



Governance of SDG Indicators in Indonesia

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BPS-Statistics Indonesia

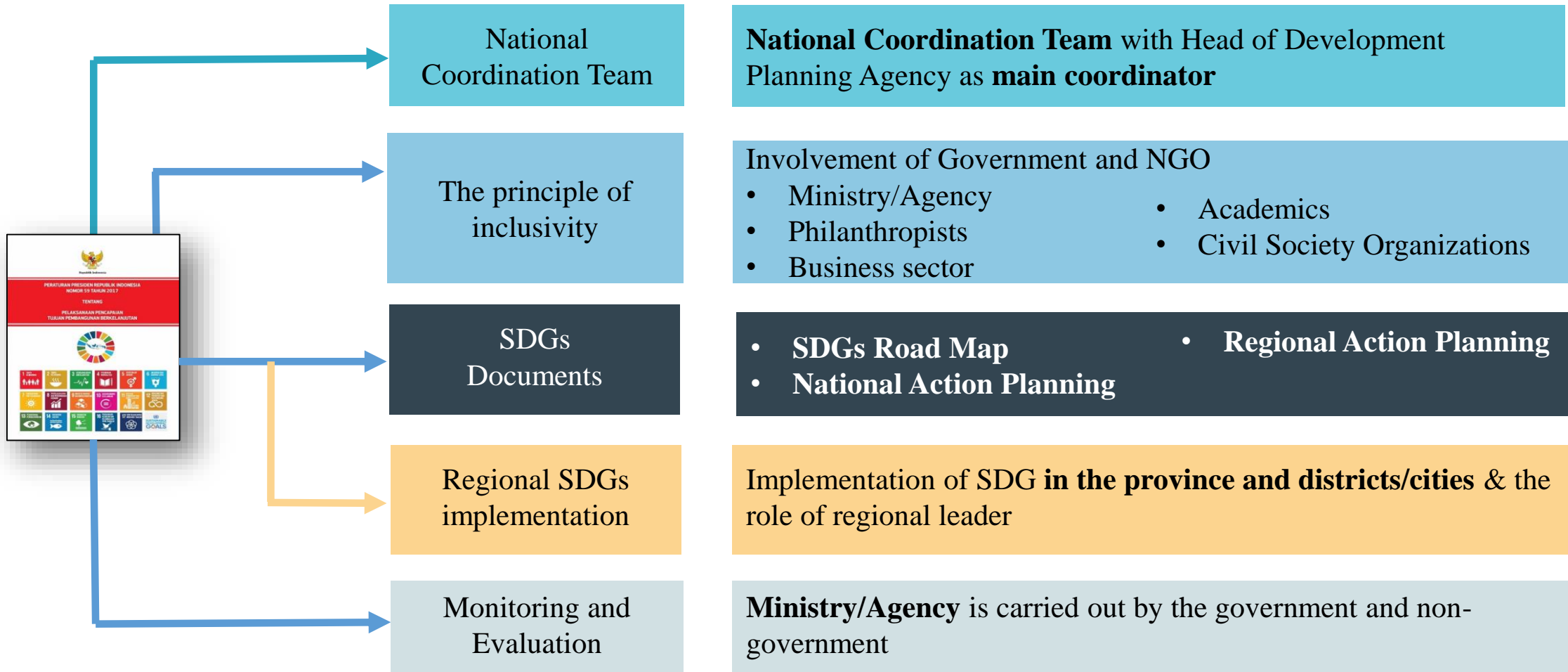
Indonesia

Outlines

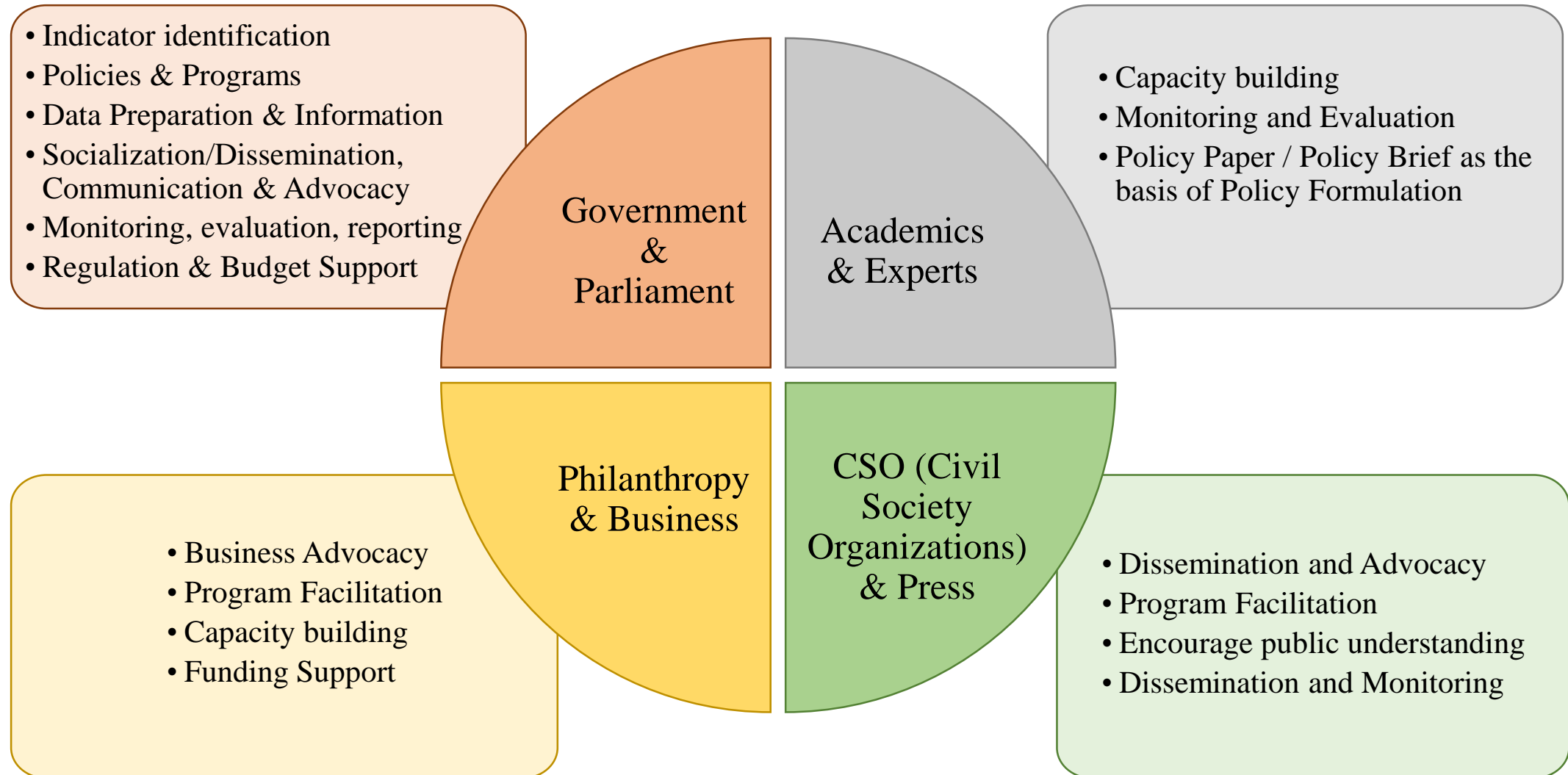
- Overview on governance of SDG indicators in Indonesia
- Some challenges and breakthroughs
- Availability of SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship in Indonesia
- Lesson learned from Indonesia experience

