

PRIORITISATION AND MEASUREMENT OF SDG INDICATOR: **A CASE OF INDONESIA**

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A Brief of SDGs Implementation in Indonesia



Legal Basis of SDG Implementation In Indonesia



Presidential Decree No. 59/2017 on SDGs



To give clear insight
of the SDGs
implementation
framework in
Indonesia

- Definition and target of SDGs
- Role of ministries and institutions
- National coordination plan and procedures
- Involvement of stakeholders
- Evaluation, reporting and budget
- Goals and Target of SDGs

As the legal basis
to integrate SDGs
into the national
development plans

- National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2005-2025
- National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019



Content of Presidential Decree No.59 year 2017



PRESIDEN
REPUBLIK INDONESIA

REGULATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 59 YEAR 2017

REGARDING

ACHIEVING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WITH THE BLESSING OF GOD ALMIGHTY

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

Considering:

a. Whereas the Republic of Indonesia is a member of the United Nations that plays an active role in setting the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals as set forth in the document 'Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development';

b. Whereas to fulfill the government's commitment in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, there needs to be an alignment with the National Long Term Development Plan and the National Medium Term Development Plan;

c. Whereas based on the considerations as meant in letters a and b, it is necessary to enact a Presidential Regulation regarding Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals;

Recalling:

1. Article 4 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia;

2. Law Number 25 Year 2004 regarding National Development Planning System (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2004 Number 104, Supplement State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4421);

3. Law Number 17 Year 2007 regarding the National Long Term Development Plan Year 2005-2025 (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Year 2007 Number 33, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4700);

➤ A guideline for :

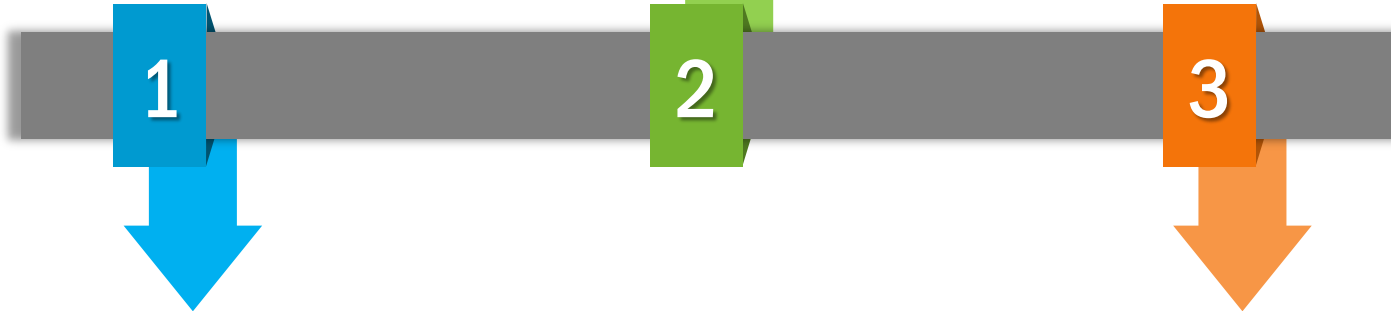
1. Ministries/Agencies in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of SDGs National Action Plan (SDGs NAP) in accordance with their field of duty; and
2. Sub-national Government in the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation SDGs Sub-National Action Plan

➤ A reference for CSOs, Philanthropy, Business Actors, Academia, and other stakeholders who will prepare the planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.

