



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO
INSTITUTE
FOR
STATISTICS



TECHNICAL
COOPERATION
GROUP



INDONESIA SDGs 4 MONITORING: CHALLENGES AND NEEDS

Hendarman, Hadiat, Cyti Daniela Aruan

TCG5

15-16 November 2018

Mexico City, Mexico



Legal Basis

- Presidential Decree
- Ministerial Decree

Dissemination

- Facilitation Ministerial, Provinces & Municipalities/Cities.
- Information and dissemination at international forum (*Side Event UNGA, ADB, IDB, Forum Bisnis Int., Knowledge Sharing Asia Pacific, Persiapan G20 Cina, Sustainability Reporting Award*).

Capacity Building

- Participating and providing capacity building to some universities and association
- Providing information as resource person on CSOs activities ().

International Forum

- International Forum on SDGs and related agenda
- The 2017 VNR

Mapping of targets and indicator

- Mapping between global and national's targets and indicators
- Alignment between SDGs and RPJMN 2015-2019
- Development Indonesian Metadata of SDGs.

Formulation the Action Plan

- Development of guideline of action plans.
- Exercise on development of actions plans.

Coordination and communication

- Periodic coordination with development partners (UN Agencies, JICA, GIZ, & DFAT).
- Regular coordination with Philanthropy & business
- Development of communication strategies



Indonesia Has Implemented A Process of Identification of Statistical Needs to Respond the Monitoring Challenges, by Establishing Metadata SDGs and Formulating Action Plan (National and Sub-National) as well as Roadmap.



- Strategic Planning Document of the achievement of SDGs for the period of 2016-2030

SDGs Roadmap

SDGs National Action Plan

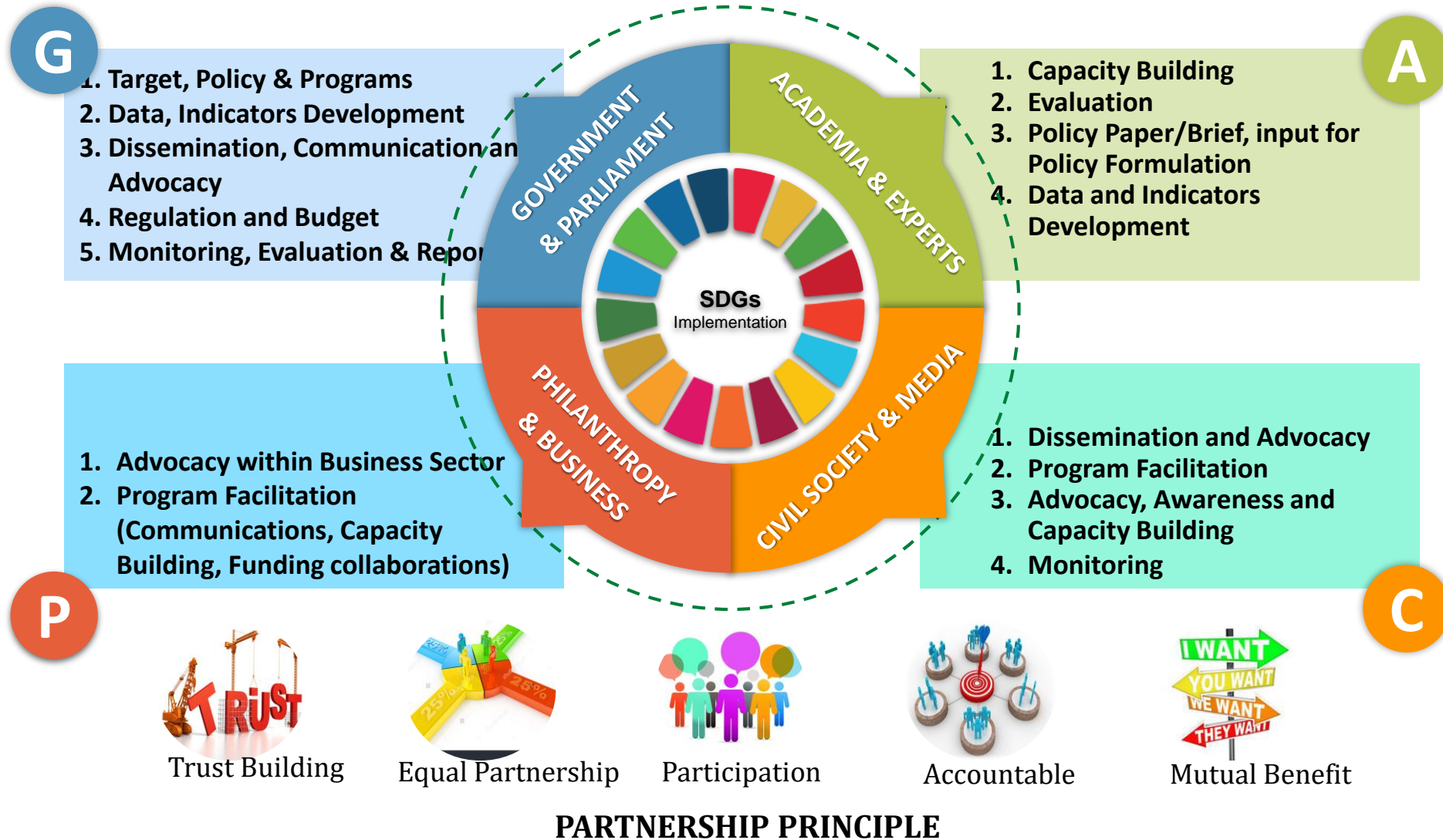
- Planning Document to achieve SDGs at the national level

