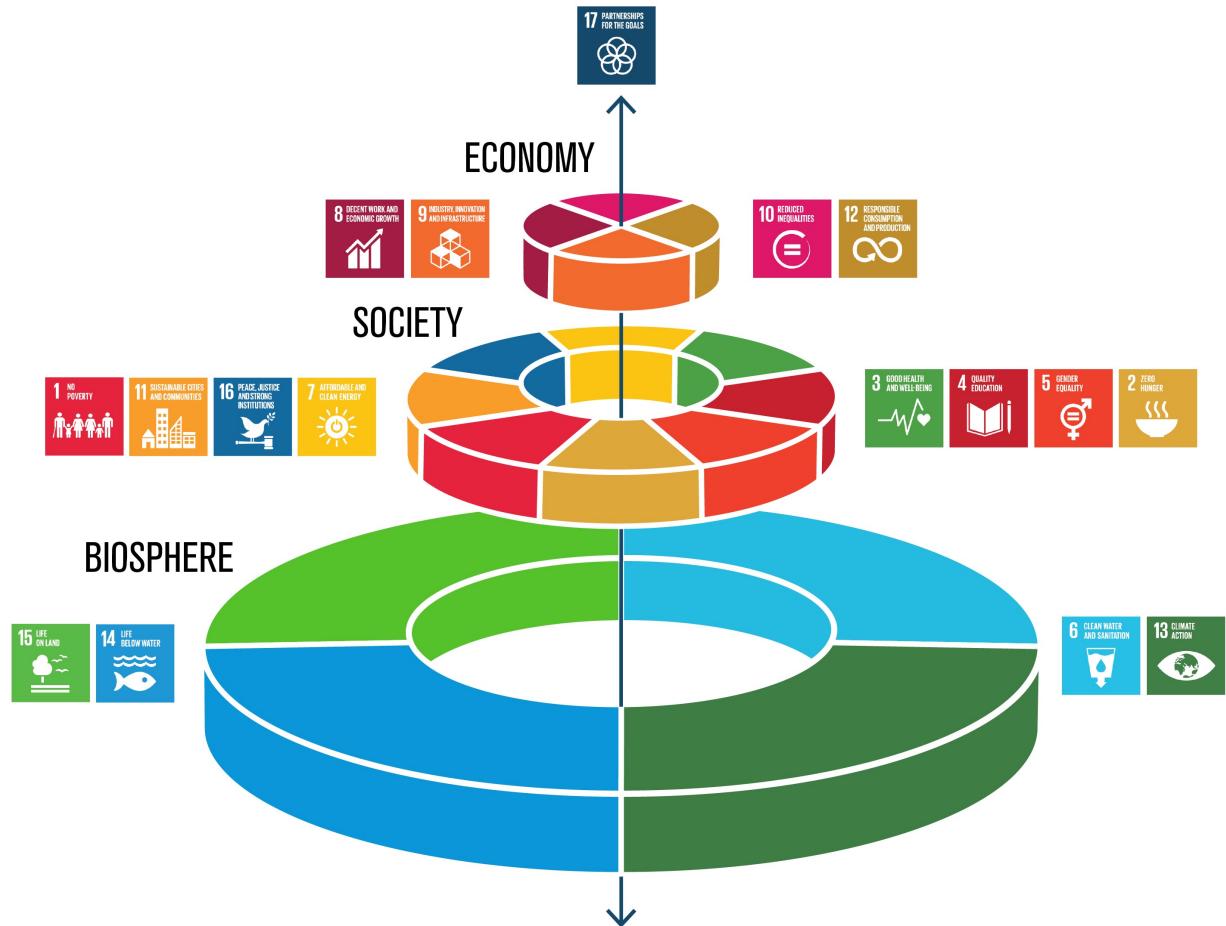


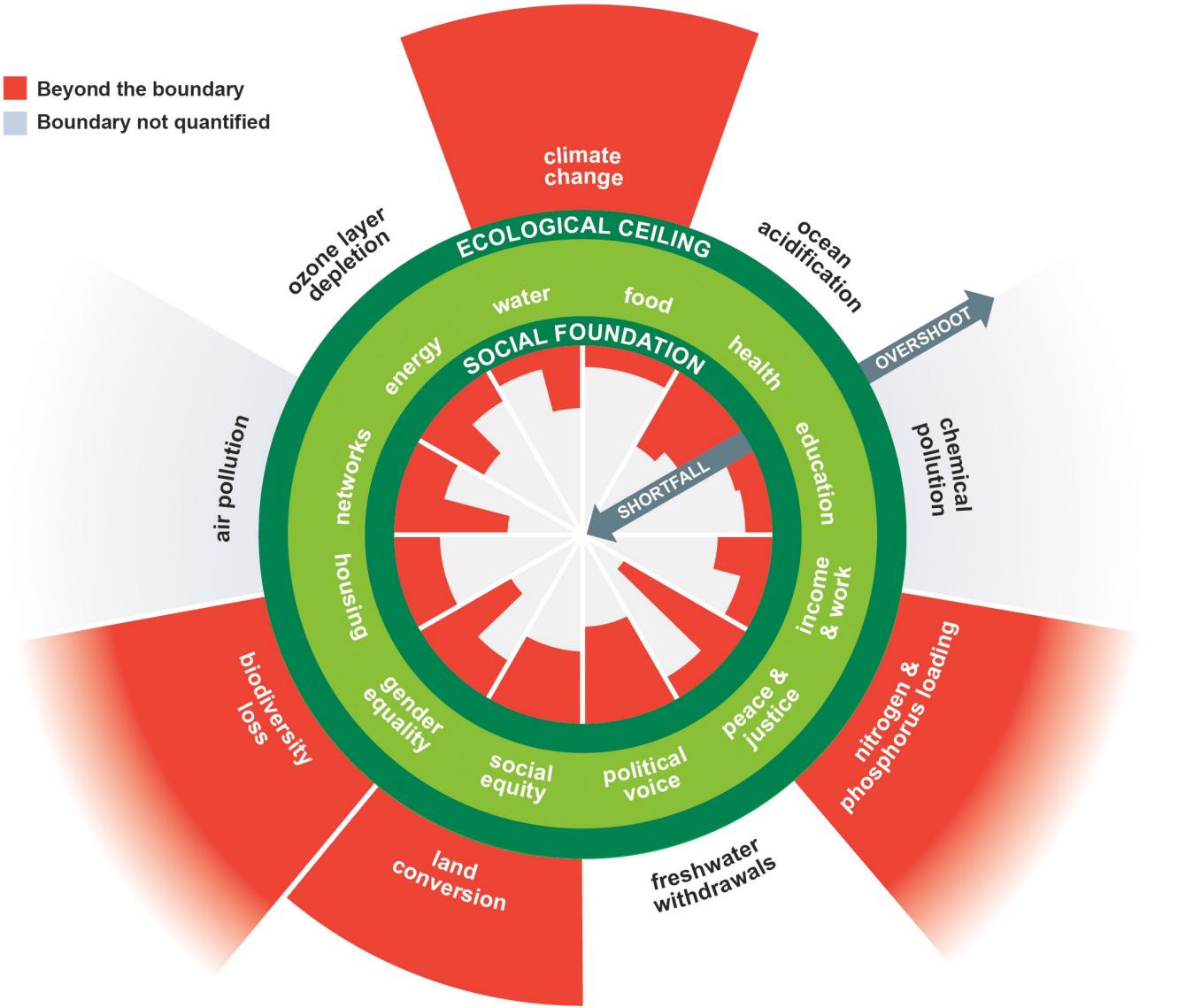
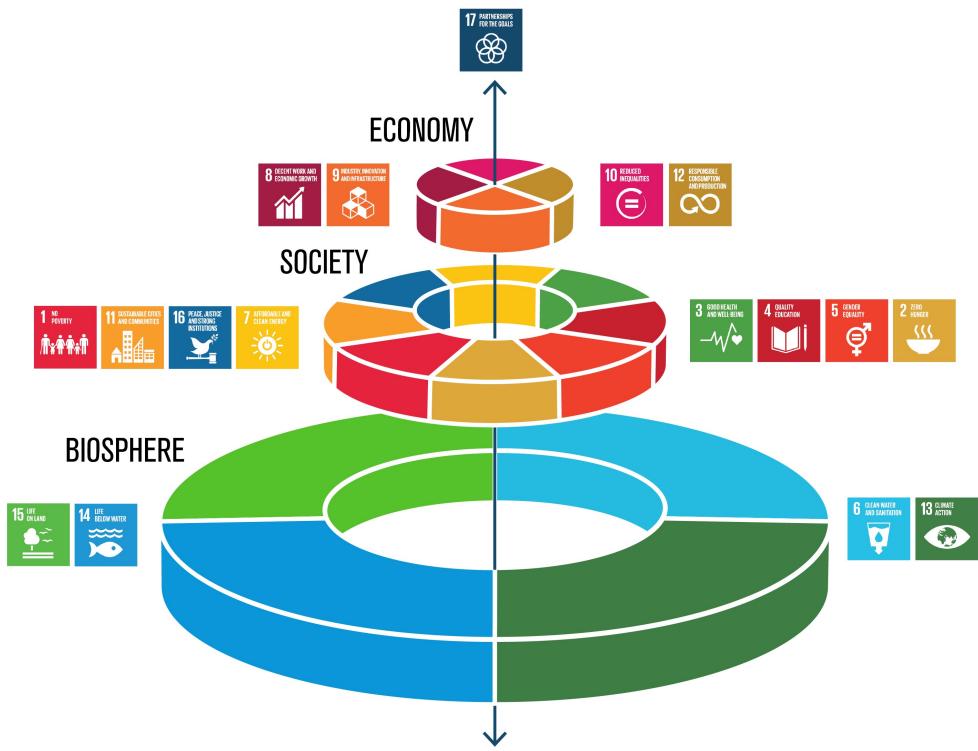
# ¿Para qué sirve la agenda internacional del desarrollo sostenible y que tenemos que ver con esto en el CRFS?