SDGs Documents

National Action Plan

Planning document to achieve SDGs for national level



SDGs Roadmap

Planning document of strategic steps to achieve SDGs 2016-2030

Sub-National Action Plan

Planning document to achieve SDGs for sub-national level

SDGs Mainstreaming into Development Agenda

PILLAR/GOAL	GLOBAL TARGET	2015-2019 RPJMN TARGET	NATIONAL PRIORITIES
SOCIAL (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)	47	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Reduction • Welfare of the Population • Increase in Food Sovereignty • Implementation of 'Program Indonesia Pintar dan Indonesia Sehat' • Protect Children, Women and Marginal Groups
ECONOMY (7, 8, 9, 10, 17)	54	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy Sovereignty • Acceleration of the National Economic Growth • Increase in the Labor Competitiveness • Build National Connectivity • Equity in Regional Development • Implementation of Independent and Active Foreign Politics
ENVIRONMENT (6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15)	56	31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Resistance • Build Houses and Residential Areas • Climate Change and Information on Climate and Disaster → National Action Plan on Emission Reduction • Development of the Maritime and Marine Economy • Preservation of Natural Resources, Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction • Action Plan and Strategy for Indonesian Biodiversity
JUSTICE AND GOVERNANCE (16)	12	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase Quality of the Protection for the People • Just Law Enforcement • Build Transparency and Accountability of the Government
TOTAL	169	94	

Note : RPJMN = Medium Term National Development Planning

Development of SDG Indicators



Demand for SDGs Indicators Development

- ▶ **Demand for the development of SDGs indicators coming from policy makers:**
 - **National Development Planning Agency/Ministry of Dev't Planning**
 - **Line Ministries of Central Government**
 - **Sub-National and Local governments**

- ▶ **A high demand for the development of SDGs indicators especially in the forms of:**
 - **Developing SDGs indicator in Tier I that are currently not available at national level**
 - **Providing SDGs indicators at sub-national level (vital for SDG implementation at sub-national level and support Local Action Plan)**

▶ Tier I → Conceptually and methodologically are already clear



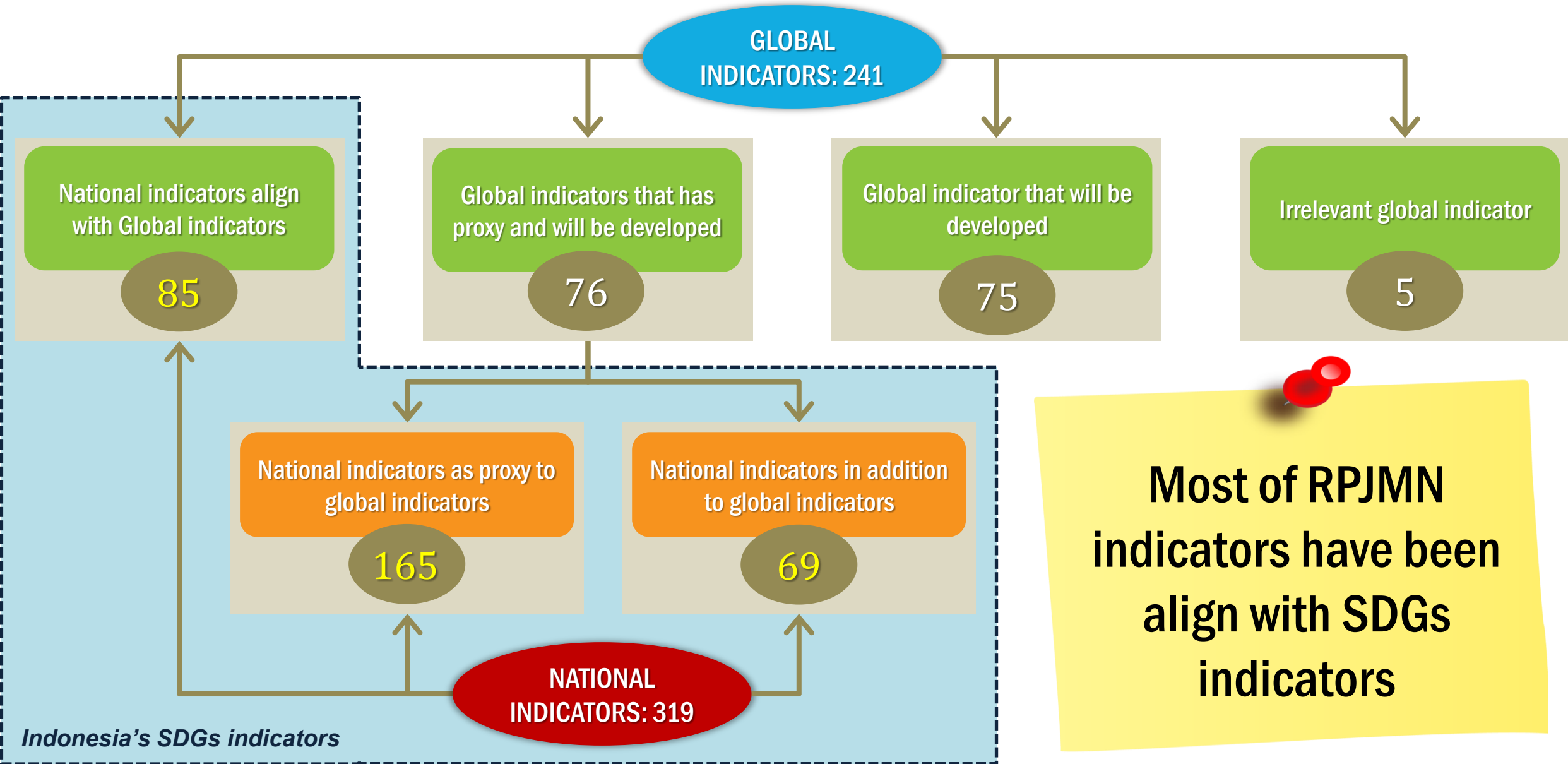
Criteria for Prioritisation and Measurement of SDGs