Overview on governance of SDG indicators in Indonesia

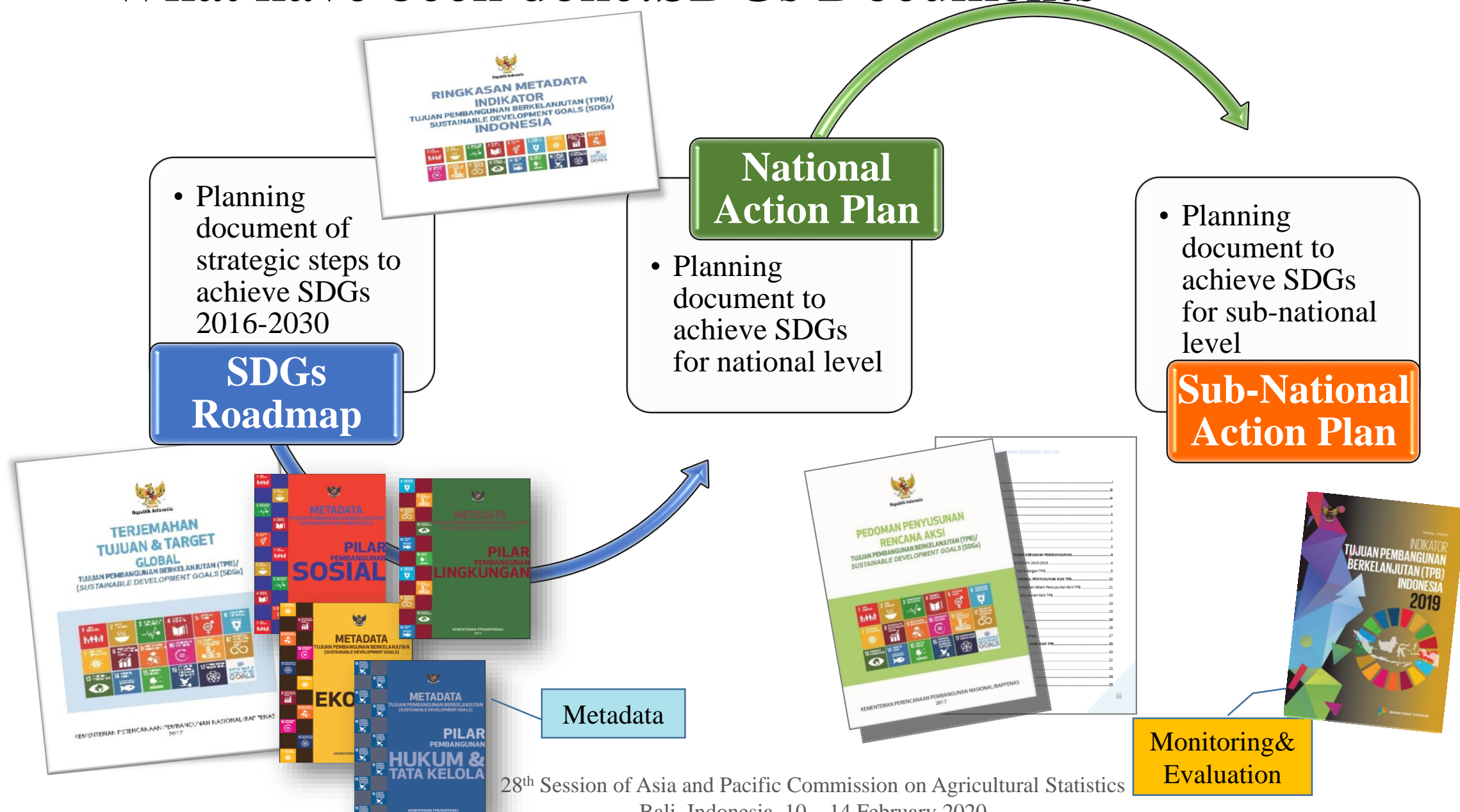
Mandate of Presidential Decree No. 59 Year 2017