- Planning Document to achieve SDGs at the subnational level

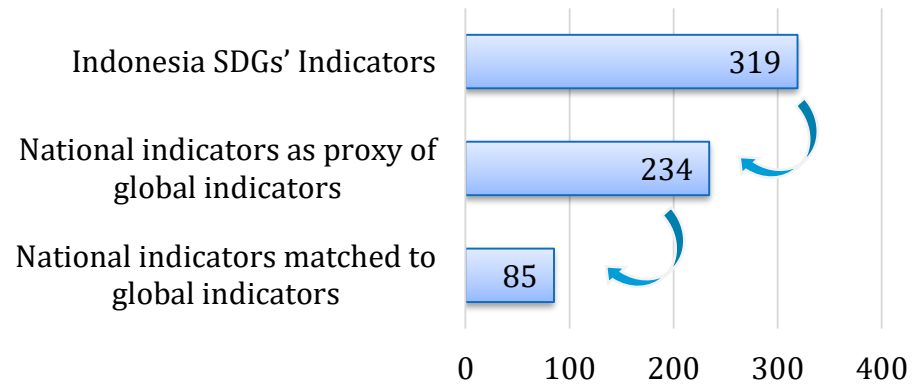
SDGs Subnational Action Plan

Stakeholders Engagement

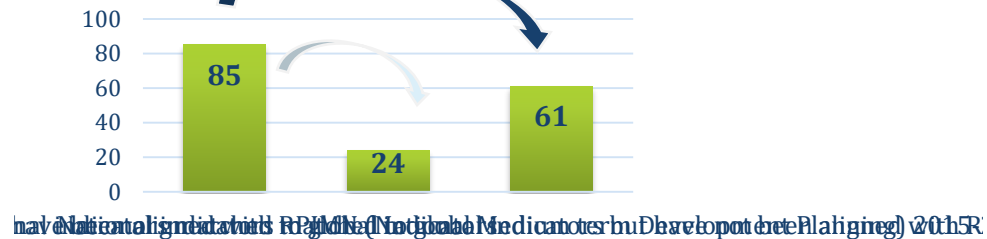
Platform and the Responsibilities



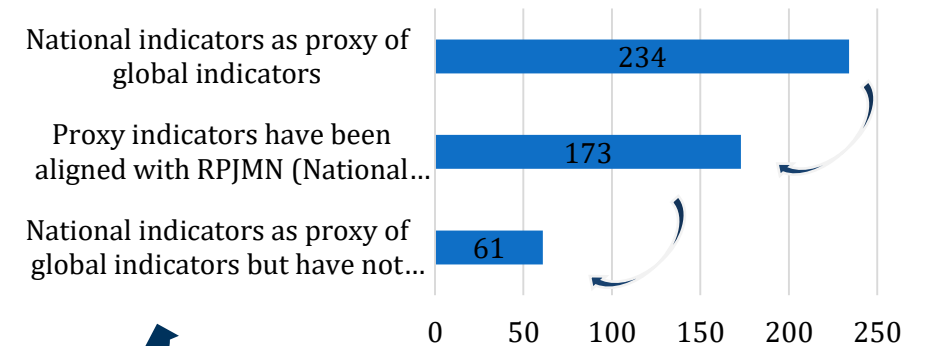
Summary of SDGs Indicator Mapping in Indonesia



Indicators matched and have been aligned with RPJMN (National Medium term Development Planning)



Proxy indicators have been aligned with RPJMN (National Medium term Development Planning) 2015-2019



1. 183 out of 319 sources of data of most Indonesia SDGs' indicators coming from line ministries;
2. BAPPENAS as the coordinator of SDGs implementation in Indonesia also served as the focal point to coordinate with others ministries to support the data collection.



Database Development & Management

Maintaining data for 319 indicators, in terms of availability, quality, and visualization of data



Indicator Disaggregation

Based on income, sex, age group, migration status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts



Matched & Relevant Indicators

Not all global indicators can be matched and relevant to national indicator (national priority programs in development plan documents are prioritized)



Data Utilization for Follow up & Reporting

The process of following up and reporting should include all groups and stakeholders' contributions to achieve the SDGs, that requires comprehensive and integrated monitoring, evaluation & reporting mechanism from state & non-state to ensure no-one left behind

The Strategies to Overcome The Challenges

1

Integrating and mainstreaming the SDGs indicators within the National and Sub-National Midterm Development Planning (RPJMN, RPJMD)

2

Developing more integrated and comprehensive database system as indicator integration from the Central Bureau of Statistics (surveys) and ministries/institution (periodical reports)

3

Conducting study & cooperating with national & international institution to provide data whose data is available from survey, but the measurement is not available & need to be discussed

4

Establishment SDGs Centres at Universities

5

Conducting Small Area Estimation for data at district level.

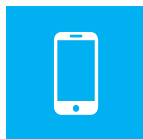
6

Developing mechanism for Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting for state and non state actors.

FUTURE FRAMEWORK DATA MANAGEMENT IN INDONESIA THE “ONE DATA PLATFORM”



The Blueprint of **One Data for Sustainable Development** has been formulated jointly by the Central Bureau of Statistics, line ministries and government institutions



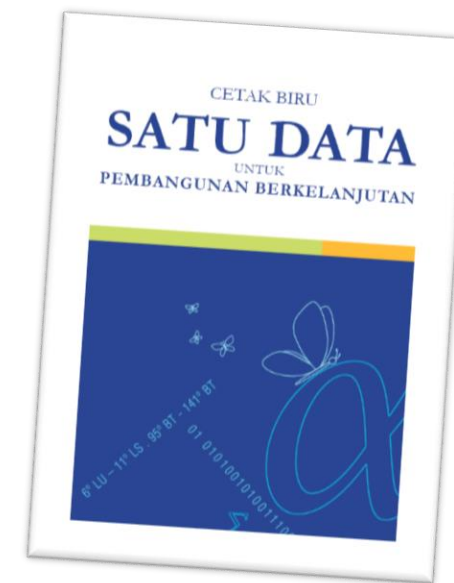
One Data is **an integrated system within National Statistical System** in managing statistical data for the purpose of development planning and monitoring