- ▶ **Alignment with National Development Plan and other government priorities (Nawacita: 9 government program priorities, 10 Annual Government Priorities)**
- ▶ **Viability of SDGs indicators development based on current statistical activities both in BPS-Statistics Indonesia and Ministries/Government Agencies**

In the implementation of SDG in Indonesia, Indonesia has developed both global SDG indicators and SDG proxy indicators to measure and monitor the progress of SDG targets



Mapping Availability of SDGs Indicators

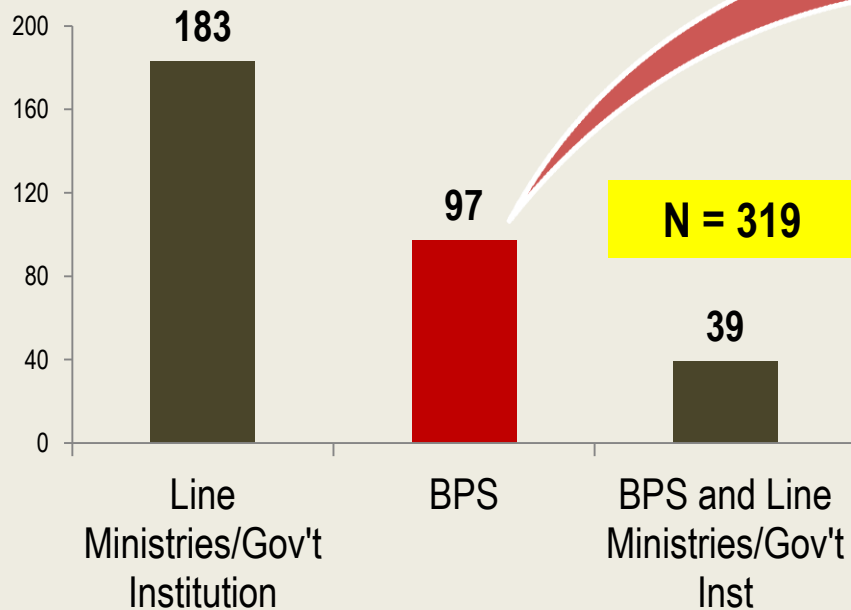


Most of RPJMN indicators have been align with SDGs indicators



Data Compilation to Support SDG Implementation in Indonesia by Data Custodian

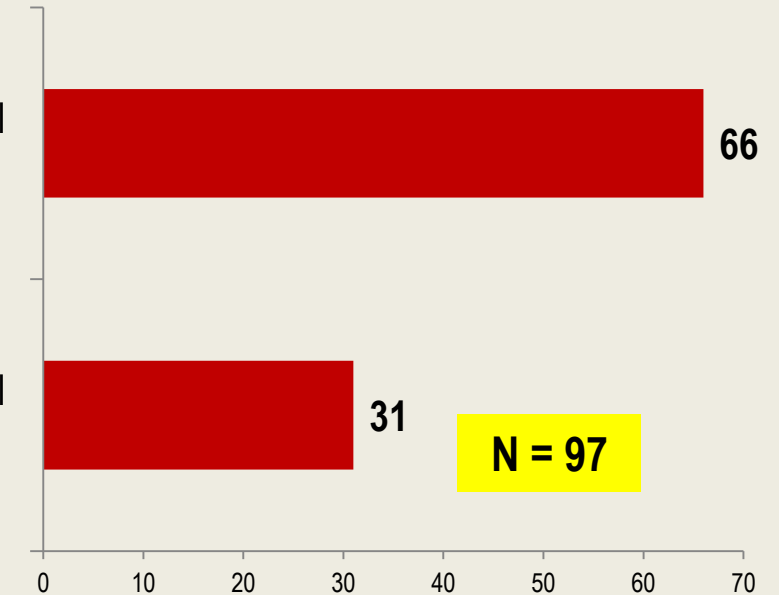
Total SDG Indicator for SDG Implementation In Indonesia by Custodian



SDG Indicator for SDG Implementation in Indonesia which prepared by BPS-Statistics Indonesia

National indicator as proxy for global indicator

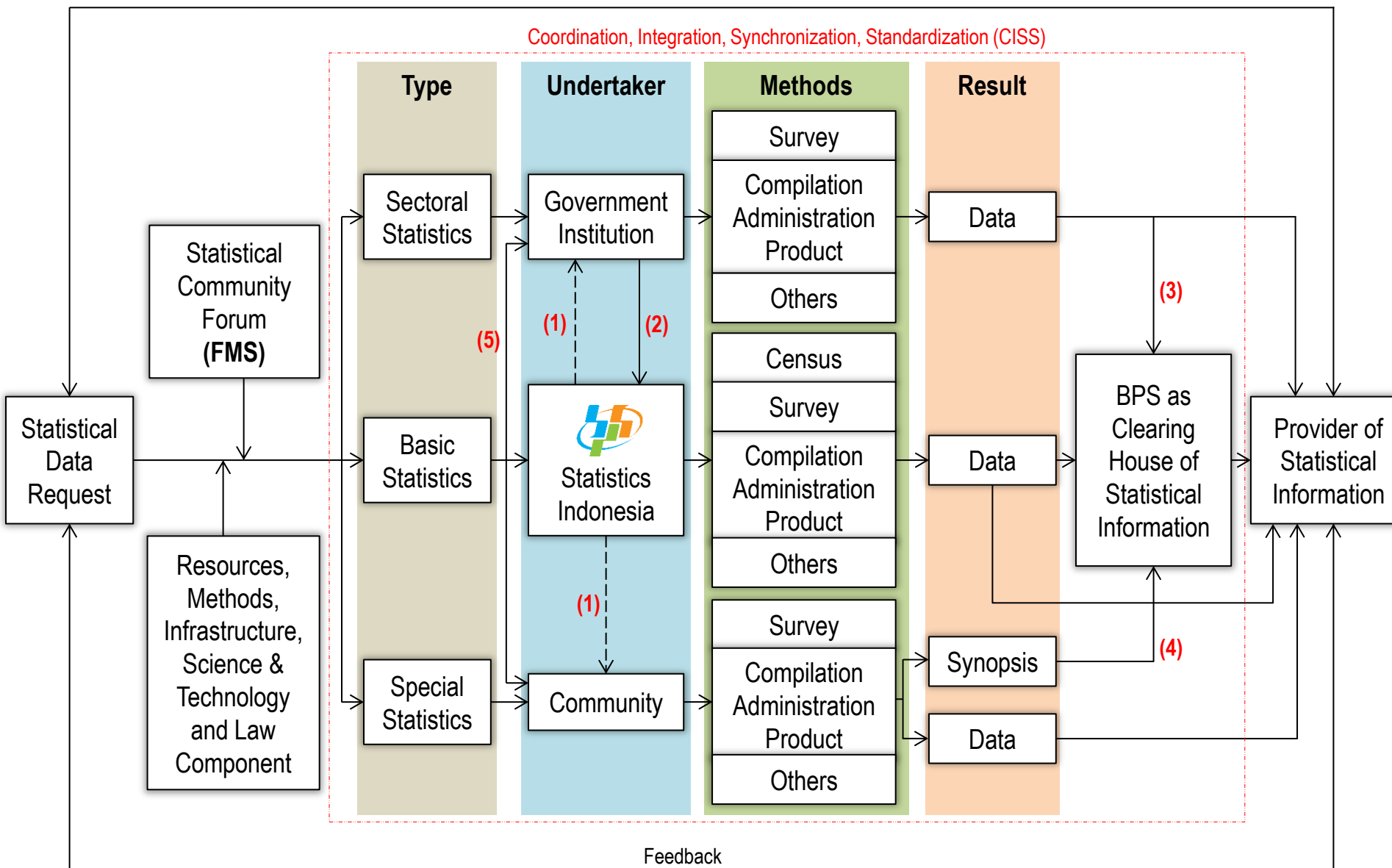
National indicator matched with global indicator



