

United Nations Statistical Commission

Fifty-third session

Item 3 (a) of the provisional agenda

Items for discussion and decision: data and indicators for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Document E/CN.3/2022/3 – Report of the Secretary-General on work for the review of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals

Statement provided by:

BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Statement:

- (a) Comments for: (a) the preparation of the annual report of the Secretary -General on the progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (E/2021/58); (link cannot be opened)
- (b) the work to update the database on the global Goal indicators; Indonesia found that the data had not been updated at the address: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/UNSDG/countryprofiles/IDN> although in the 2021 VNR reporting the latest data update has been fulfilled (data for 2020 and 2021).
- (c) the launch of the Global Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Data Platform; Indonesia agreed.
- (b) Indonesia agrees to utilize various data sources in order to fulfill the SDGs indicators, including the use of big data. Disseminated SDGs data should also have minimal information from data standard attributes (concepts, definitions, classifications, measures, and units), which will be easy to share and interpret by the public.
- (c) Indonesia agrees to collaborate with the central and local governments in the use of administrative data to support statistical data. Administrative data can be very important for data sources. By collaborating with administrative data, it can enrich the quality data available and can support the existing data for related policy needs. However, this might need a process to fully implement the collaboration with administrative data since the administrative data might still have limitations and still need to improve. The use of administrative data can reduce duplicate survey activities so as to reduce the possibility of survey overlap. Indonesia has attempted to collaborate in the use of administrative data by initiating the “Satu Data Indonesia (One Data Indonesia)” activity, which aims to encourage each relevant ministry and institution to play an active role in fulfilling and presenting statistical data.
- (d) Indonesia supports efforts to use a Federated Information System that is in line with the global SDGs indicators data platform, and emphasizes providing technical support for countries to adopt it. The use of the Federation Information System platform for the Sustainable Development Goals needs to be further disseminated to all member countries, so that each country knows the benefits of using this platform.
- (e) Indonesia supports the sustainability of the Global Network of Institutions for Statistical Training and encourages the increased role and collaboration of its members and supports the implementation of input and feedback from the Stakeholder Advisory Group. It is very important that training activities continue to be carried out in order to improve statistical literacy for all relevant parties. The National Statistics Office in Indonesia has been collaborated with training institutions and related institutions to continue to provide statistics at the basic and advanced levels.

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- (f) Indonesia appreciates the progress of the Global Network of Data Officers and Statistics, helping countries to build resilient and sustainable national data and information systems for the full implementation of the SDGs.
- (g) Indonesia appreciates the Intersecretariat Working Group on Household Surveys, Indonesia also hopes to be more actively involved in this working group, for example in developing the methodology for using SAE for SDGs indicators. Indonesia has the National Socio-Economic Survey (Susenas) which is the largest household survey that has been running for quite a long time. Input from inter-secretariat working group activities for household surveys is very much needed in an effort to improve the quality of the data produced by Susenas. Indonesia also appreciates the support provided by the Working Group in overcoming the challenges posed by COVID-19 for the national household survey, because it can be said that COVID-19 is one of the biggest obstacles in the implementation of the household field survey.
- (h) To enrich the availability of data related to SDGs, Indonesia has begun to accommodate the use of citizen-generated data for public policy. For example, in the preparation of the 2021 VNR by involving Non-State Actors. In addition to displaying the existing and agreed standard structure, the metadata structure definition for SDGs should also display or highlight 'data standards' consisting of concepts, definitions, classifications, sizes, and units; so that there is a common standard of interpretation.

Submitted on:

2/17/2022