The integrated system here **refers to the principles**: one standardized data, one standardized metadata, and one data portal



The blue print also includes a number of aspects such as data coverage, development and management of one data portal, and plan of implementation



SDG One Data System will be part of One Data for Sustainable Development Framework

SDGs Dashboard

Global Targets

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Ensure Inclusive and Equitable Quality Education and Promote Lifelong Learning Opportunities for All



National Indicators

- ✓ Literacy Rate
- ✓ Gross Enrollment Rate (GER) in Early Childhood Care and Education Programs

Indonesia SDGs' Indicators

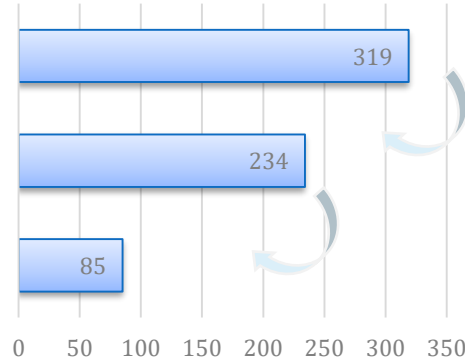
319

National indicators as proxy of global indicators

234

National indicators matched to global indicators

85



1. 183 out of 319 sources of data of most Indonesia SDGs' indicators coming from line ministries;
2. BAPPENAS as the coordinator of SDGs implementation in Indonesia also served as the focal point to coordinate with others ministries to support the data collection.

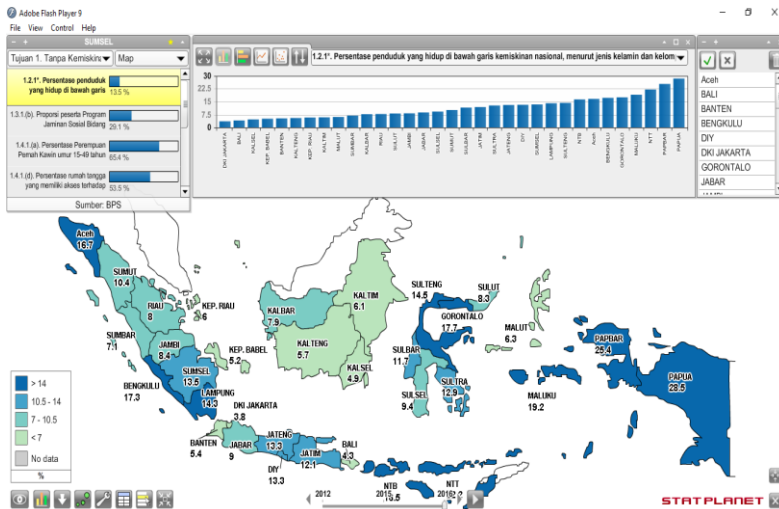
DISSAGREGATION DATA

LITERACY RATE, 2017

	15 years old & above	15-24 years old	15-59 years old
Urban	97,57	99,91	99,13
Rural	93,11	99,36	96,51
Male	97,25	99,67	98,59
Female	93,76	99,65	97,27
40% bottom	92,57	99,47	96,64
20% upper	98,66	99,80	99,29
Migrant Recent	99,16	99,95	99,53
Non Migrant	95,32	99,64	97,84
Total	95,50	99,66	97,93

GER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS (3-6 YEARS OLD), 2017

Urban	36,43
Rural	31,08
Male	33,21
Female	34,50
40% bottom	30,17
20% upper	42,53
Total	33,84



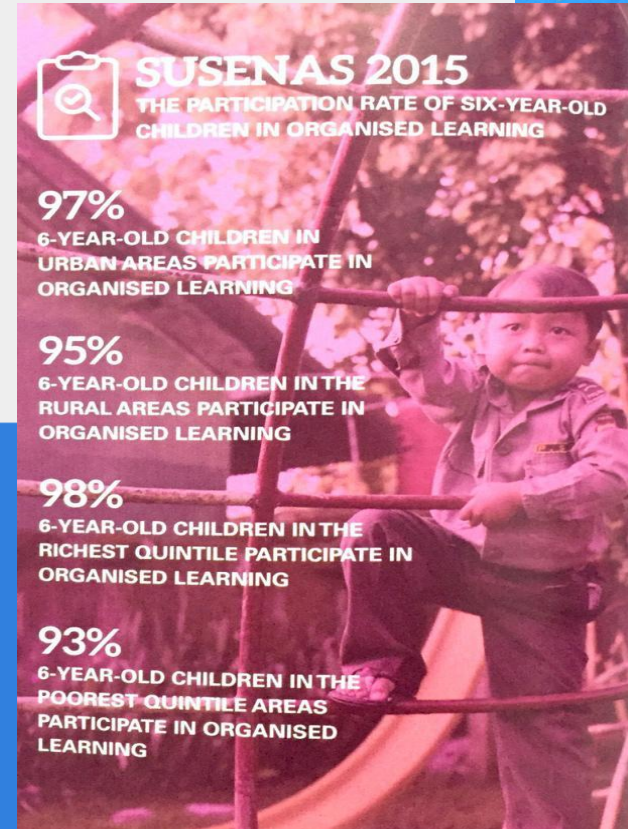
EXTERNAL SUPPORT TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL STATISTICAL CAPACITIES IN THE AREA OF SDG 4

