 1.2** 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 standards
    - TARGET 1.3** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the vulnerable population
    - TARGET 1.5** By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related events and disasters
    - TARGET 1.a** Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to mobilize investments and increase the availability of public services, in particular for infrastructure, energy, housing, and transport, and to support small-scale enterprises
  - GOAL 2** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>

## ➤ Repositorio de metadatos globales

### SDG Indicators Metadata repository

**Search**

Enter Text

Select Goal

Select Target

[Filter](#) [Clear](#) [Back](#)

**Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

**Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

- Indicator 1.1.1:** Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural) [See metadata](#)

**Target 1.3:** Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable

- Indicator 1.3.1:** Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable [See metadata](#)

**Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

**Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

- Indicator 2.1.1:** Prevalence of undernourishment [See metadata](#)
- Indicator 2.1.2:** Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) [See metadata](#)

**Target 2.5:** By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

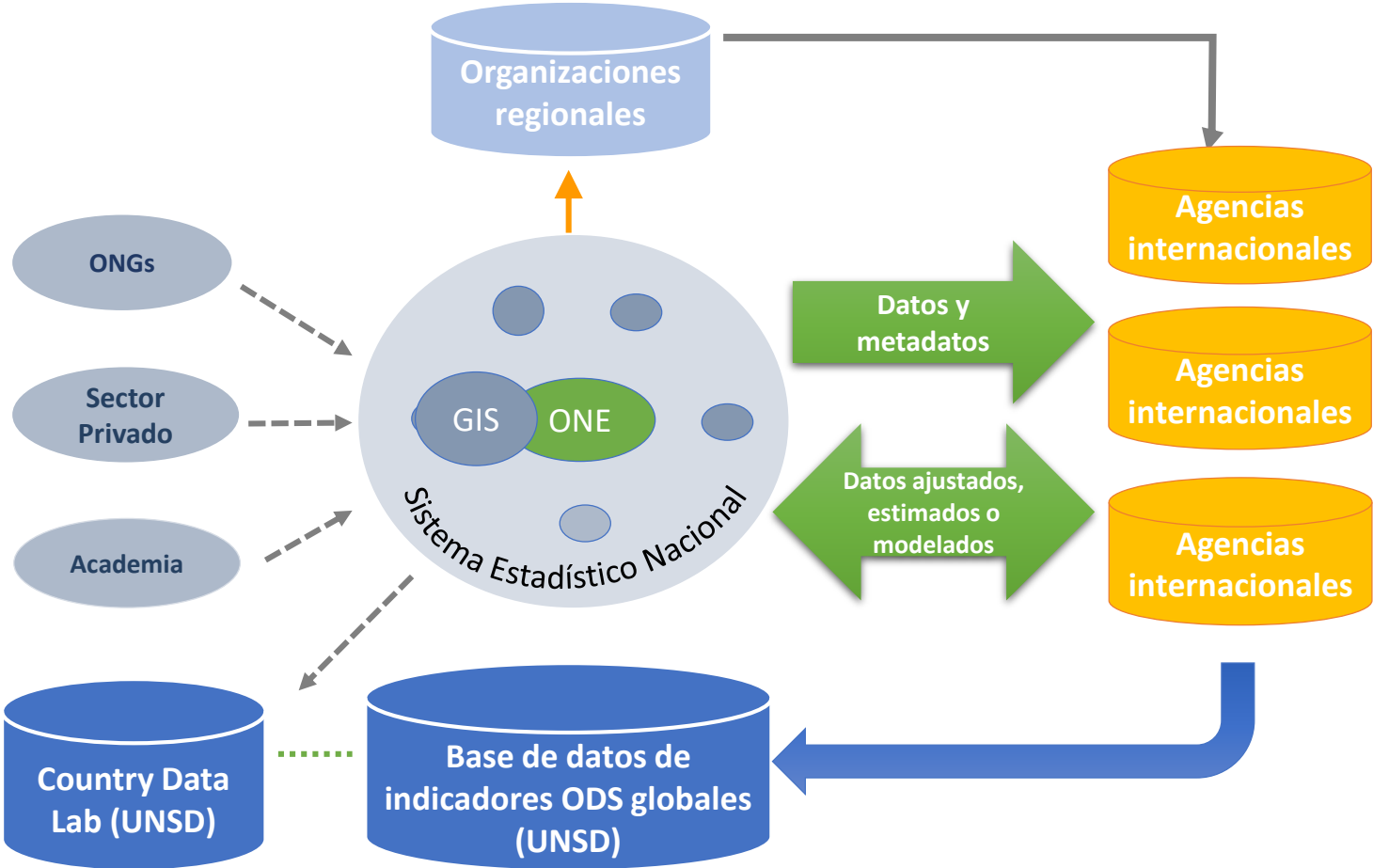
- Indicator 2.5.2:** Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction [See metadata](#)

**Target 2.c:** Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility

- Indicator 2.c.1:** Indicator of food price anomalies [See metadata](#)

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/>

# Flujo de datos para reporte de avance hacia los ODS



## Los indicadores globales se complementan con indicadores nacionales y regionales

- Los ODS están siendo integrados en los planes y marcos nacionales de desarrollo (“domesticación” de los ODS)
- Las decisiones sobre indicadores nacionales se rigen por las prioridades nacionales de cada país
- En la medida de lo posible, los indicadores nacionales se alinean con los indicadores globales





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# Gracias.

<http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/>