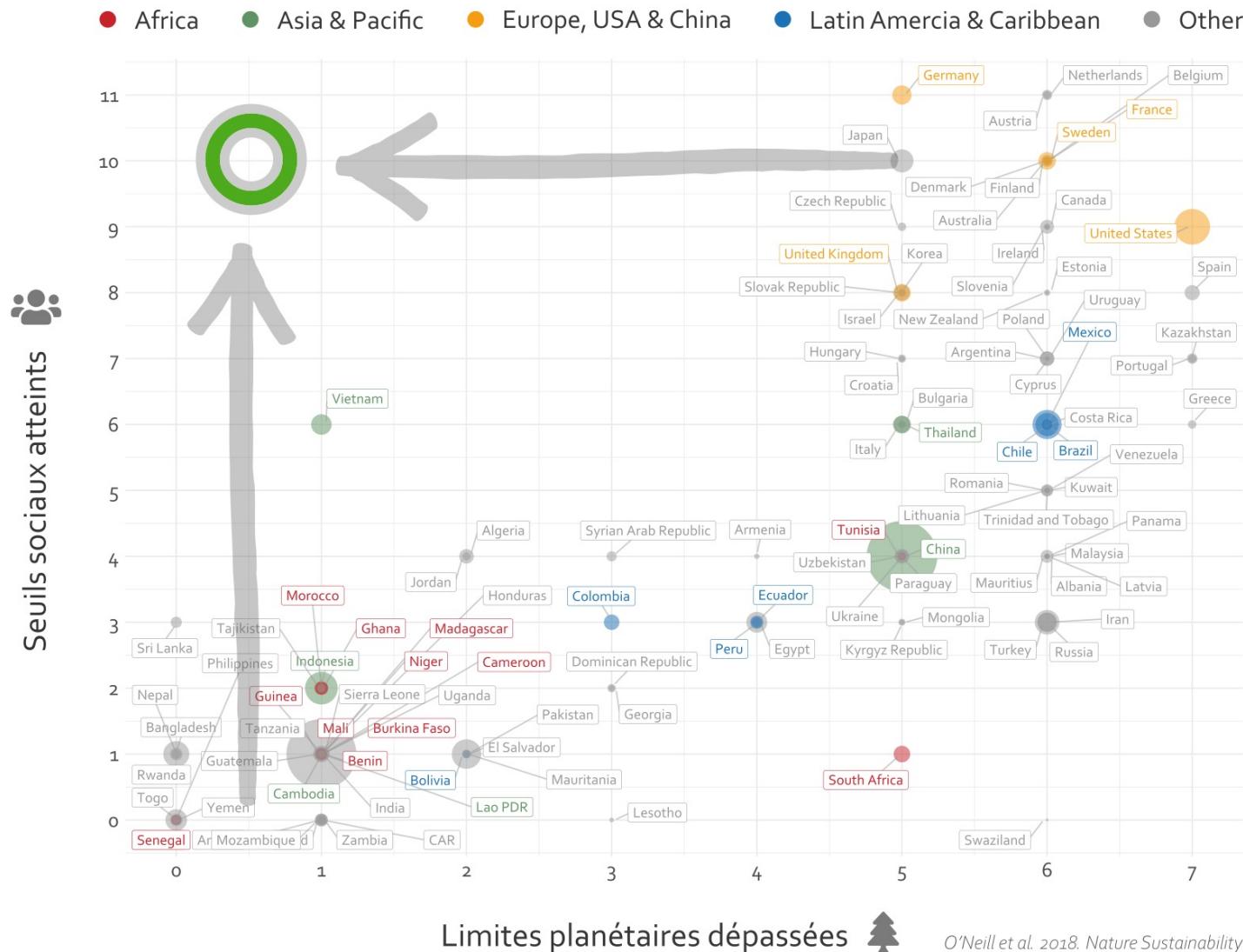
# Agenda de la sesión

1. Introducción reflexiva: para que sirven los ODS?
2. Los ODS en Ecuador, Perú y Bolivia
3. La agroecología y los ODS
4. Los proyectos de la CRFS y las metas de los ODS