THEMATIC SDGS DASHBOARD BY BAPPENAS WAS SUPPORTED BY UNDP PULSELAB




unicef
for every child

SDG4 Baseline Report
for Indonesia



SUSENAS 2015
THE PARTICIPATION RATE OF SIX-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN ORGANISED LEARNING

- 97% 6-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN URBAN AREAS PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING
- 95% 6-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN THE RURAL AREAS PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING
- 98% 6-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN THE RICHEST QUINTILE PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING
- 93% 6-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN IN THE POOREST QUINTILE AREAS PARTICIPATE IN ORGANISED LEARNING



Target Projection of SDG4 by TASS (DFAT-Australia)

POTENTIAL AREAS OF SUPPORT BY THE UIS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS IN THE AREA OF SDG 4

1 Development of a new methodology for conducting data calculation, in accordance with the needs of Indonesia's SDGs Goal 4 missing indicators/ TIER III

2 Developing more integrated and comprehensive database system as indicator integration from the Central Bureau of Statistics (surveys) and ministries/institution (periodical reports)

3 Conducting study & cooperating with national & international institution to provide data whose data is available from survey, but the measurement is not available & need to be discussed

4 Utilization of Big Data to enrich SDGs data

5 Conducting Small Area Estimation for data at district level.

6 Developing mechanism for Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting for state and non state actors



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization



UNESCO
INSTITUTE
FOR
STATISTICS



TECHNICAL
COOPERATION
GROUP

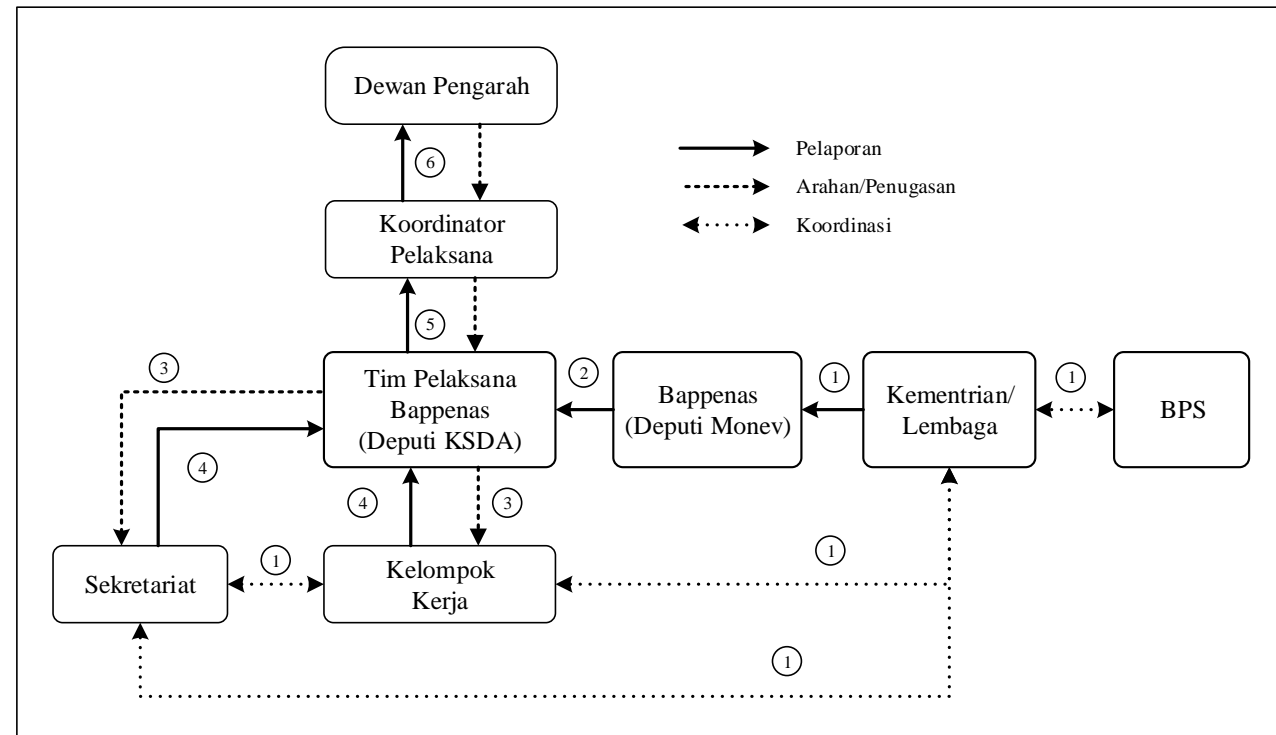
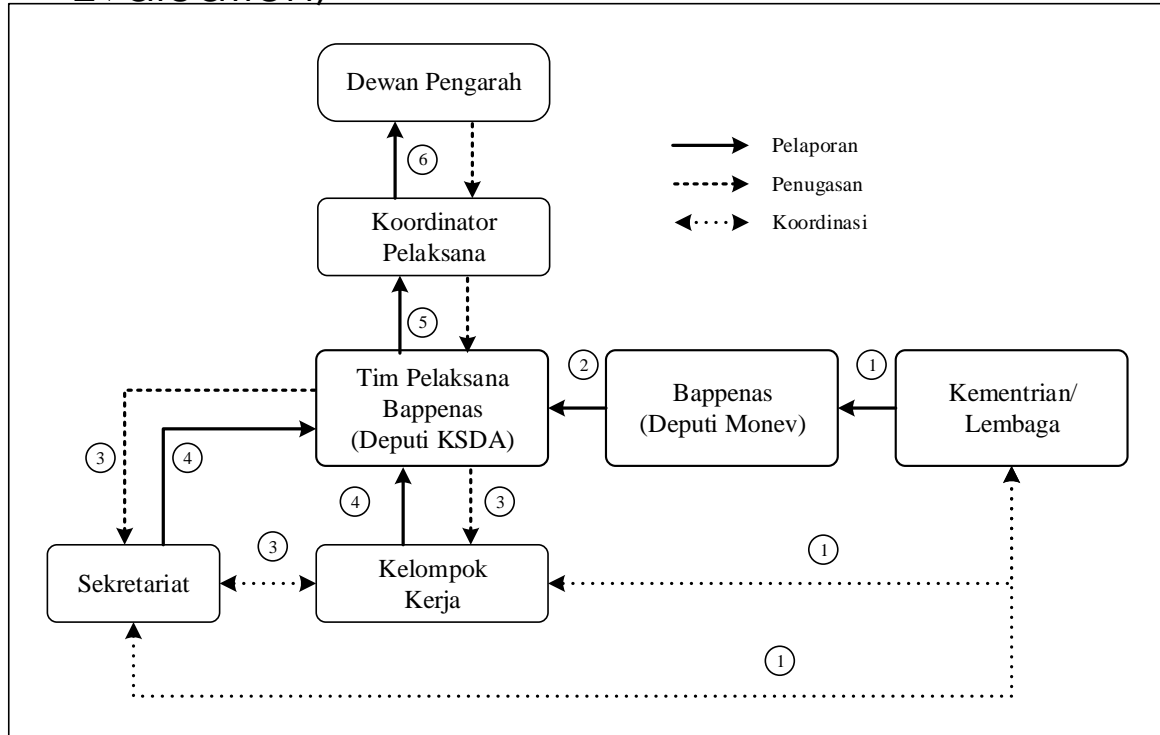