In total, BPS-Statistics Indonesia will contribute 136 indicators for SDG implementation in Indonesia

National Statistical System (NSS) to Support SDGs Implementation

National Statistical System



Integrating Data Sources within National Statistical System

Law Number 16/1997 on Statistics

- Basic statistics → BPS-Statistics Indonesia
- Sectoral statistics → Ministry/gov't institutions
- Special Statistics → Community/ Private Institutions

Notes:
 (1) BPS active to coordinate statistical undertaking
 (2) Government Institutions submit survey plan and BPS provides recommendation
 (3) Government Institutions give the result to BPS
 (4) Private or Community submit synopsis to BPS
 (5) Government Institutions and private/community are coordinate and cooperated together by BPS



Transforming NSS to Meet the 2030 Agenda ⁽¹⁾

Several initiatives taken by Indonesia to transform NSS in meeting the requirements of global SDG indicator framework:

- ▶ **Strengthening capacity of line ministries/ government agencies at the national level and local government to produce sectoral statistics (administrative data) to support SDG**
- ▶ **Conducting review to the instruments of current statistical activities (survey/ census) for the possibility to produce global SDG indicators.**
 - E.g. Review of the National Household Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) questionnaire to include questions for global SDG indicator (Food Insecurity Experience Scale)



Several initiatives taken by Indonesia to transform NSS in meeting the requirements of global SDG indicator framework:

- ▶ Conducting new surveys to produce global SDG indicators through:
 - ❖ Statistical activities conducted by BPS itself; and
 - ❖ Joint collaboration between BPS-Statistics Indonesia and line ministries/government agencies in producing global SDG indicators. E.g.:
 - Conducting special survey to produce global SDG indicators on violence against women (Between BPS and Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection)
 - Integrating Basic Health Research (Ministry of Health) into National Household Socio-Economic Survey (BPS) to enrich information for supporting SDGs
- ▶ Developing new methods to produce SDG indicators (e.g. development of Small Area Estimation to produce SDG indicator at lower administrative level based on available data)