# UNA NUEVA MANERA DE MIRRAR AL CONCEPTO DE DESARROLLO



# SDG Interactive Data Explorer

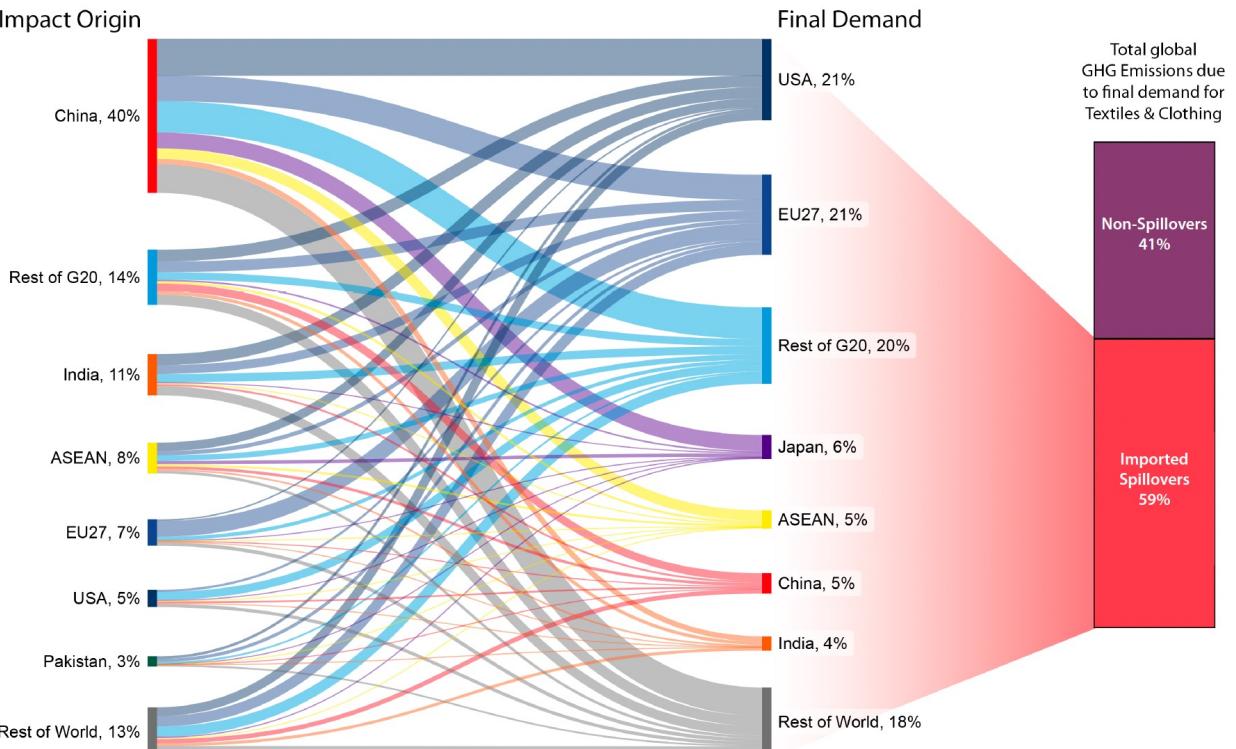
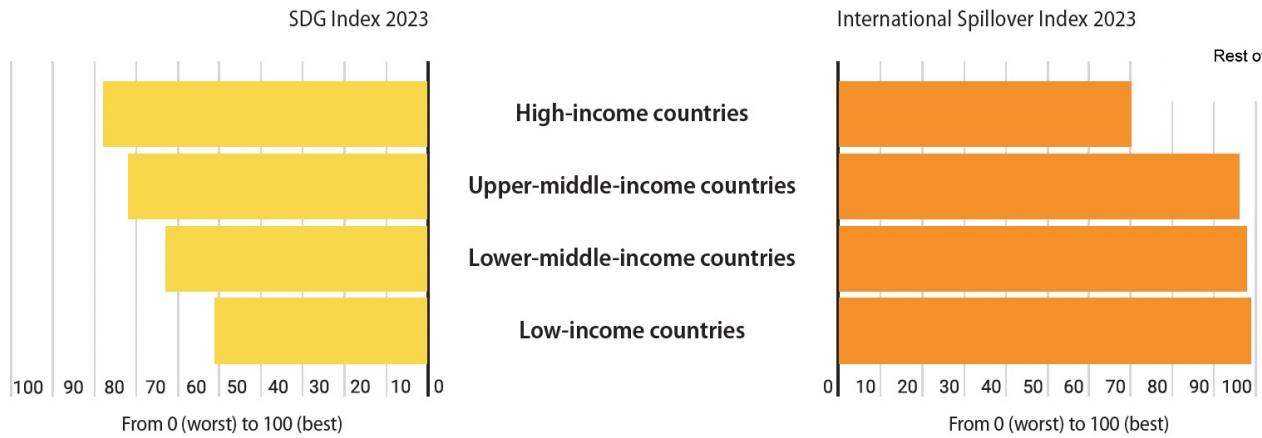
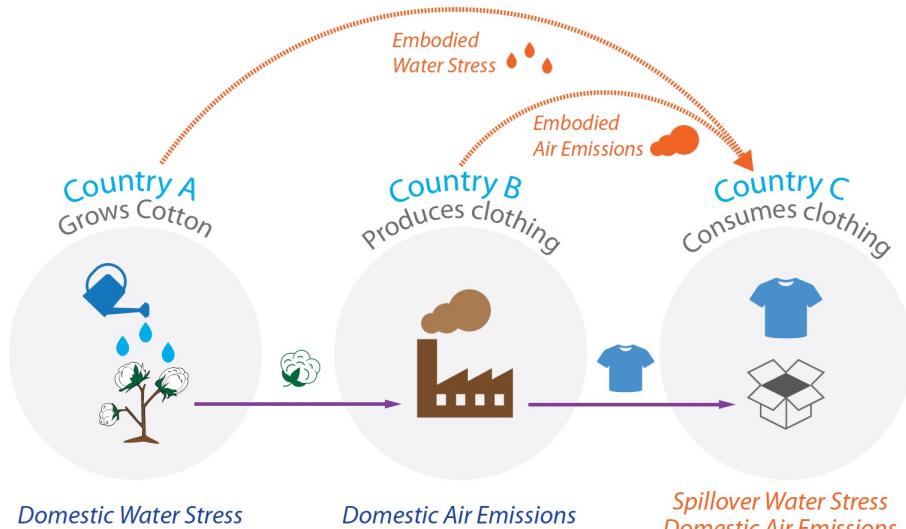
Stats4SD 