Thank you

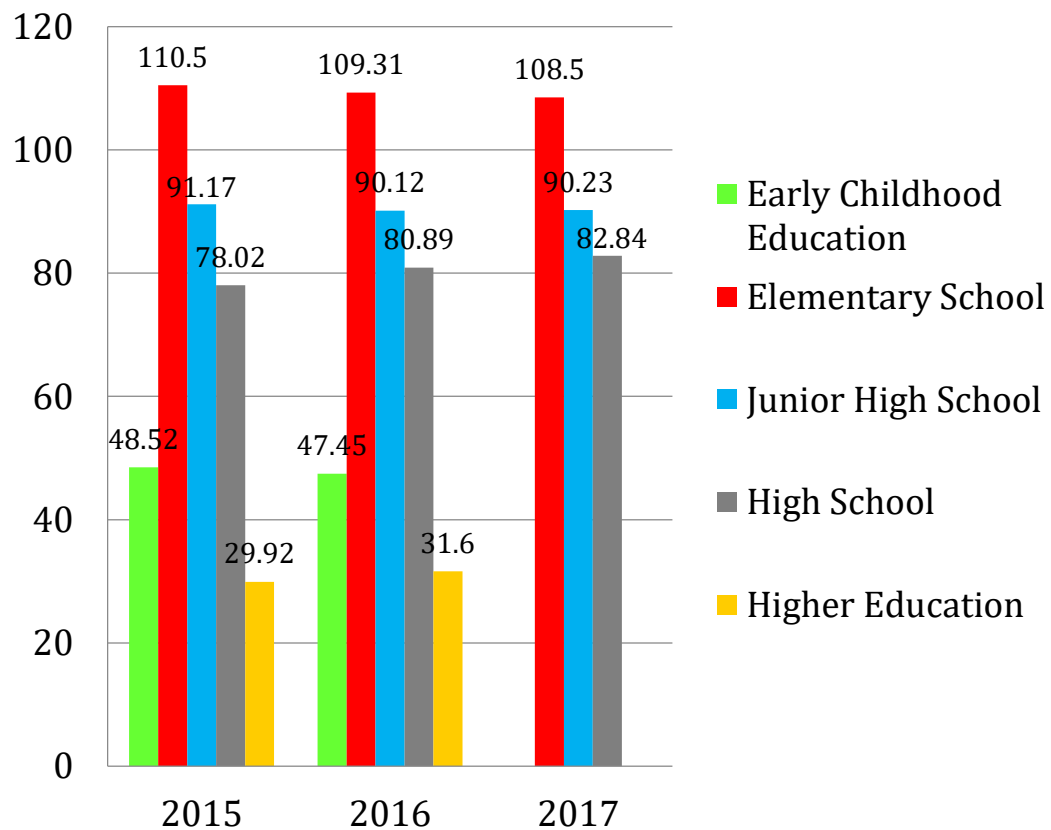
II. SDGS Monitoring System in Indonesia

LEGAL BASED :