Challenges in NSS to Support SDGs (1)

► Several challenges in measuring SDGs indicators

Human Resources

Challenges

- At national level: Lack of capacity in conducting statistical activities in most ministries/government agencies
- At sub-national level: A huge number of regional autonomous governments (514 districts) and huge variation in their capacity in conducting statistical activities would be very challenging for BPS-Statistics Indonesia in the development of NSS with respect to producing SDG indicator at sub-national level

Solution

- BPS-Statistics Indonesia are pushing government institutions at both national and sub-national level to prepare or provide functional statistician to handle statistical activities
- At national level BPS-statistics Indonesia took initiative with line ministries/government institution to establish “One Data” system.
- At sub-national level, BPS-Statistics Indonesia are taking initiative with local governments to establish “One Data Forum” in all regions.
- Capacity building to those working on Local government as well as Regional Statistical Offices



Challenges in NSS to Support SDGs (2)

► Several challenges in measuring SDGs indicators

Funding

Challenges

Lack of funding to support NSS to provide a number of SDG indicators that are currently not available

Solution

Budget sharing

Data Quality

Challenges

Most of Administrative Data (and especially the majority of SDGs Indicators) have not been collected referring to NQAF/DQAF

Solution

- Implementing National Quality Assurance Framework for Basic Statistics
- Adopting the Administrative Data Quality Assurance Framework (for future work)



Challenges in NSS to Support SDGs (3)

▶ Several challenges in measuring SDGs indicators

Institutional Arrangement and Cooperation

Challenges

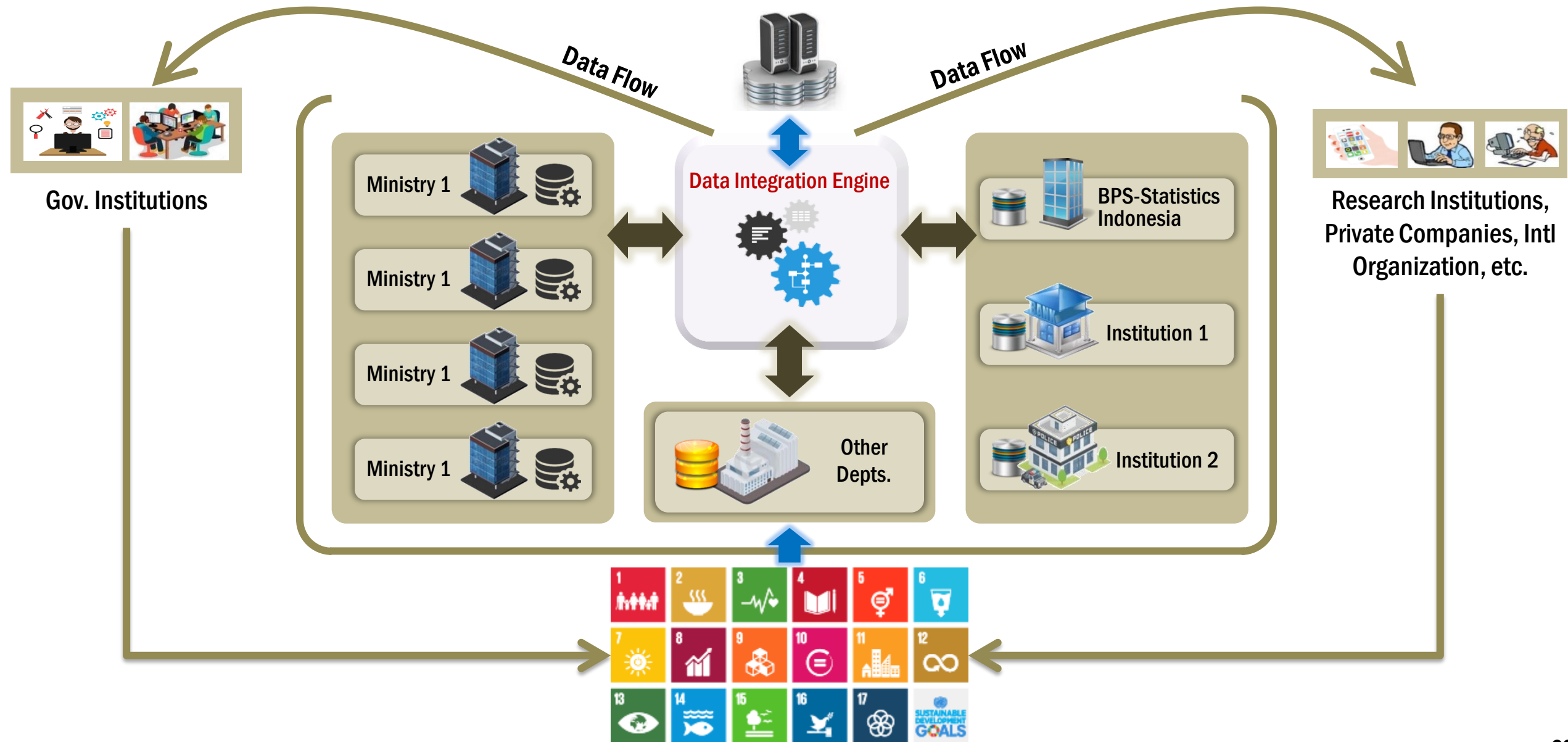
- SDGs implementation is required involvement of many stakeholders, include Government Agencies, Parliament, Academia, Business and Philanthropy, CSO, as well as Press
- The SDGs secretariat, at national as well as local government should take important role in SDGs platform

