

INTERVENTION from INDONESIA:

AGENDA ITEM 3 (a) Strengthening the Delivery of the Means of Implementation,

Distinguish chief and delegates:

Thank you for the time.

I would like to give more view on the last statement by Mr. Sefuiva on the SDGs implementation especially concern with statistical development in Indonesia.

As we all know that Goal 17, especially Target 17.18 and 17.19 concern about quality statistics to monitor and evaluate SDGs implementation.

In Indonesia, mainstreaming of SDGs Indicators has been done in accordance with Medium Term Development Plan 2015-2019 and Long Term Development Plan 2005-2025, which is including Goal, Target as well as Indicators. Indonesia is not only mapping the indicators those match between Global and Mid Term as well as Long Term Development Plan, but also define some proxy indicators whenever no National indicators match with global one. These action has been done due to national concern and commitment on all of the global targets, but the indicators is not available. Not but not least, Indonesia with support from the Ministry of National Development Planning and Line Ministry, as well as development partners, has expanded the survey coverage both variables as well as new kind of surveys, such as on Women Violence, Safe Water Surveys, Happiness Index, Corruption Perception Index, just to mention a view. All of the mainstreaming SDGs was documented in four books according the the Working Groups (SDGs Pilar), as what we call Metadata Indicators, consisting of definition, the measurement, data sources, frequent dissemination,, and available disaggregation.

In order to fulfil the disaggregation concern by SDGs Indonesia with the International and domestic partnership Indonesia do more process the available micro data, especially from the NSO Surveys and Census. Latter these result would be disseminate on the SDGs data warehouse and dashboard.

Indonesia also finalising the manual of National as well as Sub-national Roadmap and Action Plan, which include the target, responsible line ministry, funding sources, as well as data sources to monitor and evaluate the implementation, provided by NSO Surveys and Census, Administrative Data, as well as other private and OMS.

By doing the business process transformation, the BPS-Statistics Indonesia move on more use of administrative data, such as developing the Statistical Business Register, and also the use of Big Data Analytic. In order to strengthen the administrative statistical capacity and quality, Indonesia is preparing Presidential Decree on ONE DATA Policy, to manage One standard concept and definition, one metadata form, and one gate or platform on data dissemination.

All of those best practice would not be realised as fast as what we achieved without Government commitment as well as development partners supports. BPS as well as National SDGs Secretariat and sub national as well as local governments need support from the development partners. As a wide islands country and huge population, Indonesia must do

many pilot surveys to developed almost 25% indicators that is not available yet. TA would also be valuable for Indonesia and other countries to developed quality statistics to monitor and implement the SDGs. The North South and South south cooperation must be very usefull for strengthening statistical capacity and provisioning quality statistics.

Thank you very much