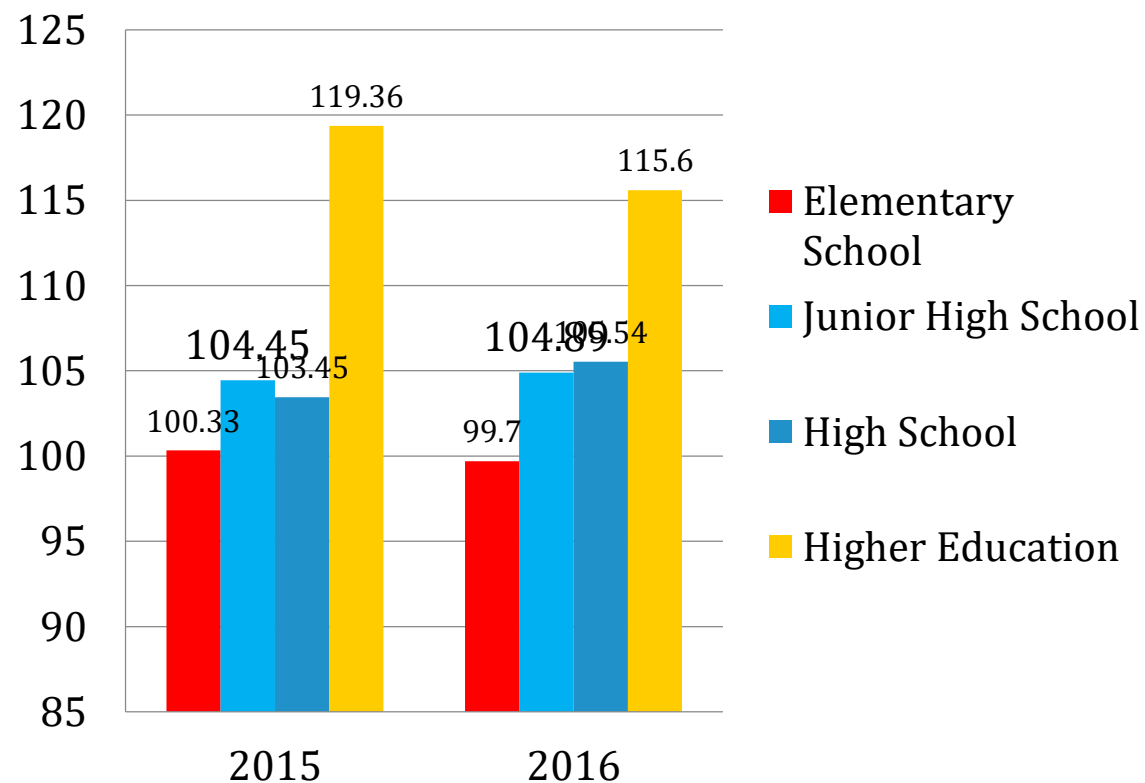
- PP 39/2006 concerning Procedures for Control and Evaluation of Implementation of Development Plans;
- Perpres 59/2017 concerning Implementation of TPB Achievement;
- PPN Regulation Head of BAPPENAS 1/2017 concerning Guidelines for National Development Evaluation;



Gross Enrollment Rate Based on Education Level

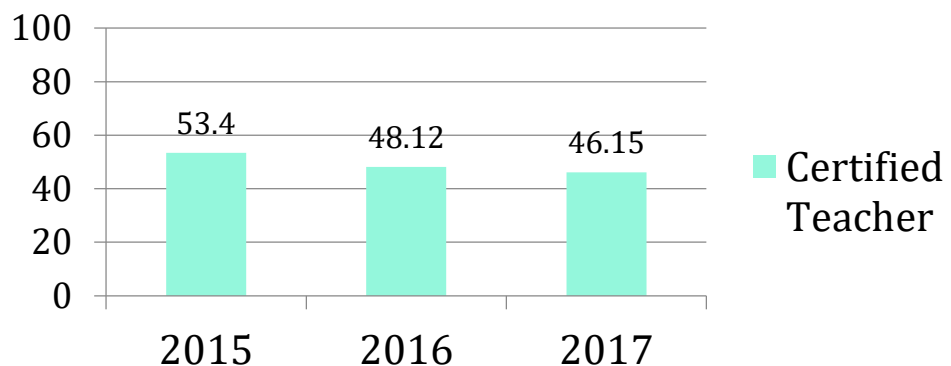


Net Enrollment Rate Based on Education Level

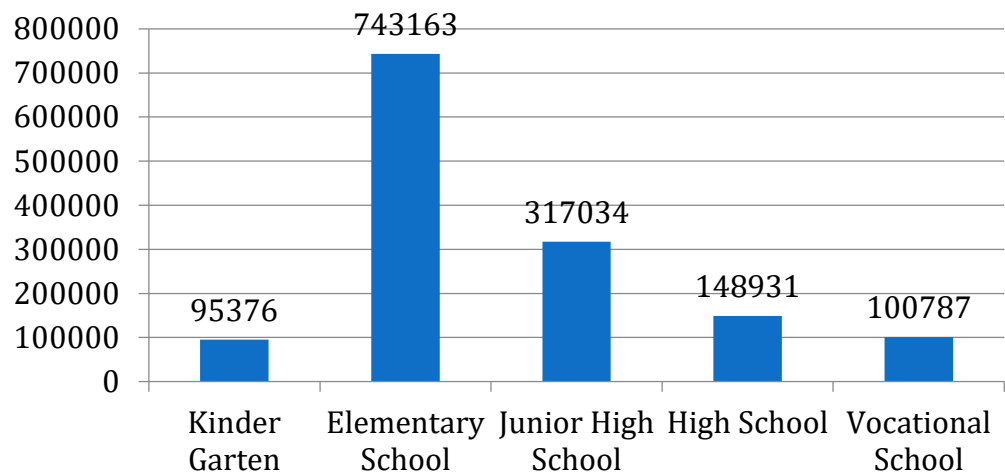


Data Source: Social Economic National Survey , Central Bureau of Statistics
And Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education