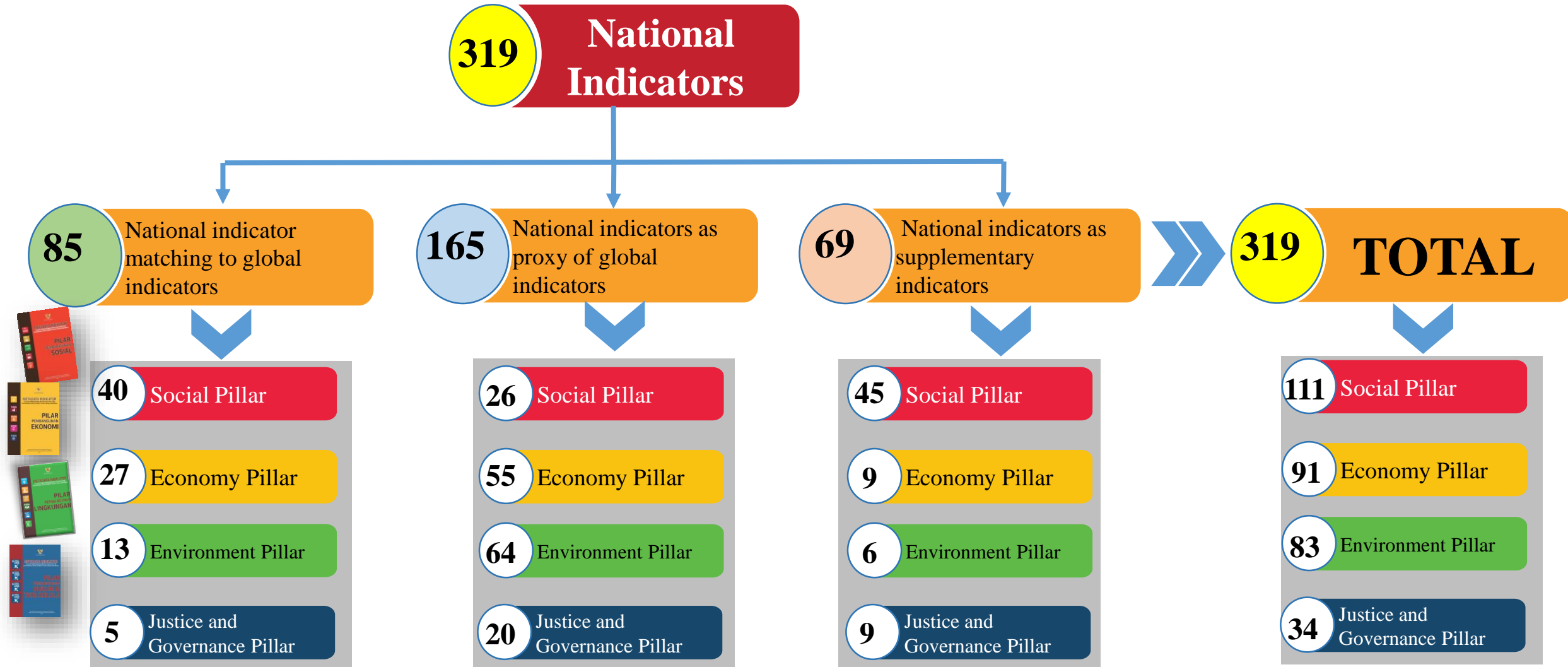
The Role of Stakeholder



What have been done:SDGs Documents

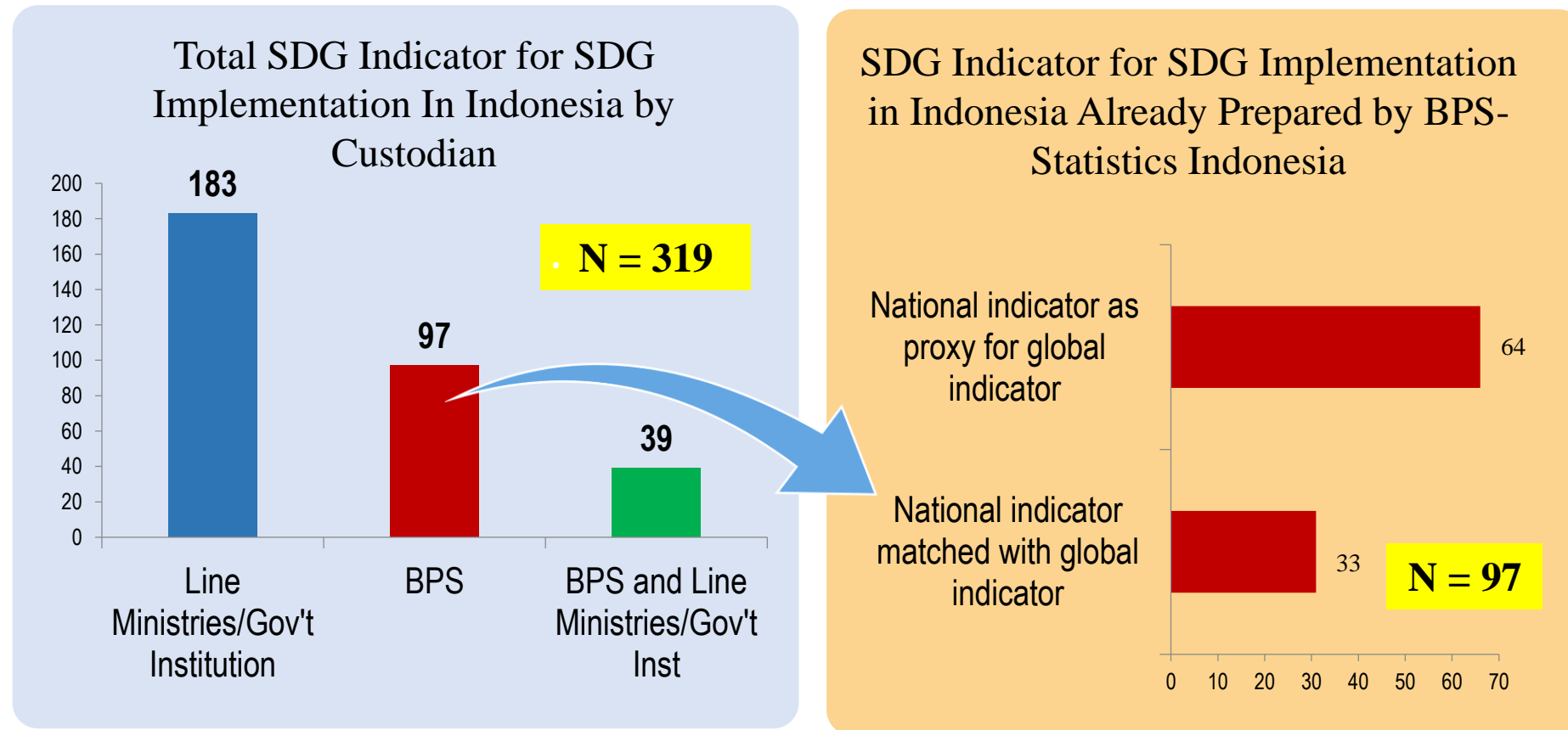


Mapping of Indonesia SDGs' Indicators



BPS Role in Supporting SDGs

Data Compilation to Support SDG Implementation in Indonesia by Data Custodian



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

Roles of BPS for SDGs compilation

- Mapping and presenting the available indicators (for example from MDGs)
- Processing data for indicators that are not yet available from surveys that have been carried out
- Adding questions to the current surveys (Socio-economic survey and Labor Survey)
- Conducting a study (pilot survey) of indicators that are not yet available
- Compiling new indicators
- Assessing the use of big data analytics
- Collaborating with other Ministry/Agency



SDGs

- Integrated survey with Ministry of Health (Riskesmas 2018)
- Prepare SDG data dashboard
- Compile studies of food insecurity data
- Give assistance for preparation of the 2017 Voluntary National Review (VNR) and 2019 VNR

Big Challenges



Developing of Database

Set up more than 241 SDGs
Global indicators, included
PROXY Indicators
(Indonesia)

gender,
age group,
geographic location,
income level,
disability,
migration status,
etc.

Disaggregation Indicator

34 Provinces
514 Regencies
7,252 sub-district
17,504 islands

Solutions



Collaboration with other Ministries/Agencies

BPS in collaboration with Ministries / Agencies has been able to produce **39 SDG indicators**



Sectoral Data Development

Through the Indonesian One Data Act, BPS conducts sectoral data development. At present, there are **183 SDGs indicators** that are sectoral data and are the responsibility of the Ministries/ Agencies concerned that needs guidance



Global Standard SDGs Data

BPS is supported by the **UN (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, FAO and other UN)**, makes sure that SDGs data is of global standard, there are currently **33 SDGs indicators** produced by BPS of global standard

Availability of SDG Indicators under FAO Custodianship in Indonesia

Agricultural SDGs



Available indicators

