



PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
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The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Statistical Commission, and with reference to document E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1 of 19 February 2016, has the honour to convey as attached written inputs from the Government of Indonesia on the list Sustainable Development Goals' global indicators for the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia has further the honour to request that these written inputs be taken into consideration in the future work of the Statistical Commission and the Expert Group, as well as be reflected in the further development and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals' global indicators.

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Statistical Commission, the assurances of its highest consideration.



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INDONESIA'S INPUTS ON THE LIST OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS' GLOBAL INDICATORS FOR THE FORTY SEVENTH SESSION OF THE STATISTICAL COMMISSION

Background

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has provided us with a comprehensive guidance for our sustainable development for the next 15 years. It will contribute to improve the lives of millions, put human at the center of development, as well as placed poverty eradication at the forefront of global development agenda.

Learning from the MDGs experiences, Indonesia would like to reiterate that the implementation of goals and targets of the Agenda 2030 as well as the indicators formulation should carry forward the spirit and the best of the MDGs.

The experience of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) underscores the importance of thinking through the indicators as early as possible; we cannot afford a lag of several years before we start to measure progress towards achieving the SDGs.

To ensure the successful implementation of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, we need a clear and solid indicators and data framework to help countries develop implementation strategies and allocate resources accordingly, measure progress towards sustainable development and help ensure the accountability of all stakeholders for achieving the SDGs.

Three Preliminary Points

In this regard, there are three preliminary points that we want to emphasize:

- Indonesia is of the view that there is no one size fits all approaches. Indonesia underlines that every country has its own specificities. Therefore, national circumstances, capacities, and development priorities should be taken into account and reflected in the indicators. National ownership also requires an inclusive, open and transparent process of the future development and implementation of global indicators that involves all member states.
- The global indicators of the goals and targets of SDGs have to be clear, measurable and achievable. These indicators are inter-related to each other, so that all SDGs indicators need to be considered as an integrated package. The 17 goals and 169 targets of SDGs are themselves interdependent, and must be pursued together, since progress in one area often contingent on progress in other areas. SDG indicator and monitoring framework must also be given careful thought to tracking cross-cutting issues so that it could support integrated, systems-based approaches to implementation.
- Indonesia acknowledges the challenges faced by many countries on formulating national indicators, especially in dealing with topics where measurement tools and standards do not exist, as well as data disaggregation. At the national level, we are also facing the

same challenges on the methodological and data availability, due to the large scope of the goals and targets of the Agenda. But we have made every effort to preserve both the ambition and political balance of the agenda.

Based on these points, we believe that the work of the Statistical Commission and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group (IAEG-SDGs) on SDG Indicators on the further improvement and implementation of the proposed global indicators should progress with a degree of flexibility. We also agreed to intensify efforts to strengthen statistical capacities and to enhance capacity-building support for developing countries in the future work of the Commission and the Expert Group.

Indonesia's Position on Specific Proposed Global Indicators

With reference to Indonesia's national context, circumstances, capacities, and development priorities, we have noted specific proposed global indicators that are not applicable nationally as stated in the matrix below. Further comprehensive deliberation nationally is needed to provide the necessary nationally-owned indicators to track progress on these particular goals and targets at the national level that will be the basis for follow up and reviews at the regional and global levels.

In addition to these specific proposed global indicators, we have also noted several other proposed global indicators that need to be further adjusted with our national context. In this regard, we are ready to continue our work in the future with the Statistical Commission and the IAEG-SDGs.

Indicators	Indonesia's Position	Note
5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	Unable to implement since it is not applicable to Indonesia's national context	Indonesia views that differing cultural views toward this practice needs to be taken into consideration.
8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	Unable to implement due to challenges in collecting data and measuring indicators using specific method.	Indonesia is open to work with ILO should it wants to evaluate the achievement of this indicator.
15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity	Unable to implement due to challenges in	Indonesia currently has not developed the necessary data

Indicators	Indonesia's Position	Note
that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	the availability of data collection system and its operational definition.	collection system due to challenges in providing its operational definition and in the complex biodiversity nature of Indonesia's ecosystem.
15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity		In that regard, data collection for Indonesia's rich biodiversity will be time consuming and require a large amount of funding.
16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments	Unable to implement due to constraints in Indonesia's national context	
16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group	Acceptable with additional notes	Indonesia would like to have further clarification on the operational definition and the mechanism for data collection on the global and national level.