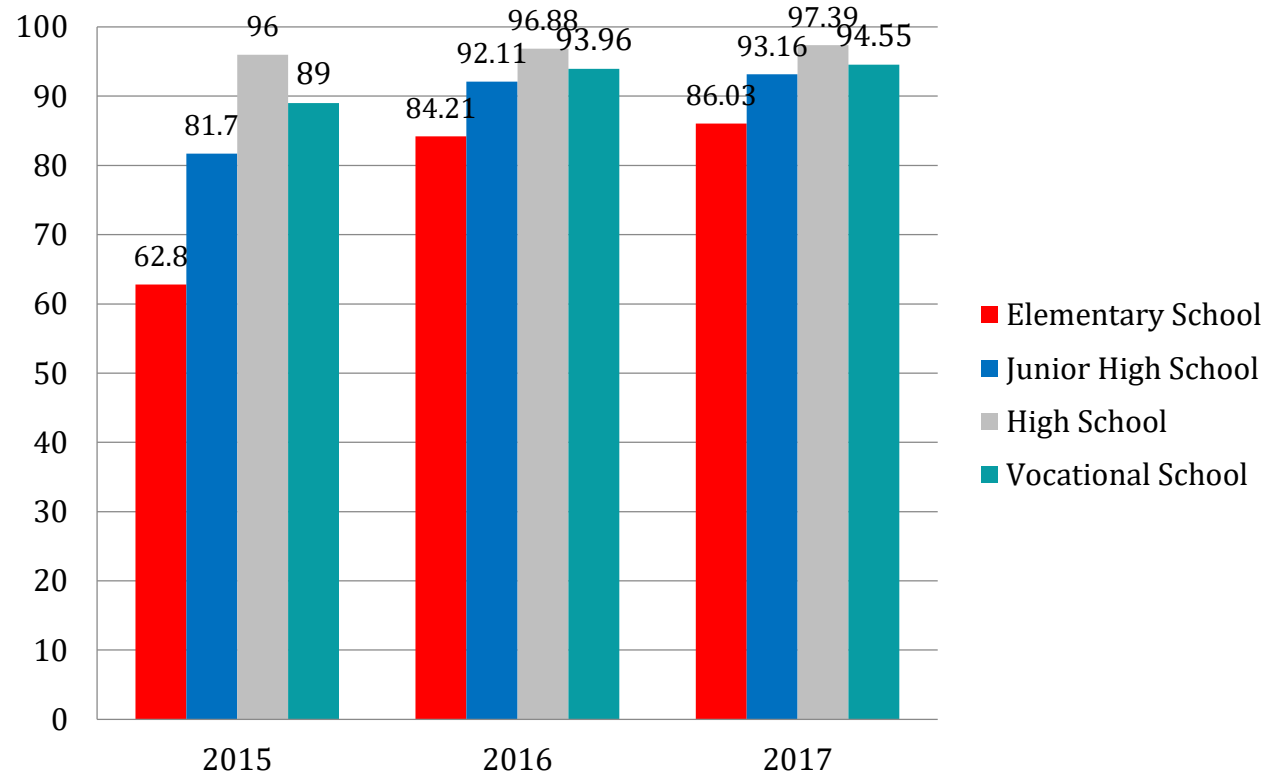
Proportion of Certified Teacher



Number of Certified Teacher Based on Education Level, 2015



Proportion of Teacher with Minimum Qualification Based on Education Level



Data Source: Ministry of Education

Strategies for Achieving Education SDGs Indicators₍₁₎

National Indicators SDGs	4.1.1* Proportion of children and adolescents: (a) in grade 4, (b) final grade of elementary / 6th grade, (c) final level of junior high / 9th grade that achieves minimum capability standards in: (i) reading, (ii) mathematics.
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing the competence of teachers in mathematics and language • Development of Indonesian language and literature • Development and socialization of Indonesian language and literature Strengthening literacy capacity
National Indicators SDGs	4.1.1.(a) The percentage of SD / MI is minimally accredited B. 4.1.1 (b) The percentage of accredited SMP / MTs is at least B. 4.1.1. (C) The percentage of a high accredited SMA / MA B.
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School / madrasah accreditation implementation • Assistance for strengthening quality assurance • Application of the applicable curriculum in the education unit

*Madrasas are public schools characterized by religion

Strategies for Achieving Education SDGs Indicators₍₂₎

<p>National Indicators SDGs</p>	<p>4.1.1.(d) Primary / MI / equivalent gross enrollment rate (APK). 4.1.1 (e) Middle School / MTs / equivalent gross enrollment rates (APK). 4.1.1 (f) The Gross Enrollment Rate (APK) of SMA / SMK / MA / equivalent. 4.1.1. (G) The average length of school years for residents aged ≥15 years. 4.2.2 (a) Early Participation Rate (APK) of Early Childhood Education (PAUD). 4.3.1 (a) High School / Vocational / MA / equivalent / Gross Participation Rate (APK). 4.3.1 (b) Higher Education Gross Enrollment Rate (PT). 4.5.1 * APK ratio for women / men at PT</p>
<p>Achieving Strategies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention of facilities and infrastructure to improve access and quality, affirmation for 3T areas (outermost, remote, isolated) through the development of boarding schools • Providing educational assistance for children from underprivileged families with a comprehensive financing scheme • Meeting the operational costs of education for educational units • Enhancing equality education

Strategies for Achieving Education SDGs Indicators₍₃₎

National Indicators SDGs	4.4.1* Proportion of adolescents and adults with information and communication technology (ICT) skills.
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased teacher / teacher competency in information and communication technology • Quality learning in improving ICT skills
National Indicators SDGs	4.6.1.(a) Percentage of literacy rate of population aged ≥ 15 years. 4.6.1 (b) Percentage of literacy rates of residents aged 15-24 and ages 15-59 years.
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of basic and advanced literacy education

Strategies for Achieving Education SDGs Indicators ⁽⁴⁾

National Indicators SDGs	4.a.1* Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity (b) internet for teaching purposes, (c) computers for teaching purposes, (d) adequate infrastructure and materials for disabled students, (e) decent drinking water, (f) basic sanitation facilities per gender, (g) hand washing facilities (consisting of water, sanitation, and hygiene for all (WASH)).
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of learning media for ICT Provision of school sanitation facilities (Special Allocation Funds)• Improved PHBS (clean and healthy lifestyle) through strengthening UKS (School health efforts)
National Indicators SDGs	4.b.1* Amount of official assistance from the Indonesian Government to Foreign Students Recipient of Developing Country Partnership Scholarships.
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of Non-Degree Darmasiswa Scholarships to foreign students to study Indonesian Language and Indonesian Cultural Arts• Featured scholarships for foreign students in developing country partnerships