Indicator	Description	unit	2017	2018
2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment	%	8.26	7.95
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	8.66	6.86
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise size	rupiah per labor	49,751,094	53,226,467
5.a.1	Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure	%	-	18.04 ^{x)}
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels	%	63.99	66.74 ^{x)}

x) Preliminary figures

Unavailable indicators

Indicator	Description
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4.1	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5.1	Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
2.5.2.	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
2.a.1.	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
2.c.1.	Indicator of food price anomalies
5.a.2.	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
6.4.1.	Change in water-use efficiency over time

Unavailable indicators

Indicator	Description
6.4.2.	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
12.3.1.	Global food loss index
14.6.1.	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14.b.1	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
15.1.1	Forest area as a percentage of total land area
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index

Lesson learned from Indonesia's experience

- The implementation of SDGs needs legal standing and support from many parties: Government, Parliament, Business, Philantropy, Academia, Press, and NGO
- The success of SDGs implementation depends on sub-national as well as local government actions
- Monitoring and Evaluation of SDGs implementation requires disaggregated data and quality statistics
- To increase the availability of disaggregated data needs capacity development such as Small Area Estimation (SAE) as well as Big Data Analytics
- Collaboration of data and indicators among data providers needs **One Data Policy** → increasing quality statistics
- **Some indicators under FAO custodianship need a specific dedicated survey to calculate** → **Integrated Agricultural Survey (AGRISurvey)**

Thank you!

Contact person

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