This tool, designed by [Statistics for Sustainable Development](#) in collaboration with [World Agroforestry \(ICRAF\)](#), is intended to let users explore data on different SDGs.

You can plot data from any SDG or any individual indicators against each other, and view how the data changes over time. You can also assign SDGs to the size, point colour, shape and line colour to really dig into the data.

Data for SDG goals extracted from the [Sustainable Development Report 2023](#). A direct link to raw data used can be found [here](#).

# Los ODS y el índice de efectos indirectos



# Falta de reflexividad sobre la utilidad de la ciencia para alcanzar los ODS

 ELSEVIER

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[Home](#) > [About](#) > [Sustainability](#) > [SDG Research Mapping Initiative](#)

## SDG Research Mapping Initiative

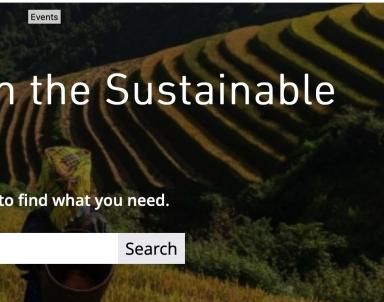
Help expand a public dataset of research that support the SDGs

 RELX  
SDG Resource Centre

Resources Research News [Events](#) Partners Links About

### Leading-edge information on the Sustainable Development Goals

Browse the site by SDG or category, or try our new and improved search to find what you need.



 Olivier Dangles  
Scientific Researcher at IRD  
3w 

Beware of ODD Washing ! Les ODDs ne doivent pas être des indicateurs de plus pour faire de nouveaux classements... On a plutôt besoin d'analyses qualitatives et réflexives autour des 169 cibles...

#### La contribution de l'INRAE et de Wageningen aux ODDs - sélection

➤ 5<sup>ème</sup> rang mondial pour l'ODD 2 « Faim « zéro »  
➤ 7<sup>ème</sup> rang mondial pour les ODD 12, 13 et 15  
en nombre de publications sur 2010-2019

Le FCWI, Field-Weighted Citation Impact, normalise les différences de comportement de citation selon les disciplines, l'année et le type de publication.  
Normalisation : moyenne mondiale = 1

Objectifs de développement durable	Publications dans le monde 2010-2019	Publications INRAE 2010-2019	Partage	Rank mondial (exclue publications sur 30 000 institutions)	Proportion de citations internationales	Field weighted citation impact
2. Faim « zéro »	354 268	2 333	3,4%	5	57,3%	1,85
3. SANTÉ SANTE	6 143 682	10 170	0,2%	>100	48,3%	1,82
6. INFRASTRUCTURES SÉCURITÉ	76 149	605	0,8%	14	95,8%	1,79
12. CONSUMPTION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	136 781	839	0,6%	7	51,2%	1,83
13. INDUSTRIE, INNOVATION, INDUSTRIE	305 932	3 529	1,2%	7	66,6%	2,21
15. VILLE DÉURBANISATION	392 282	2 729	3,4%	7	81,8%	2,08

Objectifs de développement durable

Publications dans le monde 2010-2019

Publications INRAE 2010-2019

Partage

Rank mondial (exclue publications sur 30 000 institutions)

Proportion de citations internationales

Field weighted citation impact

Objectifs de développement durable	Publications dans le monde 2010-2019	Publications Wageningen 2010-2019	Partage	Rank mondial (exclue publications sur 30 000 institutions)	Proportion de citations internationales	Field weighted citation impact
2. Faim « zéro »	154 268	2 385	1,5%	4	73,1%	2,53
3. SANTÉ SANTE	6 143 682	4 957	0,3%	>100	41,2%	3,42
6. INFRASTRUCTURES SÉCURITÉ	76 149	632	0,8%	13	88,8%	2,51
12. CONSUMPTION ET DÉVELOPPEMENT DURABLE	136 781	786	0,6%	9	84,1%	2,40
13. INDUSTRIE, INNOVATION, INDUSTRIE	305 932	2 686	0,9%	18	76,9%	3,37
15. VILLE DÉURBANISATION	392 282	2 237	1,2%	9	78,1%	3,05

Source : Scopus données extraites le 28 juillet 2020



## Zero hunger

### 2015-2019 Output, Impact, Collaboration

Research supporting SDG2 has grown since 2015, with a compound annual growth rate of 9.6% compared to nearly 3.5% for research in all fields.