Solution

- The role of National and Regional Development Planning Board
- G to G collaboration, such as with ABS
- Involvement of International Institutions, such as UN Agencies country offices



ONE DATA – OPEN DATA



Dissemination of SDG Indicators



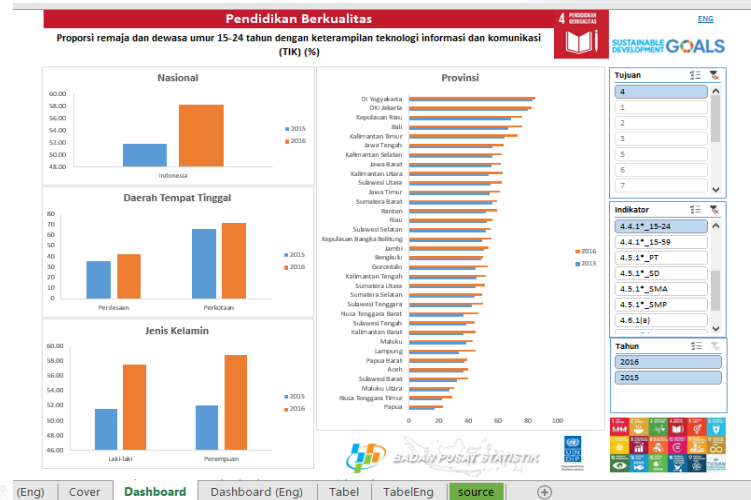
Dissemination of SDGs Indicators

- Books/publications
- Website (sdgs.bappenas.go.id)
- Social media (FB: SDGs Indonesia)
- Visualization (dashboard, map)



Apa itu SDGs ?

Agenda 2030 untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development atau SDGs) adalah kesepakatan pembangunan baru yang mendorong perubahan-perubahan yang bergeser ke arah pembangunan berkelanjutan yang berdasarkan hak asasi manusia dan kesetaraan untuk mendorong pembangunan sosial, ekonomi dan lingkungan hidup. SDGs/TPB diberlakukan dengan prinsip-prinsip universal, integrasi dan inklusif untuk meyakinkan bahwa tidak akan ada seorang pun yang tertinggal atau "No-one Left Behind". SDGs terdiri dari 17 Tujuan dan 169 target dalam rangka melanjutkan upaya dan pencapaian Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) yang berakhir akhir pada tahun 2015 lalu





