Governance of SDG Indicators in Indonesia

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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 Act of 2017 (number 59)

- National Coordination Team with Head of Development Planning Agency as main coordinator
- Involvement of Government and NGO
  - Ministry/Agency
  - Philanthropists
  - Business sector
  - Academics
  - Civil Society Organizations
- SDGs Road Map
- National Action Planning
- Regional Action Planning
- Implementation of SDG in the province and districts/cities & the role of regional leader
- Ministry/Agency is carried out by the government and non-government

The principle of inclusivity

SDGs Documents

Regional SDGs implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation

Documents

Regional SDGs implementation

Monitoring and Evaluation
The Role of Stakeholder

**Government & Parliament**
- Indicator identification
- Policies & Programs
- Data Preparation & Information
- Socialization/Dissemination, Communication & Advocacy
- Monitoring, evaluation, reporting
- Regulation & Budget Support

**Academics & Experts**
- Capacity building
- Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Policy Paper / Policy Brief as the basis of Policy Formulation

**Philanthropy & Business**
- Business Advocacy
- Program Facilitation
- Capacity building
- Funding Support

**CSO (Civil Society Organizations) & Press**
- Dissemination and Advocacy
- Program Facilitation
- Encourage public understanding
- Dissemination and Monitoring
What have been done: SDGs Documents

- Planning document of strategic steps to achieve SDGs 2016-2030

SDGs Roadmap

- Planning document to achieve SDGs for national level

National Action Plan

- Planning document to achieve SDGs for sub-national level

Sub-National Action Plan

Metadata

Monitoring & Evaluation
Mapping of Indonesia SDGs’ Indicators

319 National Indicators

- 85 National indicator matching to global indicators
- 165 National indicators as proxy of global indicators
- 69 National indicators as supplementary indicators

Social Pillar
- 40 indicators
- 26 indicators
- 45 indicators

Economy Pillar
- 27 indicators
- 55 indicators
- 9 indicators

Environment Pillar
- 13 indicators
- 64 indicators
- 6 indicators

Justice and Governance Pillar
- 5 indicators
- 20 indicators
- 9 indicators

TOTAL 319
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 (Basic Health Survey/Riskesdas 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)

Disaggregation Indicator

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

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

28th Session of Asia and Pacific Commission on Agricultural Statistics
Bali, Indonesia, 10 – 14 February 2020
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. Currently, 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

2. Zero Hunger

5. Gender Equality

6. Clean Water and Sanitation

12. Responsible Consumption and Production

14. Life Below Water

15. Life on Land

21 SDG Indicators

6 Goals

16 Targets
# Available indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>unit</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.1.1</td>
<td>Prevalence of undernourishment</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.26</td>
<td>7.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1.2</td>
<td>Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>8.66</td>
<td>6.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3.1</td>
<td>Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise size</td>
<td>rupiah per labor</td>
<td>49,751,094</td>
<td>53,226,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.a.1</td>
<td>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</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18.04x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.4.1</td>
<td>Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>63.99</td>
<td>66.74x)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

x) Temporary figure
## Unavailable indicators

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

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</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>6.4.2.</td>
<td>Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.3.1.</td>
<td>Global food loss index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.6.1.</td>
<td>Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.7.1</td>
<td>Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.b.1</td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.1.1</td>
<td>Forest area as a percentage of total land area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.4.2</td>
<td>Mountain Green Cover Index</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson learned from Indonesia’s experience

The implementation of SDGs needs legal standing and support from many parties: Government, Parliament, Business, Philanthropy, 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!

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