The US produces the most research supporting SDG2, followed by the China, India, UK and Brazil. Seven of the 10 most prolific locations are high-income locations (accounting for more than 26,000 publications); two are upper-middle income locations (China and Brazil) and one is a lower-middle income location (India). Two low-income locations featured in the top 50: Ethiopia (1,065 publications) and Tanzania (501 publications).

The top five locations for which research on SDG2 represents the largest share of their research portfolio are Niger, Mali, Zimbabwe, Kenya, and Burkina Faso.

International collaboration yielded 11% of research on SDG2. High-income locations collaborated with low-income locations on 7% of their total SDG2 research, while 60% of the related output from low-income locations came from collaboration with high-income locations.

As a measure of academic impact measured by citation, the field-weighted citation impact (FWCI) for SDG2 research was above average every year, with an average of 1.14 over the period.

**RELX**  
SDG Resource Centre



This analysis builds on Elsevier's Sustainability Science in a Global Landscape report, which was released in 2015 to coincide with the launch of the SDGs. See a 2017 update on key findings on the RELX SDG Resource Centre. Help us to provide insight into SDG research. [Click here to review the research](#)

[See the methodology and definitions](#)

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**93,390**

Publications in period

**9.6%**

Compound Annual Growth Rate in the period

**55.1%**

Publications from high-income locations

**1.3%**

Academic corporate collaboration

**2.0%**

Publications from low-income locations

**1.14**

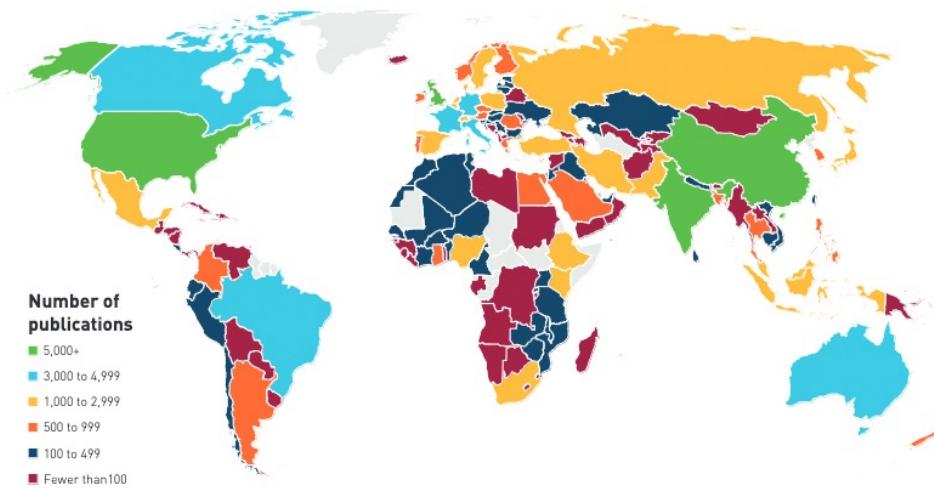
Field-Weighted Citation Impact

**11.2%**

Publications with international collaboration

**What is FWCI?**

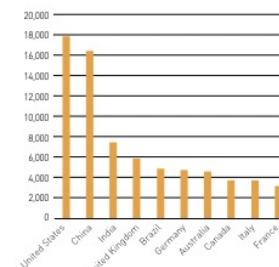
Field-weighted citation impact is an indicator of scholarly impact based on the number of times the publication was cited in other research. An FWCI of above 1.0 indicates the impact is above the normalised average



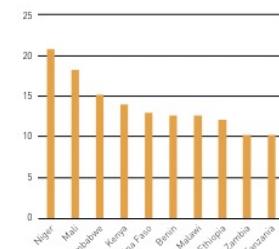
#### Key themes in SDG2 Research



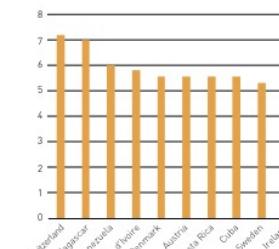
#### Top 10 locations by publication



#### Top 10 locations by RAI\* (Relative Activity Index)



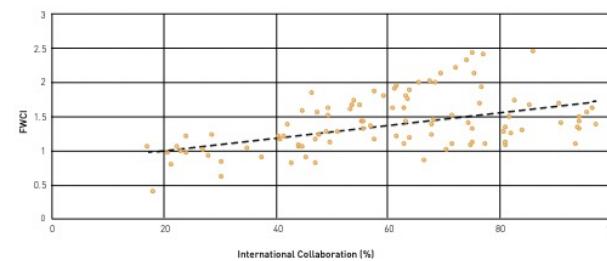
#### Volume of publications supporting SDG2



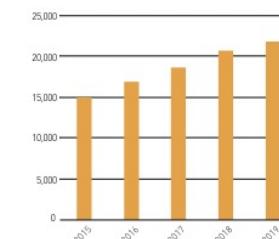
#### International collaboration between income groups by location



#### International collaboration and research impact



#### Top 10 locations for corporate-academic collaboration





Available online at [www.sciencedirect.com](http://www.sciencedirect.com)