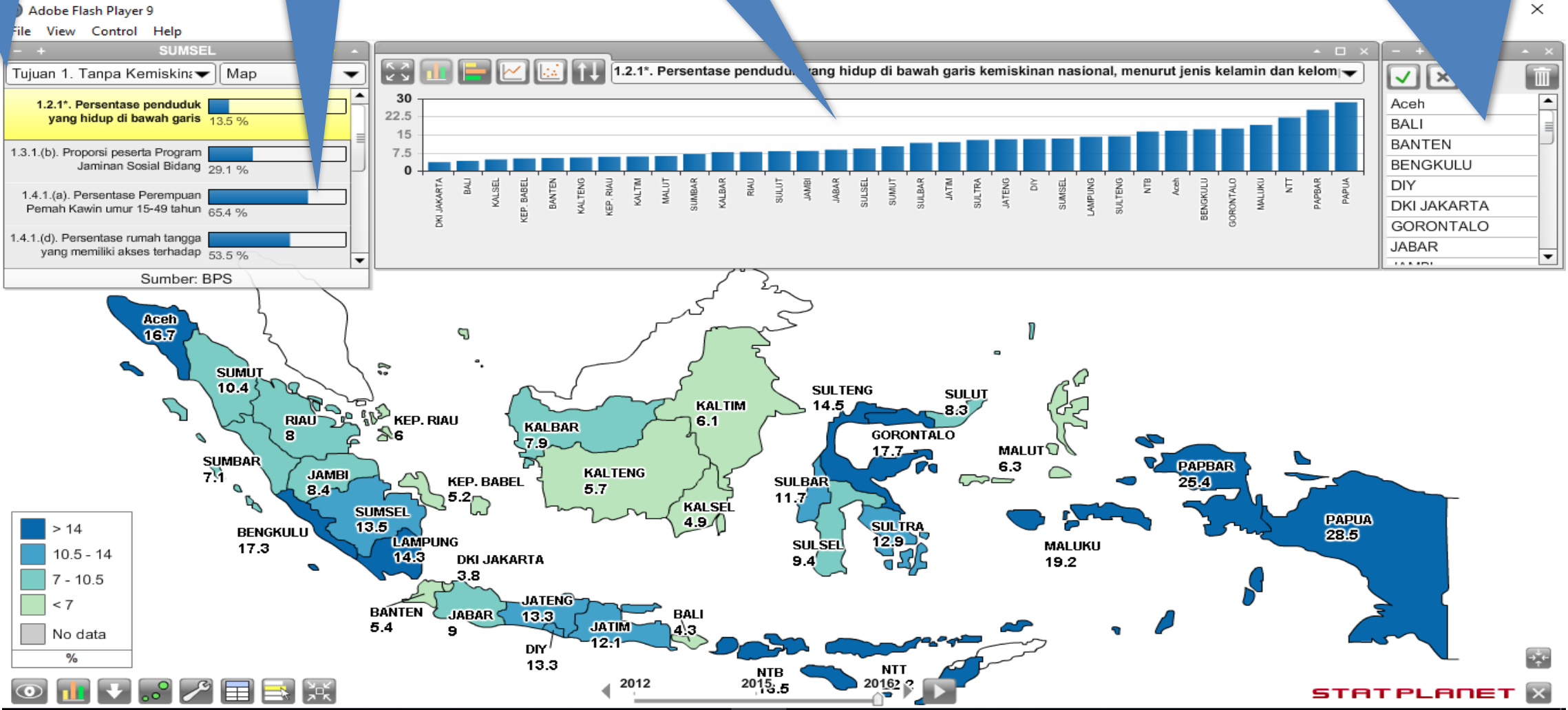
SDGs Indicator Visualization

GOAL

INDICATOR

GRAPH

PANEL FOR PROVINCE SELECTION



THANK YOU

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