Strategies for Achieving Education SDGs Indicators₍₅₎

National Indicators SDGs	4.c.1* Percentage of educated certified teachers. 4.c.1 * Percentage of teachers with a minimum qualification of S1 / D4
Achieving Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Increased S1 / D-IV qualified teachers Increased teacher certified educators

Example of the Metadata for Goal 1 – No Poverty

TARGET 1.2

Pada tahun 2030, mengurangi setidaknya setengah proporsi laki-laki, perempuan dan anak-anak dari semua usia, yang hidup dalam kemiskinan di semua dimensi, sesuai dengan definisi nasional.

INDIKATOR 1.2.1*

Proporsi penduduk yang hidup di bawah garis kemiskinan nasional.

Concept and Definition

Proporsi penduduk yang hidup dibawah garis kemiskinan nasional adalah banyaknya penduduk yang berada dibawah garis kemiskinan nasional dibagi dengan jumlah penduduk pada periode waktu yang sama dinyatakan dalam persentase. Garis kemiskinan merupakan representase dari jumlah rupiah minimum yang dibutuhkan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pokok minimum makanan yang setara dengan 2100 kkal/kapita/hari dan

Calculating Methode

Cara Perhitungan:

Jumlah penduduk yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan dibagi dengan jumlah penduduk seluruhnya dinyatakan dalam persentase.

Rumus:

$$\text{Proporsi penduduk miskin} = \frac{\text{Jumlah penduduk yang berada di bawah garis kemiskinan}}{\text{Jumlah penduduk}} \times 100\%$$

Benefit

Kemiskinan dipandang sebagai ketidakmampuan dari sisi ekonomi untuk memenuhi kebutuhan dasar makanan dan bukan makanan (diukur dari sisi pengeluaran).

Dengan mengkombinasikan status kemiskinan dengan status pekerja, konsep dari pekerja miskin tergambarakan. Hal ini bertujuan untuk mengukur berapa pekerja dan pengangguran yang hidup dalam kemiskinan.

Data Collecting and Data Resources

BPS melalui Survei Sosial Ekonomi Nasional (Susenas) Kor.

DISAGREGASI

1. Administrasi: Nasional, Provinsi, Kabupaten/Kota
2. Kelompok umur
3. Jenis kelamin

FREKUENSI WAKTU PENGUMPULAN DATA

Data Susenas dikumpulkan 1 tahun sekali.

Government manage formulating Meta Data involving all stakeholders in serial discussion

Action Plan Matrix Form for National and Sub-National Level

involving Non Government Program & Activities

Target TPB (1)	Indikator TPB (2)	Tahun Dasar (3)	Target Pencapaian (4)				Instansi Pelaksana (5)
			2016	2017	2018	2019	

BAG 1
TARGET DAN
INDIKATOR TPB

Nama Program/Kegiatan/Indikator Kegiatan (1)	Satuan (2)	Target Tahunan (3)				Indikatif Alokasi Anggaran 5 tahun (Rp Juta) (4)	Sumber Pendanaan (5)	Instansi Pelaksana (6)
		2016	2017	2018	2019			
PROGRAM PEMERINTAH								
INDIKATOR 1								
PROGRAM 1								
Kegiatan 1:	1.1. Indikator Kegiatan							
	1.2. Indikator Kegiatan							
Kegiatan 2:	2.1. Indikator Kegiatan							
	2.2. Indikator Kegiatan							

BAG 2
PROGRAM,
KEGIATAN,
INDIKATOR
KEGIATAN YANG
DILAKSANAKAN
PEMERINTAH

Government Program & Activity

Nama Program/Kegiatan/Indikator Kegiatan (1)	Satuan (2)	Target Tahunan (3)				Indikatif Alokasi Anggaran (4)	Sumber Pendanaan (5)	Lokasi (6)	Lembaga Pelaksana (7)
		2016	2017	2018	2019				
PROGRAM PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN LAINNYA									
INDIKATOR TPB 1:									
PROGRAM 1 :									
Kegiatan 1:	1.1. Indikator Kegiatan:								
	1.2. Indikator Kegiatan:								
Kegiatan 2:	2.1. Indikator Kegiatan:								
	2.2. Indikator Kegiatan:								

BAG 3
PROGRAM,
KEGIATAN,
INDIKATOR
KEGIATAN YANG
DILAKSANAKAN
OLEH NON
PEMERINTAH

Non-Government Program & Activity

VNR Formulation Process

1. Transparent and participatory mechanism was conducted so that all stakeholders are involved in the drafting process by applying the principles of participation and inclusiveness.
2. Discussions on indicators in each goal are based on metadata, data and information availability and trend is analysed. The review contains achievement, challenges, innovation, emerging issues, and lesson learned of the seven goals
3. Analysis of disaggregated data by socio-economic status, gender, age group, domicile, as well as administrative level was measured to address no one left behind principle. The data sources are from BPS-Statistics Indonesia, technical ministries, research institutions, NGOs and universities.
4. A Technical Team was established for each reported goal consisting of representatives for each platform. The team prepared and formulated the draft report.
5. The VNR preparation started with a meeting to obtain common understanding and followed by several FGDs for each goal. The stages to prepare the report involving the outline, scheduling, analyzing focus of each chapter, consultation the draft, formulating the main message, and completing the full report.
6. Each stage was communicated with all stakeholders by email and published via website (www.sdgsindonesia.or.id) to obtain feedback.