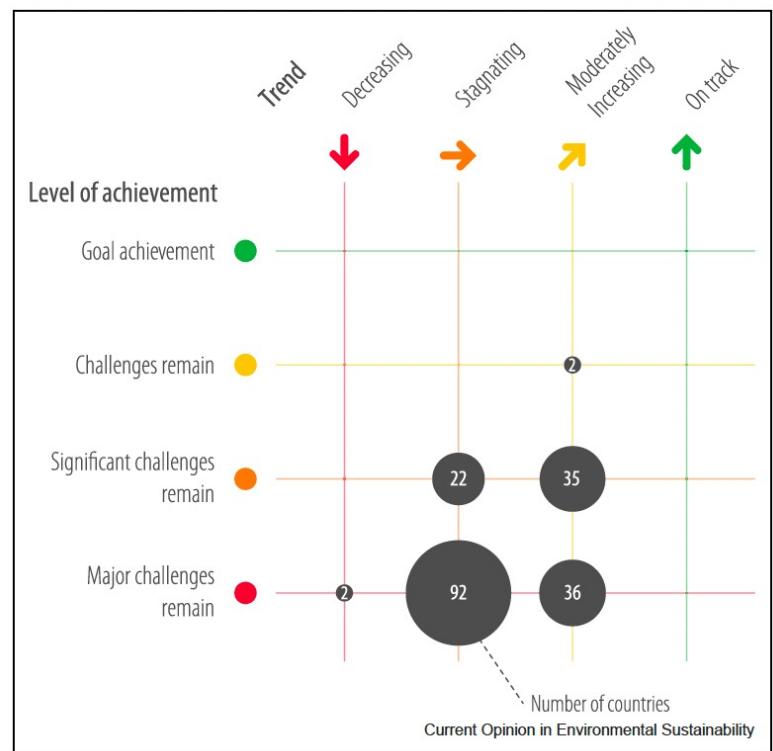
**ScienceDirect**

Current Opinion in  
Environmental  
Sustainability

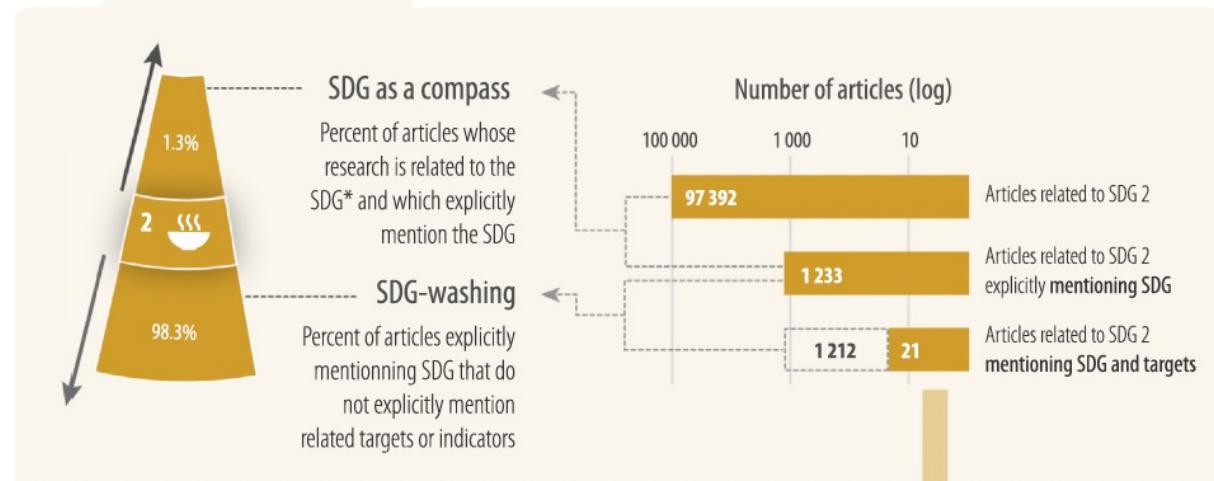
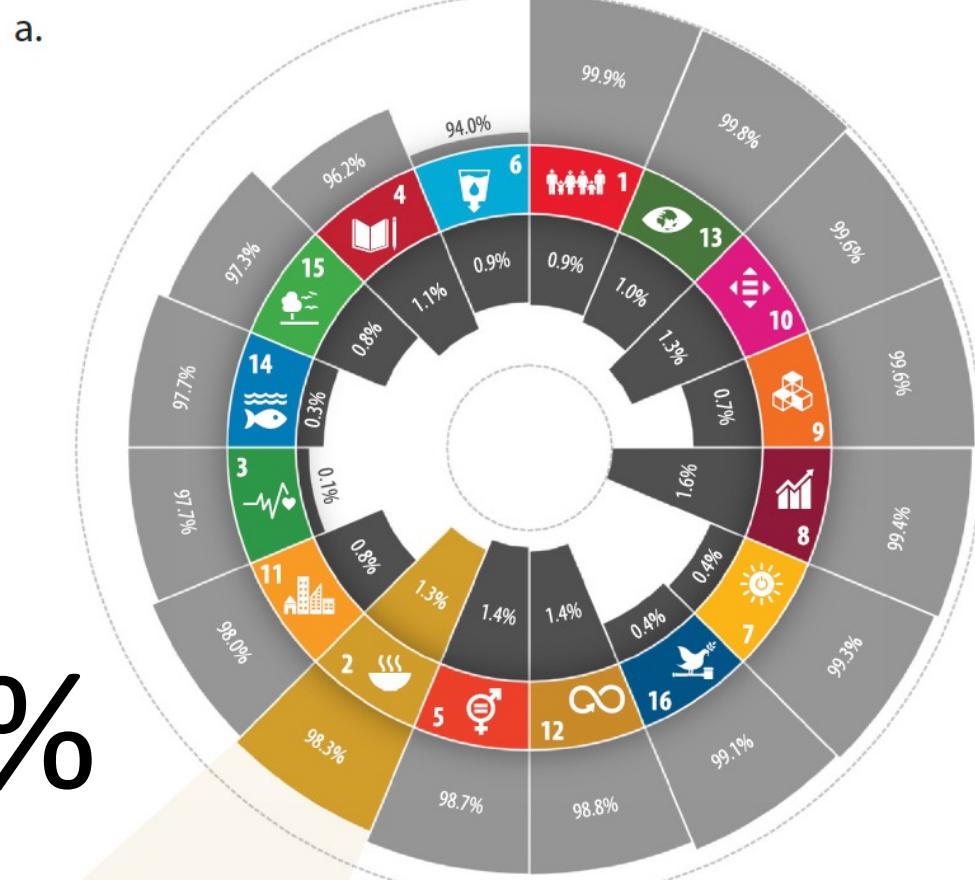


