**Lesson Learned, Challenges, and Strategy to Provide Official Statistics in Indonesia**

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1. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia has development planning documents consisting of long term and medium term development plans (national Level) and annual development plan (national, provincial, and district/municipality government).
2. Medium term and annual plan contain development indicators to be fulfilled in each period; 5 years of the medium term development plan and annual for the other. The main annual indicators include economic growth, inflation, poverty, open unemployment, income disparity, and Human Development Index (HDI).
3. In order to provide development indicators for monitoring and evaluation, such as MDGs and SDGs Indicators, Indonesia has a specific law (No 16/1997) on statistics. According to the statistics law, the provision of official statistics in Indonesia is not merely the responsibility of NSO (BPS-Statistics Indonesia). It is also the responsibility of line ministry, provincial, district/municipality government, and community/private institution. NSO is only responsible for the provision of basic statistics (i.e. macro statistics), used by many, national wide coverage. Line Ministry and sub-national as well as local government are responsible for the provision of sector statistics. They are mostly based on administrative data. Meanwhile, there are many statistics called special statistics which are provided by community and private institutions. In order to collaborate those types of statistics, the Law No 16/1997 on Statistics mandate BPS-Statistics Indonesia to have National Statistical System (NSS). Based on the President Decree No. 51/1999, the NSS coordinated by BPS-Statistics Indonesia by the statistics clearing house system namely SiRusa (Sistem Rujukan Statistik—Indonesian language). This statistics clearing house informs metadata statistics conducted by all institutions.
4. In order to fulfill the needs of development indicators for monitoring and evaluation, BPS conducts many surveys and censuses as well as compiling administrative data. Indonesia conduct population census every year ending in zero, agricultural census every year ending in three, and economic census every year ending in six. In between two consecutive censuses, BPS conducts surveys monthly, quarterly, annually, and bi-annually, three years, and five years. Household surveys covering until district/municipality estimation is conducted once in a year,

with 300.000 sample households. For the purpose of estimating provincial and national figures, BPS-Statistics Indonesia only conducts household survey on 75.000 sample households. Most of medium-term National Development Plan indicators are covered by household surveys.

5. Statistical yearbooks, at national, province, and district/municipality are BPS-publication compiling all information on official statistics. These publications compile both basic statistics and sector statistics. More detailed information could be found in separate publications as a result of the surveys.

6. Under the decentralized government policy in Indonesia, the provision of statistics faces many challenges. Not all of surveys conducted by BPS-Statistics Indonesia could provide estimation until district/municipality level. This is because the number of household sample only covers the national and provincial level. Other challenges include the provision of sector statistics which are the responsibility of line ministry. Some information does not follow international standards and it is inconsistent due to different concept and definition of variables or questions collected. BPS-HQ as well as Province and District have to struggle to increase the quality of the provision of official statistics.

7. In order to increase the statistical quality BPS-Statistics Indonesia has developed the National Quality Assurance Framework (NQAF). This framework is part of BPS Reform under the Program named Statcap CERDAS, the abbreviation of Statistical Capacity Building for Change and Reform for the Development of Statistics. This reform consists of three main packages' changes: Statistical Business Process, IT Transformation, Human Resource Management, and Organization Alignment.

8. Another coverage of the reform includes the development of Statistical Business Register (SBR). SBR System would increase the use of administrative data coming from line ministry, such as Tax office, the Ministry of BUMN, Ministry of Investment, Central Bank, OJK, Customs Agency, etc. In order to fulfill the needs of data requirements in the SBR system BPS-Statistics Indonesia is collaborating with each ministry under the Memorandum of Understanding to exchange data and statistics portal data collaboration under data exchange inter-agency.

9. In conducting surveys the BPS statistical reform would move to paperless collection methods. In August 2016 we conduct CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal interview) pilot survey for the Employment annual survey.

10. Referring to the SDGs statistical provision, BPS and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia intensively doing Focus Group Discussion among stakeholders consisting of government, academies, businesses, NGO, and philanthropy. The Ministry of National Development Planning is the leading agency coordinating the preparation of SDGs among stakeholders. The mapping of SDGs target with the medium-term development plan 2015-2019 concluded that 96 targets are the same as the target of Medium Plan. However, many indicators have not been available. There were also many indicators that are not clear on metadata.

11. Supporting SDGs monitoring and evaluation, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has already mapped the indicators to those of medium plan indicators. Whenever it is not available yet, BPS expands many variables in the surveys. However, there is still lack of indicators to fulfill the disaggregation due to wide areas of the country, which requires more samples size than ever.