## Is food system research guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

Olivier Dangles and Quentin Struelens

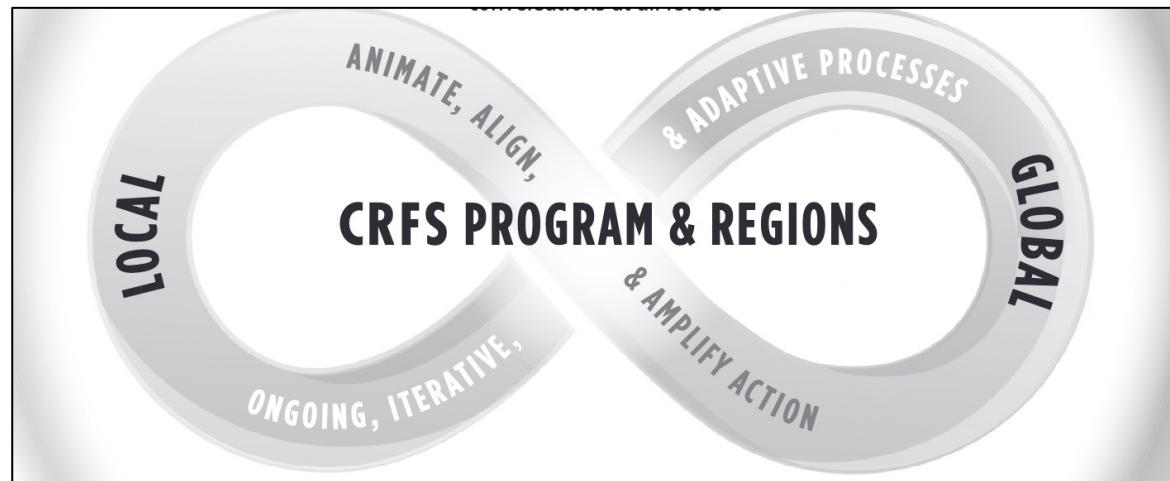


# 0.002%





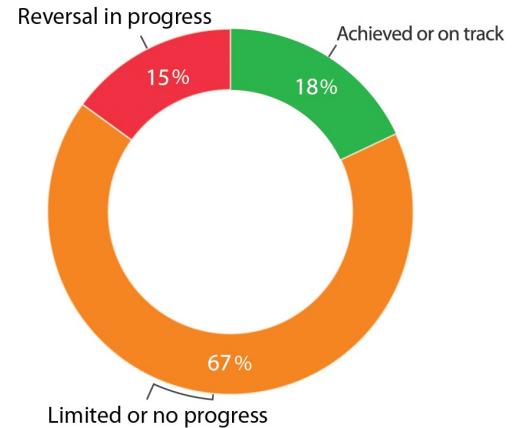
# A PERSAR DE ESTOS LIMITES PORQUE ES INTERESANTE REFLEXIONAR SOBRE LOS ODS



# Estado de los ODS a nivel mundial



# Estado de los ODS a nivel mundial



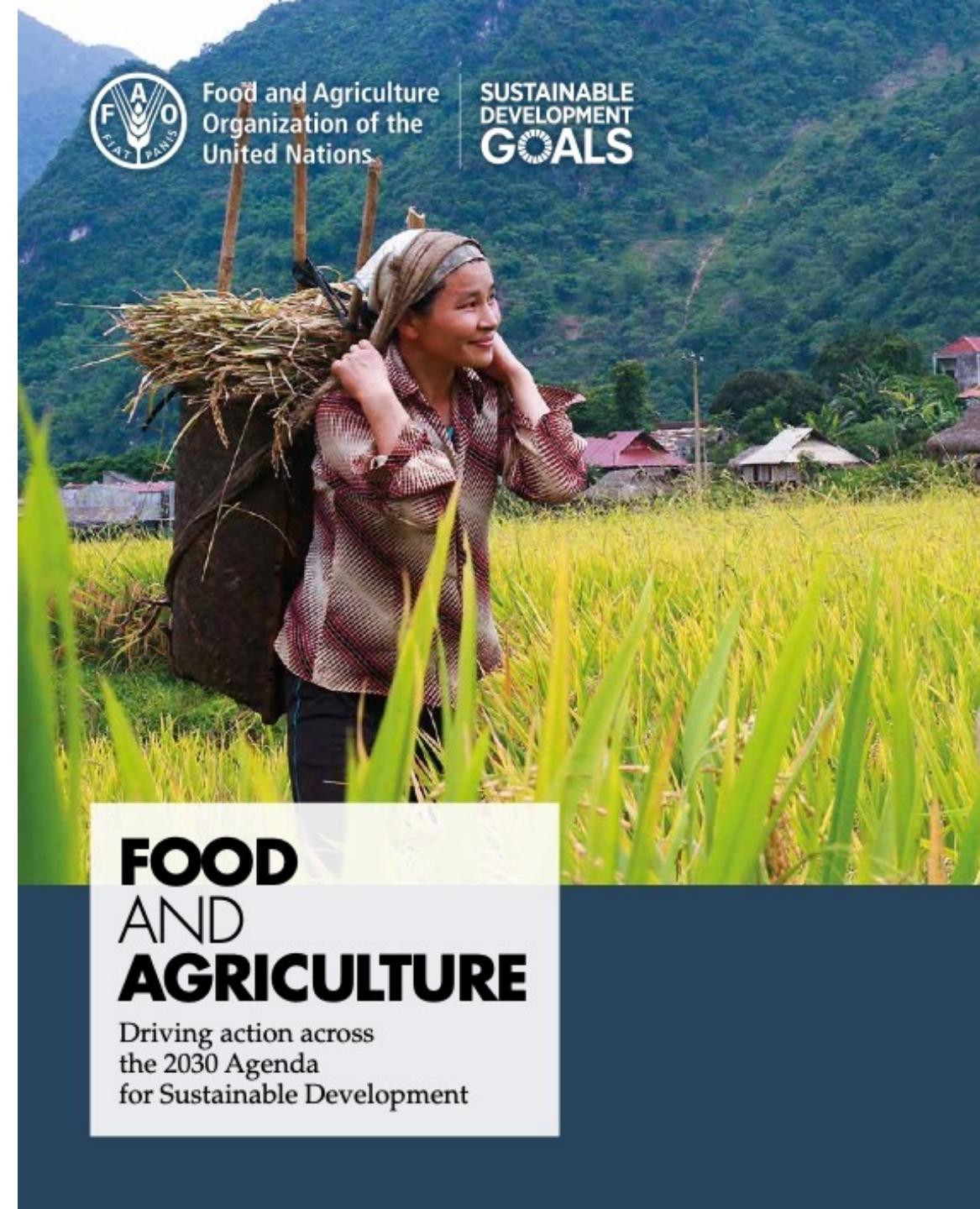
- Major challenges
  - Significant challenges
  - Challenges remain
  - SDG achieved
- ↓ Decreasing
  - ➔ Stagnating
  - ↗ Moderately improving
  - ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement

PERU

BOLIVIA

ECUADOR

CITAN 3 PALABRAS  
CLAVES DE LOS ODS  
QUE SE RELACIONAN  
CON LA  
AGROECOLOGIA



In September 2015, the 193 UN Member States commit to 17 SDGs, including

**ZERO HUNGER BY 2030**



BY THE YEAR 2030  
WORLD POPULATION IS PROJECTED TO GROW TO AROUND



**8.3 billion**

**ABOUT 800 MILLION PEOPLE GO HUNGRY TODAY**



Establish social protection systems to improve food access, such as school food and cash transfers. Without nourishment, humans cannot learn, or lead healthy and productive lives.

SDGs 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 10

DEMAND FOR FOOD WILL GROW



Increase investment in agriculture. Build market infrastructure and improve public goods to help raise productivity and rural incomes.

SDGs 1 | 2 | 9 | 10



Promote nutrition policies, including dietary education, and shift to consumption and production approaches that promote biodiversity and long-term health benefits.

SDGs 2 | 3



RISING FOOD DEMAND IS INCREASING COMPETITION FOR NATURAL RESOURCES



ALMOST  
**4 IN 5 POOR PEOPLE LIVE IN RURAL AREAS**

Make food systems more efficient, inclusive and resilient.

SDGs 2 | 7 | 12 | 17

Develop pro-poor growth strategies in rural areas, focusing on small-scale farmers and the people left furthest behind.

SDGs 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10



**A LARGE SHARE OF FOOD PRODUCED IS LOST OR WASTED**



Improve the way food commodity markets function, and limit extreme food price volatility.

SDGs 2 | 7 | 12 | 17

Ensure rural women have equal access to resources, income opportunities, and education.

Address root causes of inequality. Give poor people access to health, education, land, finance and new technology.

SDGs 1 | 2 | 10 | 17



**INCREASING GHG EMISSIONS**  
ARE EXACERBATING CLIMATE CHANGE

Transform agriculture so that it contributes to fossil fuel reduction.

SDGs 2 | 7 | 13 | 17



INEQUALITIES ARE INCREASING  
BOTH WITHIN AND BETWEEN COUNTRIES



IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA AND SOUTH ASIA  
**YOUTH NUMBERS ARE RISING FAST**

Diversify rural employment into non-agricultural activities targeting youth to slow their exodus to cities.

SDGs 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 16 | 17

**OUTBREAKS OF TRANSBORDINARY PESTS AND DISEASES**  
ARE GROWING ALARMINGLY

Establish best practices in preventing diseases and anti-microbial resistance that threaten plant and animal production, public health and trade.

SDGs 2 | 3 | 8 | 17

**GLOBALIZATION IS INCREASING DEMAND**  
FOR INFORMATION, TECHNOLOGY AND PARTICIPATION

Build institutions and mechanisms that provide international norms, standards and data, and promote cooperation among countries and partners.

SDGs 2 | 16 | 17

The actions in this graphic are not intended to be sequential. They follow no order.

**CLIMATE CHANGE**

IS JEOPARDIZING CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND FISH STOCKS

Adopt holistic approaches, such as agro-ecology, agroforestry, climate-smart and conservation agriculture.

SDGs 2 | 7 | 13 | 17

**CONFLICTS AND CRISES**

ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY PROTRACTED

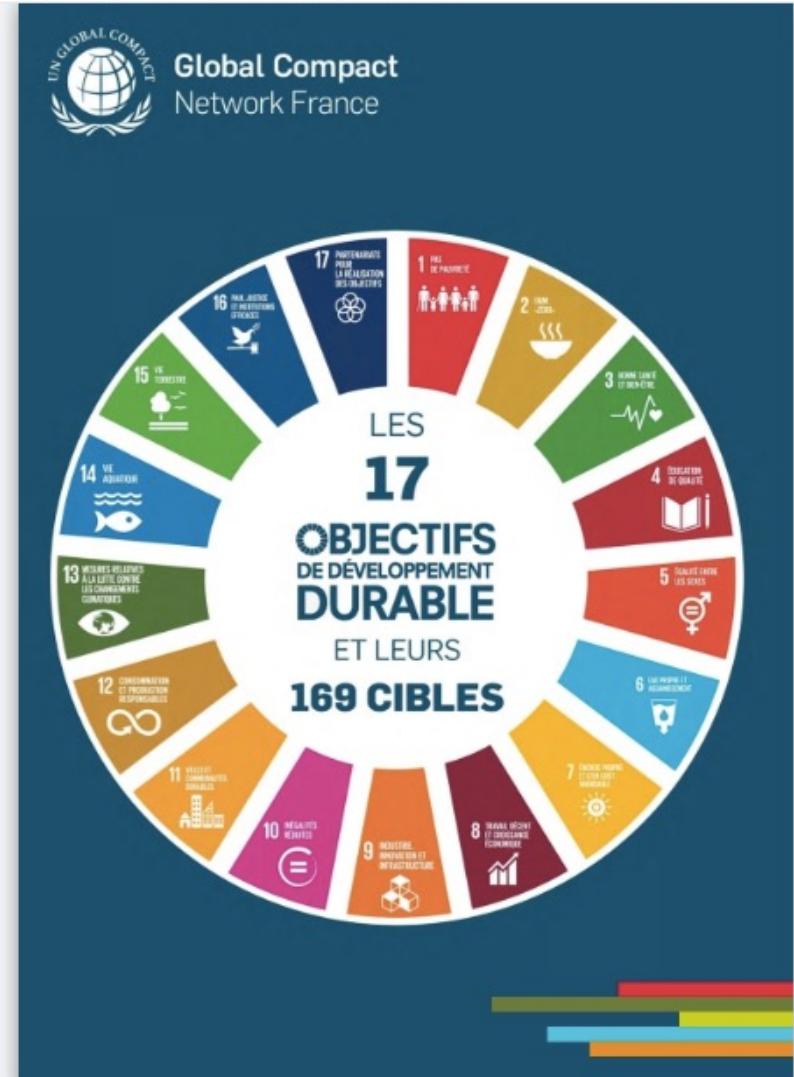
Build the resilience of rural communities to withstand shocks, crises and disasters. Tackle distress migration.

SDGs 1 | 2 | 10 | 16

**2030**



MAS ALLÁ DE  
LOS 17 ODS  
**169**  
METAS



COMO EL CRFS PUEDE  
CONTRIBUIR A LA  
AGENDA 2030 Y MAS  
ALLÁ...